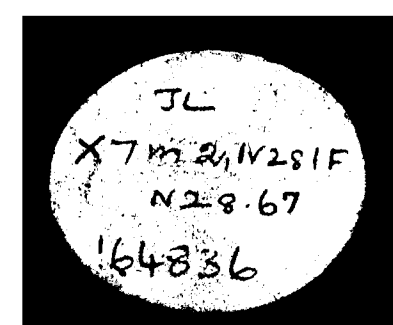




Indian Finance

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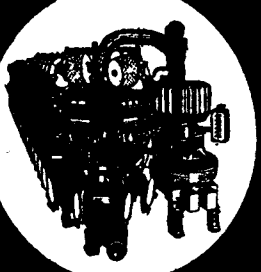
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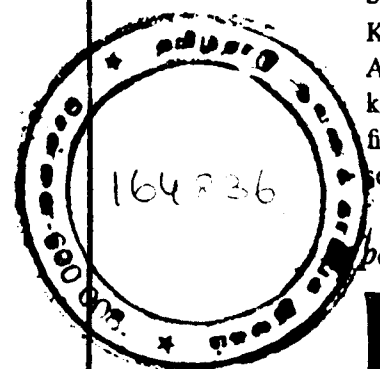
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Housing Programme

THE Housing Ministers' Conference, which concluded its three-day session in Udaipur on December 30, has recommended higher priority and larger outlays for Housing under the National Development Plan than envisaged in the Draft Outline. The tentative figure of Rs 120 crores has been put forward in the Draft Outline along with the suggestion that this may have to be revised in the light of requirements. A reference to the nation's requirements of houses only serves to highlight the inadequacy of any programme that may be drawn up within the limited resource available for the purpose. The shortage of urban housing in 1961 has been officially estimated at about 7.8 million units. An additional 5.6 million units will be required in the next five years to provide for the increase in population and the rapid growth of urbanisation. As regards rural housing, only a very modest beginning has been made in tackling this problem. When the Second Plan was formulated, it was estimated that a very large number out of the 54 million rural houses were in need of reconditioning or rebuilding. Unofficial estimates place the housing shortage at a much higher figure. For instance, it has been estimated that, for a population of 400 million people, there should be at least 80 million houses. But actually there are only about 15 million pucca houses in the country. On the other hand, new construction has been proceeding at the rate of one lakh houses every year. But, as indicated at the outset, assessment of the requirements will only serve to emphasise the formidable magnitude of the problem and the inadequacy of measures that may be taken to deal with it. It cannot give useful guidance in drawing up a workable programme that could be implemented in the course of the next five years, or in fixing practicable targets of investment. It will be more useful to consider the record of the preceding five years in deciding what proportion of the total resources available for development could be allotted to public outlays on housing programmes.

The Second Plan had originally provided for an outlay of Rs 120 crores on housing schemes, which was reduced to Rs 84 crores when Plan allocations were revised in 1958. The provision related to six programmes of which two, namely the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, had been initiated in the preceding Plan period. The other four programmes, which were included in the Second Plan at different stages, are: Slum Clearance and Improvement; Village Housing; Plantation Labour Housing; and Land Acquisition and Development. Mr K. C. Reddy, the Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, in his address to the Conference, has estimated that the total draws by the States under these six programmes during the Second Plan period would come to Rs 80 crores against the allocation of Rs 84 crores. The targets and estimates of draws by the States till the end of 1960-61 are given in the following table:

	(In crores of Rs)	Target	Drawals
Subsidised Industrial Housing	27.00	27.00	25.00
Low Income Group Housing	35.80	35.80	35.00
Slum clearance	13.00	13.00	16.00*
Plantation Labour Housing	0.51	0.51	0.18
Village Housing	5.00	5.00	4.05
Land Acquisition & Development	2.90	2.90	2.90

(*While the limit of expenditure on slum clearance schemes during the Second Plan period was fixed at Rs 13 crores, projects could be sanctioned up to Rs 20 crores. The sum of Rs 16 crores represents the estimated cost of 175 slum clearance projects sanctioned during the Second Plan period.)

Apart from the figures shown above, the States would have drawn Rs 15 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation for two schemes which were not originally included in the Plan, namely the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees. Against the overall provision of Rs 84 crores, the total expenditure on the housing programme would be about Rs 95 crores. The performance during the Second Plan indicates that a programme of larger size than envisaged in the Draft Outline could be implemented during the Third, especially in view of the greater availability of building materials like steel and cement, if only the funds could be spared to finance the larger programme. It may be added that the outlays mentioned above do not include the expenditure on houses constructed for their employees by the Central Government Departments like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Rehabilitation, Defence etc. It does not also include the considerable volume of house construction in the private sector.

According to estimates made by the Reserve Bank some time back, the total investment on urban housing was about Rs 500 crores during the First Plan and would be about Rs 600 crores in the Second. The figures indicate a slackening in tempo of house construction in the private sector during the Second Plan period as compared with the First. One of the obvious reasons is the shortage of steel which continued till the end of 1959. Cement was also in short supply in the beginning of the Plan period and when it became plentiful the price was fixed too high. The withdrawal of tax exemption on new houses from 1956 is another important reason.

Mr K. C. Reddy has estimated that the total investment on Housing during the Third Plan would be of the order of Rs 1200 crores, of which Rs 500 crores would be in the public sector and Rs 700 crores in the private sector. The achievement of the target suggested for the private sector will depend on the understanding, on the part of Government, of the various difficulties which hamper private building activity, and timely action to eliminate them. These difficulties have been ventilated in different forums, but have not, so far, elicited helpful response. It is, therefore, refreshing to find that the Union Minister for Housing is aware of the inhibiting effects

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"The Wise Man in his attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

of Taxation on new house construction and of the role of tax concessions in diverting investment to this essential field of development.

The level of investment envisaged by the Minister will not be attained unless the private sector is enabled to play its proper role in providing houses for the people. The Housing Ministers' Conference has laid great stress on Housing Cooperatives and recommended creation of a strong cooperative structure in each State and extension to cooperative societies of adequate financial and technical assistance as well as supply of building materials. But as Mr K. C. Reddy has pointed out in his address to the plenary session of the Conference, "the history of cooperation in the field of housing was not particularly inspiring". It has been found that cooperative housing societies required continuous assistance at every stage. Under present conditions cooperative housing amounts to little more than extension of the activities of the State and cannot be depended upon to supplement the public sector programmes to any significant extent.

The Conference has also emphasised that the primary responsibility for providing adequate residential accommodation to industrial workers was that of the employers. Many progressive employers would be ready to discharge this obligation if their efforts to do so did not result in an onerous addition to the tax burden. This probably accounts for the fact, to which the Minister had drawn attention, that employers have not been able to make full use of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. Out of the total number of units put up under the Scheme, only 26 per cent were taken up by private employers. If provision of housing for workers is recognised as a social obligation on the part of the employer, it should not be taxed on the basis of its rateable value. Mr Reddy is keenly aware of this anomaly and has suggested that houses constructed by employers for their workers in the lower income groups should be taxed on the same basis as business assets, under Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, and not on their rateable value. He has also offered the suggestion that the employers' contribution under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme should be treated on the same footing as contribution for medical benefits in the event of sickness, maternity, employment injury etc, and allowed as a deduction in income-tax assessments. The adoption of these suggestions in framing tax policy will give a strong impetus to new house construction and enable the employers to discharge the responsibility cast on them.

Goodbye to 1960

NEW year musings in India too will be conditioned by Mr Hugh Gaitskell's description of 1960 as "a year of difficulties, disappointments and disillusion". The comment is not due entirely to the Scarborough conference, threatening Mr Gaitskell's position in the Labour Party. It is due to the welter of conflicts in the Congo-projected readily into

the UN assembly. There is also the Algerian revolt. The abortive coup in Ethiopia and the intensified struggle in Laos to remind us that peace is elusive.

The new year begins under some unpromising omens even in India because of the Sikh community's refusal to take the bilingual State as the best possible and to ignore the separation of Bombay from Gujarat. India has not overcome her major problem, that of peaceful coexistence with China. The Documents have been examined, but the essential agreement is not foreshadowed. One must, however, remember that it took six years for Burma to settle her boundary differences. Internally the political pot has been kept on the boil. The Bengali minority in Assam was exposed to an outburst of prejudice and the language controversy precipitated a demand for a Hill State from the Khasi Jaintia and other tribes. The evacuee problem reappeared in Bengal and the Opposition made hay owing to the legal argument over Berubari. Another constitutional point cropped up in the outline of the President's functions under the constitution and the impression of differences in high places has not been erased wholly.

The congress party has been forced to deal with splits and the PCC and Ministry has not pulled together either in the Uttar Pradesh or in Mysore. The Kerala coalition, reared after the election in February, stands but the Orissa coalition is due to crack up after March. The party alignment before the elections cast its shadow over the Bhavnagar session. The economic problems have produced new questionings about State Socialism as also labour unrest, heightened by the Government employees' strike. Whitley councils may offer a way out but the stabilisation of prices under conditions of large scale spending remains an intractable problem for the authorities who are casting about for more specific foreign aid from friendly relations. But the latter have got the Canal waters dispute out of the way and the Prime Minister's trip to Karachi opened up a prospect of good neighbourly relations with Pakistan.

The communist world has its own difficulties. China's bad harvest is not one of the major issues now. Yugoslavia's isolation too is not one. Mao's views on party strategy are still not those of Mr Khrushchev and of the failure of the Summit talks at Paris has produced a hardening of the communist arteries (ideologically, it may be added). But Mr Khrushchev concedes that Mr Kennedy has other views: he forgets the U2 incident. But it is not enough to list the shadows. There are patches of sunlight. The promise of a bumper harvest, the assurance of US grain for rupees and the prospect of self-sufficiency in mineral oil after the new find in Rudrapur are enough to put pessimism into its place and the development of heavy industry renders the import cuts tolerable. The advent of a liberal US admini-

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The Minister did not make any mention of the problem relating to the prices of steel. Unless the selling prices are reduced substantially, it is difficult for the consumers to avail themselves of steel in adequate quantities. The surcharge of Rs 115 per ton on steel and Rs 62 per ton on pig iron is excessive and the time has come for Government to consider the removal of these surcharges.

In this connection, it is rather surprising to note the suggestion made recently by the Engineering Export Promotion Council. At its annual meeting held in Calcutta last week, the suggestion was made that "a small" extra excise duty should be levied on steel and pig iron so that the necessary funds are made available for the Council's work. The cost of steel is already heavy and any attempt to add to the burden by way of an additional excise duty will be most undesirable. As Sir Biren Mukherjee pointed out recently, "steel either directly or through the medium of construction or operational costs enters into the final cost to the consumer of practically every commodity and artificial inflation of this cost is certainly no help towards the solving of the urgent problem of effecting a reduction in the cost of living". The Engineering Export Promotion Council should be able to raise its funds through measures other than by an extra excise duty on steel.

The Minister pointed out that foreign exchange worth Rs 100 crores would be saved as a result of steel production during the second Plan period. He added that so far Government had entered into contracts for the export of nearly 3,30,000 tons of pig iron ingots, slabs, blooms and billets valued at about Rs 11.5 crores. He did not however indicate at what prices these exports had been effected. But it should be emphasized that in view of the severe shortage through which we had passed in recent years, great caution is needed before large scale exports of steel take place. Our engineering industries by and large continue to work much below their installed capacity and one major reason for this is the absence of adequate supplies of steel at reasonable prices. In view of the urgent need to step up opportunities for employment, it is essential to ensure that priority is given for supplying steel to indigenous industries rather than for export. It should be noted that even though indigenous production of steel is increasing rapidly imports continue to take place on a fairly large scale particularly of certain special types of steel. Efforts therefore should be made to reduce these imports and thus save foreign exchange.

The proceedings of the Advisory Council as reported in the press did not show what measures Government proposed to adopt in order to remove the various impediments to the production of steel. The chairmen of the Tata Iron And Steel Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company in their recent speeches forcefully pointed out the various handicaps from which their plants were operating on account of irregular and inadequate supply of raw materials of the right type like coal, iron, etc. The matter has become quite serious and unless prompt and energetic measures are taken by the authorities to remedy the situation, steel production is likely to receive a serious setback.

Health of Banking System

THE suspension of payment (with permission from the authorities) by several banks in recent weeks has provoked considerable anxiety about the health of the banking system. Those who imagined readily that inspection

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and control made banks invulnerable have had some reason to change their views. The nervousness of depositors is not due wholly to the absence of a deposit insurance system on the US model. It is due to the fear that operating results might be affected by curbs on credit, leading to a fall in advances and a rise in the cash ratio. The decline in prices of Government Securities cannot be disregarded in assessing results, and it is not surprising that in spite of an agreement to limit interest paid on deposits, the future of banks is regarded without enthusiasm.

Consolidation of some banks after the partition of India averted a major crisis. The process may be repeated with success in view of the Finance Minister's statement about mergers and reconstruction. The latter will certainly affect shareholders, because some bank shares are partly paid-up. If no guarantee of full payment in respect of deposits is made, mergers or take-overs will be suspect and the clientele of small banks will not care to wait, but will rush to withdraw their money. The Finance Minister's statement is, therefore, not quite helpful for the clients of small banks which in South India have been doing useful service but are now exposed to the strain arising from the Palai Central Bank's failure to meet liabilities. The disclosures in Court have accentuated the original anxiety and it is apparent that clean bills of health for some banks must be given before full confidence is restored. The major banks, of course, are immune from the distemper but their position rests not on Government assurances but their own prudent policy in the past. But their too nurse anxiety about the impending award in respect of staff claims and their working results may be to some extent prejudiced by the limit set to advances, the curtailment of borrowing facilities and the provision of special deposits to be lodged with the Reserve Bank. This imitation of British practice has excited criticism for the radical differences between India and Britain cannot be ignored. The monetary policy that restricts the expansion of credit in a developing economy has been criticised on the ground that enterprises need more credit and it is not yet appreciated in high places that underemployment of resources is a far worse evil than inflation as Prof. Galbraith has said.

The measures to tone up the banking system can be suggested only by the Reserve Bank which has so far kept its own counsel. The legislative amendments are of insufficient value if the only thing that is certain is the preparation of schemes for amalgamation. The absorption of funds held outside the banking system must be facilitated by the guarantee that the vitality of banks today is unimpaired. It is not enough to say that many State-associated Banks have been taken over and their usefulness is assured. The management of banks must be supervised and a trustworthy board of directors on the German model may be provided when and where necessary.

The balance of payments crisis that faces has its parallel here but the banking system, after close scrutiny by the Radcliffe Committee, has thrown off new shoots, for instance, in hire purchase and the easing of credit has been a feature of recent policy. Perhaps this has no special bearing on Indian policy, because the economy here is insulated by controls and regulations. But it is undeniable that a flight into bullion has taken place since 1959 and it may be asked whether the failure of bank deposits to increase at the normal rate is not due to monetary and fiscal policy. The pains of growth felt in the banking system are readily communicated to other sections of the economy and prudence certainly demands some adjustments required by the situation. The year-

end will see probably a clamour for cash and it must be said that the banking position at year-end will show an excess of till money. How far the demand for bank credit is due to the rise in prices, originating from deficient financing resorted to over nine years, may not merit an answer but the price situation is obviously at the bottom of both reduced savings and living on capital to which depositors are prone.

Flow of Foreign Investment

THE International Businessmen's Conference held in Karachi in December 1960 does not appear to have received in India the prominence it deserved. The Conference was the first of its kind to be held in Asia. It was attended by the representatives from thirty-two countries. There were about 550 delegates. The United Nations, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and the International Labour Organisation also had sent their representatives to the Conference.

A conference of this type has undoubtedly great value in educating public opinion about the various aspects of economic development, especially in the underdeveloped countries. The resolution adopted at the conference does not contain new points or suggestions but that does not in the least detract from their significance. The very fact that over 500 enlightened businessmen from various parts of the world came together on one platform and arrived at certain conclusions relating to foreign investment, is itself an event of unique importance.

What then were the recommendations adopted at this Conference? One was that nationalisation, if applied at all, should be non-discriminatory and accompanied by prompt, effective and adequate compensation. Concern was expressed at the arbitrary and discriminatory acts of expropriation in certain countries. It was pointed out that such acts undermine confidence everywhere and injure the interests both of the advanced and the underdeveloped countries. The need for attracting capital and technical know-how by the latter countries has never been felt more urgently than now, and therefore in their own interests, they refrain from adopting unfair methods which will scare away foreign capital. Stress was also laid on the need, on the part of the developing countries, to define clearly any conditions that they may attach to foreign investments; simplify administrative procedures, provide the necessary basic services and give reasonable assurances for the remittance of earnings and repatriation of capital. The Conference emphasized the important point that while temporary tax concessions were helpful, a moderate general rate of taxation, coupled with a fair and efficient tax administration, is far more useful. At the same time, it was pointed out that businessmen and Governments of capital-exporting countries should make a deliberate effort to facilitate and encourage the outward flow of investment in all its forms.

These principles are admirable but the question is to what extent the Governments will be prepared to implement them. Take, for example, the case of India. It is well known that we require increasing amounts of foreign capital to carry out our programmes of development. But yet our fiscal policy is not as helpful as it ought to be. This is what the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry said in one of the resolutions adopted at their recent annual meeting: "While appreciating the scope of existing incentives to industrial development the Chambers consider their value is largely offset by aspects of the

tax structure and by the degree of regulation and control of corporate enterprise which is in excess of what many potential foreign investors can be expected readily to accept." It was pointed out that the total new, private foreign investment in the whole of India in any year from 1950 to 1958 was far less than the investment contemplated by some individual companies in the United Kingdom for their own development. The Chambers have made a number of specific and constructive suggestions for removing the existing impediments and attracting foreign capital and it is hoped that the Finance Minister will consider them sympathetically during his next budget.

The other important aspects of the International Businessmen's Conference in Karachi were the Group Meetings on Textiles, Primary Products, Machinery and Banking. The Textile Group recommended that a special commission should be set up to consider the possibility of limiting the rising prices of machinery and spare parts which were too expensive for the developing countries. The representatives from the United Kingdom, however, are reported to have opposed this proposal on the ground that there were already other competent organisations dealing with this matter such as the International Cotton Advisory Committee and the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textiles Industries.

It will be thus seen that the Karachi conference has served a useful purpose in focusing attention on certain important aspects of foreign investment in undeveloped countries. The implementation of its recommendations will of course be difficult because the Governments of many countries are involved. But if enlightened businessmen from various parts of the world assert themselves and raise their voice against impediments to economic expansion, Governments will find it difficult to ignore their opinion.

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NATIONAL NOTES

A New Year Gift

A new year gift to India is the amended Companies Act passed in 1960 and operative as from January 1. The Government have acquired more powers over the corporate sector and the Directors' powers are further reduced. The changes include a rule that rights shares can be issued only to existing shareholders except in special cases. A major rule is that no dividend can be paid, unless depreciation, including arrears, is fully provided for. Exemption may be given in some special cases and the rule is not retrospective. One can guess which shares are vulnerable at present if dividends cannot come as before. The payment of dividend in cash alone is permitted. The issue of shares in inter-locking companies as dividends in scrip is barred by the amendments. Bonus shares are another matter. Enterprising managing agents if they wish to pay dividends must find either cash or sell out investments, held in order to do so. Rules in force about books of account, balancesheet changes etc. are meant only for executives but the shareholders will appreciate that profits earned in a year will be reduced by adjustment of prior losses and the management's commission will be pro tanto lower. No managing director can ordinarily draw more

than 5 per cent of a year's net profits as his own commission. So the ceiling idea is now current in a much higher sphere.

The transfer of managing agency must be approved not only by the shareholders of the company taken over, but must get sanction of the Government. This is the precaution applied against takeover which in India does not take the offer of a firm bid for shares to the holders thereof. The Company law administration will know in future more about loans, inter-company investments and the payments made to the managing partners. The law is now more formidable and the incorporated company has definitely more duties to perform in relation to its members. The five-year term to which most managing agents are now legally bound will probably see that full time executives on salary take the place and the trend has been to some extent anticipated by remodelling of control of many a company. The framework of public investment also has changed and shareholders must get accounts (and dividends) within six months of the end of the year. Not all companies follow the rule at present and some keep many guessing about the dividend to come.

New Scheme of Cloth Prices

The new scheme of cloth prices announced in Lok Sabha by the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry on December 21, is designed primarily to meet the demands of the trade, wholesalers and retailers, who were dissatisfied with the scheme of voluntary price regulation adopted last September. Though retail prices had not increased, supplies were unsatisfactory, as wholesalers were not lifting adequate supplies while retailers were also indifferent; and stocks with mills had accumulated to the extent of four lakh bales of cloth. The revised ex-mill prices are expressed in percentage increases over August 1959 prices and reflect a reduction of 5 points in the prices of coarse, lower medium and higher medium categories and of 3 points in the prices of fine and super-fine categories, as compared with the prices fixed in September. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation have also agreed to a further reduction of 3 points in the case of selected varieties of coarse and lower medium categories.

The reduction in ex-mill prices is balanced by an increase in the trade margin from 15 per cent of ex-mill prices to 18 per cent. The net reduction in retail ceiling prices of coarse cloth will be about 1.5 nP per rupee. In the case of fine and superfine grades the ceilings will be almost the same or slightly higher. But these varieties, the Minister said, were being sold in the market below the ceiling prices prescribed by the

Federation. The actual relief to consumer will therefore depend on adequate supplies.

The Minister also told the Lok Sabha that the Federation had agreed to request all mills to work three shifts so as to increase the production by 10 per cent. Some mills are already working three shifts, and others are also expected to introduce the third shift. He was confident that the increased supplies of cotton required for this purpose would be readily available. This year's crop is a good one. The present estimates forecast a crop of between 48 to 50 lakh bales as compared to last year's crop of 37 lakh bales. Government are also continuing efforts to build up a buffer stock of imported cotton.

Tea Exports

The falling trend in India's tea exports that has been visible during the past few years has already caused serious concern to the industry in particular and the country in general. The reasons for the decline are not far to seek. The increase in the cost of Indian common tea and the lack of adequate propaganda in the international consuming centres figure prominently in our minds. The rise in the cost of production has been the result of various factors like the crippling taxation, the obligations imposed by the Plantation Labour Act and other welfare measures. The lethargic attitude that has been adopted by the authorities in giving proper publicity abroad has turned out to be detrimental to India's tea exports. No appreciable propaganda has been done in the UK ever since India came out of the International Tea Market Expansion Board.

The need for stepping up the export of tea, which is the largest single foreign exchange earner especially when the country is on the threshold of the Third Plan cannot be overemphasised. The problem of promoting exports is closely linked up with the problem of stepping up the output, for without a remarkable rise in production the difficulty in providing for larger exports after meeting the internal demands is quite obvious. The solution lies in more effective propaganda abroad for Indian tea and a determined bid to improve the quality as well as quantity of the crop and trying to keep the cost of production to the minimum possible. A more favourable tax policy from the Government is eminently desired to help the trade and industry in meeting the challenge of low cost teas in the international markets.

Export Trade in Manganese

Manganese exports are to be made on a quota basis and all

future exports have to be registered with the State Trading Corporation. Shipments of ore from Bombay will be made by rail without movement quota slips and low grade ore shipped from Visakhapatnam will be moved, if foreign sales contracts are furnished to the railways by mine-owners and shippers. The arrangement will be maintained for three years but all barter deals will be exclusively handled by the STC and the utilisation of current quotas must also be arranged through the STC up to half the tonnage.

The fall in exports has forced the Indian Government to realise the value of firm contracts for long periods. Bulk handling and quick loading are essential conditions. That Russia, Brazil, Ghana and others are rivals of India at present and the USA has many suppliers at call is accepted and pleas made by mine-owners have been given some weight at last. The recent notification indirectly conceded that railway facilities have been inadequate and export trade has suffered. This is valuable, as it meets the point that the Government are largely responsible for the decline in exports. Quicker loading of iron ore at major ports may lead to quicker loading of manganese also. The Indian shipping companies stand to gain somewhat, though foreign buyers may bring their own chartered vessels and the Indian Government cannot insist on freight space being booked by the STC which has no ships of its own. The unhealthy competition from tramp tonnage might wane and Indian shipping may stand to gain from better freight rates and larger tonnage. A depressed industry certainly needs a tonic of sorts: like iron, manganese is a tonic.

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STATES NOTES

Fisheries Development

An allocation of Rs 4.5 crores has been made for development of fisheries in Kerala during the Third Plan. This is the largest allocation for fisheries in any State, the allotment to other States such as Madras, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Mysore and Gujarat being Rs 3.2 crores, Rs 2.3 crores, Rs 1.75 crores, Rs 1.68 crores, Rs 1.58 crores, Rs 1.30 crores and Rs 1.23 crores respectively. Kerala has been allotted the largest share in consideration of the immense scope for fisheries development in that State. Already it produces nearly 25 per cent of the entire Indian fish production and about 35 per cent of marine fish.

Progress of fisheries development in the Second Plan in the Kerala State has also been commendably fast. So far nearly Rs 2.5 crores had been spent under the Indo-Norwegian project which had been functioning for the past eight years. The project is now engaged in establishing a large fishing centre at Cochin for the use of all classes of fishing vessels. A boat-building yard and repair facilities including slipways and cold storage, fish meal and other processing plants are other schemes that await execution in the project's schedule.

The fisheries operative centre which is to be set up in Cochin would train high class technicians like naval architects, boat builders, master fishermen, fishery engineers, skippers, processing technicians and electronic engineers. With ambitious programmes, the fisheries Centre is expected to make a substantial contribution to the development of fisheries in the Kerala State.

An important plank in the fisheries programmes to be put into effect during the Third Plan is the mass production of mechanised boats. This scheme is now reported to have received the sanction of the Government.

There is also scope for further increase in fisheries production through extension of survey and exploratory fishing operations to areas that have so far remained out of the scope of such operations. Ponnani, Beypore and Cannanore are instances of areas where such exploratory operations should prove useful.

The allocation of Rs 4.5 crores for fisheries development during the Third Plan does not however represent the limit of expenditure for the Third Plan. Apart from Central grants and loans for ap-

proved schemes, the State's Third Plan would also contain allocation for fisheries development.

Is Khadi Costly?

If khadi was consumed in the areas of production, it would not be costlier than mill cloth.

This is the belief Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister of Industries and Commerce expressed in his opening speech here last week at the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Association Exhibition. As usual this Exhibition is conducted this year also despite the bigger attraction offered by the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce which is organising an Industrial Exhibition at a cost of a crore of rupees.

Mr Shastri admitted that khadi was costlier, but it should have to be considered from a different angle. He also thanked the Indian Cotton Mill Federation for having cooperated with him in the recent reduction of mill cloth price. He reminded the khadi producers that accumulation was not confined to the khadi producers only but it had affected the mill and handloom textiles too. In this connection he also referred to the fact of rebate being given if khadi stocks got accumulated. Then the stocks got sold out. Mr Shastri was probably thinking whether the mill industry too was prepared to give any such rebate.

In this connection Mr Shastri alluded to the need for developing agro-industries and integrating both agriculture and other industries to solve the problem of unemployment in the rural areas. Something positive in rural areas was wanted by him. It might take twenty or thirty years for all rural areas to get industrialised, Mr Shastri stated, but wanted that the psychology should be created now itself so that every village or group of villages would get industrialised.

Mr Shastri stated that it was agreed to bring about technological improvements in the spinning wheel and utilise power also wherever it was available.

South Neglected

Despite frequent defensive attitude of the Madras Ministry towards the Central allocation for the State in the next Plan, sometimes individual Ministers could not help the feeling that so far as Railway communications in this State are concerned poor attention has been bestowed by the Planning Commission. Dissatisfaction over the railway communication was heard in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from Madras Members, not to speak of similar complaints from other constituents of the Southern Zone. Probably to assuage those feelings the Prime Minister recently stated in New Delhi that if Madras State needed fresh railway lines they should be met.

Union Deputy Railway Minister Mr S. V. Ramaswamy stated in Madras last week that the Planning Commission had set apart Rs 25 crores for construction of new railway lines in the Third Plan period in areas which have not had any new lines so far.

All the four Southern States certainly have had no new lines so far and whether all of these would get the lines for which they are pressing remains to be seen.

This sum of Rs 25 crores would be in addition to the sum already allotted in the draft Third Five Year Plan, (viz., 1220 crores Mr Ramaswamy said and added that sanction for a 32 mile new project in the new Maharashtra State connecting Dewas with Pannal had been accorded.

Though not categorical, Mr Ramaswamy stated that work relating to the electrification of Tambaram-Villipuram railway line would be begun early in the Third Five Year Plan. The Railway Board are presently scrutinizing specifications of electric locos of 25 K.V. metre gauge A.C., he said.

According to the new break up figures for railway allotment, it is learnt that out of the total outlay of Rs 1,220 crores, Rs 120 crores would be available for the new lines.

Previously the Railway Ministry concentrated on the development of new railway lines around the new steel plants. This served as an excuse to evade the demands from the South. The Central Railway Ministers did not seem to be very much anxious and chose to toe the line of the Planning Commission.

Now that the views of the members of Parliament from the South had been put effectively to the Prime Minister, it is stated that the Prime Minister found himself in a position to agree with the justifiable demand of the Madras members and almost conceded the need to provide the new lines.

War Resisters' Meet

The Triennial War Resisters Internationale held for seven days in Gandhigram, near Madurai, was attended by delegates from about thirty countries abroad. It could have been better played in the Indian Press, but probably due to pressure on their space and due to the deteriorating cold war atmosphere in the world, the War Resisters' appeal got only a moderate publicity.

In his inaugural address the Sarvodaya leader Mr Jayaprakash Narain frankly declared that under certain circumstances he had to defend armed defence of his own country who has been subject to unprovoked aggression. He also explained how both socialism and communism had failed in the world.

Mr R. R. Diwakar of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi said in his valedic-

tory address that India had attracted attention due to a variety of reasons. Probably this was due to its stable form of democratic Government, or to its neutral attitude without aligning itself with any of the power blocks. Despite many of the pressures of political systems around, India had very well maintained a stable form of Government; but the best of all reasons would be, Mr Diwakar thought, that India was the land of Gandhi and Vinobhaji.

After its week-long deliberations the WRI endorsed the view of Mr Jayaprakash that both the capitalist conception of private ownership and the communist conception of State ownership of means of production and distribution were insufficient where the ideal of non-violence was concerned.

The WRI therefore laid emphasis on decentralisation of political power for achievement of a non-violent society. Major means of production and distribution should be owned by the Community, the WRI said, and added that distribution should assure economic justice and social equality. It wanted that cooperatives, unfettered by any political attachment should plan an active role in the reorganisation of society, though some industries require a degree of decentralisation and certain services could legitimately be owned by a democratic Government.

Naturally the WRI had to commend the Bhoodan movement for

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application to many situations in the world outside India. It commended the Bhoodan as fundamentally sound in approach and principles.

The War Resisters Internationale was undoubtedly attracted by the Santi Sena principle of the Sarvodaya. Therefore it decided to establish a World Peace Brigade on the lines of the Shanti Sena and wanted that this Brigade should be an independent one, independent of the United Nations and of all Governments. Practical constructive work should form an integral part of the activities of such a brigade whose volunteers, the WRI stated, should accept a form of non-violent discipline.

The Convention did not view with favour the compulsory introduction of military training and national service in Indian Universities and described this as "growth of military tendencies in India." It suggested that this should be opposed by nonviolent means when such service of compulsion might be introduced.

Another directive which the WRI gave to its adherents all the world over is to work for getting the right of conscientious objection to war and arms recognised universally. It wanted that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be amended for this purpose. It also decided to send its resolution on this subject to the United Nations and to the European Court of Human Rights for necessary action.

Self-Sufficiency in Oil

The discovery of another oil-field in Assam may inspire the hope that the country can do without oil imports after 1970 and the new State refineries including one in Gujarat will have plenty of material. The assistance given by Rumania and other countries to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has helped to locate oil far beyond the old, small field in Assam.

The problems of extraction and disposal will entail borrowing but the public sector will be in a position of vantage as compared with the foreign oil companies which had to be persuaded to make price concessions last year. The creation of an Indian Oil Company to sell oil is not premature and expansion of existing refineries may be expected, with favourable results to the chemical industry also. The offer of Italian technical and financial aid may make all the difference to the development of the oil resources by Government in future. The purchase of tankers may become less important, if the pipelines can be made in India and the saving on coal, if diesel engines replace steam locomotives, cannot be disregarded. The promise of more oil for industry may belong to the future but there is also the promise of more excise to the Centre, for a tax on fuel is a weapon in every fiscal armoury today.

Indian Finance

FOREIGN NOTES

Industrialisation and Pakistan

East Pakistan has a growing jute mill industry and the Punjab's cement industry is much older. The military men who are in charge of the country's industrial development realise that some raw materials must be still imported and the purchase of coke from Iran and coal from China is made under bilateral agreements. In stores policy, etc. Pakistan does not disdain to follow India, and new ventures therefore will find a ready-made market. A recent official report indicates that a new cable factory with US aid is being set up and will be in production in a year. There is one cable factory at Karachi but a second unit to turn out cables and wires is needed to meet home demand. India's expansion may have well inspired a desire for more cable-makers as well as new sugar mills. The rise of a plastics industry started with German aid, technical and financial, is suggestive. Industrial alcohol and resins may help—so will the natural gas and oil found in Pakistan. A drive by Japan to increase trade in return for the purchases of cotton, raw jute, hides and skins made from Karachi is a sign that India is trailing behind. But Japan is prepared to invest in Pakistan as in Malaya and she supplies textile machinery on credit. A rayon mill in East Pakistan is now contemplated. Belgium too is interested in Pakistan's industrial potential, and a chemical industry is planned. Since Belgium buys cotton prints in Pakistan, cotton mills may get a share of the foreign market in which India has no place, according to official reports. Quota restrictions applicable to imports for Japan at present may even help Pakistan to win and keep a market. But it may be said that Belgium is liberal in trade policy as compared with Cambodia which has banned the entry of fish, pepper and crackers as well as cigarettes and matches from foreign countries. The avoidance of trade contacts with South Vietnam is derived from political aims and attitudes of the King who is politically able and adaptable. He has, like others, discovered that neutralism holds definite advantages.

Russia's Foreign Policy

If Mr Khrushchev has relented because of the forthcoming change in the White House, one may even look for adjustments of foreign policy leading to the liquidation of the Cold War soon. Prosperity

in Russia, attested by big spending on consumer goods by the working class, may condition the desire for peaceful co-existence.

The U-2 plane incident passes into history as Mr Khrushchev is not going to raise the question again in the UN Assembly. The Kremlin reception may lead to renewed argument over China's differences with Russia. But for the present, the messages to the Western powers suggest that Mr Khrushchev feels powerful enough to forget the controversy over Algeria, Laos or the Congo. The Russian attitude is also tacitly an invitation to negotiate on Germany and other generations. The NATO Council meeting is now more or less irrelevant. The perseverance of Mr Macmillan over a year is indicated and the world can hope that a Summit meeting held this year will lead to positive results.

The long expected thaw in Russian policy has begun and the control over East European States may be relaxed to the point at which normal trade with Western countries can begin. A dramatic reversal of US policy cannot be predicted, since the American view of China has not changed so far. The end of Chiang's rule on Taiwan must take place before the USA can set a new course in the Pacific.

★

Informal Diplomacy

As a former Governor of New York Mr Harriman has been long prominent in the Democratic party. His wartime record makes him a logical choice for the post of Roving Ambassador and his success in Russia is a point altogether in his favour. There have been Presidents who have relied on informal diplomacy at a high level. Wilson relied on Colonel E. M. House and Roosevelt took soundings in Europe through Mr Hugh Gibson rather than the envoys posted in distant capitals. There is older precedent in the work of both Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson in Paris during the early revolutionary days and the choice of Mr Kennedy may be justified by new anxiety in the Far East as well as embattled Cuba.

The return of Mr Harriman to public service will certainly please Mr Macmillan who too did a turn in the Middle East to supervise war and diplomacy in North Africa. Mr Kennedy's cabinet is ready before has inauguration and the last choice, that of Mr Harriman, will suggest that the new President means to put more business through the State Department. Mr Harriman is probably expected to deputise for the President in foreign conferences also after effective briefing at home. The memory of Yalta and Potsdam does not encumber the new President, and it may turn out that Mr Kennedy will derive more inspiration from Mr Roosevelt in view of what Mr Gromyko has said about the recognition of Russia and the wartime alliance.

Indian Finance

WORLD OF BUSINESS

Home Science

HAS the study of home science, as a subject in both high school and University classes, progressed in India? This question was answered in the negative by Mrs B. Tarabai, President, Home Science Association of India, in her presidential address to the fifth biennial conference held at Coimbatore last week.

Not only is there dearth of books in this but also dearth of teachers. Furthermore even the attempts made in some colleges in Madras and other States tend to look to this subject more from the Western angle rather than from the standpoint of our own traditional outlook.

There is eagerness on the part of girls to study home science in the colleges. Naturally there is also rush for admission to colleges which teach this subject. Known as Household Arts, the practical methods of teaching this science in our own tradition are very poor attempts in making the pupils understand what they are exactly studying under this subject. A few of the lecturers are now studying Home Science in the Western countries, particularly in American Universities, and on their return to their respective colleges they are expected to spread their learning from the West and teach those principles to their pupils. What the girls could learn from these foreign studied Home Science Teachers should puzzle parents, particularly the mothers!

The three day conference of the Home Science Association of India was inaugurated by Dr K. L. Shrivastava, Union Minister for Education at the Avanashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.

In the opinion of Mrs Tarabai, Home Science had gone ahead in no small measure in Indian Universities though it was only eight years since the subject was introduced. Departments of Education, Universities, colleges and schools have become alive to the importance of Home Science. Education and Mrs Tarabai stated all these had included this subject in all levels of education. She was also of the opinion that the standard and content of Home Science were steadily improving. She told the rather bemused audience that Home Science was not mere cooking as some would be imagining.

In 1951 there were only three Universities in India offering a comprehensive course in the subject and four others had it as an

elective subject. At present, she was happy to declare there were twentyeight institutions in the country offering Home Science as an integrated or elective course.

She was of the view that there was much to be done for raising the standard of education. She deplored the tendency to copy the West in an anxiety to bring about progress and development in the country. Traditions and healthy customs which had stood the test of time were apt to be forgotten, she deplored, and reminded the conference that it should not be forgotten that home science was taught by elders in the joint-families of the olden days. Urbanisation and the splitting of families led to the inclusion of Home Science as one of the disciplines in the field of education at present.

Mrs Tarabai felt that the mode of life of people had to change in the fast changing pattern of society, but she pleaded for the preservation of some of the old traditions and customs that would

survive any test of time and which had lived through ages. She passionately pleaded for keeping up the cultural identity without trying to standardise their life in the highly complicated modernised and industrialised society of the present age.

The first problem was that of ensuring good standard books and the next important problem was the need for trained and qualified women teachers. She stated that now home science had come to a stage where it was necessary for the authorities concerned to look ahead and formulate plans for research in different areas of the subject. She suggested a Home Scientist as an Adviser to the Ministry of Education to help in the development of this subject.

It was but appropriate that Mrs Tarabai should appeal for maintaining the Indian concept and identity in regard to the teaching of Home Science. Unfortunately in the Colleges which offer this subject

for girls, (and they are few and far between) the teachers seem to be more alive to the necessity of making up their wards mug up certain prepared notes mostly on Western lines. There is not only lack of good text books with a vivid background of our own culture in the subject but attempts are yet to be made by the colleges that offer this for study, to learn and collate our traditional ideas.

Simply sending staff teachers abroad meagrely equipped with our own background of old home life, would not suit our needs. Home Science should most certainly include elements of art, music, architecture besides, of course the best methods known in the culinary art. The last mentioned is increasingly becoming a forgotten art. The pity of it is that in High Schools where home science is taught to young girls, the methods adopted in making simple recipes verge on the ridiculous with aid of scales and cubic measures.



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Mrs Tarabai had offered the best advice to the protagonists of Home Science subject in the Universities. It would be a good thing that our own ancient tradition and methods are revived and preserved in books which should form suitable background texts for our youngsters seeking to study home science methodically in any University.

Kolar Gold Mines

Mysore State Chief Minister, Mr B. D. Jatti, told newsmen at

Bangalore on Monday that far from closing down the Kolar Gold Mines, plans have been made to work it continuously.

He informed pressmen that the expansion project was expected to yield substantial gold output.

Mr Jatti also disclosed that the Nundydrug and Champion Reef mines had set up an all time record by mining 24,759 tons in last August and 19,380 tons last September. This record was never obtained in the eighty years of mining history in the State, he declared.

There was no basis for the report that the mining would be closed down if there were no new reefs. The proved ore deposits were enough to continue mining without closure, he said. He also stated that the results of the mining had shown an upward trend.

Quoting figures to prove his contention, Mr Jatti stated that after payment of royalty during 1950 to 1960 to the tune of Rs 36.89 lakhs and a depreciation amount of Rs 15.76 lakhs, a net surplus of Rs 18.20 lakhs was available. Mr

Jatti stated that exploratory work for development of the mines was in progress.

(It has been confirmed that the Central Government would take over the Kolar Mining operations. These were nationalised by Mysore State in 1956. The Union Finance Ministry will work it up. It is also reported that the other mine, the Hati mine still remains to be explored and the Planning Commission had set apart Rs 150 lakhs to step up the mining capacity to 30,000 tons.)

Tea Research

A tea research station in the Anamalais, sixty miles from Coimbatore, would begin functioning ere long. The foundation stone for this was laid last week by Mr Nityananda Kanungo, Minister for Commerce in the Government of India.

The Tea Board and the India Government are giving a capital grant of Rs 14.86 lakhs. Of this Rs 12.56 lakhs will be for erection of buildings in the Anamalais and Rs 2.1 lakhs for the erection of a substation in Central Travancore.

Sanctioned as far back as 1956, the scheme took so long to enter into its first phase because of some correspondence with the Madras State Government over site. The Government of India too could not be easily persuaded to allot increased grant due to increased costs. The Research Station is to be started by the United Planters Association of South India.

Mr H. C. Kothari, the UPASI President, referred to the increasing tea production in the country. This was in the background of the complaint that the tea industry had not done anything to increase the yield or improve quality. He referred to the increasing cost of production while the incidence of taxation was particularly heavy on the plantation industry. In this context, Mr Kothari thought if the Research Station had come up earlier, it would have helped achieve progress and enable a proper study to be made of the question of both increased yield and improved quality.

Mr Kothari laid stress on proper coordination between the Central and State Governments on the question of taxing the plantation industry. He pointed out that this was lacking to such an extent that the industry suffered imposts from both in many ways.

Mr Kothari further referred to India's difficulties in competing in outside market which he stated, had now become buyers' rather than sellers' market. Intense competition would have to be faced by India and it was imperative, that both the State Governments and the Centre should give the tea industry all possible assistance to meet this competition.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

let us analyse briefly here the causes of the present money market tightness.

On the one side, 1960 has proved to be an extremely satisfactory year in that industrial production has shot up considerably. So, a larger volume of productive endeavour had to be financed by the banks. In turn, it will have meant automatically that the quantum of accommodation given to Trade and Commerce will also have risen. Thirdly, the scarce availability of foreign exchange even for import of industrial raw materials may be held to have been responsible for manufacturing industry being disposed to carry larger stocks of raw materials. Furthermore, for want of a component or two, which had to be obtained from abroad, stocks of semi-manufactured goods with industry may also, I fancy, have gone up sharply. Meantime, sugar has had a year of greatly augmented production—stocks have not been small. By the time you added all these up, you found inevitably, as in 1956, that the slack season, like Calcutta's winter, could be reported missing in the appropriate advertisement columns of the Statesman.

On the other side, Bank Deposits have seemed to be static, and the reasons therefor are various. Firstly, presumably because their revenues have been buoyant, Government have, during the first nine months of 1960-61, far from pumping in currency through created money, actually been in a position to cancel ad hoc treasury bills in a very substantial manner. So, if, in recent years, deficit financing on the part of Government contributed to the growth of Deposits, cancellation of ad hocs will have acted this year as a contractionist influence on bank Deposits. Thirdly, the State Bank has suffered a fair-sized reduction in Deposits owing to the arrangements it has reached for the making over of the counterpart funds to the Reserve Bank. Next, we have the fact that the new counterpart funds no longer accrue with the banking system, but are instead made over directly to the Reserve Bank. Again, with the new issue boom that India has been in, the grip of for quite some time now, I would think that the import surplus on private sector account in

1960 has been larger than it has been in recent years. So, the delivery of capital machinery during 1960 to the private sector will certainly have had a contractionist impact on bank Deposits. Lastly, of course, there is a continuance of the new issue boom, evidence of which is abundantly to be found elsewhere in this week's Indian Finance.

Tightness in the money market withal, we are having, as G. M. Pyne's share market review so aptly puts it, "a flush of new issues". The review points out that, "before the Budget jitters appear, a flow of new issues over the coming weeks will be there, obviously to attract capital. With Kothari Sugar, British Paints, Madras Rubber, Travancore Electro-Chemicals and Usha Martin Black—the queue has only just started to form". The inference is that, before February brings towards its end the annual disease called budgetitis, the pressure upon the money market from new issues may well become almost intolerable.

The new issue boom began, if I may try to place it, with the ushering in of 1959. Two years have since elapsed during which it was rare indeed to find an unsuccessful soliciting of the investor. Almost in every case, unofficial quotations on the eve of the marketing of the shares placed them at mouth-watering premia. Again almost without exception, the premia have not been eroded. Some few of the new companies have already started production—and already begun to make money. Not a few investors have booked their profits, and even more have pleasantly in hand a considerable appreciation in the worth of their holdings. The budget proposals of the last two years have failed signally to halt the new issue boom. However, the Reserve Bank's package deal of monetary control measures resulted in the climbing curve of new issue quotations levelling off. But, since then, all placements have continued to be worth-while successes. And I do not see, barring the institution of the most outrageous tax measures by Government, how, in this developing economy of ours, the new issue boom can peter out. Sure, there will be a busy season

and a slack season for offerings, but new company flotation will undoubtedly, steadily and substantially gather momentum. There will be plateaux, but only so that they are the take off point for another bit of mountain climbing. 1961, as I say, has started with a bang and exceedingly good buys for the investor. What more could be asked for?—tax concessions always being excepted, but these are solicitations as unavailing as Oliver Twist's asking for more.

The Industrial Management Pool was I think, created two years ago, and at the time it seemed a very good idea indeed. It was hoped to draw talent from the private and public sectors for the top and middle management stages so that for the manning of the State enterprises you would be able to get personnel well versed in businesslike practices. The IMPs (as perhaps we may call members belonging to the new service) were given the hope that they would be a cadre above the IAS, in the sense both that their starting and ceiling salaries would be higher. If I remember right, some 200 were first selected by the UPSC for the new service; and that was two years ago. The actual number now in position has dwindled to 120 or so. The reason is, the "attractive" terms and conditions that had been promised have failed to materialise. Uncertainty abounds. Then, if the original intention was—as it undoubtedly should have been—to enable State enterprises to be run on business lines, I would have expected that authority and responsibility in suitable measure would have been given to the IMPs. Not so, I gather. Red tape of the governmental sort entwines and shackles the work. The time has come to decide whether the Industrial Management Pool is to do the good which it was hoped it would be able to, or whether the IMPs are something that democratic Government has no room for.

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Extract from a Burmah-Shell publication

GATEWAY GOSSIP

Need for National Shipping Policy

The need for a rapid development of national shipping has long been accepted but the progress made so far has not been very impressive. It is true considerable headway has been made during the first two Plan period as total tonnage which stood at only 3,91,000 GRT is expected to reach the targeted level of 9,00,000 GRT by 1960-61. But considering the vastness of the country's coastline and its volume of overseas trade, the shipping tonnage is indeed meagre compared to that of other maritime countries. The expectation had been that with a big Third Five Year Plan, the allocation for shipping would be substantially increased. But the hope was belied as the Draft Outline has said that it has been possible to make a provision of only Rs 55 crores. This allocation is against the National Shipping Board's recommendation of a target of 14,20,000 tons consisting of 10,00,000 tons for the overseas trade and 340,000 tons for the coastal trade. The total cost of this programme has been estimated by the Board at Rs 118.8 crores. The Board has since reduced the estimate to Rs 104 crores for a net acquisition of 5,00,000 tons. The allotment of Rs 55 crores will only enable the acquisition of 2,00,000 tons. This is patently inadequate and although the Draft Outline does not completely rule out the possibility of making an additional allotment before the Plan is finalised, there is still no indication to show that a higher target is being considered for shipping.

In his statement circulated to the shareholders of the Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited, Mr A. H. Bhiwandiwalla, Chairman, has pointed out that the proposed financial outlay for shipping would slow down even the present tempo of growth of shipping. During the Second Plan period the net acquisition of shipping has been 3,00,000 tons and the present rate is about 1,00,000 tons per year. Even if large addition are not possible, the aim should atleast be to maintain the present rate of growth. The National Shipping Board's revised recommendation of Rs 104 crores for a target of 14,00,000 tons will just ensure this modest objective. It is unfortunate that at a time when our overseas shipping has a chance of saving considerable amounts of foreign exchange, our shipping programme has received a setback. It has been officially stated that over 50 million dollars have to be paid towards freight to carry half the quantity of foodgrains that have been made available under PL 480. It would ap-

pear that a sizable part of this amount can be saved if a portion of the foodgrains is carried by our ships.

Mr Bhiwandiwalla has also referred to the various disabilities under which shipping companies have been obliged to function, such as high cost of fleet, stores and repairs, and inadequacy of personnel. He is also of the view that another important prerequisite to the rapid growth and prosperity of Indian shipping is also lacking in India. If Indian shipping is to flourish, he thinks, there should be a change in Government's policy relating to shipping.

The controversy over the oil refineries in Gujarat has demonstrated that how even a well-meant scheme if not properly explained can be construed an attempt at denying the rightful share of a region in industrialisation. Mr K. D. Malaviya's announcement in the Lok Sabha that a pipe line project is being contemplated to take the oil from the Cambay oilfields to Bombay has sparked off widespread protests in Gujarat. It has been since demanded that all the oil won in the State should be refined within the State itself. The controversy has been seen by most people outside the State as both unfortunate and meaningless as the oil that is found in Gujarat or for that matter any other place in the country rightfully belongs to the nation as a whole and so there is no point in talking as though the oil is the exclusive property of the people of the region in which it is found. But this argument overlooks the important fact that great expectations had been aroused among the people in Gujarat on the finding of oil at Cambay. It has been taken for granted that the next step would be the setting of refineries and consequently discussions centred on prospects of putting up industrial units in the Cambay region. The reference to a pipe line from Cambay by Mr Malaviya was interpreted to mean that the Central Government were not quite serious about setting up a refinery in Gujarat and it was even alleged that the oil exploration work at Cambay was being deliberately slowed down. The suspicion of the Central Government's intentions as regards Cambay oil had grown to such proportions that nothing except a personal visit of the Union Minister for Mines and Fuel has been considered adequate to clear up the misunderstanding. It would appear that last week's visit to Ahmedabad of Mr Malaviya has achieved its purpose. The people of Gujarat have now been categorically told that their State would have a refinery with a capacity of two million tons and further that if the quantity of oil found warranted it, the Central Government would not hesitate to set up more refineries within the State itself.

Pointing out that the entire unfortunate controversy stemmed from a misunderstanding, Mr

Malaviya admitted that he made a mistake in announcing the proposals to set up a refinery and pipeline project simultaneously. That had been construed to mean that the Central Government were much more interested in the latter than in the former. The Minister has now explained that the underlying purpose of making a mention of the pipe-line project is to get the project included in the Third Plan. Actually Government's intention is to make adequate provision for the full utilisation of the Cambay oil. The Government

of India, Mr Malaviya has assured the people of Gujarat, are anxious as the State's people to hasten the industrialisation of Gujarat and they will therefore take active interest in the building up of oil refineries and other industries based on them. Still the question may arise why begin thinking about a pipe line at this early stage. Mr Malaviya's explanation is that the question of setting up refineries in Cambay has to be studied in the background of the demand and supply position of petroleum products in the next five years.

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OLYMPUS

Plan Problems

WITH hardly ten weeks remaining of the Second Plan period, the National Development Council will be meeting to finalise outlays and priorities for the Third Plan. On the agenda are the following items: consideration of Central and States' outlays; appraisal of the allocations, targets and priorities in the States' plans; agricultural production programmes and employment aspects. Discussions with State Governments on agricultural programmes which had been going on since 10 December concluded this week. The main objective is to maximise the physical targets, without further increase in financial outlays, through better coordination of the activities of the Ministries of Food & Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation & Irrigation & Power. Representatives of these Ministries were closely associated in these discussions of agricultural programmes and targets.

Increase in the overall allocation for agriculture over the level indicated in the Draft Outline is implicit in the tentative outlays on the State Plans which were agreed upon in the round of meetings with State Government representatives last year. Apart from the increase in the size of the States' plans, the pressure for increasing outlays has been building up in other sectors as well.

The urgent need to increase the outlay on Power was emphasised at the recent meeting of the Iron & Steel Advisory Council which was told of power shortage developing in Durgapur. The Deputy Minister for Railways took the opportunity of a visit to his home State to mollify local sentiment with the announcement that the allocation for development of Railways will be stepped up by Rs 25 crores in order to construct new lines in the South. The inadequacy of the provision for Housing has been highlighted at the

Udaipur Conference of Housing Ministers. The opportunity of concluding long-term agreements with Rumania and Czechoslovakia for substantial exports of iron ore could not be grasped for lack of port facilities on the West Coast. This is a reminder that, as in the case of roads, we have to pay for ports whether we have them or not.

How to increase the outlays in the different sectors without at the same time increasing the total, is the problem now facing the Planning Commission. This reads almost like a Zen koan. It is an interesting coincidence that Dr Suzuki, the foremost world authority on Zen, is also now in town. Some experts who have been wrestling with this problem appear to have attained satori. At any rate they have come out with the answer: "The Plan will be bigger because it will be smaller." They expect, (or is it hope?) that foreign exchange will not be available for a number of projects which will, therefore, have to be held over. The rupee resources that will be released can be straightaway added to the other programmes of development which can be undertaken without expenditure of foreign exchange. But there are also others who believe that all Americans think like Professor Galbraith.

The contents of Professor Galbraith's new report to the Planning Commission which leaked out are being lapped up with avidity by the exponents of the "bigger plan" thesis. His advice is: The bigger plan the greater the quantum of foreign aid. You cannot expect your friends to help you out of a crisis unless you rush into it headlong! An earlier report by the Professor which, the Deputy Minister for Planning treated as a 'classified document' created a furore in the Lok Sabha and was subsequently formally laid on the table at the fag end of the Winter session. But those who were most insistent that it should be declassified are now finding it not exactly to their taste.

But whatever the headaches of the Development Council over

fixing the size of the Third Plan and its component parts, they can take comfort from the record of the year that has just come to a close as regards achievement of Second Plan targets. A year-end review by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spotlights the achievements during 1960. In many industries the Second Plan production targets have been exceeded and in most industries output in 1960 was at higher levels than in 1959. Production targets have already been exceeded in paper and paper boards, sewing machines, grinding wheels, penicillin, DDT, soap, glucose powder, electrical cables and wires, electric fans, storage batteries, power-driven pumps, motor cycles and scooters, staple fibre etc. Production trends in a number of other industries like radio, electric transformers, paints and varnishes, automobile tyre, cycles etc, indicate that plan targets would be achieved. The most heartening feature is the growth of machine building industries. During the Second Plan period, the output of industrial machinery has increased seven-fold, from Rs 20 crores in 1956 to Rs 140 crores in 1960. New ground was covered in the manufacture of paper making machinery and sugar machinery. Two complete indigenous sugar plants have been set up and will shortly commence production.

The output of electric machines, basic metal industries, glass, cement etc showed appreciable increase, while comparatively modest increases have been recorded by textiles and leather products. Production of a wide range of chemicals, particularly of sulphuric acid, soda ash and caustic soda, was at a higher level during the year, but there has been a setback in the production of fertiliser on account of overhauling of gas generators at Sindri. But apart from Sindri, production in most public sector undertakings shows an upward trend, touching new records. Hindustan Cables and Hindustan Anti-biotics have completed their expansion programmes, and Hindustan Machine Tools has launched its expansion programme for doubling its output to 2,000 machines a year. Towards the end of the year the manufacture of heavy electrical machinery commenced at Bhopal, a development of major significance.

The core of the Second Plan is Steel. The Minister for Steel Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, told the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Advisory Council that production of steel in 1960 would be of the order of 2.2 million tons as compared with the level of 1.8 million tons reached in 1959. The production of saleable pig iron would be about one million tons in 1960. As a result of increased production, there was hardly any scarcity in many categories of steel and the distribution control

was being gradually simplified. The quota certificate system had been abolished for all categories except sheets and wire. So far contracts have been entered into for export of about 330,000 tons of pig iron, ingots, slabs, blooms, billets etc., valued at about Rs 11.5 crores. But, at the same time, imports of steel were also higher, about one million tons as against 860,000 in 1959. The Minister estimated that expansion of capacity for production of iron and steel had already resulted in foreign exchange saving of over Rs 100 crores.

Total value of exports during the year was estimated by the Commerce Ministry spokesman at around Rs 630 crores. Exports during the first nine months of 1960 amounted to Rs 442 crores against Rs 427 crores in the corresponding period of 1959. Exports of cotton manufactures, jute manufactures and engineering goods would be considerably higher than during 1959. Export of manganese and iron ores is likely to bring in rupees four to five crores more than in the previous year. But there was a fall in the exports of coffee, hides and skins, tanned or dressed and notably tea. Tea export during the first nine months of 1960, at Rs 70 crores, was Rs 6 crores less than the figure for the previous year.

Progress in the industrial field has to rest on a firm base of agriculture. The food front has been strengthened during the year by the conclusion of agreements for substantial imports of food grains from USA under PL 480. The spokesmen of the Food and Agricultural Ministry noted its beneficial impact on prices, especially during the closing months of 1960. But though production prospects are good, the problem of food scarcity still persists, as Mr S. K. Patil declared in his New Year Day broadcast on the Freedom From Hunger Campaign. Along with the quantitative aspects of increasing the production of food grains, the qualitative aspects of the food problem are also being emphasised in the Food Ministry's programmes. The Scientific Food Advisory Panel of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, which recently met in New Delhi, considered a number of proposals for the production, conservation and effective utilisation of supplementary and protective foods and recommended the results of research that could be taken up on a commercial scale for diversification of the Indian dietary pattern. Among the new types of foods about which Mr Patil was enthusiastic, mention may be made of sugar from wood, protein from leaves as well as from de-oiled cotton-seed and groundnut. Two plants for the production of edible groundnut protein are being put up with UNICEF assistance, one in Maharashtra and the other in Madras. Six more units are proposed to be set up during the Third Plan.

Indian Finance

7 January 1961

THE PENINSULA

Elected Ministers

THAT the Prime Minister and the State Chief Ministers in India should be elected by the legislature instead of by the majority party is a suggestion put forth by the Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar at Bangalore last week-end addressing the Conference of the Presiding Officers of the country's legislatures. Mr Ayyangar felt that this experiment should be tried at least in one or two States for a year or two. The Constitution, he said, might not permit such an election. But the need to seek a vote of confidence or approval of the appointments may be established by convention he stated.

According to his view, Mr Ayyangar stated this provided the twin guarantees of stability of Government and the impossibility of the party acting alone to overthrow a ministry.

If the Ministers were to be elected by the legislature, Mr Ayyangar said, it would prevent arbitrary exercise of power by the Chief Minister over his cabinet colleagues.

Mr Ayyangar suggested further that a party leader once elected should not be disturbed so long as that party continued in majority except for gross misconduct. Coalition should be made in places having no absolute majority to contribute to stability of Government, he said. New policies should be approved by legislature not by a simple majority but by a special and higher majority like two-thirds.

Tendencies towards communal or linguistic dictatorship should have to be ruthlessly checked, warned Mr Ayyangar, and the only person in such circumstances who could safeguard the minorities' interest was the presiding officer of the legislature.

For the first time in the conference of presiding officers of the legislatures, matters outside the mere procedural affairs and subjects pertaining to the practice of parliamentary democracy in the country came to be handled by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. His suggestions implied the necessity for the Ruling party to take note of the fissiparous tendencies under linguistic and communal garbs.

The Speaker urged the officers to note the cause of failure of democracy in some countries and analyse the reasons for it. In Pakistan for instance, he pointed out, there were eight ministries in the course of last nine years. In Burma, he said, the weakness of the Government to quell internal rebellion was the cause of the fall of democracy for a short time. In Indonesia continued civil war was the enemy of democracy, he said.

Stating that affairs in all the States in India were not what they should be Mr Ayyangar said that factions had arisen inside parties in the legislatures themselves and were leading to instability of Governments. He warned that people might become sick of the changes in Governments

caused by the manipulations of support for persons or groups to gain or regain power. The sense of security he was afraid, might consequently disappear from the people's mind leading to establishment of military dictatorships.

On account of such internal disputes, Mr Ayyangar held, the ruling party might get into disrepute, people getting nothing from the government of the day. Therefore he thought when once the leader was elected he ought not to be disturbed so long as that party continued to have a majority in the legislature except for gross misconduct. He affirmed that this convention alone would contribute to the stability of Governments in various States.

To prevent Chief Ministers of States becoming autocratic, Mr Ayyangar's suggestion was the same namely, provision for election by the legislature. In case of absolute majority of a party there was the possibility of Chief Ministers becoming autocratic, and his colleagues having been selected by him would not be able to muster courage to oppose him. In cases where there were no big majorities, coalition would help establishment of stable governments Mr Ayyangar said.

There was the German practice of having the Prime Minister elected by the entire House after Presidential nomination. Other Ministers would be elected by the party to which the Prime Minister belonged.

A sense of security would be given to the Prime Minister by this practice and Mr Ayyangar was certain that party squabbles could not easily upset the Prime Minister. Even in France, he stated, the prevailing system today was only a different version of the election system to which he had referred. If in France the system did not work successfully, it was due to the existence of too many parties not one of them commanding absolute majority he said.

Even though the constitution would not permit of such an election, Mr Ayyangar said the need to seek a vote of confidence or approval of the appointment by the whole House might be established by convention. Mr Ayyangar stated that this system guaranteed stability of government and the party alone could not overthrow the ministry. The contending groups within the ruling party, Mr Ayyangar argued, could not also easily change their leaders since other members of the House would also be called upon to take part in the approval of the appointment of the leader which required their votes. The election of other ministers would lead to avoidance of arbitrary power by the Chief Minister over his colleagues. This would not weaken the cabinet responsibility and the ministers were bound by the party best interests while the Chief Minister could always report against any non-cooperating colleague to the party. Today, the Speaker stated the party which was supposed to rule through its leader had really no effective control over its leader. Government should be not only above corruption but also should appear to be above corruption, he declared.

Mr Ayyangar warned against visible tendencies in many parts, of people once again lapsing into old

caste and communal divisions and bringing these divisions into public and political life. To avoid this he suggested recruitment to public services on an All-India basis by the President and also that the members of the services commission be made on an all India basis both at the Central and State levels. He suggested free discussion of the grievances of the backward classes in the legislatures.

Though there was no effective opposition inside the legislature, Governments in the Centre and States were not left undisturbed, Mr Ayyangar said, and resorting to direct action outside the legislature was done to gain the opposition demands. He believed that if there was a stable opposition which could dislodge the Government of the day, there would not be any resort to direct action. An effective opposition was necessary for the efficient working of democracy, but Mr Ayyangar stated such one could not be created but it would grow by itself and the opposition should work, wait and gain strength.

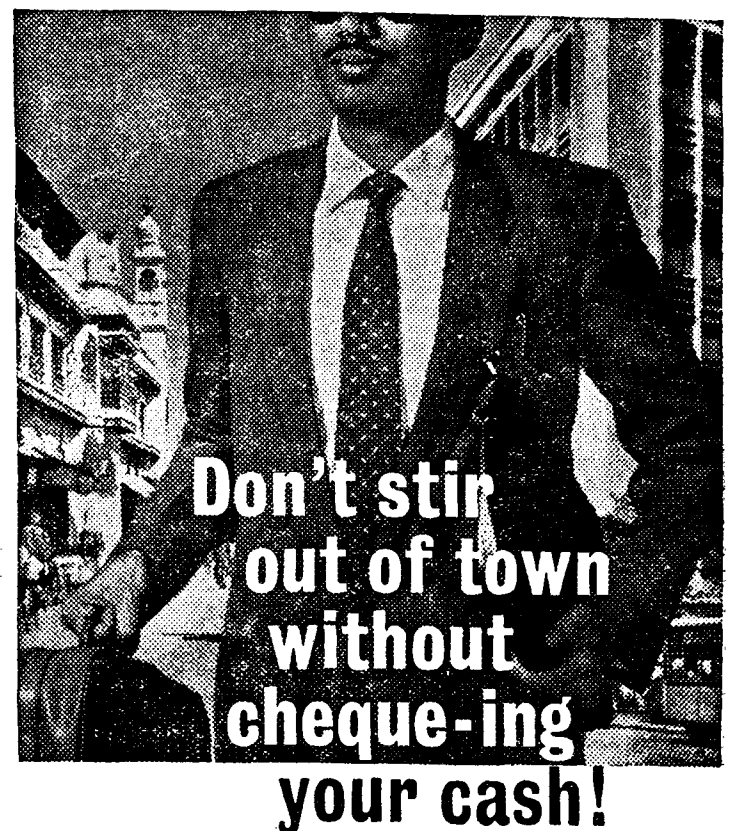
As at present situated, Mr Ayyangar stated, the voice of opposition

though weak should not be discounted and the Government should accommodate the opposition as far as possible. He stressed on unanimity being made a rule rather than carrying a measure by a simple majority.

Mr Ayyangar favoured decentralisation of power but he prescribed qualifications of age, property education, and experience for being a panchayat member. No member should be a member of more than one panchayat at a time, he said.

Comparing the two systems of countries having democratic governments and the totalitarian governments, India chose the mean path adopting socialistic one, and this according to Mr Ayyangar gave scope for the individual to grow fully. He also believed that India succeeded in both planning and enforcing their schemes democratically.

Mr Ayyangar passed over the views of critics on planning for socialistic pattern merely expressing the belief that India had succeeded fortunately in both planning and democratic execution.



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(1) 5,100 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each subscribed by the Signatories to the Memorandum & Articles of Association	Rs. 31,000
(2) 1,04,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each have been allotted to Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Ltd.	Rs. 10,40,000
(3) 1,10,900 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each have been allotted to Usha Automobile & Engineering Private Ltd., its Directors, Associates, Friends and Nominees	Rs. 11,09,000
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- Shri G. D. JHAWAR, Businessman, 51/C, Gariahat Road, Calcutta-19.
- Mr. W. S. BLACK, Joint Managing Director, of Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Limited, Belmont, Airdrie, Scotland.
- Mr. C. A. GROVES, 52, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16, Solicitor and Attorney-at-Law, Partner, M/s. Carr, Dignam & Company, 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1, is alternate for Mr. W. S. Black.
- Shri B. K. BIRLA, Business Management, 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
- Shri H. P. BARAT, Stock Broker and Partner of M/s. G. M. Pyne, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
- Mr. JOHN GOODLET, Director & Secretary of Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Limited, 6, Carrick Drive, Coatbridge, Scotland.
- Shri B. K. JHAWAR, Businessman, 51/E, Gariahat Road, Calcutta-19.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

2, RAMGOPAL GHOSH ROAD, CALCUTTA-2.

AUDITORS.

M/s. PRICE WATERHOUSE PEAT & CO., B4, Gillander House, Calcutta-1.

SOLICITORS.

M/s. KHAITAN & CO., 1-B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-1.

BANKERS.

- THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED, 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
- ALLAHABAD BANK LIMITED, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
- THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

BROKERS.

- BOMBAY:**
- M/s. Lewis & Jones, "Bank of Baroda Buildings", Apollo Street, Bombay-1.
 - M/s. Batliwala & Karani, Union Bank Buildings, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
 - M/s. A. B. Pandit & Co., 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
 - M/s. R. E. M. Patel, 42, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
 - M/s. P. R. Subramanyam, 70/A, Stock Exchange, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

CALCUTTA:

- M/s. G. M. Pyne, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
- M/s. Abdulla Gangjee & Sons, 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta-1.
- M/s. Chunilal T. Mehta, 8, Lyons Range, Calcutta-1.

DELHI:

- M/s. Harbans Singh Mehta & Co., 33, Regal Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi-1.
- M/s. Raj Paul Chadha & Co., Delite Cinema Building, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1.

MADRAS:

- M/s. Maconochie & Co., Post Box No. 291, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Madras-1.

PUBLIC ISSUE.

Applications and Subscription.

Application for shares by members of the public must be for a minimum of 50 shares or multiples of 50 shares in respect of the Equity shares and 5 shares or multiples of 5 shares in respect of Preference shares.

TERMS OF PAYMENT OF ABOVE SHARES.

Equity Shares:—		
On Application	...	Rs. 2-50 nP. per share.
On Allotment	...	Rs. 2-50 nP. per share.
Balance	...	Rs. 5-00 nP. per share.
on call or calls to be made subsequently but not earlier than 6 months after allotment.		
		Rs. 10.00 nP. per share.
Preference Shares:—		
On Application	...	Rs. 25.00 nP. per share.
Balance	...	Rs. 75.00 nP. per share.
on call or calls to be made subsequently but not earlier than 3 months after allotment.		
		Rs. 100.00 nP. per share.

DIVIDEND AND CAPITAL

The Company in general meeting may on the recommendation of its Board of Directors declare a dividend to be paid to the members according to their right and interest in the profits of the Company and may subject to the provisions of Section 207 of the Companies Act, 1956, fix the time of payment.

No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the Company during the year or any other undistributed profits and no dividend shall carry interest as against the Company.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Shri B. K. Jhawar, a Director, has, subject to the approval, if required, of the Central Government under Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956, been appointed as a Managing Director of the Company for a period of five years from the sixth day of December, 1960 on such terms as regards remuneration as may be approved by the Company in general meeting and the Central Government.

MANUFACTURING LICENCE.

The Government of India has issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Rules, 1952 (as revised), a manufacturing licence No. L/1.A(7)/N-178/60 dated 21.4.1960 for an installed capacity of 7,200 tons per annum of wire and wire ropes.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

The Company was incorporated on the 1st day of December, 1960 and obtained a certificate that it is entitled to commence business on the 21st day of December, 1960. The object of the Company is principally to carry on the manufacture and sale, distribution, dealership, import, export etc; of all types of steel wire ropes and to carry on business and activities, ancillary or supplemental thereto, and other objects as set out in detail in the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

PLANT SITE.

The Plant will be located near Ranchi in the State of Bihar.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

It is estimated that the plant and machinery will cost Rs. 55 lacs and of which approximately Rs. 1.60 lacs may be imported reconditioned. Some of this reconditioned machinery of an estimated value of not exceeding Rs. 1.30 lacs, payable in cash, may be purchased, from the foreign collaborators, Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Ltd., Coatbridge, Scotland, U.K. The value of such reconditioned machinery which may be purchased, from the foreign collaborators, will be determined by independent Consulting Engineers.

7 January 1961

PROFITABILITY.

The plant and machinery to be installed will form one of the most modern and up to date units in the world specifically designed for the production of high tensile steel wire and steel wire rope and the Board considers that the prospects of profitable working are good.

IMPORT LICENCES.

The Government of India have been kept advised of the organisation of the Company and of the plans for proceeding with and completing the project. It is expected that the Government will issue all required licences and permits. Since Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Ltd., is making its subscription to the capital of the Company in foreign exchange and The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay, has agreed to make a loan partially in foreign exchange, the Company's requirements of foreign exchange are assured for the purchase of plant and machinery in the U.K., and elsewhere.

TECHNICAL COLLABORATION AGREEMENT.

The Company with the approval of the Government of India has entered into a Consultants and Technical Advisers' Agreement with Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Ltd., for a period covering the design, erection and start-up of the plant and thereafter for eight years certain from the date of the royalty-cum-technical aid fee hereinafter mentioned becomes payable.

Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Ltd., will provide the Company with various services including complete process, designing and selection of plant and machinery and permit user by the Company of relative trade names, marks and patents. They will also train Indian engineers in their factory in U.K., and to provide technicians from the U.K. to advise, assist and give such information as may be required respecting the construction, erection, installation, start-up and operation of the plant.

The Company has export rights to all countries except the U.K., Canada and U.S.A.

As consideration for its services, etc., Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Ltd., will be paid a fee of not more than 1% calculated on the capital cost of the plant and machinery acquired by the Company for this project and royalty-cum-technical aid fee of 2½% for five years (from the date the production figure reaches 150 tons of wire ropes per month) and for the next three years 1½% based on net sales as defined in the Agreement. On sales of high tensile steel wire sold as such the royalty-cum-technical aid fee is halved. Additionally the Company will bear the cost of the U.K. personnel sent to India, and, subject to the prior approval of the Government of India to remittances, expenses (referred to in clause 12 (b) of the Agreement) incurred by Martin, Black & Co. (Wire Ropes) Ltd., including a proportion of the expenses of investigating, experimenting, testing, developing, patenting and acquiring patents, licences or manufacturing rights in regard to any process or methods which benefit or are of value to the Company in its business.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES AND ALLOTMENT.

Applications for Equity and Preference shares must be for fifty or multiples of fifty shares and five or multiples of five shares respectively.

Applications for Equity and Preference shares must be made on the prescribed form which can be had from the Company's Bankers or Brokers to the issue.

All application forms duly completed must be lodged, together with the amount payable on application (i.e. Rs. 2.50 per share in respect of Equity shares and Rs. 25/- per share in respect of Preference shares) with either of the following Banks, namely:—

- The United Commercial Bank Ltd., 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
- Allahabad Bank Limited, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
- The Central Bank of India Ltd., 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

Or, with any of their Branch Offices as listed below:—

I. AHMEDABAD.

- The United Commercial Bank Ltd., P. B. No. 174, Karanj Building, Bhadra, Ahmedabad-1.
- The Central Bank of India Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- Allahabad Bank Ltd., Maskati Market, Ahmedabad-2.

II. BOMBAY.

- The United Commercial Bank Ltd., P. B. No. 883, Petit Building, D. N. Road, Bombay-1.
- The Central Bank of India Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
- Allahabad Bank Ltd., Post Box No. 282, 39, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

III. DELHI.

- The United Commercial Bank Ltd., P. B. No. 365, Parliament Street, New Delhi-1.
- The Central Bank of India Ltd., 670, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.
- Allahabad Bank Ltd., Post Box No. 1027, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.

IV. MADRAS.

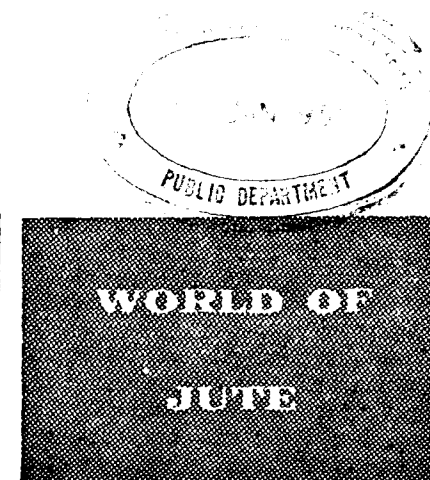
- The United Commercial Bank Ltd., P. B. No. 276, 310/11, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1.
- The Central Bank of India Ltd., 308/309, Linghi Chetty Street, George Town, Madras-1.
- The United Commercial Bank Ltd., and Allahabad Bank Ltd.

AMRITSAR, BANGALORE, HYDERABAD, KANPUR & PATNA.

VI. The United Commercial Bank Limited.

BARODA, JAIPUR, RANCHI, RAJKOT & SURAT.

Cheques or drafts should be drawn in favour of one of the Bankers to the issue "A/C. Usha Martin Black (Wire Ropes) Limited" and should bear the words "Equity Issue" in the case of applications for Preference shares and the words "Preference Issue" in the case of applications for Equity shares. For the applicant's protection, cheques or drafts should be crossed/ "Account Payee Only". A separate cheque or draft must accompany each application. Allotment will be notified by the despatch of an allotment letter, but the Directors reserve the full uncontrolled right of accepting or rejecting any application in whole or in part without assigning any reason. Where an application is rejected, or not accepted in full, the whole or any balance of the application money received, after deducting the amount, in the case of Equity shares, if any payable on allotment, will, subject to the provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 1956, be refunded without any interest to the applicant within two months from the closure of the subscription list. Bank commission, if any, will be payable by the applicants.



Raw Jute Production

WHILE it seems to have been generally accepted that raw jute will be in short supply during the current season, the expectation is that in the next season the supply position will show considerable improvement. Unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time or heavy rains at the time of harvesting the crop may upset calculations of crop prospects but it would appear strenuous efforts will be made to minimise the vagaries of the weather too.

An indication of the measures that will be taken by the authorities toward promotion of jute production has been given by Mr S. K. Patil Union Minister for Food and Agriculture. Addressing the annual meeting of the Indian Central Jute Committee last week he has said that Government's policy is to increase the acreage under jute and other allied fibres keeping in view, however, the need for adequate food production in the country. Government's intention is to increase the production of mesta both by increasing its area and yield so that any shortfall in jute can be made up by higher mesta output. Other measures mentioned by him are the supply of adequate fertilizers and improved seeds to cultivators and efficient agricultural practices. The position as regards the supply of fertilizer seems to have considerably improved but Mr Patil has warned that the main problem of distribution still has to be tackled. Mr Ajit Majumdar, Jute Commissioner, has however, indicated that the target for jute and mesta production next season is likely to be placed at 7.2 million bales.

As regards the current crop, the Jute Commissioner is of the view that it will be almost the same as that of the previous season. The delay in issuing the official forecast is due to delayed harvest this season but a fairly reliable picture seems to have already been obtained from available information and that is that the total jute and mesta crop will be approximately the same as last year's.

It is evident that Government do not intend to plan mills' production on insufficient data. The main objective is to ensure the working of mills without much dislocation till the new crop becomes available in sufficient quantities. It has been generally expected that the arrangement by which sealed looms were brought

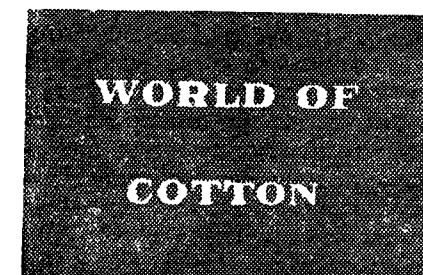
down to 12 per cent and working hours reduced to 45 per week will have to be revised sooner or later. A further cut in production has been considered inevitable and it has now been decided to achieve this objective by a further reduction in working hours to 42½. The proportion of the sealed looms will continue at 12 per cent. The reduction of working hours to 42½ is to take effect from 30 January 1961. The new arrangement has been arrived at by the Indian Jute Mills Association in consultation with the Union and West Bengal Governments. This is expected to mark the last of the steps calculated to adjust production to availability of raw jute. According to the Jute Commissioner the proposed cut in production is not likely to lead to a shortage of goods. Due to seasonal factors demand for gunny is usually at a low ebb during the first half of the year. Moreover, the permission recently given to the cement industry to use used bags may also be expected to reduce the internal demand for new gunnies. Export demand too may not show much expansion in the next few months on account of consumer resistance at prevailing high prices of goods.

The jute goods market opened the week on a firm note due to buying support and reports of fresh foreign inquiries. Business passing earlier in the week included purchase of 5000 bales of B Twills on account of a Government tender. Reports of sizable enquiries from Russia seemed to have also been responsible for the firm undertone. B Twills were taken at one stage up to Rs 183 with Hessian quoted at Rs 59.75. Subsequently the undertone turned quiet following selling pressure from holders and the increased interest evinced by mills in ready and near delivery sales. Toward close of the week the undertone steadied up partly due to covering business and partly due to rumours of enquiries from Argentina.

The raw jute market ruled comparatively steady. In earlier dealings the undertone was somewhat quiet due to lack of interest shown by mills most of whom were reported to have covered their previous week's quotas. In later dealings prices were well maintained generally largely due to reports of poor arrivals at the upcountry markets.

PRICE TRENDS.

	As on Jan. 2	Low-est Jan. 5	As on Jan. 5
Hessian:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45" x 11 ozs.	63.50	62.75	64.00
40" x 10 ozs.	58.50	58.25	59.25
40" x 8 ozs.	47.50	47.50	47.50
40" x 7½ ozs.	44.50	43.65	44.50
Sackings:			
B Twills	183.00	181.50	183.00
Hy. Ceers (Green)	178.00	178.00	182.00
Cornsacks	182.50	182.50	186.50
Cubans	220.00N	220.00N	227.00N
A Twills	216.00	214.00	216.50
L Twills	208.00	205.00	206.50
D. W. Flours	206.50	204.00	209.50
Sugar Twills	210.00	205.00	206.00
Raw Jute (per md.):			
Assam Bottoms	52.50	52.00	52.50
N. Bottoms	52.00	51.50	52.00



Cotton Futures Steady

Cotton futures displayed quite steady conditions in the Bombay market during the past week after the previous week's steep fall. In the early part of the week the Jarilla April contract hovered around Rs 604, but closed down lower on profit taking.

Conditions in the spot market on the other hand were active and bright. Mills showed keen interest in 197/3,0394, C02 and Moglai Jarilla and the prices of these varieties tended to ride around the official ceilings, Kalyan, Vijai and Digvijai also met with good enquiries. The arrivals of these varieties continued to be on the increase. Their quality also was so far unaffected but reports emanating from a few tracts of Vijay and Kalyan districts narrate that the unpropitious weather in those places is likely to impair the quality. If the demand for these styles in the markets persists there will not be any difficulty in disposing them.

According to the latest estimates available the country's total production of cotton will be around 5 million bales. The aggregate production from Punjab has been shown at 0.68 million bales.

On the import front business was more or less confined to new African crop and Sudan styles. Egyptian and USA growths were rather neglected. On the export front there was some enquiry for Bengal superfine.

Liverpool:

Trading in the Liverpool futures market was calmed to squaring of accounts over the Christmas recess. The local trading is likely to be shelved till the announcement of cotton policy for 1961-62 by the new Secretary of the United States Agricultural Department.

Advices from Liverpool state that the demand for actual cotton during the interval between Christmas and New Year has been quite negligible. Mill enquiries which centred round US cotton for January and February shipments resulted in the sales of 4,800 bales out of the week's total of 6,500 bales. In the staple styles Egyptian offering prices strengthened further due to large sales to the United States.

As usual business in the textile section at this season dwindled into an insignificant trickle. Imports of cloth into the UK reached a new high of 54.4 million square yards.

At the close of the market on Thursday last the various positions were quoted as follows: American contract December 22.70d., July 24.10d., American type contract

December 23d., and July 24.10d. Sudan contract, however, remained unchanged at 35d.

New York:

The appointment of Governor Freeman as the new Secretary of the Department of Agriculture has strengthened the new crop positions in the New York futures market. Near positions were depressed to some extent due to the moderate hedge selling which was absorbed by trade buying. Commission house buying evinced keen interest in new crop positions. At the close on

Wednesday last the March position was quoted at 32.18 cents and October at 33.36 cents.

Piecegoods:

Conditions in the Bombay piece-goods market was a shade better during the week under review. Business at the commencement of the week was rather at a low ebb but as the week progressed the sentiment also improved. Demand from up-country buyers and overseas traders dispelled the apprehension of a possible stalemate in the market. The stabilising influence on the ex-

port front was the result of the announcement that the new prices will operate from the beginning of this month. Some of the upcountry buyers are reported to have transacted business at the new rates. Bihar and UP turned out to be the main consuming centres and they evinced keen interest in sarees, dhoties, shirtings and poplin. Though the offtake was restricted by the stringent monetary conditions and the year ending considerations, according to the consensus of opinion, the demand is likely to look up in the coming weeks and the pressure of stocks on the mills is likely to be lessened.

you have just opened A METAL BOX TUBE!

Your favourite toothpaste comes to you in a Collapsible Tube, a speciality of The Metal Box Company of India Ltd.

Wherever necessary, this tube is given an inner coating of a specially devised, chemically inert lacquer that keeps the toothpaste from reacting with the metal of the tube itself. The tube collapses with reducing contents, thereby protecting the toothpaste from oxidation and dehydration. The Metal Box Collapsible Tube is therefore a functional as well as a convenient package. It is scientifically designed to ensure that the toothpaste remains fresh for months.

Backed by their knowledge and experience drawn from India and abroad, Metal Box are manufacturing a wide range of scientifically designed packages for the consumer goods you use.



Over 1000 manufacturers in India are being supplied by Metal Box with scientifically designed containers and closures that go to pack Rs 100 crores worth of consumer goods every year.

OPEN TOP CANS for processed fruit, vegetables, fish and dairy products
GENERAL LINE CONTAINERS for confectionery, tea, biscuits, baby foods, edible oils, paints, insecticides, powders, etc.
COMPOSITE CONTAINERS of cardboard & metal COLLAPSIBLE AND RIGID TUBES for toothpaste, ointments, adhesives and pills
CROWN CORKS for carbonated drinks
T. S. PILFER-PROOF AND OTHER CLOSURES for bottled products
COMPONENTS for radio, automobile and electrical industries
PUBLICITY MATERIAL including advertising cabinets and calendars
PLASTIC PRODUCTS including Diethylene bags, foil laminate pockets and injection mouldings
HARDWARE including trays and table mats
MACHINERY Can Closing and Reforming and Bottle Sealing Equipment



METAL BOX

The Metal Box Company of India Ltd
Barlow House, 59C Chowringhee, Calcutta

Factories and Sales Offices
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Mangalore

This is only an announcement for information and not a prospectus and Applications are invited on the basis of the prospectus copies whereof are available from the Company's Bankers and Brokers mentioned herein.

An application will be made to the Stock Exchange of Madras and Bombay for permission to deal in the shares now being offered and in due course for an official quotation.

PROSPECTUS OF THE TRAVANCORE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Incorporated on 4th April, 1945 under the Travancore Companies Act IX, of 1114).

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

Although the Company was registered in 1945, it started operating as late as in 1952 owing to late delivery of the electrical equipment. The Company's activities were then on a developmental or experimental stage as it had put up a pilot furnace with a capacity of Calcium Carbide upto 1000 tons per year only. The Company in its developmental stage, therefore, made small losses, particularly as the cost of production of Calcium Carbide in a small capacity furnace was high. The Company's experimental activities are of great importance in as much as it proved the advantages of using sea-shells for manufacturing Quick-lime—an important raw material, at very cheap rates and of prescribed purity. The Company in its development stage also proved that it could produce Calcium Carbide of high purity meeting the requirement of the British Standard Specifications, as borne out by the Certificate in this respect of the Technical Development Establishment (M.E.)—Kirkree (Ministry of Defence). The purity of the Company's products has also been confirmed by the Tariff Commission report of 1956.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY

Thanks to the developmental activities of the Company in the past, it is only now that the possibility of commercial production of Calcium Carbide appears to have come.

In 1956 the Company planned to expand its Capacity to 10,000 tons per year. The Company since then have secured the necessary Industrial and Import Licences from the Central Government for raising the production capacity to 10,000 tons per year. The Tariff Commission Report of 1956 commented on the proposed expansion project of the Company thus:—"The existing plant enjoys certain marked locational facilities for procurement of raw materials and electrical energy at economic rates, and expansion at the same spot should seem to afford them a reasonable assurance of success."

ASSISTANCE FROM KERALA GOVERNMENT

The Kerala Government has given the Company co-operation and assistance in this proposed expansion of the capacity of Calcium Carbide plant to 10,000 tons per year. The Government of Kerala have also invested Rs 5 lacs recently in the equity shares of the Company.

ELECTRIC POWER

The cost of Electric Power determines to a substantial extent the cost of production of Calcium Carbide. The Company has the advantage of having Electric Power at cheap rates and on favourable terms from the Kerala Government.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

The Company is located favourably so as to enjoy good transport facilities by rail as well as by water for the movement of its raw materials and finished products.

SCOPE AND PROSPECTS

Calcium Carbide is a basic chemical which is used in production of many important chemicals and materials such as P.V.C., Calcium Cyanamide etc. It is also used in the manufacture of explosives, in which the Central Government may be interested. At present it is being mainly used in welding and cutting steel. But market for this product is very rapidly growing with the development of steel and chemical industry in India. The statistics published by Government agencies indicate that in the year 1959 the production of Carbide was 4,074 long tons and import was 8,430 long tons. In the recently published Outline of the Third Five Year Plan, the local production of Calcium Carbide in 1960-61 and in 1965-66 are estimated at 20,000 and 60,000 tons respectively. With growing demand, therefore, the Company's entire production of 10,000 tons per year will find a ready market within the country.

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS

The estimated cost of production of Calcium Carbide manufactured by the Company as accepted by the Tariff Commission is Rs. 462/- per ton, and the present ex-factory selling price fixed by the Tariff Commission is Rs. 885/- per ton. Even taking into account some adjustments and contingencies, there is still a good margin of profit in the manufacturing operations of the Company.

SUPPLY OF MACHINERY AND TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW.

The Company has secured collaboration from Messrs. Deutscher Innen-Und Aussenhandel Invest Export, of the German Democratic Republic. The Company has entered into two agreements with the abovenamed firm, one for supply of a complete Carbide Plant of 30 tons daily capacity and the other for supply of technical personnel and of project-true supervision of erection, function tests, trial run and putting into commercial operation the plant. The total purchase price of the plant inclusive of the necessary basic and execution projects, constructional documents etc. amounts to about Rs. 17 lacs. The machinery suppliers have further agreed to charge an interest of only 3% on the outstanding balances. The payment is to be made in Indian Currency. The Company has secured the necessary import licence and permission from the Reserve Bank of India to make the payments.

BROKERAGE

Brokerage at the rate of 1% on the nominal value of each Equity Share will be paid to registered Brokers on recognised Stock Exchanges and Banks on allotment being made in respect of applications bearing the stamp of such Brokers or Banks.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones have been appointed the Managing Brokers to this Issue. They will in addition be entitled to a Brokerage of 1% on the face value of the shares subscribed by the public and a further sum of Rs. 5,000/- as incidental charges.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:	
1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 100,00,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL:	
13,288 Equity Shares Fully Paid-up at Rs. 100/- per Share	Rs. 13,28,800.
1,912 Equity Shares previously forfeited but subsequently re-allotted at Rs. 100/- per Share and now partly paid at Rs. 25/- per Share	Rs. 47,800.
	Rs. 13,76,600.

NOTE:

By a Resolution passed on the 7th of December 1960 the Deferred Shareholders of the Company have given their consent to the conversion of the Deferred Shares issued by the Company into Equity Shares of the Company in the ratio of five Deferred Shares to one Ordinary Share ranking pari passu with the existing Equity Shares.

Capital Now Issued for Public Subscription:	Rs. 10,00,000.
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	

AMOUNT PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF SHARES

The amount payable in respect of Equity Shares is as follows:
Rs. 25/- per Share on application.
Rs. 25/- per Share on allotment.
and the balance in two equal instalments provided that there shall be an interval of not less than three months each between calls and between the allotment and the first call.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Each application must be for a minimum of 5 Shares or in multiples thereof. Where no allotment is made, the Deposit will be returned in full and where a partial allotment is made, the unutilised balance will be adjusted against amount due on allotment.

The Share Certificates will be issued within six months of the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS

1. Shri MURARJI JADAVJI VAIDYA, Industrialist, Chairman, Bombay.
2. Shri S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR, M.P., Advocate, Trivandrum.
3. Shri V. P. VARDE, Stock-broker, Bombay.
4. Shri J. L. MEHTA, Businessman, Bombay.
5. Shri RUSSE JAL TARAPOREVALA, Businessman, Bombay.
6. Shri K. P. VISHWANATHAN NAIR, I.A.S., (Nominated by Government of Kerala), Director of Industries, Trivandrum.
7. Shri T. V. KRISHNANKUTTY WARRIER, (Nominated by Government of Kerala), Trivandrum.
8. Shri LIMJEE K. PANDAY, Stock-broker, Bombay.
9. Shri P. E. RAMAN MENON, Landlord, Parur, Kerala.
10. Shri M. S. BHANDARKAR, Engineer, Bombay.

BANKERS.

- (1) THE STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE LTD., Trivandrum.
- (2) UNITED BANK OF INDIA LTD., Bombay.
- (3) THE INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK LTD., Bombay-1.
- (4) THE BANK OF INDIA LTD., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
- (5) THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. SURI & Co., Chartered Accountants, Trivandrum, Kerala State.

MANAGING BROKERS.

Messrs. LEWIS & JONES, Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

BROKERS TO THE ISSUE.

1. R. R. NABAR & Co., 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
2. A. B. PANDIT & Co., 32, Apollo Street, Bombay-1.
3. G. M. PYNNE, Allahabad Bank Building, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.
4. KOTZAR & Sons, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras.
5. PATTERSON & Co., 42, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras.
6. M. NAKKAPPALAH JAHGIRDAR, 18, Cavalry Road, Bangalore.
7. HARBANSINGH MEHTA & Co., 33, Regal Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

P.O. CHINGAVANAM, Kottayam, Kerala State.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

The Company was established to manufacture and deal in Calcium Carbide, Carbon and Graphite in various forms, all types of electro-chemical, electro-thermal and high temperature furnace products like Carbides, abrasives, metal alloys and refractories, and derivatives and bye-products of the above.

Subscription List will open at the Commencement of Banking hours on 4th January, 1961 and will close at the close of the Banking hours on 11th January, 1961.

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT—NOT A PROSPECTUS

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue.

A licence has been obtained from the Central Government for the establishment of this new Industrial Undertaking.

A copy of the Prospectus, together with the documents specified therein, has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies, Madras.

An application will be made in due course to the Bombay and Madras Stock Exchanges for a quotation for the shares of the Company and permission to deal in them.

The Subscription list will open at 10 A.M. on 9th January 1961 and will close at 2 P.M. on 16 January 1961 or earlier as soon as subscriptions approximating to the amount issued hereunder to the public have been received, but not earlier than 2 P.M. on 12th January, 1961.

THE MADRAS ALUMINIUM COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:

2,50,000 Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 2,50,00,000
7,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 7,50,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL:

1,50,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 1,50,00,000
4,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 4,50,00,000
	Rs. 6,00,00,000

RIGHTS OF PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS

The preference shareholders will be entitled to a fixed cumulative dividend of 9.3% per annum (free of Company's Income-tax but subject to deduction of taxes at the prescribed rates), payable in priority to the ordinary Shares. This means the shareholders will get a dividend of 9.3% less a deduction of tax under Section 18-3 (D) of the Indian Income-tax Act, which at present is 30%.

In the event of winding up, the preference shareholders will be entitled in priority to equity shareholders to re-payment of the capital paid-up at par, plus all accrued dividends, whether earned or declared or not declared, and also declared but not paid.

The preference shares will all be redeemed at par, on 1st January 1975, on giving three calendar months' notice, with the option to the Company to redeem the whole or part of the preference capital outstanding at any time, at par, after 1st January 1972, on giving six calendar months' notice. The proposed method of redemption, whether from profits or by fresh issue of capital will be decided by the Directors at the time of giving the notice, taking the then circumstances of the company into consideration.

The voting rights of the preference shareholders will be as per Section 87 of the Companies Act, 1956.

The issued capital is payable as follows:

- (1) Along with application at Rs. 25 per share, whether Equity or Preference.
- (2) The balance of Rs. 75 per share, whether Equity or Preference, will be called up in three calls of Rs. 25 each, with an interval of at least one month between each call, and the first of such calls will not be earlier than three months from the date of allotment of the respective shares.

PREFERENTIAL ALLOTMENTS AND RESERVATION

- (1) The signatories to the Memorandum of Association have subscribed for 1,200 equity shares. The promoters, directors, and their friends, have subscribed for a total of 48,800 equity shares of Rs. 100 each.
- (2) The Government of Madras have agreed to the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., Madras, underwriting and subscribing for 70,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 80,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each.
- (3) The Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, have agreed to underwrite and apply for 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each and 20,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each and these will be allotted in full.
- (4) There is a specific arrangement with Messrs. Dalal & Co., Madras, for their tendering applications for 35,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each and these will be allotted in full.
- (5) As per the agreement entered into with Messrs. Montecatini of Italy, 1,20,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each will be reserved for allotment to them.
- (6) In accordance with the provisions in the underwriting agreement with the Underwriters and Brokers, 28,500 equity shares of Rs. 100 each have been reserved for firm allotment in respect of applications procured and marked for "firm allotment" by them.

PRESENT ISSUE

The balance that is now unconditionally offered for public subscription is as follows:—

60,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.
1,26,500 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF 60,000 PREFERENCE SHARES AND 1,26,500 EQUITY SHARES HAVE BEEN UNDERWRITTEN BY THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, AND BY THE VARIOUS PARTIES, AS PER DETAILS HEREIN GIVEN.

DIRECTORS

- (1) Sri R. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU, B.Sc. (Madras), B.Sc. (Tech.) Manchester, Industrialist, 984, Peelamedu, Coimbatore-4.
- (2) Sri V. RAMAKRISHNA, I.C.S. (Retd.), Industrialist, 38, Mount Road, Madras-2.
- (3) Sri T. A. VARGHESE, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, 65, IV Main Road, Gandhinagar, Madras-20.
- (4) Sri T. K. PALANIAPPAN, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Department of Industries, Labour & Co-operation, Fort St. George, Madras.
- (5) Sri G. K. DEVARAJULU, Industrialist, 2/239, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.
- (6) Sri T. S. NARAYANASWAMI, Industrialist, "Dhun Buildings", 175/1, Mount Road, Madras-2.
- (7) Sri D. C. KOTHARI, Businessman, "Oriental Buildings", Armenian Street, Madras-1.
- (8) Sri P. R. RAMAKRISHNAN, M.Sc. (M.I.T.), M.P., Engineer, "Jyothi", 6/36, Race Course Road, Coimbatore.
- (9) Sri M. N. M. VEERABADRA CHETTIAR, Merchant, Bungalow Road, Near Avanashi Road, Tirupur.
- (10) Sri R. K. KANDASWAMY, B.A., B.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.C.T. (Mech.), "Brindavan", Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
- (11) Sri V. N. RAMACHANDRAN, Industrialist, "Asoka", 22, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras-8.
- (12) Sri V. RAMASWAMI NAIDU, Landlord, 131, Uppillpalayam, Singanallur, Coimbatore.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. SALCOE & COMPANY,
"KAMALA NILAYAM", Peelamedu, Coimbatore.

BANKERS

State Bank of India, Coimbatore and Madras.
The Central Bank of India Ltd., Coimbatore and Madras.
The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Coimbatore and Madras.
Bank of Baroda Ltd., Coimbatore and Madras.
The Indian Bank Ltd., Coimbatore and Madras.
The Canara Bank Ltd., Coimbatore and Madras.

7 January 1961

UNDERWRITERS

The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., Madras.
The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi.
Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.
The Investment Trust of India Ltd., Madras.

UNDERWRITERS AND BROKERS

MADRAS:

Messrs. DALAL & CO.
Post Box No. 149,
National Insurance Building,
Madras-1.

Messrs. KOTHARI & SONS
Post Box No. 287,
"Oriental Buildings", Armenian
Street, Madras-1.

Messrs. MACONCHIE & CO.
Post Box No. 291,
"Mercantile Bank Buildings",
16, First Line Beach,
Madras-1.

Messrs. SOMAYAJALU & Co.
Post Box No. 1263,
"Andhra Insurance Buildings",
137, Thambu Chetty Street,
Madras-1.

Messrs. SWASTIK & CO.
Post Box No. 43,
7, Second Line Beach,
Madras-1.

BOMBAY:

Messrs. DEVKARAN
NANJEE & CO.
17, Horniman Circle, Fort,
Bombay-1.

Messrs. JAMNADAS MORARJEE
& CO.
8-10, Dalal Street, Fort,
Bombay-1.

Messrs. MERWANJEE
BO MANJEE DALAL
Allahabad Buildings, Fort,
Bombay-1.

Messrs. RAMANBHAI LALBHAI
SHETH
No. 5, Stock Exchange Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay-1.

Messrs. P. R. SUBRAMANYAM,
70-A, Stock Exchange Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay-1.

Messrs. HARISH CHANDRA
GUPT & CO.
45-47, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay-1.

Messrs. A. B. PANDIT & CO.
32, Apollo Street, Bombay-1.

CALCUTTA:

Messrs. G. M. PYNE,
"Allahabad Bank Buildings",
14, India Exchange Place,
Calcutta-1.

BANGALORE:

Messrs. M. NANJAPPAH
JAHGIRDAR,
181, Cavalry Road, P. B. No. 71,
Bangalore-1.

BROKERS

- Messrs. LEWIS & JONES
"Bank of Baroda Buildings",
Apollo Street, Bombay-1.
- Messrs. NARANDAS & SONS
"Union Bank Buildings",
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
- Sri NARENDRA BHAI LALBHAI
SHETH, B.A., LL. B.
Stock and Share Broker,
Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad.
- Messrs. DESH BANDHU GUPTA
& CO.
45, Stock Exchange Building,
Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1.

LEGAL ADVISERS

Messrs. Subbaraya Aiyar, Sethuraman and Padmanabhan,
Advocates, Pelathope, Mylapore, Madras-4.

AUDITORS

- (1) Messrs. M. S. Krishnaswamy & Jagannathan,
Chartered Accountants, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.
- (2) Messrs. Suri & Co.,
Chartered Accountants, 1/29, Mount Road, Madras-2.

REGISTERED OFFICE

"KAMALA NILAYAM", Peelamedu, Coimbatore-4.

OBJECTS

The Company was incorporated on 31st August 1960 for the several purposes set forth in the Memorandum of Association, and in particular to undertake the manufacture of aluminium ingots and alloys, from the bauxite reserves in the Sheveroy Hills. The plant capacity will be 10,000 tons, of which 7,000 tons will be ingots and 3,000 tons alloys, as per the Licence No. L/1B(1)/N-760, dated 6th May, 1960, granted to this Company by the Government of India.

The Company has also applied to the Government of India for a licence to erect a Rolling Mill, as an adjunct to the proposed factory for the manufacture of A.C.S.R., and A.A.C. Cables, extrusion, rods, foils, etc., and the licence is awaited.

The rapid progress made by the aluminium industry can be gauged from the fact that world production of aluminium, which was a little over 7,00,000 tons in 1939, has increased to over 3 million tons at the present time.

The development of a large scale aluminium industry is of particular importance to our industrial economy. Aluminium is the only non-ferrous metal for the manufacture of which, on a scale commensurate with our increasing requirements, adequate natural resources are available in the country. And as indicated above, it is a non-ferrous metal with properties which permit its use as a substitute for several purposes for other non-ferrous metals like copper, lead, zinc, and tin, the indigenous production of which cannot be developed to the required extent because of the very limited resources of the necessary raw materials as far as is known at present. It is in this context that the development of aluminium industry assumes a special significance in our plans for industrial progress.

According to the draft outlines of the Third Five-year Plan, the estimated capacity of the Aluminium Industry in 1960-61 has been placed at 17,500 tons and production at 17,000 tons, against the produc-

tion of 7,300 tons in 1955-56. The 1965-66 targets are estimated at a capacity of 82,500 tons and production of 75,000 tons.

The per capita consumption of aluminium in India is very low at about 0.12 lb. compared to 19 lbs. in U.S.A., 12 lbs. in Canada and 10 lbs. in the United Kingdom. With the growing use of aluminium for industrial purposes, the demand for aluminium is bound to far exceed production for several years to come.

RAW MATERIALS

Bauxite is the basic raw material for the production of alumina, while electric power is also as vital a necessity as bauxite. Bauxite deposits of Sheveroy Hills are considered to be very suitable for the manufacture of aluminium, because it is so soft and easily soluble in caustic soda in the process for the manufacture of alumina. The deposits in Sheveroy Hills are estimated at about 7 million tons.

In view of the advantages of nearness of bauxite, power, water, transport facilities etc, the factory will be located at Mettur on a plot of about 400 acres, reserved for this Company by the Government of Madras. The Madras State Electricity Board have assured adequate power supply at the rate of Rs. 1.55 KWly for the Alumina section and Rs. 1.20 KWly for the Smelter section.

TECHNICAL COLLABORATION

The company has been fortunate in having secured the technical collaboration with Messrs. Montecatini of Italy, who are associated with the Neyveli Project of the Government of India, and who are one of the world known names in the manufacture of aluminium products, designing, erection and successful working of aluminium plants. Under the collaboration, M/s. Montecatini are to supply technical know-how, designs and specifications, procure the required machinery for the Indian Company, attend to erection, to supply required technical personnel and also train Indian technical personnel in their factory.

Government of India have approved the technical collaboration terms under which M/s. Montecatini are to be paid Rs. 45 lakhs for technical know-how, Rs. 40 lakhs for engineering fees drawings, assistance in purchase of plant and other allied services, and Rs. 35 lakhs for cost of foreign experts, contractors and agencies for the construction, supervision and other services, charges etc., and these payments are to be satisfied by the issue of 1,20,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. No further technical know-how fees are payable either for expansion of the plant capacity upto 20,000 tons or for the Rolling Section.

COST OF THE PROJECT

The cost of the project, as estimated by Messrs. Montecatini, for a plant capacity of 10,000 tons of aluminium, of which 7,000 tons will be ingots and 3,000 tons alloys, is approximately as follows:—

Foreign Side:	Rs.	Rs.
Plant and Machinery (to be imported) ...	3,40,00,000	
Technical Know-how ...	45,00,000	
Fees for designing, specifications, etc. ...	40,00,000	
For Technical Services ...	35,00,000	
Indian Side:		4,60,00,000
Land and Buildings ...	1,70,00,000	
Fabrication of Machinery ...	1,00,00,000	
Customs Duty, Freight and Insurance ...	75,00,000	
Erection and Implementation Expenses ...	40,00,000	
Pre-operating Expenses (plant trial expenses including raw materials) ...	13,00,000	
Bank Guarantee Commission for 3 Years for Deferred Payment ...	15,00,000	
Preliminary Expenses, Underwriting Commission, Brokerage and Share Issue Expenditure ...	18,00,000	
Working Capital ...	50,00,000	
Contingencies ...	19,00,000	
TOTAL ...		9,60,00,000

The estimated foreign loan requirements (less Montecatini's share participation) of about 5,000 million Italian lire, equivalent to about Rs. 3.80 crores would be financed by a long-term loan under deferred payment arrangements, by "Mediobanca" of Italy, for repayment in nine years commencing from 1st January 1965 in which direction preliminary negotiations have been completed.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India have agreed to give guarantee for the foreign loan plus interest on the terms and conditions specified by them, one of which is mortgaging all present and future fixed assets in favour of the said Corporation for the duration of guarantee commitment.

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS

Aluminium ingots are now imported to meet the needs of the Rolling Mills in India. Secondly, rolled metal fetches good prices. The Company intends to instal upto-date machinery and equipment and utilise the latest methods in the manufacturing processes. Based on current market conditions, the Directors anticipate that the operation of the factory will yield a satisfactory return on the capital invested.

COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS

After incorporation of the Company on 31st August, 1960, in order to facilitate carrying of all the arrangements and entering into early contracts for going ahead with the project, the Company obtained the certificate of Commencement of Business on 26th December 1960 from the Registrar of Companies, Madras, after filing the Statement in lieu of Prospectus.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. Salcoe & Co., a partnership firm consisting of Sri R. Venkataswamy Naidu, Sri P. R. Ramakrishnan, Sri T. S. Narayanaswamy, and Sri V. Radhakrishnan as partners, are proposed to be appointed as the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of ten years, as per the terms and conditions laid down in the draft agreement, with such modifications as may be suggested by the Central Government, and approved by the Board at their meeting held on 20th September, 1960, based on which an application has been made to the Central Government for approval of the appointment of the said Messrs. Salcoe & Co., as the Managing Agents of the Company.

The Managing Agents will be entitled to a remuneration in accordance with the prescribed graded scale of commission on the Company's annual profits to be computed and determined as provided by Sections 349, 350 and 351 of the Companies Act, 1956, subject to a minimum of Rs. 50,000 per annum in the event of absence or inadequacy of profit in any year.

DIRECTORS

The number of Directors shall neither be less than four nor more than twenty-one.

The qualification of a Director, other than the Ex-officio Directors, Italian Directors, if and when appointed by virtue of clause 135 of the Articles of Association, Corporation Director, Government Director, Debenture-holders' Director and Alternate Director shall be the holding of at least fifty Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each in the Company, of the total nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

PAYMENT TO PROMOTERS

No amount of benefit has been paid or given or is intended to be given to any Promoter or Director of the Company, apart from the sitting fees for the Directors and the Managing Agency commission to the three Directors, Sri R. Venkataswamy Naidu, Sri T. S. Narayanaswamy and Sri P. R. Ramakrishnan, as partners of the proposed Managing Agents, Messrs. Salcoe & Co.

UNDERWRITERS

The Industrial Finance Corporation by their Letter No. U.C. 12/60—20357 dated 24th December 1960 have agreed to underwrite 60,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each and 60,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and these 60,000 equity shares and 60,000 cumulative preference shares are offered unconditionally for public subscription.

In addition to the specific underwriting arrangements with the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., Life Insurance Corporation of India and Messrs. Dalal and Co., set out in the paragraph under "Preferential Allotments and Reservation" the Company, has entered into underwriting agreements with the following parties, who have agreed to underwrite the number of equity shares set out against each of their names. The number of shares for which they will be tendering applications for full allotment (marked for "firm allotment") has also been shown as a deduction from the number of shares under-

written, in order to give clearly the number of shares offered unconditionally for subscription by the public.

	Number of shares underwritten.	Less firm allotment promised.	Balance offered unconditionally for public subscription.
1. Messrs. Dalal & Co., Madras	12,500	3,750	8,750
2. Messrs. Kothari & Sons, Madras	5,000	1,500	3,500
3. Messrs. Maconochie & Co., Madras	5,000	1,500	3,500
4. Messrs. Somayajulu & Co., Madras	3,000	900	2,100
5. Messrs. Swastik & Co., Madras	3,000	900	2,100
6. The Investment Trust of India Ltd., Madras	5,000	1,500	3,500
7. Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee & Co., Bombay	10,000	3,000	7,000
8. Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee & Co., Bombay	10,000	3,000	7,000
9. Messrs. Merwanjee Bomanjee Dalal, Bombay	5,000	1,500	3,500
10. Messrs. Harish Chandra Gutt & Co., Bombay	10,000	3,000	7,000
11. Messrs. Ramanbhai Lalbhai Sheth, Bombay	10,000	3,000	7,000
12. Messrs. P. R. Subramanyam, Bombay	5,000	1,500	3,500
13. Messrs. A. B. Pandit & Co., Bombay	5,000	1,500	3,500
14. Messrs. G. M. Pyne, Calcutta	3,500	1,050	2,450
15. Messrs. M. Nanjappaiah Jahgirdar, Bangalore	3,000	900	2,100
TOTAL	95,000	28,500	66,500

The Directors are of the opinion that the resources of the Underwriters are sufficient to discharge their respective underwriting obligations.

All the Underwriters will be paid an underwriting commission of 2½% of the nominal value of shares underwritten by each of them.

BROKERAGE

Brokerage at the rate of 1% will be paid on all allotments made in respect of applications bearing the Stamp of any Bank or recognised Broker.

Brokerage on the same basis is payable to the Underwriters, in addition to the underwriting commission, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, on allotments in respect of shares allotted on applications made or procured by them and bearing their stamps.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Copies of the Prospectus and application forms can be had from the Registered Office of the Company, or from the Underwriters or Brokers or from the Bankers of the Company, or from the Branches of such Bankers, at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore, Coimbatore or Ahmedabad.

Groundnut oil per candy of 500 lbs ex-Madras godown expeller Ready 3 per cent FFA Rs 446.

January Rs 447/448: (nominal)

February Rs 190 per quintal.

Groundnut kernels per candy of 531 lbs Coromandel 230: Peanut Rs 220/222.

Castor oil per candy of 500 lbs Tirupattur Rs 350 (sellers)

Coconut oil per tin Rs 46.50.

Gingelly oil Rs 31 to Rs 31.8 per maund.

Gingelly seed Rs 105 per bag.

Groundnut cake: Rs 26.50 per bag of 160 lbs.

In the southern markets, though this week's groundnut arrival from Monday is reported to be slightly better at 300 tons, still they are far from normal. Weather conditions also prevented free flow last week. It is expected next week could be better.

★

Hides & Skins

Only meagre business was reported in the tanned skins and hides market. Prices of raw skins were dearer after the New Year opening. In the tanned cow hides section, oftaker was still lower with tanners sticking to higher prices. In the c.i.f. section only deals in semi premium marks at 74d, 64d

and 54d were reported while demand was really poor for quality marks. Tanned cow calf too did not report much business with stocks accumulating due to indifferent inquiries. There was but slight decline in tanned buffalo hides in which there was practically no overseas demand. The position in the tanned buff calf also did not change.

About 2,000 tanned goatskins and 30,000 tanned sheepskins were lifted from the market. About 10,000 tanned goatskins and 45,000 tanned sheepskins were left over.

In this counter also not much business was reported in the c.i.f. section. Better selections had good enquiries.

The following prices ruled for raw skins per hundred:

Bangalore raw goatskins Rs 580 to Rs 635: White wool sheep Rs 475 to Rs 635: Black sheep Rs 380 to Rs 415: Bezvada raw goatskins Rs 550 to Rs 555: He sheep Rs 549 to Rs 550: and she sheep Rs 395 to Rs 400.

The following are the prices for tanned skins per lb:

Tanned cow prime 5½ lb Rs 2.61 to Rs 2.87: 6½ lb Rs 2.62 to Rs 2.75: 8½ lb Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.56: 10/12 lb Rs 2.12 to Rs 2.25 and Buffalo 12/13 lb Rs 1.75 to Rs 1.87.

7 January 1961

The Aluminium Corporation of India Limited

Vast Expansion Programme on Most up-to-date Lines

Sri Singhania's Lucid Survey of the Industry

Presiding at the Twentysecond Annual General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 27th December, 1960, the Chairman, Sri Lakshmi Prasad Singhania said:—

Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the Twentysecond Annual General Meeting of the Corporation. You will be no doubt gratified to observe from the audited accounts and Directors' Report which have already been circulated to you, that in spite of higher expenses the Corporation has been able to maintain the level of profits. You will notice from the Directors' Report and Accounts that adequate appropriations have been made towards depreciation and allocation towards General Reserve has also been maintained. The appropriation towards taxation has been reduced by Rs. 2 lacs and this advantage has been passed on to the shareholders. As explained in the Directors' Report the dividend on Preference Shares will be paid after deducting tax but now the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Bill, 1960, has been passed by the Legislature and as proposed immediately the full details are available whatever further dividend, if any, is due to the holders of the Preference Shares will be paid in due course.

During the year the cost of production has gone up further due to increased cost of labour, stores, spares and raw materials, etc. and also due to heavy expenses for replacement and renovation which have been incurred for the maintenance of the Corporation's plant in up-to-date working conditions as the plant is in continuous operation now for more than 17 years. Besides, there have been fresh impositions by the Government in various spheres including higher railway freight and other charges. In the expanding economy of the country, I do not expect that there will be a downward tendency of these costs. Therefore, future should be viewed with cautious optimism.

FUTURE OF ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY IN INDIA:

As you are all aware, momentous changes are taking place in the country for the development of aluminium industry. I have pointed out before from time to time that aluminium is the only non-ferrous metal which can be produced not only to meet country's requirements but even beyond due to the availability of sufficient physical raw material, i.e. bauxite

which is available in abundance in the country. However, power being still the basic raw material for production of this metal, by its anticipated rapid development as envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan, the production of aluminium metal is expected to rise to a level which was not possible to comprehend before and which is still difficult to judge, in view of the scarcity of raw materials in developing other non-ferrous metals. There are high hopes that this metal may be in a position to help the country in filling the gap of requirements of other non-ferrous metals to a great extent which are likely to be required in this expanding industrial economy. I am very glad that this fact has been realised and there is planning and thinking for higher production of the metal in the country. Although I may be repeating myself, your Corporation has played an important role by first producing this important metal from Indian bauxite in 1944 with Indian capital, Indian Management, Indian labour and on top of that Indian technical 'know-how' and personnel and without any foreign collaboration or help whatsoever in earlier stages. I feel that the services rendered by your Corporation in developing this industry, in the country, would be really realised by the historians at a later date.

In my last year's statement before you, I estimated the expected consumption due to factors available then but due to accelerated industrial advancement, it seems that the earlier thinking regarding pattern of consumption in this country is changing and the consumption probably is going to be much higher than anticipated earlier. For the time being, the Planning Commission has accepted a target of 82,500 tons of metal production as included in the Third Five Year Plan. But the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Shri Manubhai Shah, declared in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 1960, that the estimated requirements of the country in 1965-66 would be 150,000 tons of metal per annum. In my opinion, there should be no doubt that this consumption can be achieved in this country and as such production should follow this pattern of requirements. It is, however, possible that there may be a time lag in between the consumption and production when all the new plants come into production and such temporary phase may be disheartening for this industry but ultimately I am con-

vinced that the consumption is going to be higher than production.

At this stage I would like to draw your attention to the imposition of heavy excise duty on aluminium metal and its products announced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget proposals for 1960-61. This step is rather unfortunate as it will make this metal less competitive in comparison to other non-ferrous metals and may lead to hindrance in increasing the consumption of this metal which is being built up by the Indian producers at a very great sacrifice. The Indian producers have maintained their prices at a lower level without taking full advantage of the Tariff protection. My humble opinion is that the consumption of this metal will rise more if it is left alone to find its own market, at reasonable prices by development in future years. However, I am happy that we have an assurance from the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the position will be watched carefully and if necessary suitable steps will be taken.

During the year, the Tariff Commission has again examined the case of this industry and the recent announcement in the Lok Sabha shows that the Government of India has accepted to continue protection till 31st December, 1964. At present there is surplus capacity in several parts of the world for this metal while there is scarcity in certain parts where the industry has not developed. This is in addition to the fact that some type of protection to this metal is given in particular in every part of the world and in every country. The protection question here has to be judged and watched with great caution in future.

Since the production of aluminium industry is increasing in this country, it is necessary to examine very carefully the availability of other raw materials such as petroleum coke for electrodes and cryolite for electrolysis which are to be imported. Though small quantity in comparison to the cost of the metal itself these play a very important part in the production of the metal. It is necessary that our oil refineries should produce the country's requirement of petroleum coke which is needed not only for aluminium industry but many other industries also. This, in my opinion, can be done without much difficulty. The production of synthetic cryolite should also be given higher priority for investigation and production from indigenous raw materials.

LABOUR is a very important link indeed in any industrial development. There is a disquieting trend of the Trade Union movement becoming more and more political, specially in this State. At the moment, I am more concerned with the area wherein your Corporation's factory is situated. Unfortunately in this State and particularly in the area around Asansol where industrial development is rather quite rapid, there have been certain disturbances rather regularly, specially in the Collieries mainly due to political factions between Trade Unions. The maintenance of the employer-employee relation is becoming more and more difficult and efforts to create a better understanding through Code of Conduct and direct negotiations have no meaning unless and until full co-operation is shown from both sides. I want to mention another danger to employer-employee relations which has taken shape recently. I think I will do better in quoting the recent description by Sir Biren Mukherjee in his own words as follows:—

"There has been for some time an agitation sponsored by some Trade Unions and several of the State Governments to insist on the restriction of jobs to those popularly described as 'sons of the soil'. If this principle is carried to its logical conclusion it will amount virtually to the negation of the right of the citizen as a member of the Union to seek employment in any part of the Union territory, a right which has been virtually guaranteed to him by the Constitution. Also, it is bound to result in retaliation by some States who may be affected by the principle rigidly applied against them by any other State. The mobility of industrial labour which is of benefit both to the workers and their employers, will be seriously impaired and cause no small embarrassment to the management of industrial establishments all over the country".

Such slogans popularly described as job for "sons of the soil" or "children of the State" are rather difficult to understand and in my opinion such a thing is neither in the interests of the State nor in the interests of the Nation. Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister, has correctly defined at a recent meeting of the Legislature that the "sons of soil" are sons of this country. This State of West Bengal at one time a pioneer in industrialisation, is now

MARKETS

Firm Trend in Groundnuts

Oils and Oilseeds

New Year operations in the oils and seeds market in Madras began with a dearer outlook. Arrivals of groundnut and groundnut oil are only fifty per cent of the normal arrival during the corresponding period of last year. The result is that the market has turned out to a seller's one dictating the prices but for the ceiling put on both groundnut and groundnut oil, the prices would go up still higher. Towards the year end, an easy tone prevailed, but it was an illusion when prices of both groundnut oil and groundnut along with other commodities shot up to higher regions.

Daily groundnut arrivals in Madras has now come down to barely fifty tons. This is quickly absorbed by bazar interests and small crushers. The arrival in southern markets is only 300 tons, not twenty-five percent of the normal stock of last year. There seems a grip of apprehension among holders that prices would rule higher and this has made them reticent to unload their stocks. Flow of these commodities from Andhra regions is also small. Groundnut prices also moved up in sympathy. At the prevailing high prices, big dealers were cautious taking up very limited quantities in both nuts and oil. Dealings in forward positions too could not be found to be encouraging with poor deals in both nearby and far deliveries. Soot goods commanded buyers at Rs 433 on 30 December, but the next day the price of groundnut oil per candy went up to Rs 436. Likewise groundnut kernels, Coromandel quality, was quoted at Rs 73 per 30 kgs and today it was much more than that being quoted at Rs 230 per candy of 531 lbs for superior and peanut at Rs 220 to Rs 222.

The following were the closing prices of groundnut oil and groundnut kernels on Wednesday.

getting behind in sharing the industrial progress of the country and employment figures do not reflect a happy position as compared with the position of the employment figures of other States during the last 10 years. More industrial development means more employment in the area where the development takes place but let me be honest, jobs are not charities. These cannot be distributed. The jobs are the right of the people who can make themselves capable for them and the slogan should be that people should make themselves capable of acquiring the jobs and not accepting charity. If this attitude is not adopted, I am sorry to say that there will be more loss to the State where already a condition is created that the people are afraid of putting up new industries and also the existing offices are being transferred. There was a time when Calcutta was considered the principal financial city of the country whereas now it has been noticed that even the main financial offices are away from the city and there is a tendency of more offices being shifted. There must be some reason behind this and

I must emphatically urge the people of this State to examine the position very carefully and for the sake of this State and creation of employment in the State, they should bring about conditions and atmosphere where more employment opportunities are available to the sons of the soil or children of the State. It is my appeal to all parties that this should be adopted for the interest of the State. I would like to emphasise that the first interest of every employer in any State is to see that the people available locally must be employed and all opportunities be offered to those who are living in the vicinity, otherwise there is no object of establishing an industry in that area. As far as the Corporation is concerned, the employment opportunities are open without any restriction of any kind to everyone of those who are suitable for the job.

EXPANSION:

As indicated last year as well as clarified in your Directors' Report, the Corporation has undertaken the expansion programme for trebling the production of the

existing plant. After personal examination of the most modern plants in different parts of the world and in consultation with our technical collaborators, Messrs. Aluminium - Industrie - Aktien-Gesellschaft, Zurich, Switzerland, we have adopted the latest trends in the designs of our plant. We believe that when the plant starts production, it will be one of the most modern technically and will be setting up a new example in the country. The building design of the Cell House again represents the most modern thoughts at present existing in the Aluminium world and this design according to the studies made by various experts and universities, is likely to be most suitable for tropical conditions as existing in our country. I do hope that your Corporation will continue to play the important role of most economic production of the metal in this country as it has done in the past. According to present indications, we hope that the first production from this expansion would start by end of 1961.

As mentioned in the Directors' Report, we will very shortly be coming to you to raise a small

amount of capital by way of equity shares to the extent of Rs. 31.25 lacs out of the requirement of about Rs. 4.5 crores for this expansion programme by offering one equity share at par to the holders of every two existing ordinary shares. The rest of the finance has already been arranged through loans and deferred payments.

The coming years will make a new history in the Corporation's existence. Government was good enough to renew the Managing Agency Agreement for the next 10 years. The Corporation has indeed grown from a very humble start under the able guidance of the Managing Agents and through co-operation and efforts of the humblest worker in the factory to the team of technicians and Directors, and I am sure, they will continue to render services in the same spirit of dedication as before. The Corporation is no doubt proud of the team of technical personnel whom it has trained.

Note: This does not purport to be the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

Indian Finance

7 January 1961

subscription list has been opened from 1 January and will be closed on 11 January, 1961.

The proposed plant of the company will have a capacity of 10,000 tons of Calcium Carbide per year. The company will be in a position to produce Calcium Carbide at a much cheaper price than units located in less favourable locations in view of the cheapness of labour and electric power and the availability of raw materials of good quality at the factory site.

The company has been fortunate in securing collaboration from Messrs. Deutscher Innen-Und Aussenhandel Invest Fernort, Berlin, of the German Democratic Republic. The company has entered into two agreements with the above firm, one for the supply of a complete Carbide plant of 30 tons daily capacity and the other for the supply of technical personnel. It is expected that, with development of the Organic Chemical Industries, the demand for Calcium Carbide in the coming years is expected to grow at a rapid pace.

£ RS

New Notes:

Indian Oxygen

In line with the increased demand for industrial gases as envisaged in the Third Plan, the Indian Oxygen Limited has now formulated an expansion scheme for raising the production of industrial gases, electrodes, gas-using equipment, medical equipment and nitrous oxide. The implementation of this expansion scheme will require a large capital outlay which, according to the present estimates, will be in the region of Rs 3.85 crores, spread over the next three financial years. It has accordingly been proposed that the said sum of Rs 3.85 crores be raised partly by the issue of 6 lakh new Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each, at a premium of Rs 8 per share to the existing shareholders, which will yield Rs 1.08 crores. The balance amount will be raised from the internal resources and from the company's bank borrowings.

An outstanding feature of the proposed issue is, that the British Oxygen Company, Limited of the UK, which holds Rs 1.40 crores out of Indian Oxygen's total of Rs 2 crores, is being offered the new shares in the proportion of 3 new shares for every 10 shares instead of 2 new shares for every five shares held in the Indian counterpart. This means, that the participation of Indian capital in Indian Oxygen will be increased in relation to the contribution of the UK company, i.e., from 30 to 40 per cent.

Moreover, the subscription of the UK company will help obtain the necessary foreign exchange required for the expansion. The British counterpart cannot renounce its rights or will be offered any additional shares. In regard to the fractions, a Trustee is likely to be appointed for the sale and distribution of these fractions and the profits arising out of it will be equally distributed to the fraction-holders, the full details of which, we understand, will be made available to the public in a very short time.

Bombay Oxygen:

The Bombay Oxygen Corporation Limited, having obtained the requisite industrial licence, import licence and the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues, is now ready to enter the market for raising capital. Out of the authorised capital of Rs 3 crores, the present issued capital is Rs 1.50 crores, consisting of 1.50 lakh equity shares of Rs 100 each. The promoters, directors and their friends will take up 51 per cent of the issued capital. The balance of 49 per cent—73,500 equity shares—is to be offered for public subscription. The subscription list will open on 17 January and close on 19 January, 1961.

Belsund Sugar:

The Belsund Sugar Company Limited has proposed to issue 1,29,935 new Ordinary shares of Rs 7.50 each, at par, in the proportion of one new ordinary share for every two existing shares held on 10 January, 1961.

Escorts Limited:

The basis of allotment of the Escorts issue, which was oversubscribed by over 13 times, has been announced. Every fifth application for 50 to 150 shares is to be allotted 25 shares and each application for 200 to 950 shares 25 shares. Applicants for 1,000 to 2,150 shares are to be allotted 50 shares each; those for 2,150 to 5,000 shares 75 shares each and those for over 5,000 shares 100 shares each. As regards preference shares, full allotment will be made in respect of all applications except those of the underwriters who will be allotted proportionately after adjustment of the excess shares applied for.

Hindustan Wires:

The basis of allotment in respect of the recent issue of Hindustan Wires Limited is as follows:—Applications for 50 shares will be given 40 shares each and those for 120 shares 60 shares each. Applicants for shares ranging from 100 to 600 will be allotted 50 per cent. Three hundred shares will be allotted to those who have applied for shares ranging from 650 to 950. In the case of those, who have applied for 1000 shares and above, the allotment will be about 35 per cent.

Madras Rubber Factory:

It is understood that the Madras Rubber Factory Limited will be shortly coming on the market to raise capital for constructing a tyre factory in Madras. This new unit will have capacity for manufacturing 3 lakh sets of tyres and tubes in collaboration with Mansfield Tyre & Rubber Company, USA. Besides participation in the paid-up capital to the extent of 25 per cent by Mansfield, it is stated, that the Madras Rubber Factory will be permitted to export its products to all foreign countries except the USA. The company has a paid-up capital of Rs 25 lakhs. Fresh capital for Rs 1 crore is proposed to be raised in equity shares; but the public will be asked to subscribe for only Rs 50 lakhs. The whole of the issue will be underwritten.

Malabar Iron & Steel:

The Malabar Iron & Steel Works Limited, Palghat (Kerala)—a new

company with an authorised capital of Rs 1 crore—is expected to enter the market or on about 20 January to raise a capital of Rs 50 lakhs. The company has already obtained a licence to manufacture grey iron castings and malleable iron castings. Details of the issue are awaited.

K. C. P. Ltd:

K. C. P. Ltd., Madras, has decided to issue one lakh equity shares of Rs 10 each to the equity shareholders as on 31 January in the proportion of 17 shares for every 100 shares held.

Mysore Kirloskar.

The Mysore Kirloskar Limited has proposed to issue bonus shares in the ratio of one share for every four shares held. The share capital of the company is proposed to be raised by the issue of 15,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each and 25,000 preference shares of Rs 100 each.

£ RS

Investment Notes:

In the case of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Pig Iron output is better at 143,200 metric tons as also Steel Ingots at 150,600 metric tons as against 139,500 and 141,800 metric tons respectively in November, 1960. The output of saleable steel has improved to 115,800 from 107,000 metric tons, comprising 40,000 metric tons of semis against 38,400 and 75,800 metric tons of finished steel against 68,600.

According to the figures released by the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, production has shown

an around increase last month as compared to November, 1960. The output of Pig Iron has risen to 111,516 from 106,490 metric tons and Steel Ingots to 86,424 from 76,619 metric tons. Saleable Steel has also risen to 61,395 from 59,380 metric tons comprising 20,437 metric tons of semis against 17,144 and 40,958 metric tons of finished steel against 42,236 metric tons. Despatches are also higher at 59,892 against 54,855 metric tons.

INDIA PAPER PULP CO. LTD

The Board of Directors have today declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1961 of nP. Fifty per share. Tax will be deducted in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1960. This dividend will be payable to those members whose names are registered in the books of the Company on the 20th January, 1961.

The Register of members and the Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from 11th to 20th January, 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
INDIA PAPER PULP COMPANY
LIMITED,
ANDREW YULE & COMPANY
LIMITED,
A. S. MACLAREN
Secretary
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
2nd January, 1961.

The Proprietors of Indian Patent No. 56043 "Compressed Gas Containers for Fire Extinguishers" desire to conduct negotiations for the grant of a manufacturing licence with respect to or for the disposal of above numbered Patent.

Anyone interested should apply to:

EDWARD EVANS & CO.
Chancery House,
53-64, Chancery Lane,
London, W.C. 2.

The Proprietors of Indian Patent No. 53816 "A Process for the catalytic hydrogenation of carbon monoxide" desire to conduct negotiations for the grant of a manufacturing licence with respect to or for the disposal of the above numbered Patent.

Anyone interested should apply to:

EDWARD EVANS & CO.
Chancery House,
53-64, Chancery Lane,
London, W.C. 2.

FOR THE INVESTOR

Lack of Incentives

Investment Gossip:

Conditions in the stock market have continued to be extremely dull with prices of the more speculative counters tending to be easy. The lack of interest is generally attributed to two main factors: the annual session of the Indian National Congress now being held at Bhavanagar and the proximity of the Central Budget. Since the general election is not far off, the Congress resolutions in Bhavanagar are expected to have more than the usual tinge of socialism. Although the ruling party may win the election, it would appear that it has to make much more strenuous effort than on previous occasions. This need to win the support of the common people may be reflected in the resolutions at Bhavanagar. The Prime Minister's reference some time ago to the inevitability of a growing public sector is also being recalled at this juncture. The general inclination to await the Central Budget is understandable. Coming at an important stage in the planned development of the country, the Central Budget that will be announced in another seven weeks, is naturally construed a very significant factor in the investment situation.

Yet another important restraining influence, however, seems to be the spate of new issues that have already been announced and are in the offing. New issues continue to be popular with investors. It would appear, therefore, that the fact that a number of attractive new issues are on the market is largely responsible for the stagnant conditions noticed on the stock market for the past few days.

£ RS

Investment Special:

Madras Aluminium Company

THE Madras Aluminium Company Limited has offered for public subscription 1,26,500 equity shares of Rs 100 each and 60,000 preference shares of Rs 100 each. The preference shareholders will be entitled to a fixed cumulative dividend of 9.3 per cent per annum (free of company's income-tax, but subject to deduction of taxes at the prescribed rates). The entire public issue has been underwritten. The subscription list will open on 9 January and will be closed on 16 January or earlier, but not earlier than 12 January.

A sum of Rs 25 per share, whether equity or preference, is to be paid along with the application. The balance of Rs 75 per share will be called up in three calls of Rs 25 each, with an interval of at least one month between each call. The first of such calls will not be earlier than three months from the date of allotment.

The authorised capital of the company is Rs 10 crores consisting of 2.50 lakh Cumulative preference shares of Rs 100 each and 7.50 lakh equity shares of Rs 100 each. The issued capital is Rs 6 crores com-

prising 1.50 lakh cumulative redeemable preference shares and 4.50 lakh equity shares.

The company was incorporated in August 1960 with the main object of undertaking the manufacture of aluminium ingots and alloys. The company's factory will be located at Mettur. The plant capacity will be 10,000 tons of which 7,000 tons will be ingots and 3,000 tons alloys. The company has also applied to the Government of India for a licence to erect a rolling mill, as an adjunct to the proposed factory, for the manufacture of A.C.S.R. and A.A.C. cables, extrusion, rods, foils, etc., and the licence is awaited.

Messrs. Montecatini of Italy will collaborate in the venture. The cost of the project, as estimated by Messrs. Montecatini for a plant capacity of 10,000 tons of aluminium, is placed at Rs 9.60 crores. The minimum subscription for the project is estimated at Rs 2.50 crores, i.e. 2.50 lakh shares of Rs 100 each (whether equity or preference or both together).

Usha Martin Black

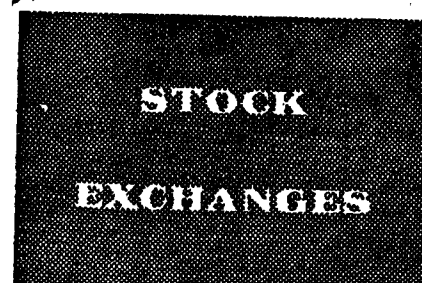
Usha Martin Black (Wire Ropes) Limited—a new company formed to undertake the manufacture of wire and wire ropes—has come to the market for a capital amounting to Rs 28 lakhs comprising Rs 1.80 lakh equity shares of Rs 10 each and 10,000—9.5 per cent Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100 each. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited has agreed to subscribe for 30,000 equity shares. The balance of the issue amounting to Rs 25 lakhs consisting of 1.50 lakhs equity shares and 10,000 Preference shares is to be offered, at par, for public subscription. Applications for shares must be for a minimum of 50 shares or multiples of 50 shares in respect of

the equity shares and 5 shares or multiples of 5 shares in respect of preference shares. In the case of equity shares, the terms of payment will be Rs 2.50 per share on application; Rs 2.50 per share on allotment and the balance of Rs 5 per share will be payable on call or calls to be made subsequently, but not earlier than 6 months after allotment. The subscription list will open on 12 January and close on 19 January or earlier at the discretion of the directors of the company, but not earlier than 14 January, 1961.

The plant will be located near Ranchi, Bihar. The company will set up a plant with an installed capacity of 7,200 tons per annum of wire and wire ropes. The most attractive feature of the issue is the quality of the collaboration secured by the Indian partners, Usha Automobile and Engineering Private Limited, of Calcutta. This is to be provided by Martin Black & Company (Wire Ropes) Limited, a British firm of unrivalled standing and reputation as well as unlimited experience in the manufacture of wire ropes and allied products.

Travancore Electro-Chemical

The Travancore Electro-Chemical Industries Limited has offered, for public subscription, 10,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each. The authorised capital of the company is Rs 1 crore divided into 1 lakh equity shares of Rs 100 each, while the paid-up capital is Rs 13,76,800. The amount payable is Rs 25 per share on application; Rs 25 per share on allotment and the balance of Rs 50 in two equal instalments with an interval of not less than three months each between calls and between the allotment and the first call. Each application must be for a minimum of 5 shares or in multiples thereof. The



Markets Open New Year on a Subdued Note

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets have opened the New Year on a rather subdued note. In the absence of any incentive and fresh buying support as was noticed at the end of 1960, prices have displayed a reactionary tendency. Although feeble attempts at recovery are being made, the overall pattern of trading has not indicated any material change. Thoughts are now centred on what possibilities the next Central Budget will offer at the end of February.

Prices on the Calcutta Stock Exchange drifted lower in featureless trading but they showed a moderate recovery towards the close.

Conditions on the Bombay Stock Exchange were stagnant with small business and narrow price movements.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, operators were just marking time, resulting in a shrinkage in the volume of business.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

THE turn of the year failed to provide any inspiration for the marketmen. Fresh support was retarded by the uncertain international situation and the uncertainty about the resolutions likely to be passed at the Bhavnagar Congress session. Above all, there was a general disposition to restrict commitments till the announcement of the Central Budget proposals.

Although the condition of the new issue market was basically healthier, the supply of funds was less. This was mainly due to the fact that in-

ORIENT PAPER MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that in exercise of the option vested in the Company, the period of repayment of debentures of Rs. 1 crore issued by the Company in the year 1951 on the terms and conditions as mentioned in an indenture dated the 1st May, 1951, has been extended by another 10 years, i.e. upto the 31st March, 1971, subject to the approval of the Central Government.

By Order of the Board,
B. K. VYAS,
Secretary.

8, India Exchange Place,
Calcutta, the 24th December, 1960.

vestors seemed to be mobilising their resources for subscribing to a number of new issues. It was, therefore, thought that attention would be concentrated more on these than the existing shares. With the result, turnover was poor and price movements were irregular.

The Gilt-edged market was, on the whole, dull with business at a reduced level. Banks, who were busy preparing for the year-end, showed little interest. Enquiry from other sources was also negligible. 5 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan moved narrowly between Rs 74.20 and Rs 74.30, to finish at the former level.

Bank shares, however, remained very steady in anticipation of better working results for last year despite the Reserve Bank's credit restrictions and the increased cost of operations. Punjab National changed hands at Rs 19.44 to Rs 19.50 and United Commercial at Rs 82.50 to Rs 83.75.

Jute shares continued to remain subdued. Investors seemed to be getting worried about the recent decision made by the mills to reduce the working hours. It was feared that the move might accentuate further the production costs of the industry, especially when its profitable working had been seriously impaired by the very high price of the raw material. Howrah continued to be offered at Rs 19.75 to Rs 20.12; National at Rs 22.56 to Rs 22.62 and New Central at Rs 20.75 to Rs 21.12. Union was a steady feature at Rs 159 with Dalhousie having some enquiry up to Rs 109.50 from Rs 106.50.

In an otherwise dull session, Coal shares were selectively bought. This was mainly due to the fact that operators were viewing optimistically the latest trend of discussions of the industry with the World Bank team on the question of securing foreign exchange for the import of mining equipment and spares for increasing the output in the Third Plan. New Beerbhoom had buyers at Rs 23.75 to Rs 24.62; Central India at Rs 11.44 to Rs 11.75 and South Karanpura at Rs 11.62 to Rs 11.75. Burrakur moved irregularly between Rs 18.44 and Rs 18.94, to finish at Rs 18.69.

In the Tea section, there were more sellers than buyers in evidence. It was feared that profits of the various gardens were unlikely to be better in 1960 than in 1959. It was also thought that the gain from higher prices might be more than offset by the decline in production. Dhelakhat changed hands at Rs 21.94 to Rs 22.06; East India at Rs 17.56 to Rs 17.69; Gohpur at Rs 14.25 to Rs 14.31; Killcoth at Rs 17.62 to Rs 17.75 and Tezore at Rs 14.44 to Rs 14.50.

Although dealings were few, Sugar shares remained generally firm on expectation of brighter prospects for the industry during the current season. Darbhanga were enquired up to Rs 17.37; S.K.G. up to Rs 13.44 and Dyer Meakin up to Rs 26.56.

Textile scrips were rather subdued on the apprehension that a further cut in cloth and yarn prices would hamper the profitability of the industry. Dunbar came in for offer at Rs 22.19 from the opening rate for the year of Rs 22.37; Kesoram at Rs 26.75 against Rs 26.87 and J. K. Rayon at Rs 14.12 against Rs 14.69. Jaysree were quoted at Rs 14 and Howrah at Rs 151.

Price movements in the Engineering section were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected to settlement adjustments till Wednesday. After opening the year at Rs 23.16 and improving to Rs 23.17, Indian Irons gradually pushed down to Rs 22.92 at which some bear-covering and replacement buying induced a recovery to Rs 23.40, to close finally at Rs 23.12. In sympathy, TEXMACO were marked down at one time to Rs 22.25 from a high of Rs 22.85, to finish at the former level. Braithwaite met with business at Rs 31.75; Bridge and Roof at Rs 55.12 and Jessop at Rs 19.37.

Miscellaneous issues showed a mixed trend. The following table shows the price trends of a few selected shares:

	Previous Year	New Year	As on Jan. 3
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orient Paper	40.70	39.70	39.70
Shree Gopal	28.00	27.62	27.75
Titaghar	37.31	35.87	35.87
Rohitas	21.12	20.31	20.37
Dunlop	41.87	40.50	40.50
H. Motor	18.81	18.25	18.31
I. Cable	31.81	31.19	31.37
I. Aluminium	30.12	29.81	30.00
I. Oxygen	38.87	38.87	39.50
I. Steamship	9.62	9.28	9.44
I. Copper	4.52	4.45	4.46
NICCO	28.87	28.87	28.87

Madras

PRICES in the Madras Stock Exchange in the New Year were mainly the continuation of the weariness induced by Bombay. Probably due to an apprehension that the next Five-Year Plan may go in for additional taxation, investors were not prepared to take risk. This was amply reflected in the Stock Exchange transactions which began its New Year operations Monday. Values continued to fall and rallies, if at all, were feeble. The major trend, therefore, is on the downward. Almost all counters in the market shared this downfall. Also there was good evidence of the tightness in the money market and to bear witness to this fact, only short-dated Government loans were fancied.

Plantings: There was quite a small volume of business in this section. Blue Mountain lost 9 nP at Rs 4.06, Chembra gained a little at Rs 5.43, Consolidated Coffee slipped to Rs 22.25 and Coffee Lands was quoted at Rs 18.90. Cottanad was available at Rs 11.25, Kil Kotagiri continued unaltered at Rs 5.30, Lingapur at Rs 6.20, Malabar Industries (xd) was quoted at Rs 11.58 and Manimala was listed at Rs 8.75. Mercara suffered a loss of ten nP at Rs 8.65 and Midland too shared the price decline at Rs 11.70. Mysore Coffee was quoted xd at Rs 5.34. Nonsuch improved to Rs 26.50, Panchura with 40 per cent dividend was quoted at Rs 5.25. Parkside gained four nP at Rs 26.72 while Peermade lost ten nP at Rs 22.50. Periakaramalai remained unchanged at Rs 3.42. Rajgiri with 10 per cent dividend was quoted at Rs 20.25. Travancore Rubber was available at Rs 10.90 and TR & T with an interim 4 per cent dividend was marked at Rs 9.70. Waterfall gained a little at Rs 3.38.

Textiles: No significant developments had taken place in this section most of the scrips being available at almost the same prices when the market closed for Christmas and New Year vacation. Buckingham and the Bangalore Woollen were quoted at Rs 198.00 and Rs 197.25 respectively. Coimbatore Spinning remained at Rs 43.25 and Lakshmi was same at Rs 149.00. Madura suffered a ten nP loss at Rs 34.90. South India Viscose lost two points to be priced at Rs 147.00. Travancore Rayon was unchanged at Rs 33.00.

THE CHAMPDANY JUTE CO.,

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held on the 24th day of January 1961 at 11.45 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. 1 to consider and if thought fit pass the following Special Resolution:—

"That Mr. J. H. H. Ross be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company."

By Order of the Board,
JAMES FINLAY & CO.,
LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

2, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta,
29th December, 1960.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and, on a poll, to vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Mr. J. H. Jamieson who was appointed a Director of the Company by Special Resolution of the Shareholders passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 14th November 1958 has resigned from the Board with effect from 31st December 1960 as a result of his retirement from India. Special notice dated 24th December 1960 of the intention to propose the above resolution as a Special Resolution has been received by the Company. Special notice has been given in order to satisfy the requirements of Sections 190 and 261(1)(f), (2) & (3) of the Companies Act, 1956, as Mr. J. H. H. Ross is an officer in the employment of the Managing Agents.

Interest of Directors & Managing Agents.—The Directors and Managing Agents of the Company are interested to the extent of their shareholdings in the Company as set out below:—

	Shares
Mr. A. I. Murlison	10
" B. Gill	10
" K. P. Goenka	100
" R. G. Edwards	10
" J. H. Jamieson	10
James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	27,315

7 January 1961

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	30-12-60	23-12-60	1-1-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	16,20,60	16,75,39	18,00,66
Notes in Circulation...	1868,97,97	1858,55,13	1742,68,97
	1885,18,57	1875,30,52	1750,69,63
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	128,00,89	128,00,89	163,00,89
Total of A	245,76,92	245,76,92	280,76,92
(B) Rupee Coin	127,36,08	127,46,03	132,43,64
Rupee Securities	1512,05,57	1502,05,57	1337,43,07
	1885,18,57	1875,30,52	1750,69,63
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00,00	40,00,00	30,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00,00	5,00,00	4,00,00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	70,02,89	68,82,81	55,55,92
(b) Other Govt.	9,97,06	15,33,68	20,75,51
(c) Banks	115,67,73	92,02,05	106,57,64
(d) Others	94,17,09	93,04,68	115,75,93
Bills Payable	29,69,03	32,63,00	19,45,03
Other Liabilities	31,34,67	30,25,13	32,75,32
	480,78,47	462,12,34	469,85,25
ASSETS:			
Notes	16,20,60	16,75,39	8,00,66
Rupee Coin	2,81	2,27	2,15
Subsidiary Coin	7,86	7,79	3,72
Bills Discounted:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	36,87,80	15,12,28	41,34,12
Balances held abroad*	23,72,45	27,58,49	49,62,49
Loans & adv. to Govt.	41,25,23	37,61,25	19,93,56
Other Loans & Adv.	159,91,09	142,13,82	112,55,24
Investments	185,40,59	205,57,15	225,76,91
Other Assets	17,30,05	17,33,90	12,56,40
	480,78,47	462,12,34	469,85,25

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 13,79,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA			
(In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	25-12-59	16-12-60	23-12-60
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified bank (A)...	22,27,98	19,59,45	18,08,20
(ii) other demand liabilities	716,87,32	771,39,95	774,27,69
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified bank (A)...	25,36,14	19,44,49	14,81,43
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1110,21,96	1108,12,43	1106,71,18
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified bank	6,62,34	8,83,61	9,67,71
(i) Demand Liabilities	2,07,50	1,23,10	1,54,08
(ii) Time Liabilities	11,82,55	21,35,44	42,80,44
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	44,51,95	44,44,36	43,93,21
Cash in India	69,52,79	79,99,89	88,09,47
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	15,38,44	15,14,56	16,90,25
Balances with other banks in current account in India	29,19,53	29,94,69	27,29,59
Money at call and short notice in India	...	...	...
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	187,51,61	659,40,19	658,54,57
Advances in India	812,34,86	992,90,32	1002,24,86
Land Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	106,01,37	104,68,20	107,07,07
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	46,13,24	47,51,77	46,92,99

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA			
(In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	30-12-60	23-12-60	1-1-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
Reserve Funds	7,20,00	7,20,00	7,00,00
Deposits and other Accounts	573,28,32	575,26,72	580,84,01
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	9,96,50	1,64,79	11,86,50
Bills Payable	8,30,79	7,91,56	8,65,77
Bills for Collection as per contra	1,94,63	1,91,50	3,34,08
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,56,79	1,60,73	1,46,42
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	16,60,64	22,94,38	11,87,75
Total	624,49,17	624,12,18	630,67,03
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	46,66,10	25,54,22	49,61,06
Balances with other Banks	2,71,37	2,77,07	2,54,33
Money at call and short notice	1,20,00	1,66,67	2,60,00
Government and other Trustee Securities	291,82,22	313,33,26	367,53,39
Other Authorized Investments	10,24,35	10,24,65	10,52,37
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	216,13,73	209,47,83	152,10,17
Bills Discounted and Purchased	15,96,74	16,45,42	14,65,76
Bills for collection as per contra	1,94,63	1,91,50	3,34,08
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,55,79	1,60,73	1,46,42
Dead Stock	3,05,53	2,87,63	2,32,10
Other Assets	33,16,71	38,23,70	23,97,35
Total	624,49,17	624,12,18	630,67,03

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

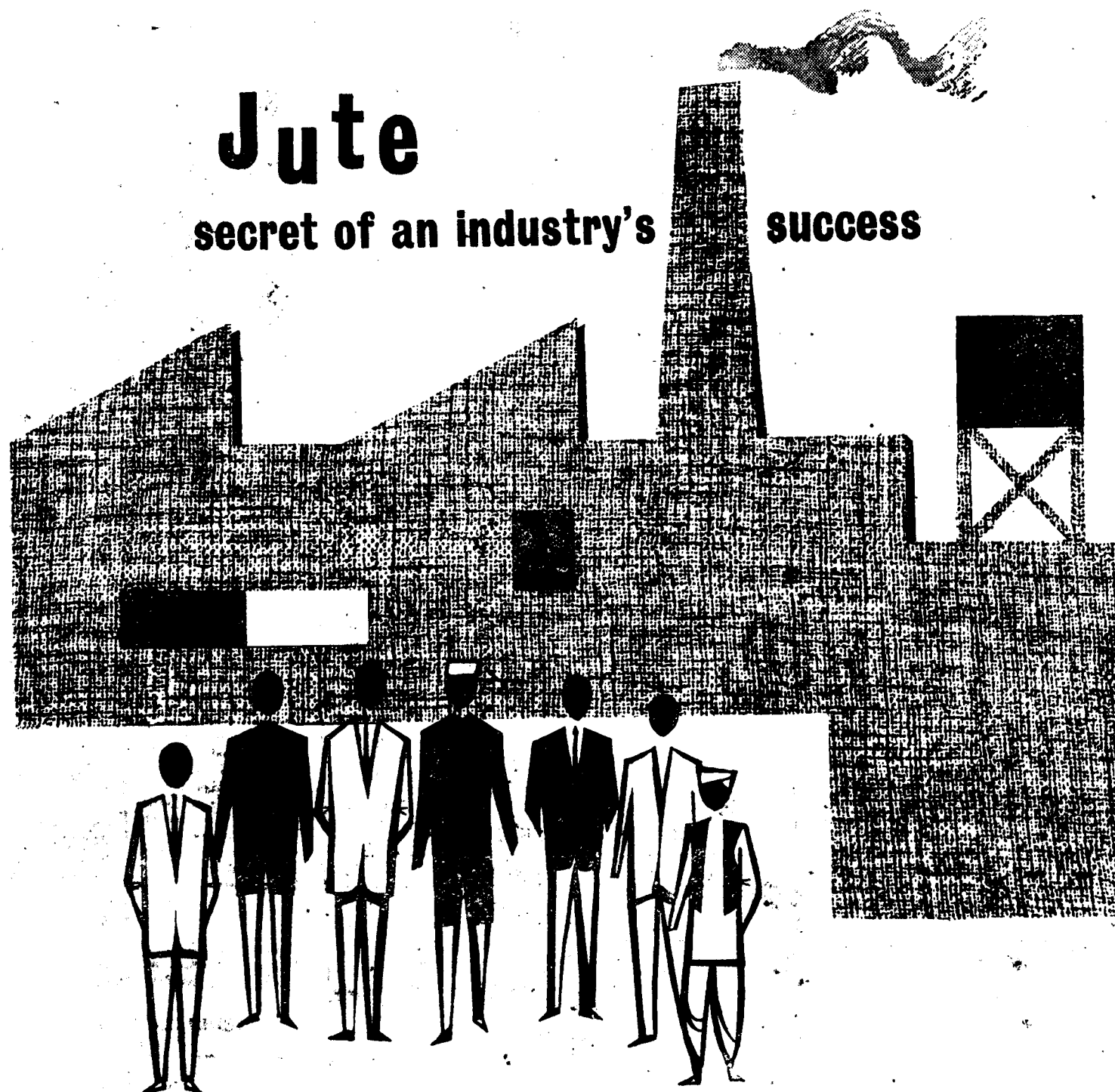
Week ended 30 December 1960			
Clearing House	No.	Amount	nP.
		Rs.	
Madras	89475	12,36,16,632	00
Delhi	49777	11,22,58,353	45
Kanpur	23128	4,78,34,510	00
Bombay	395281	94,07,37,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND			
(In Million £)			
	Week ended		
	14-12-60	7-12-60	16-12-59
Notes in Circulation	2,353.2	2,301.6	2,259.6
Notes in Banking Department	47.2	48.7	15.8
Govt debt and securities	2,397.9	2,348.0	2,271.9
Other securities	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
DEPOSITS:			
Public Accounts	15.9	10.6	13.5
Treasury Special Account	151.3	151.3	...
Bankers	220.3	232.0	216.8
Other	65.3	65.0	65.4
Total	452.8	458.9	295.7
SECURITIES:			
Government	376.0	388.7	255.7
Discount and Advances	27.7	19.4	10.6
Other	19.1	19.0	20.9
Total	422.8	427.1	297.2
Banking Department reserves	48.1	49.6	16.0
"Proportion" %	10.6	10.8	5.6
Government debt is £11,015,000, Capital £14,553,000			
Fiduciary issue is increased by £50 million to £2,400 million on December 14, 1960.			

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	23-12-60	16-12-60	28-12-59
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	8,46,05	6,57,92	7,96,57
Notes in circulation	380,99,66	377,83,39	359,07,56
	389,45,71	384,41,31	367,04,13
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	24,66,79	24,66,79	23,70,66
Approved Foreign Exchange	73,93,80	73,93,80	68,35,78
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank	43,01,61	43,01,61	43,01,61
(B) Rupee Coin	3,52,47	3,48,10	4,07,05
Govt. of Pak. Securities held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	238,40,95	233,40,95	221,98,97
Gold coin & Bullion	19,02	19,02	19,02
Sterling Securities	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
Rupee coin	29,51	29,51	29,51
Total	389,45,71	384,41,31	367,04,13

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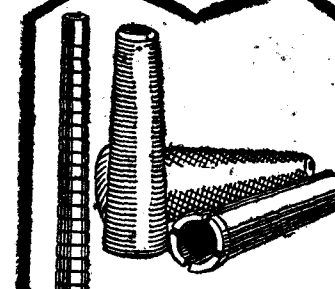
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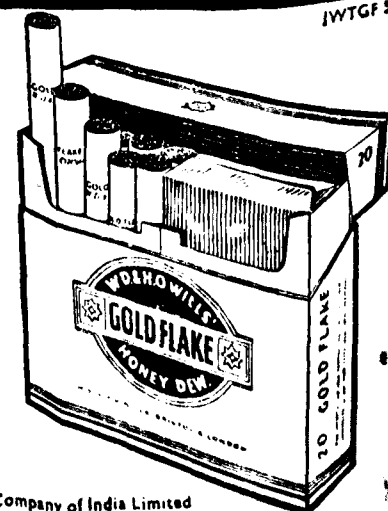
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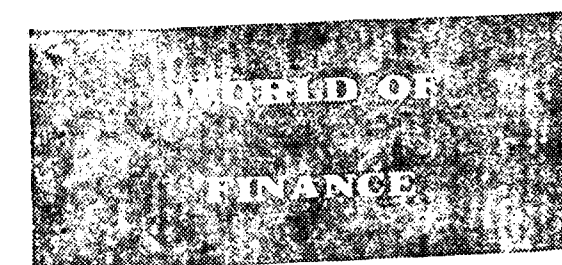


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Unremitting Stringency

THE new year has started with the money market so tight, that the call money rate inched past the recent high of 5.25 per cent to 5.5 per cent. The total of Advances of Scheduled Banks has been merrily leaping upwards, and the Reserve Bank has had perforce to take measures to alleviate the stringency. Belatedly, the additional deposits, representing a quarter of new accruals since around March last year and amounting to less than Rs 20 crores, have now been released to the banking system. But all that this will mean is that the banks, whose borrowings from the Reserve Bank attract the penal rate of 6 per cent, will be able somewhat to reduce indebtedness; and hence will be in a position to have recourse to central banking credit at 5 per cent. But the 1960-61 busy season has barely begun, and if the weeks since the beginning of December show any decisive trend, it is that the seasonal expansion in bank credit will reach record proportions. Already, in 5 weeks' time, the rise in Advances of the banking system works out to something like Rs 80 crores, and at this rate, in the remaining four months of the busy season, the demand imposed on banks may be rather more than has been planned on by the Reserve Bank. While sugar and cotton financing is now in full swing, tea demand has not perceptibly made itself felt as yet. Meantime, industrial production continues to be headed upward, and industrial Advances, too, are rising week by week. It is, we admit, dangerous to speak in terms of specific figures, but, for our part, we cannot see that the busy season expansion in Bank Advances will turn out to be less than Rs 250 crores. And we are afraid that banks are in no wise equipped for coping with such a quantum of demand.

For, there is a pause in new accruals of Deposits, and consequently the seasonal financing has to be met from the existing resources; and the current level of Deposits is used up to the hilt. The position is:

- Borrowings from the Reserve Bank are high enough; limits against usance bills have not been liberally approved, in contrast to the pre-busy season preparation in 1956. Banks will be compelled to borrow against Government securities and at 6 per cent.
- Cash balances are already low; the Rs 20 crores of additional deposits released this week, we repeat, will merely go to reduce the level of borrowings from the Reserve Bank, and new Advances cannot be granted from the present cash balances.
- There has already occurred a considerable extent of disinvestment in gilt-edged. But the Reserve Bank is not in the mood, except for very short maturities, and banks would surely be reluctant to raise resources by selling their holdings at a loss.
- Deposits, as reported, are stagnant, and there is not the prospect, until the last week in March/first week in April, of any considerable accretion to the Deposit resources of the banking system, at the time of governmental payments at the fiscal year-end.

As a result, the pressure on interest rates is upward. We fear, indeed, that, as happened in 1957, the bank rate will prove to be badly out of alignment with the general structure of interest rates. We can only hope that, with the three-tier bank rate, which will presumably exist until some time in May or June, when banks will be in a position to reduce their borrowings from the Reserve Bank so that the quantum of their accommodation does not attract the two penal tiers of the Bank rate, the interest rates ruling at higher levels will prove to be merely a temporary phenomenon. For, if bank rate were to be raised, de jure, the fall in gilt-edged prices will be such as to rule out any possibility of the banks seeking to replenish their resources, for the financing of the busy season, by sale of government securities. In this context, and on the assumption that banks may have to find another, roughly, Rs 175 crores for meeting legitimate busy season needs, what must the Reserve Bank do?

We consider it imperative, firstly, that credit limits be liberally sanctioned against usance bills. Instead of piecemeal approval of particular "parties", the guiding criterion should be the borrowing bank, and limits ought to be fixed for each bank. Banks should as early as possible be possessed of the knowledge that, against the credit they extend to constituents in respect of busy season requirements, they can in turn secure the new resources by means of borrowing from the Reserve Bank.

Secondly, if an increase in bank rate is to be avoided, the Reserve Bank has to come forward and support the gilt-edged market. The central banking institution need not proclaim itself as buyer of anything that banks may offer. It will do if, say, it is made clear that the Reserve Bank will buy reasonable parcels of, if we may suggest a particular loan, the 3½ per cent 1969.

Thirdly, we wonder whether it will be possible to permit banks to borrow against usance bills at bank rate, plus stamp duty, instead of at penal rates. For, otherwise banks may be borrowing from the Reserve Bank at six per cent, and utilising part of the proceeds in lending to prime clients at 5½ per cent. And banks may be reluctant to do so. It may be stipulated that borrowings outstanding after the notional end of the busy season will attract the penal rates of interest.

Whether the Reserve Bank acts or not, what is certain is that the 1960-61 busy season will prove to be the most stringent one on record.

Big Leap Forward in Advances

For the Scheduled Banks, the old year has ended, as shown in the return for 30 December, with a sharp rise of Rs 24.48 crores to Rs 1180.73 crores in the total of Advances. Net Deposits have shown a small rise. Recourse to the Reserve Bank has gone up sharply by Rs 18.67 crores to Rs 61.47 crores. Disinvestment in gilt-edged for Rs 25 crores is mostly on account of the State Bank, as is also the corresponding (more or less) rise in cash balances.

The new year has started with an expansion of Rs 32.27 crores to Rs 1901.25 crores in active note circulation. There has been outflow of Rupee Coin in the unusually large amount of Rs 2.55 crores. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities by transfer from Investments in the Banking Department, which shows a drop of Rs 45 crores. The Reserve

Bank has sold securities to the State Bank for Rs 10 crores. In the Banking Department every head of Deposits is shown to have declined, presumably the impact of beginning of the month disbursements. The Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank, reflecting repayment by the State Bank, have fallen by Rs 8 crores. Balances Held Abroad continue to decline the latest week's drop amounting to Rs 4.12 crores.

The State Bank's return for 6 January reveals the impact of continued busy season pressure. The total of Advances has gone up by over Rs 7 crores to Rs 239.80 crores. Deposits are practically unchanged. Cash balances stand depleted owing firstly to reduction of debt to the Reserve Bank and secondly to purchase of securities from the Reserve Bank.

Bank Profits

Subject to audit, the Net Profit of the INDIAN BANK LIMITED, MADRAS, for the year 1960 after providing for contingencies and meeting all expenses together with the sum carried from the previous year's account amounts to Rs 41,03,693 as against Rs 27,45,443.18 for the year 1959. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent and a bonus of 2½ per cent (subject to tax) has been paid. The Directors now propose to recommend to the annual General Meeting payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent and a bonus of 2½ per cent (subject to tax) for the year 1960 thereby making the dividend and bonus for the year amount to 15 per cent.

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All-time highs in total resources, deposits and loans as well as record earnings for the past year are reported by Bank of America in its 31, December 1960, statement of condition. Loans outstanding at the year-end totalled \$6,699,494,437, as compared with the previous high of \$6,599,668,231 at the close of 1959. Total deposits on 31 December stood at \$10,805,891,450, as against \$10,621,956,182 a year ago. Total resources of the bank announced to \$11,941,981,259 at year end, compared with \$11,669,404,346 on 31, December 1959. Investments in securities totalled \$2,702,508,087, whereas a year earlier they aggregated \$2,725,392,943. Net operating earnings amounted to a record \$93,228,177 or the equivalent of \$3.64 per share on the 25,600,000 shares outstanding. This compared with the previous high of \$86,297,920 or \$3.37 a share, earned in 1959. Transactions in securities showed a net loss of \$3,123,879 resulting from a realignment of the bank's investment portfolio early in the year. A total of \$9,219,000 was transferred to reserves, after tax benefit, leaving \$80,885,306 for dividends and addition to capital funds. Dividends totalling \$49,920,000 were paid to our more than 200,000 shareholders during the year. This included an extra dividend of 10 cents a share and an increase in the regular annual dividend rate from \$1.80 to \$2.00 a share starting with the fourth quarter. Transfer of \$50,000,000 from undivided profits, to surplus at year-end increased combined capital and surplus to \$550,000,000. Total capital funds together with reserve of \$127,631,918 for possible loan losses now amount to \$791,264,208.

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The Devkar Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd. has reported a net profit of Rs 23.54 lakhs, subject to audit, for the year ended December 1960. The Profit has increased by Rs 10.49 lakhs compared with the previous year. The directors have recommended a final dividend of Rs 2.52 a share, making a total of Rs 4.38 a share, subject to deduction of tax. This is

the same as it was last year. Including Rs 5.69 lakhs brought forward from the previous year, the amount available for appropriation comes to Rs 29.24 lakhs. Reserve fund has been allocated Rs 8 lakhs (against Rs 6 lakhs) and taxation provision gets Rs 9 lakhs (against nil). Dividends absorb Rs 4.38 lakhs. The balance of Rs 7,86,033 has been carried forward. Deposits show a nominal rise of Rs 12,000 at Rs 35.5 crores, while total working funds are up from Rs 40.28 crores to Rs 42 crores. The number of branches has increased from 83 to 96. Against a paid up capital of Rs 50 lakhs, reserve funds amount to Rs 60 lakhs.

Treasury Bills

TENDERS for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, 10 January 1961. Total amount offered was Rs 2,60,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99.360 were accepted in full and those at Rs 99.355 allotted approximately 73 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs 2.576 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres (Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Nagpur, Madras and New Delhi) up to the close of business on Monday, 16 January 1961. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, 20 January 1961. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 6 January 1961 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 21,48,00,000 were sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India.

91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills will be sold from 11 to 14 January 1961 at Rs 99.371 per cent. Sales can be stopped at any time without notice if Government think it necessary.

There were no sales of 91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills during the period 4 to 7 January 1961.

Whither Sterling

By Paul Einzig

TOWARDS the turn of the year sterling displayed an unseasonal weakness. Judging by the gold figures for December—which show that the increase was rather less than the net balance of the receipts from the Ford transaction after deduction of capital payments—it seems that the authorities must have lost quite a large amount of dollars through supporting sterling. If so, this indicates new tactics. Originally sterling was usually supported when it declined to the vicinity of the

support point of \$2.78. During the last year or so there was evidence that the authorities intervened whenever sterling declined below par, to prevent its further decline towards support point. Possibly during December they went a step further and intervened to prevent sterling from declining even below par. However this may be, it seems probable that sterling is now subject to adverse pressure on current account.

This adverse pressure may have been due to the repatriation of uncovered funds transferred earlier in the year from New York in anticipation of a Democratic victory. On second thoughts the market is now prepared to give the new Administration the benefit of the doubt, pending the announcement of its policies. There must also have been withdrawals of covered arbitrage funds to meet end-of-year requirements, though in the absence of any significant decline in the profit margin in such arbitrage no large-scale withdrawals are likely.

What may happen is that should the new Administration succeed in allaying dollar devaluation fears the resulting firmness of forward dollars would make it unprofitable to keep covered funds in London. Their withdrawal would necessarily mean a decline in the gold and dollar reserve, which again would be liable to cause pessimism about sterling's prospects. In any case, the resumption of the rise in prices and the accentuation of wage increases will make it difficult for Britain to improve her adverse balance of payments.

To the question of what will happen to sterling in 1961 it is necessary to answer with the question:—What will happen to the dollar in 1961? Last year sterling's strength was due almost entirely to dollar's weakness. Should there be a run on the dollar it would bolster up sterling artificially in face of the adverse balance of payments and other difficulties. On the other hand, in the absence of a run on the dollar sterling would have to face not only the current deficit but also last year's deficit temporarily disguised by the influx of hot money. Losses of gold through the current import surplus would be increased by losses through the withdrawal of arbitrage funds and other forms of balances that found their way to London last year.

In the absence of support for sterling through a run on the dollar it seems doubtful whether the authorities would be able to afford either to lower the Bank rate much further or to liberalise sterling to any noteworthy extent. They will have to resist pressure in favour of "soft money" policy, regardless of local unemployment in certain industries. It is distinctly a case of one man's poison being another man's meat. Even so, it would be distinctly short-sighted to hope and pray for relief to sterling to be achieved at the cost of a dollar crisis.

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Allocation for Roads

THE inadequacy of the Third Plan provision for Roads and Road Transport has been exposed on several occasions, but nowhere more lucidly or more comprehensively than in the presidential address of Mr H. P. Sinha in the twenty-fifth session of the Indian Roads Congress at Bhopal last week. Mr Sinha's survey brings together all the arguments and allocation for the nation's life lines. But unfortunately his arguments are not likely to be the more effective for being unanswerable. On the contrary, for that very reason no attempt will be made to answer them. The president of the Indian Road Congress, it may be added in parenthesis, is also joint secretary in the Ministry of Transport & Communication. There is no reason to suppose that the Ministry of Transport has not put forward as strong a case before the Planning Commission as Mr Sinha has done in his address to the Road Congress. And yet the Planning Commission has remained unmoved in its decision not to make a larger provision for roads in the Third Plan than the expenditure incurred on roads development during the Second.

The Planning Commission had also before it the recommendations of the Chief Engineers of Central and State Governments who had been asked to formulate a programme of road development adequate for the requirements of a developing economy. After assessing requirements on the basis of targets of production accepted for various commodities, they had drawn up a twenty-year programme which, they pointed out, could be financed out of the revenues realised from taxation of motor transport. The mileage of surfaced roads at the end of the Second Plan period is estimated at 1,44,000 and to unsurfaced roads at 2,50,000. The development programme recommended by the Chief Engineers envisaged increase of surfaced roads to 2,52,000 miles and of unsurfaced roads to 4,05,000 miles by 1981. For the Third Plan period, they recommended expenditure of Rs 590 crores on road development. As against this the proposed allocation indicated in the Draft Outline is only Rs 250 crores.

When considering the adequacy of the allocation, it is relevant to compare it with the annual revenue derived by Central and State Governments from road transport. The figures for the last five years are given below.

Revenue from Road Transport
(In rupees crores)

Year	Centre	State	Total
1955-56 ..	45.55	25.83	71.38
1956-57 ..	52.31	28.49	80.80
1957-58 ..	63.63	37.78	101.41
1958-59 ..	64.16	45.14	109.25
1959-60 ..	87.60	46.94	134.54

It will be noticed from the above table that revenues from taxation of road transport have been steadily increasing during the Second Plan and this trend will be further accentuated in the Third. On a conservative basis, total revenue from this source during the next five year period has been assessed at Rs 900

crores. Out of this only Rs 250 crores will be available for road development during the Third Plan. Even if revenue does not increase over the level reached last year, it should be possible to finance the programme suggested by the Chief Engineers out of the proceeds.

There are indications that some changes may be made when the Plan is finalised, but these are not likely to be of more than marginal significance. Some small adjustments are likely on the basis of the revised State Plans. Increased allocations for roads in the State Plans are among the items that account for the enhanced total outlays. But the wide gap between requirements as estimated by the experts and the amount the Planning Commission could provide will remain. The Draft Outline has stated categorically that it will not be possible, owing to limitation of resources, to add new route mileage and to undertake development of existing roads in the next five years at the rate envisaged in the 20-year plan. There is no reason to think that the National Development Council will take a radically different view.

The problem now is, therefore, one of ensuring optimum utilisation of the resources available for road development. When the rate of expansion which seems desirable has to be slowed down, the alternative is to devise measures for more intensive and effective use of existing facilities. The Road Congress and its committees might with advantage concentrate their attention on this aspect of the problem.

A recent survey of road transport has drawn attention to the extent of under-utilisation in the road transport industry under the three heads: vehicles, personnel and roads. The last item, namely, under-utilisation of roads, is of particular relevance to the immediate task before Road Engineers. While it may not be possible to establish the norm of utilisation, the survey has indicated, by comparing the degrees of utilisation in different regions, that roads in States such as Bihar, Orissa, Kerala, Rajasthan and Mysore are relatively under-utilised. And even within a State, roads in some districts are not utilised to the same extent as in others. Under-utilisation may arise from absence of strategic links, bridges, or feeder roads from villages to the arterial road system, the bad conditions of the roads and their limited capacity to carry traffic, or the restrictive policies adopted by transport authorities regarding transport of particular commodities. Correction of the deficiencies in this respect can lead to better utilisation so that roads may carry a larger share of the new traffic for a comparatively small investment, and should therefore have priority in the Third Plan road programme. Even the National Highway system, as pointed out by Mr Sinha, is deficient in the following respects at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

1. Eighty major bridges will remain unbuilt;
2. Four hundred miles of missing links will remain to be constructed;
3. One thousand miles will have a single lane water bound macadam surface;

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"The Wise Man in his attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

4. 11,300 miles have only a single lane asphalted or concrete carriageway, about 2,300 miles only having a two-lane roadway;
5. Hundreds of road-rail level crossings will remain to be replaced by over or under-bridges; and
6. Bypasses around most of the towns will remain to be built.

Conditions are not likely to be better in the State road systems.

The road development programme for removal of deficiencies (which will include the provision of strategic links between different road systems, the widening of carriage ways along main roads, improvement of the surface and strengthening of culverts and bridges to enable them to carry larger loads than is now practicable, provision of feeder roads to railway stations as well as roads linking villages to the road system as well as to each other) will have to be undertaken as part of a coordinated programme. At present road development is undertaken by the Central and State Governments, the District Boards and Municipal bodies, and under the Community Development programmes. There is a negative sort of coordination, as far as the financial allocations are concerned, regarding what cannot be done. But there is no agency for coordinating the programmes that are actually taken up for implementation. For the effective implementation of a programme of balanced development for fuller utilisation of roads, it is essential to have a central organisation. The establishment of a Road Board has already been suggested and it should be constituted without further delay.

Spending on Science

BEFORE the annual conferences of scientists were held it was announced that the Planning Commission had endorsed a scheme for expansion of scientific research. The cost of the programme is put at Rs 55 crores: the object is to further industrial research by expanding institutes and laboratories and to maintain present arrangements for research. To find the staff, to locate the new institutes for mineral oil and biological research and to get going those put under the Second Plan are new tasks while the grant of subsidies for co-operative research institutes is among the objects of the brave new scheme to advance scientific knowledge. Foreign aid is to be secured for some of the new schemes because the Planning Commission means to make the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research the prime mover in industrial development, for instance, in the leather industry.

The results will be awaited with something like anxiety as the existing laboratories and institutes have not done much for putting India ahead of Asian countries like China or Japan. The new programme does not offer much to the universities or the learned societies. The scheme is concerned wholly with official planning, converting scientists into

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bureaucrats, as some will say cynically. There may be an answer to the complaint that the Academy of Sciences is a vague body and the Council with the Government behind it is permanent and well-endowed. Yet comments on the state of medical research and relief suggest that the Union Ministry's schemes for developing science are tinged by dissatisfaction. Comparison with the UK may be made by some critics.

The flow of private funds for research in the UK has been substantial and Bristol has been the recipient of large gifts from the Wills family which has turned smoke into big money. The Chamber of Commerce in Manchester has brought industry into close contact with the University and many private foundations have helped post-graduate study. The financing of new inventions is also undertaken by the Council attached to the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research. A member of the Cabinet oversees scientific advance at present, because of the vague feeling that Russia is doing more on her own. Agriculture is not overlooked by the Privy Council which is responsible for the execution of research projects. Spending £61 million even in 1959-64 Great Britain will probably be ahead of India for long but there is no loud talk of a programme with prongs, but only of getting ample contributions from industry to meet the rising costs.

The conservation of natural resources, in the widest sense, is also undertaken by the DSIR and of course, atomic energy looms large, because power development is seen as a possibility and specialised engineering comes into the picture. The Coal Board runs its research under the DSIR while the oil companies carry out their own research. Work done for the Colonies includes the operations against the locust.

That Parliament in the UK has since 1939 taken an active interest in research and technology gets consideration through nominations to the Committee are not surprising because the whole point of the British spending is to make scientific policy yield results for the largest possible area. The Department of Research maintains a lending library and is providing translations.

Major industries always spend on development and research, but much of the money is spent on establishments run by large concerns, because research tends to be connected with making the products of industry cheaper, cutting costs means a rise in exports.

The situation in India after 1966 may be in no way different from today, as the increase in official control of science will continue and the Education Ministry will not have a hand in shaping the policy that will yield the most results in the matter of academic freedom as well as the receipt of aid from organised industry. The prompt provision of road and building research stations has made no large difference to the industries actively connected with the manufacture of machinery and it is certainly taken for granted that the Fertiliser Association is most conscious of agricultural improvement possibilities. Of course, official centres for analysis are wanted, but minor laboratories maintained by Central departments are due for merger, if there is to be consolidation and research is to be made a responsibility of the Union, as envisaged at present. The allocation of manpower should be undertaken by the Union Ministry so that new paper mills or sugar mills will know where to ask in case of needs, as also to get trained men for their own purposes. The usual practical points must be settled before the expansion of research starts, but as all know, expansion means only expense.

Bungling Over Bonus Commission

THE decision of the Government of India to appoint a Bonus Commission has been welcomed in the country both by employers and by labour. Bonus has been a frequent source of dispute in industries and it is high time that the whole question is examined by an expert body and a suitable machinery is evolved to settle bonus claims. But regrettably the Labour Ministry does not appear to have adopted the correct procedure in tackling the problem. In the first place, the Ministry ought not to have formed the Commission without including the representations of employers and labour. The Commission now consists of only three persons Mr. M. R. Meher (Chairman), Prof. B. N. Ganguli and Mr. M. Govinda Reddy, Member of Parliament. The announcement of the personnel of the Commission has understandably caused resentment both among employers and labour. The organisation of employers in particular are reported to have pointed out that it is not correct to appoint as Chairman a person who has already pronounced judgments on the question of bonus and which have been reversed by the Supreme Court.

Secondly, the Ministry should have consulted the organisations of employers and workers before deciding upon the terms of reference of the Commission. The terms of reference as proposed are the following:

- To consider the payment of bonus in all its aspects in relation to industrial employment.
- To determine the extent to which bonus payments should be influenced by the wage level in an industry.
- To determine the conditions under which bonus payments should be based and the method for deciding the prior charges.
- To consider whether the bonus due to workers should be paid beyond a specified amount, in the form of National Savings Certificates or in any other form;
- To suggest the appropriate machinery for the settlement of bonus claims; and
- To make such recommendation regarding the question of bonus as the Commission deems suitable.

The Ministry has now convened a meeting to be held in the last week of January to consider the terms of reference of the Bonus Commission and the representatives of employers and workers have been invited to attend it. It would have been far better had the Ministry taken the employers and workers into confidence before appointing the Commission personnel and drawing up its terms of reference. The Ministry ought not to have created an impression among them that their respective views will not get a fair consideration.

The Planning Commission has pointed out in the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan that "the recommendations in the Plan in relation to matters concerning labour were the product of joint consultation and were based on agreements arrived at between the representatives of the organisation of workers and employers." The Planning Commission adds that "the policy and programmes for the Third Plan are being evolved on the same lines." But the way in which the Labour Minister (who is also the Minister of Planning) has handled the appointment of Bonus Commission does not appear to augur well for the future. It is to be hoped that the Government will readily agree to enlarge the personnel of the Bonus Commission and decide its terms of reference in consultation with the interests who are vitally concerned in this matter.

Luxury Goods to be Discouraged?

"PRODUCTION of luxury and non-essential articles should not be encouraged," says the resolution on election manifesto adopted by the Congress Working Committee at its recent session at Sardarnagar. It is necessary to examine its implications because if the Congress is seriously going to implement this policy, it will cause a severe set-back to our economic progress. On the one hand, the resolution emphasises the need to increase greatly the living standards of the people; to take full advantage of modern science and techniques and to end the problem of unemployment. On the other hand, the Congress wants to discourage the production of luxury and non-essential articles.

The resolution does not specify what exactly are luxury and non-essential goods. Presumably, these include motor cars, radio receivers, gramophones, cameras, washing machines, refrigerators, air conditioners, telephones, silk fabrics etc. These and similar goods are already being produced in India. Many of the industries producing these goods actually came into existence only in the last ten years, that is, after the commencement of planning. Is the Congress now going to discourage deliberately the further growth of these industries?

It is interesting to see that this policy is directly opposed to the recent decision of the Government of India to undertake the manufacture of baby cars. Not only Government will produce cheap cars but they will also provide facilities for buying them on easy instalment payments. In other words, Government are actually tempting the people in middle or low income groups to purchase cars. And it is fantastic to suppose that once the people buy cars, they will not desire to possess other luxuries.

There is no doubt that if the Congress election manifesto is going to emphasise on this aspect, it will receive little support in the country. The people of India have for the past several decades put up with acute conditions of poverty and it is unlikely that they will reconcile themselves to a situation where they will continue to be deprived of the good things of life. More and more people in India are now going abroad and there is an increasing awareness on their part of the great gap in living standards in India and in the Western countries. The people in these countries are enjoying many amenities and luxuries which have helped them to get rid of methods of drudgery. They enjoy better health, longer life and greater leisure; and there has always been an attempt to achieve still higher living standards.

It will, therefore, be an unpopular and retrograde step if at this stage we in India decide to discourage the development of industries producing luxury goods. At present the availability of these goods in India is extremely limited and every effort should be made to increase their output and make them available to the common people. If this is not done, freedom will have no meaning and planning will fail to evoke popular enthusiasm.

Where exactly India stands now in respect of luxury goods? It has been estimated that in 1957 the UK had 3.7 refrigerators, 9.7 washing machines, 28.5 radio sets, 15.1 television sets and 11 automobiles per 100 persons. In the same year, the USA had 26.5 refrigerators, 23.5 washing machines, 78.8 radio sets, 27.4 television sets and 40 automobiles per 100 persons. But in India there is only 1 radio for 300 persons, 1 gramophone for 650 houses, 1 sewing machine for 100 families of 5 persons each, 1 domestic refrigerator for 100 pucca

houses, 1 motor vehicle for 900 persons, 1 cycle for 100 persons and 1 scooter for 10,000 people. There is one camera for 50,000 persons, 1 watch for 80 persons and 1 cinema for 1 lakh of people. It is clear that it is only by producing more of such goods that it will be possible for India to improve her economy and take her place among the great nations of the world.

The Congress resolution refers to the urgent need to extend the benefits of electricity to the rural areas. This is of course a step in the right direction. But if at the same time the production of luxury goods is to be curbed, then the people in the rural areas will hardly be able to take full advantage of electricity.

The Congress seems to forget that luxury goods also will serve as useful earners of foreign exchange. We have already made a beginning in this direction by exporting radios, gramophones, sewing machines and refrigerators. The neighbouring countries in South East Asia and the Middle East are now engaged in developing their economy rapidly, and if India is able to produce luxury goods at competitive prices it will greatly help us to augment earnings of foreign exchange.

It should also be realised that we cannot create adequate jobs merely by producing the so-called items of necessity like food and cloth. We should undertake the production of as many goods as possible if we are serious in our efforts to put an end to the problem of unemployment.

The Congress appears anxious to discourage luxury goods because of its anxiety to stimulate savings. But this is a wrong approach. Savings have to be encouraged by providing appropriate incentives, fiscal and otherwise, and not by curbing consumption.

Lessons of Belgian Troubles

By PAUL EINZIG

UNTIL a few months ago a very large proportion of Belgian national income was derived from the Belgian Congo. Belgian industries benefited by their access to that market, and Belgian investors earned substantial dividends from their investments in that country. Earnings from the possession of the Congo were largely responsible for the high standard of living of Belgian workers. All this came practically to an end overnight, owing to the circumstances in which Congo achieved its independence. Realistic Belgian investors had to write off most of their investments in the Congo as a dead loss, and Belgian industries had to look round for alternative markets for their exports. As a result of this crushing blow, the Belgium Government felt impelled to adopt austerity measures in order to adjust public and private expenditure to the changed circumstances. These necessary measures encountered the utmost resistance on the part of the Socialist trade unions which did not hesitate to plunge the country into chaos in an attempt to secure exemption for their members from having to bear their share in the burden of the sacrifices made necessary by the loss suffered by the country as a whole.

It seems that these trade unionists seriously imagine that the losses suffered by their country could and should be borne by the wealthy classes, in addition to the losses those classes had already suffered on their invest-

ments in the Congo, and by the middle classes—in one word, by everybody except by the new privileged classes, the industrial workers. Needless to say if the latter's standard of living is sought to be kept up in spite of the change in practice it would mean inflation. Purchasing power would be distributed with no counterpart available so that too much money would be chasing too few goods. But trade unions in Belgium as elsewhere are too short-sighted to realise this. Their sole concern is to press for higher wages, shorter hours and higher social service benefits without regard for the rest of the community. If they were at least intelligently selfish it would not be quite so bad, but in the case of Belgium they are just stupidly selfish. They want to continue to enjoy the benefits of colonial exploitation even though their country is no longer in a position to derive any benefit from the Congo.

This attitude is far from being confined to Belgian trade unionists. We encounter it all over the Free World. Trade unionists show an utter lack of interest in what they put into the community, their sole concern is in what they get out of the community. Their rear-guard action against automation and other forms of increase in industrial efficiency retards progress in the Free World and places democratic countries at a grave disadvantage in their competition with the Communist countries.

It is to be hoped that the Belgian experience, in which trade unionist short-sightedness has manifested itself particularly clearly, will draw attention to the absurdity of this attitude. The idea that organised labour can increase its standard of living regardless of the conditions in the community as a whole, is highly absurd. Yet it seems to inspire the attitude of trade union movements all over the Free World. Now that the Belgian trade unions, with their insistence on continuing to enjoy the benefits of non-existent profits from the exploitation of the Congo, have conclusively proved the absurdity of living in such a fool's paradise, perhaps trade unions in other countries might note the lessons taught by that experience.

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Labour Review for 1960

By MARY SUR

THE whole emphasis in Government labour policy these days is on the voluntary principle, that is to say codes and conventions agreed at the tripartite Indian Labour Conferences, mutual settlement of differences and voluntary arbitration of unresolved disputes. In reviewing the world of labour in the year just concluded, therefore, it is appropriate to consider first what progress has been made in the application of this voluntary principle.

On the credit side can be quoted the Union Labour Minister's own statement at the Indian Labour Conference in September, 1960, that strikes and lockouts had been "steadily and slowly abating since the adoption of the Code of Discipline", and that "in spite of murmurs and protests from all directions, the performance all round has been improving." References to adjudication have not noticeably lessened, but on the other hand there is no doubt that a large number of disputes are now being settled either through the intervention of Labour Advisers of the employers' associations, or through the efforts of the Government Conciliation Officers.

On the debit side for 1960 we have to place a considerable failure in the public sector, the

three-week strike of State Bank employees, and the long-drawn out dispute and eventual strike of the Central Government employees. Here was a break-down of the principle of mutual settlement, but at least it has had the beneficial effect of driving home the point that industrial relations must be tackled in the same way whether Government or private enterprise is in the position of employer. The long-delayed decision to set up Whitley Councils in Government Departments will now give Government employees the opportunity of taking part in joint consultation, and may, perhaps, give a further stimulus to joint committees in the private sector.

The progress quoted by the Minister in the private sector can partly be attributed to the unspectacular work behind the scenes of the Ministry of Labour's Evaluation and Implementation Division. Each State now has such machinery in the form of tripartite bodies which can investigate complaints of violation of the Code of Discipline or non-implementation of agreements and awards. Such complaints can now be dealt with on a fact-finding basis somewhat removed from the atmosphere of conflict usually surrounding allegations of violation or non-implementation. The appropriate Evaluation and Implementation Committee has to collect the facts and establish whether there is any genuine basis for complaint. If so, then the body concerned, whether the employers' association or the trade union, must take some action to bring pressure on its member to conform.

This method of bringing employers and trade unions into line with agreed national conventions may be slow, but it is sure, and it is a good illustration of the working of the voluntary principle. What is disturbing is the constant demand for sanctions to enforce what has been agreed upon voluntarily. This is a contradiction in terms, and shows that we are still far from a general acceptance of the voluntary principle. Thus we find even the President of the INTUC at their national session in 1960 demanding that the Government should 'blacklist' employers and trade unions which did not accept voluntary arbitration. We find unions during the Bank strike putting up posters declaring "We demand settlement by negotiation" or "We demand voluntary arbitration". The confusion of thought has been very evident in discussions on what sanctions can be introduced to enforce the awards of voluntary arbitrators. But the whole idea of mutually agreeing upon an arbitrator presupposes that the two parties have also agreed to accept his decision. Enforcement of an arbitration award should only arise in the case of minorities which were not parties to the agreement to appoint an arbitrator.

The same problem arose over Wage Boards, which also depend upon mutual agreement. They are constituted to represent both sides of the industry, as well as independent persons. Referring to the unanimous reports of the Wage Boards in the cement and textile industries published in 1960, the Labour Minister said "I was totally unprepared for the nerve-racking struggle which ensued to secure the acceptance and implementation of these recommendations." The resistance was wholly undesirable and unnecessary and brought to light the gaps in the authority exercised by organisations of employers." Lengthy negotiations in the States concerned were necessary before the Wage Board reports could be implemented, and in the textile industry this was not accomplished without several strikes. Yet there is a persistent demand for more Wage Boards from the trade union side, where they are regarded as a

welcome alternative to adjudication. The Sugar Wage Board's report is now before Government, and Wage Boards have also been constituted for the jute and tea industries. Results of this new machinery proved disappointing in 1960, but should act as a warning in the jute and tea industries of the need to ensure industry-wide acceptance of the recommendations of the Wage Boards.

True to his principle of not relying on legislation to achieve his objects, the Labour Minister did not introduce much change in labour law during 1960. The most important change was the enforcement of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, which aimed at supplying the Employment Directorates with more accurate statistics on employment, and assisting the Employment Exchanges to improve their service to industry. On the other hand, proposals for a new Apprenticeship Act have been under discussion, which would introduce an element of compulsion on employers to provide apprenticeship training. Government have had to admit that the use of voluntary methods to expand in-plant training facilities has failed, and if sufficient numbers of skilled workers are to be available in the Third Plan then legislative action is necessary. Early in the year Government set in motion an investigation to enable it to decide which industries were in a position to bear the additional burden which would result from the enhancement of the Provident Fund contribution (already agreed in principle), but at the end of the year the trade union national bodies were complaining that no conclusions had yet been reached on this question.

The 1960 session of the Indian Labour Conference had various items on its agenda, but spent its whole time on discussion of industrial relations in the public sector, and the right to strike—a direct result of the strike of Central Government employees. Much of Labour's attention in recent months has been concentrated on these problems, and their resentment directed against Government on account of the withdrawal of recognition of the trade unions which took part in the strike, disciplinary action against leading strikers, and Government's proposal to introduce legislation to ban strikes in essential services. On the latter proposal it seems that Government may have had second thoughts; in any case no legislative measure has yet been drafted on this thorny problem.

Government are not satisfied with the progress made with the scheme for workers' participation in management. After about three years there are so far only seven units in the public sector and 17 in the private sector which have introduced joint management councils, and their results to date are not spectacular. A small cell has been set up in the Ministry of Labour and Employment to help further the scheme. Guiding principles for Works Committees have now been evolved in tripartite discussion. The further Code of Efficiency and Welfare, first proposed at the Indian Labour Conference in 1959, has not yet received its final form. Whether it will eventually be ratified is rather doubtful, though it should be noted that it finds a place in the outline of the Third Plan.

Progress in collective agreements has not been in any way remarkable during 1960. Certain companies have renewed agreements which had lapsed, others have entered into agreements for the first time, but the number of general agreements on terms and conditions of service is still very small. More common is the agreement, often reached in conciliation proceedings, to settle an outstanding

point of dispute. Among these many are agreements on bonus, which is still a major cause of dispute. Government have during the year set up a Commission to go into the whole question of bonus, but so far there is no indication of the lines which its report will ultimately take.

Taken all in all perhaps we can say that 1960 has shown some progress in industrial relations, but the year was not without its setbacks. The really disturbing features at present are the increasing unemployment and the growing incidence of accidents in industry. The first is a national problem of such magnitude that it colours the whole attitude of labour towards problems of rationalisation and productivity, and it is disturbing to find that even the planners have no hope of reducing it during the Third Plan. As to accidents, one can expect them to increase with the rapid expansion of industry, and this is a problem which industry should be tackling on its own. While Government have attempted to draw attention to it during 1960, there is as yet little evidence of a response from industry.

FAO Committee on Economic Aspects of Rice

EVER since the establishment of the International Rice Commission under FAO auspices the technological problems of production of rice has been receiving systematic, expert attention on a world basis. The International Rice Commission held its first Session in Bangkok in March 1949. Most of its subsequent Sessions were held in one Asian Capital or other. The economic problems of rice were simultaneously engaging the interest of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems as well. This Committee at its third special meeting on the Economic Aspects of Rice industry held at Bangkok, in 1955, recommended the establishment of a Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice. The recommendation was immediately accepted by the Committee on Commodity Problems. Soon after a Consultative Sub-Committee was formed and its first Session was held at FAO Head Quarters at Rome in April 1956. Subsequently this Sub-Committee has held three other Sessions. The Fifth Session commences at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 13th of this month (January 1961).

The functions of this Sub-Committee as its name itself indicates, concentrate on the economic as against the technological aspects of the crop; as for instance improvements in statistics, import requirements and export availabilities, consumers' preferences for different grades, stocks, prices, utilisation of by-products, the marketing structure, methods of trade and international trade. This Sub-Committee is concerned particularly with arrangements for posting the FAO with detailed and up-to-date information on statistics including forecasts of the crop all over the world and methods of reducing instability in international trade in rice. Likewise, it is also devoted to the problem of rice grading and standardisation. One of the items in the agenda for the Fourth Session of the Committee held at Saigon in February 1960, was a Study of the relation between rice and wheat markets in Asia.

The Sub-Committee has already completed a series of economic studies on the structure

of international and domestic markets and the steps taken to improve the flow of basic statistics and trading information. These studies are of great value in providing basic data for further investigations and for measures to put international trade on a more stable basis. Prominent in the Committee's current programme of work, is a study of trends in international trade in rice and the underlying factors influencing these trends. This Sub-Committee has also done much valuable work in formulating models for standard systems of grading and of quality inspection, as well as standard definitions of a large number of rice terms used in international trade. Work on these lines is of a long term character and is likely to continue to occupy the Committee for a number of years.

The present Session will review the world rice situation in 1960 in all its major aspects, take stock of the crop estimates for 1960-61 and trade outlook for 1961, study trends in supply and demand for rice, analyse the fluctuations in international trade and discuss methods of reducing them. Besides, the Session will examine national marketing policies and the marketing problems of rice and its by-products, as also improvements in statistical and economic information regarding rice and its utilisation.

The Committee has an extensive membership from all continents. Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, France, India, Indonesia, Germany, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, UK, USA, Vietnam are among the Members. Besides the FAO international organisations such as International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have also been taking part.

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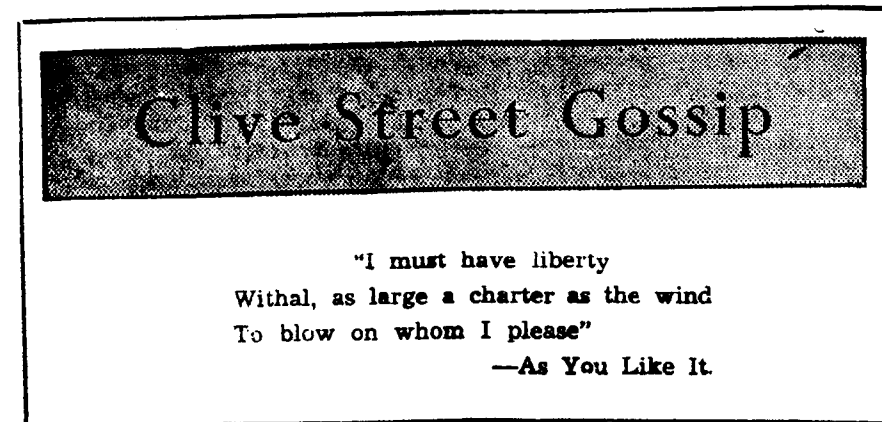
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BANKING profits are known to have been higher in respect of their working in 1960. But the strange thing is that working results, usually announced in the first two weeks of January, are not being expeditiously made known. Not all the banks have the habit of making known synopses of how they have fared; it depends, I think, on whether or no they declare an interim dividend. In any case, why the diffidence this year? It seems to me a possible explanation may lie in what the life insurance companies, ante nationalisation, used to do. There was a scurry to write in new business as the year got into December; and I am afraid it may sometimes have happened that policies were, for the purpose of boosting the figure of new business, ante-dated. And then, there came the wait, each wanting to know how the other did, before coyly announcing spectacular results. The parallel in the case of the banks is simply that, having had a good year in 1960, they do not know what the published profit should be. There is, first of all, the Reserve Bank's iterated desire that inner reserves be strengthened. For banking health, a very necessary step, but disposable profits would decline. By and large, I feel there is need less worrying about what should be done. Surely, banking profits should always be stable. In a good year, the inner reserves benefit; in a bad year, they are pressed into service to restore the balance. But, over a period of years, the inner reserves become as strong as possible, and meantime the balance of profit slowly increases; dividend hikes are few and far between. This is as it should be, for, stability is the watch-word.

Eight years of the Eisenhower regime are drawing to a close. A week remains, exactly, for President Eisenhower (and Vice-President Nixon) to become private citizens. An era will have ended, and then on to President-elect Kennedy's New Frontiers. What will history make of Mr Eisenhower's two terms in office? That he was a great President? No, I don't think so, because there was so much delegation of authority—almost abdication of duties—that Mr Eisenhower, great as a General and in war, is likely to have been found wanting as President and in peace. And that is a pity, because the goodness of the man there could be no question about. Mr Eisenhower's last State of the Union message, delivered to Congress this week, stresses that his Administration had honoured all the commitments, presumably in respect of campaign promises. Is the implication, I wonder, in the form of a challenge to the President-elect, that he should live up



to his own pledges made in the campaign last year? For, there is now the distinct possibility that Mr Kennedy will tread warily. The margin by which he won, in terms of the popular vote, is pencil-line thin. And so, one school of thought holds that he has no mandate for instituting revolutionary measures. The President-elect's margin, in terms of the electoral vote, is much more flattering. But they say he is already guilty of one gaffe, the appointment of his brother Bobby as the Attorney General. Far from being a gaffe, I think Mr Kennedy's action as most significant: he won, so he has the mandate; and what he promised to do, he will do his best to deliver. He will not allow himself to be deterred by the narrowness of his victory.

There have been indications that the new American ambassadors' identity will not be made known until after Mr Kennedy's formal inauguration. One rumour has it that Professor Galbraith is slated for India. If this is true, then America has kept up its tradition of having a most appropriate man indeed in New Delhi. I shall be very sorry to see Mr Bunker go, for, in his quiet and unassuming way he has been a sterling (or should I say dollar) friend of this country. But American politics being what it is, while Mr Kennedy could keep on a Republican or two in his Administration, the Ambassadors are either career men or party-men. However well, therefore, Mr Bunker may have served both his country and ours, his tenure at New Delhi therefore comes to an end. Mr Galbraith, if it should indeed be he who is next the US Ambassador at New Delhi, will find excellent examples to emulate.

I see Mr Lakshmi Pat Singhania has given public expression to what many non-sons of the soil have long been privately saying about the sons of the soil controversy. Of course, the very phrase is all wrong, because Dr B. C. Roy has made it clear that it denotes citizens of India; children of the State is perhaps what the agitators have in mind who relentlessly ask that jobs be reserved for the Bengali. That such requests are absurd was stated by Sir Biren Mookerjee some time ago, who also at the time warned of the retaliation.

tory reservation of jobs in other States. Patently, jobs will be available only for those equipped for the job. And being a denizen of the State in which the factory or industry is located is not necessarily a qualification. For the labour force, yes; in fact, it is the ready availability of workmen sufficiently skilled which is one of the considerations that the industrialist bears in mind when choosing the site for a new enterprise. By virtue of the lead that West Bengal had in industrialisation, and therefore because it followed that the State would have a better supply of technical skills and semi-skills, we should have expected that, in the new industrialisation, West Bengal would automatically be chosen for a number of new industries. Not so, unfortunately, because of the sons of the soil agitation. Let me quote what Mr Singhania, while on this subject at the recent annual general meeting of the Aluminium of India, had to say:

... jobs are not charities. These cannot be distributed. Jobs are the right of the people who can

make themselves capable for them and the slogan should be that people should make themselves capable of acquiring the jobs and not accepting charity. If this attitude is not adopted, I am sorry to say that there will be more loss to the State, where already a condition is created that the people are afraid of putting up new Industries and also the existing offices are being transferred. There was a time when Calcutta was considered the principal financial city of the country whereas now it has been noticed that even the main financial offices are away from the city and there is a tendency of more offices being shifted. There must be some reason behind this.

This is plain, unvarnished truth. There is, however, the other side to consider. The fact is, West Bengal has had its peculiar difficulties. Unemployment, especially of the educated, is high. And, in the administrative as distinct from the industrial side, job opportunities, particularly for the Bengali, are few and far between. There can be no easy solution; unless again as Sir Biren said some time ago, we begin to have many more self-employed small businessmen. But then, finance would be needed, and the problem really resolves itself into the method by which the small industrialist can be helped into existence.

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OLYMPUS

National Buildings Corporation

THE functions and the immediate programme of the National Buildings Construction Corporation, a new venture in the Public Sector, were explained by Mr K. S. Krishnaswami, Managing Director, at a Press Conference last Monday. The Corporation was registered on November 15, 1960, as a Company under the Companies Act, 1956, with an Authorised Capital of Rs 2 crores. The Paid-Up Capital has been fixed at Rs 50 lakhs to start with, and will be called up according to requirements. The State Governments have been invited to participate in the share capital, but the shares would not be open to subscription by the public.

The Corporation will undertake construction works included in the civil works programmes of various Government Departments, autonomous Corporations and quasi-Government organisations, through competitive open tenders. The works may also be entrusted to the Corporation by the Departments on terms settled by negotiation. In the initial stages the Corporation, it is understood, will be helped to a certain extent by Government farming out contracts at rates which would compare favourably with competitive rates relating to a recent period.

The objective of the Corporation is to speed up construction and re-

duce costs through introduction of new methods and techniques. The Corporation is expected to bring down construction costs in two ways: firstly, by eliminating or reducing considerably the number of middlemen and, secondly, by rationalising the planning and execution of building works. Under the existing system the designing, execution and supervision of such works is spread out over numerous agencies. The responsibility for the construction of office and residential buildings and carrying out other civil works for the various Ministries of the Government of India rests with the Central Public Works Department. The Ministries of Defence and Railways have their own engineering departments. While these departments are responsible for designing, preparation of estimates, issue of contracts, supervision, and payments, very little construction work is carried on departmentally. The system resorted to at the Centre as well as in the States is to call for tenders and generally award the work to the lowest tenderer. Attention has been drawn to the waste of talent and resources involved in these arrangements. Large staffs of engineers have to be employed by the departments concerned supervise the work carried out by the contractors. It has also been found that the system of awarding contracts after calling for open tenders has not always yielded the expected results. Firms of repute and standing who have qualified staff, modern plant and machinery do not ordinarily tender. The work has, therefore, to be carried out through contractors who do not have qualified engineering staff, or equipment. The supervisory organisations are also often subjected to unhealthy influences resulting in sub-standard work and corruption. It has not also been found possible to carry out essential construction works in outlying areas in some of the Union Territories, NEFA, parts of Assam and Andamans through contractors, as there is hardly any contracting agency prepared to undertake work in these areas at reasonable rates. The urgent necessity, on economic, political and strategic grounds, to undertake development of roads and construction of buildings in border areas was an important reason for the establishment of the Corporation.

The question may however arise why the actual construction works could not be undertaken by the Departments themselves which are responsible for the designs and supervision. Even under present rules departmental construction is authorised. Why should it be necessary to establish a new organisation for the purpose? Departmental construction, it is argued, is necessarily slow, as the obtaining of administrative and financial clearances and the building up of an organisation for handling big jobs takes time.

Moreover, the necessity for strict adherence to rules and regulations slows down the pace of work and the delay in construction adds substantially to the costs. Unlike the Departments of the Government, the Corporation, it is claimed, can adopt more flexible arrangements which combine the advantage of departmental construction with the flexibility and speed of private firms. The Corporation, it is also suggested, will be able to ensure satisfactory conditions of service for the workers employed in construction who usually get a raw deal from contractors and their underlings.

The decision to establish the Corporation was taken following criticism by the Prime Minister of the present costly and wasteful arrangements for construction of Government buildings. He had suggested the setting up of a construction corporation and asked the Planning Commission to examine the matter with a view to effecting saving in construction works. The project report for the Corporation was prepared last March by Mr K. S. Krishnaswami, who had retired as Joint Secretary, (Works) in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, and was re-employed in the Ministry as an officer on Special Duty in this connection. He was appointed the first Managing Director when Government approved the formation of the Corporation.

In Mr Krishnaswami the Corporation has an able chief executive with the requisite experience and background relating to works and construction programmes. As Chairman of the 'Vigyan Bhavan Construction Committee', as well as the 'India 1958 Exhibition Construction Committee', he has a first-hand knowledge of problems connected with large construction projects—both in the field and at headquarters. Able engineers and technicians with a flair for designing and executing large construction jobs are not always sufficiently cost conscious. As a Cost Accountant with a long record of service in the Finance Ministry, Mr Krishnaswami should be able to make up for this deficiency and to ensure that the works undertaken by the Corporation are completed within the original estimates.

It is not to be expected, however, that the Corporation will be able to bring down construction costs as soon as it begins to function. But, it should be possible to bring down costs after a large volume of business has been secured and overheads have been suitably absorbed.

The effect that the Corporation will have on the construction industry, and especially the employment prospects in it, is a matter of concern—and not merely to contractors. As against this, it is pointed out, that, taking into consideration the demand for engineering activities, the engineering agencies in the country are hardly adequate. There is room for the Corporation to expand, and

rapidly too, without supplanting any first class engineering firm in the field. In any case, the immediate programme of work of the Corporation, namely lowering the level of subsoil water in Delhi, need not cause any anxiety among the firms engaged in the construction industry.

The production target for machine tools in the Third Plan has been increased from the Rs 30 crores originally suggested by the Planning Commission to Rs 36 crores. To achieve this targets, 41 additional units had been licensed since March 1960 when a liberal licensing period was initiated. All the schemes were in various stages of development and in many cases substantial progress has been made. This was revealed by Mr B. D. Kalelkar, Senior Industrial Advisor to the Government of India, in his presidential address to the Seminar on Machine Tools which was inaugurated last Tuesday by Mr Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Industry.

As regards production targets Mr Shah went further and said that the country should aim at an annual production target of Rs 45 crores worth machine tools in the Third Plan period. Out of this, he said, Rs 15-16 crores worth would be manufactured in the Public Sector, and the rest in the Private Sector. The demand for machine tools by the end of the Third Plan period is estimated at Rs 50-60 crores. Production of machine tools in 1960 is estimated at Rs 10 crores, Rs 6-7 crores in large scale industry and about Rs 3-4 crores in the small scale sector.

Mr Shah expressed satisfaction, that there was full coordination between the two sectors in the field of machine tool production.

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Whether it be lathes, drilling machines or planers, both sectors had been existing in a complementary manner and were trying to assist each other and to the benefit of the whole country. Regarding raw materials, Mr Shah gave the assurance that the needs of the industry would be fully met. This should be taken along with Mr Kalelkar's warning that "while every encouragement would be given for import of raw materials and specialised components that were not manufactured in the country, the entrepreneurs must realise that Government were adverse to mere assembly shops being set up."

The Finance Commission held its first Press Conference in New Delhi last Thursday (January 12, 1961) when the Chairman, Mr A. B. Chanda, explained their programme of work. The present arrangements for the devolution of revenues, based on the recommendations of the last Finance Commission, will remain in force till 1962. These arrangements will be reviewed by the Third Finance Commission which will not consider what modifications or adjustments if any are called for in the principles hitherto followed in the determination of the percentages of taxes to be distributed and/or the basis of distribution among the States. In making its recommendations the Commission will take into account the budgetary position of the Central and State Governments, changes in the structure of taxation, the larger magnitudes of the Third Five-Year Plan involving increased expenditure on revenue account under development heads and other relevant matters which have bearing on the expenditure pattern. The Commission will also consider, in regard to excise duties, whether any alteration should be made in the list of commodities the duties on which are at present distributed, the proportion of the collections that should be so distributed and the basis on which this should be done. Conversion of sales tax on more commodities into Central excise is matter for settlement between Centre and State Governments.

After examining the budgetary position of States and taking into account such contributions as may be urged for the assessment of their needs, the Commission will determine the States which require grants in aid of revenue, the amounts of such grants to be given and their nature, that is to say, whether they should be fixed or progressive, general or specific, conditional or unconditional.

Under the Constitution the Commission has to submit its report in 15 months. But the Commission expect to complete their work within one year. The recommendations will be in force for a period of four years terminating with the Third Five-Year Plan. There is some confusion regarding the role of the Finance Commission in the era of planning when needs are assessed and resources for development allocated by the Planning Commission. Apart from the fact that the Finance Commission is a body independent of Government set up under the Consti-

tution, while the Planning Commission is a limb of the Government, there is the difference that the Finance Commission is only concerned with the revenue aspect of income and expenditure while the Planning Commission deals with capital expenditure also. But there is overlapping to some extent in the work of the two bodies and Mr Chanda stressed the need for close co-ordination. In one respect it may be said that the conclusions of the Planning Commission serve as data for the Finance Commission. For the development plans approved by the former determine the level of committed expenditure in future years to which the Finance Commission's recommendations will be relevant.

The Commission is now awaiting data called for from the States and, in the meantime, propose to visit some development projects in different States to see how they are run, for this will be a relevant factor to be taken into consideration in making allocations.

The need for periodical reallocation of resources arises in every Federal system of Government on account of the lack of correspondence between the functions allotted to the federating units and the resources at their disposal. Needs change, and no rigid pattern which will stand for all time will be possible, said Mr Chanda. Reviewing the practices of different Federations (Switzerland, for instance, is obliged to resort to periodical amendments of the Constitution for purposes of reallocations of revenue resources) Mr Chanda expressed his Preference for the principle enunciated by the Australian Commonwealth Grants Commission, that the main purpose of the system of grants should be to ensure a minimum standard of good government. Mr Chanda indicated that the Commission may have something to say on the proposal in the new Railway Convention, since approved by Parliament, to merge tax on railway fares in the fares themselves, and to make a consolidated payment to State in lieu of the tax.

Apart from holding discussions with State Governments, the Commission will also meet, or receive representations and memoranda from, others interested in giving evidence. The Commission, as the Chairman emphasised, is anxious to get all slants on the questions of allocations of revenues and that too, at an early date. It has been indicated that suggestions in the form of memoranda should reach the Member Secretary of the Commission in New Delhi before the end of February, 1961.

A special meeting of the Board of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India was held in New Delhi on January 12, mainly to consider the expansion of the Corporation's powers under legislation enacted during the last Winter Session of Parliament. Under the new Act, the IFC can stipulate that part of the loans granted by it may be converted into equity holdings. The IFC can also participate in profits in addition to receiving interest as condition of its loans, as is done by the International Finance Corporation. It is learnt that, after prolonged discus-

sions, the Board did not arrive at any firm conclusion on the question of conversion of loans into shares to which there is considerable resistance among its clientele, and a committee has been set up to study the question in greater detail in the light of the practices followed by similar organisations in UK. As regards participation in profits, it is understood that it may be introduced to a small extent in the terms and conditions under which loans are granted in future.

GATEWAY GOSSIP

Land Ceiling Bill

IF the Maharashtra Government's Land Ceiling Bill has aroused much more concern than similar measures in other States, it is perhaps mainly because it seeks to bring sugarcane farms within its purview. The Bill which is coming up before the State Legislature shortly divides irrigated land into three categories for the purpose of fixing a ceiling; perennially irrigated land, double crop seasonally irrigated land and single crop seasonally irrigated land. The ceiling proposed for the first category is 16 acres, the second 24 acres and the third 48 acres. Land in excess of the ceiling is proposed to be acquired by the State Government and distributed among landless cultivators, small holders and co-operative farming societies. Whereas similar laws elsewhere in the country have either exempted sugarcane farms and lands owned by commercial undertakings from the operation of the ceiling laws or have made suitable provisions so as to enable the undertakings to continue to function as efficiently as before, the Maharashtra Bill makes no such arrangement. It covers all lands without distinction and the sugarcane farms are to receive the same treatment as other lands in the State. (Government lands, lands held by local authority, joint farming society provided the extent of land held by any member of such society immediately before the registration of the society does not exceed the ceiling area, lands awarded by Government to individuals etc are exempted from the provisions of the Bill). The Bill however notes that it is essential to ensure the continued supply of raw materials from the commercial lands taken over and this is sought to be achieved by the provision which will enable the Government to either manage the farms as State Farms or give them over to joint farming societies.

The proposed ceilings on various categories of land apply to family units which are taken to consist of five members each. The Bill also defines a member of the family and provides for extra land to be allocated to larger families. The additional land to be allowed in these cases is to be calculated at one-sixth of the ceiling area for each member above five. The total area to be allowed to a large family is however restricted to a maximum of two ceiling areas. As regards compensa-

tion for surplus land that may be taken by Government, the owner will be entitled to receive the value of any structures on the lands such as wells, embankments, permanent fixtures and tree. This will be in addition to the compensation for the land fixed in terms of multiples of assessment.

It is apprehended that the disturbance of the prevailing link between the sugar factories and the sugarcane farms may severely handicap the sugar industry in the State. The present position is that the sugar factories are either having their own farms or have them on long lease. According to Mr F. Edwards, Chairman of the Deccan Sugar Factories Association, member factories of the Association own 33,137 acres and hold 76,443 acres on lease. This way they have effective control over the supply and quality of their raw material. Mr Edwards has pointed out that experience of the factories in Maharashtra has shown that only by having the fullest possible control over the cultivation of cane, a high quality can be maintained. That the present arrangement by which the sugar cane farms are run has proved highly efficacious can be seen from the high position held by the Maharashtra sugar factories in the sugar industry as a whole. Both in the matter of yield of cane and sugar recovery. Maharashtra occupies a place comparable with some of the highly developed sugar industries in the world.

IN his presidential address to the twenty-fifth session of the Indian Road Congress held in Bhopal, Mr H. P. Sinha laid special emphasis on the need for accelerating the pace of road construction in the country. Alleging that the progress being made in this sphere is far below the requirements he pointed out that concerted efforts should be made to expedite the construction activities, failing which, he feared that the road transport will probably precipitate a bottle-neck in the path of the country's industrial growth.

The provision of Rs 250 crores allotted for the road development in the Third Five Year Plan is inadequate, he stated. Judged from the revenue receipts from roads and the big size of the Third Plan the need for a larger allotment for road development and maintenance is quite obvious. Moreover the contemplated programme of linking all the villages in the country by fairly good all weather roads will be affected if a good start is not made.

As indicated by Governor Pataskar the need of the hour is to evolve speedy and cheaper methods of road making. The conventional methods of road construction is rather expensive and disappointingly slow. Some kind of soil stabilisation system will have to be introduced. It may be recalled that many of the roads built under the community project and national extension service schemes are withering away for want of adequate maintenance. The methods of making cheaper and stable road

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surfaces adopted in the advanced countries can be profitably introduced in India with proper changes. As suggested by the Road Congress the setting up of a Road Board will be of immense help to make considerable headway in this direction. In any development programme top priority should be accorded to communications for development of a particular region will be unduly delayed without adequate transport facilities.

★
Maharashtra's Third Five Year Plan is expected to involve an outlay of Rs 390 crores. According to the Chief Minister, the Central Government are expected to contribute about Rs 170 crores and the balance is to be found by the State. The criteria followed by the Planning Commission in determining the size of the State Plan were the area, the population, the extent of the backward areas, the size of the Second Plan and the lags in the Development Projects. The Central assistance to the State is guided by the size of its plans and its resources. The figure of Rs 390 crores for the State's Third Plan cannot be deemed to be final because it is to be approved first by the National Development Council and then the Central Government.

THE PENINSULA

Bleeding Madras

A peculiar but distressing situation had arisen over the 16,00,000 yards of stagnant 'Bleeding Madras', a Madras handloom fabric which once enjoyed a brief spell of boom in the American market. This has given rise to despondency among the handloom weavers who took up to this type in preference to other varieties locally vendible. So much of stock had been accumulating that they are not finding a market even internally.

Recently a delegation of three members visited some of the Far Eastern countries to explore the possibilities of selling away Bleeding Madras. How far that mission had been able to goad or persuade those countries remains yet an undisclosed factor, but by the panicky way the Madras Industries Minister is appealing the Central Government to buy the 16,00,000 yards outright from Madras stockists it can be assumed that the delegation's exploratory journeys to those countries like Malaya, Siam and Hongkong should have proved fruitless.

The manufacturers of 'Bleeding Madras' and their agents were heedless of the warning given to them not to sacrifice domestic market and be careful about their temporary boom in this trade.

Why the American market for this product should have shrunk is not known. It might be due to American textile industry imita-

ting this kind of cloth and putting it on their markets at a lower price or it might be due to the Madras quality being not above reproach.

As to why the sale of 'bleeding Madras' was not done by a Central Organisation instead of through middlemen should also have to be explained. A Central Organisation might have dealt with a situation like this in a different manner.

The Madras Government could do very little to get these stagnant stocks sold outside Madras though it has become known here that Malaya and Hong Kong are ready to have these stocks on a ready-made basis.

Loans advanced by the Madras Government to the distressed weavers with so much of stock yet unsold cannot alleviate the distress and, therefore, the SOS has been sent to Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister of Industries and Commerce.

★
Expecting a boom in foreign tourist traffic this year, the Indian Railways have announced the largest ever imaginable concession to the tourists. This concession is said to be the first of its kind in the world in as much as it represents only formal fare enabling the tourists to travel through the length and breadth of this subcontinent in great comfort. This concession follows the recent decision by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and FAR EAST and FAR EAST Touring sub-Committee to popularise tourism in SE Asia.

According to the concession, a foreign tourist with necessary documents, can travel in airconditioned coaches with "Travel as you like" ticket for just Rs 495. (The First-Class airconditioned rail coach fare to and from New Delhi to Madras is Rs 505.46.) First class travel is permissible where there are no airconditioned coaches. Children will be allowed half tariff. Travel agents will be permitted to issue such tickets.

The Railway concession for tourists other than the above are that airconditioned class tickets will be issued at 25 per cent below basic fare; combined tickets for airconditioned and first class will be issued for the entire itinerary wherever applicable with concession of 25 per cent basic fare for airconditioned class only.

Circular touring tickets will be issued for internal tourists for itineraries of 1,500 miles or over for all classes at three-fourths fare. This will be available for three months on condition that the total chargeable distance of the tour should be not less than three times the chargeable distance between the originating station and the farthest station therefrom on the itinerary by the direct route.

According to the Railways, foreign tourist traffic in 1961 is expected to be more than in 1960. In 1959, foreign tourists numbered 109,464 earning Rs 20 crores foreign exchange. This excluded

Pakistanis and Tibetans. In 1958 the number was 92,202.

Sponsors of the Golden Jubilee commemoration of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce Industrial Exhibition claim that their current Exhibition is the biggest ever held in this part of India outside New Delhi, after its "India-1958" Exhibition. It is true with certain limitations. If the organisers of this Exhibition had to content themselves with a cross section of the country's industries from both the sectors, the stringency of foreign exchange and other inhibitions deterred them from venturing into really an international exhibition. Being first of its venture, the organisers too did not really count upon certain handicaps, viz., the lack of railway sidings, to attract really heavy machinery exhibits. These had to be unloaded right into the spot necessitating laying of railway lines, and the Islands Grounds though near to the Central Station did not lend itself to such unloading as it became bogged after the heavy November rains. Still the rains off and on plague the promoters of this Exhibition which is already behind schedule by a week or so. Rapid work is going apace inside and within a week the exhibition will be in full swing.

Mr K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of the State, inaugurated the exhibition last Sunday evening. Businessmen, industrialists and foreign consular representatives were in full attendance. The occasion was utilised by the Chief Minister to lay emphasis on the State Government's desire to go ahead rapidly with industrialisation of the State, without anybody bothering about the private or public sector. He wanted to draw attention of the States entrepreneurs hitherto investment shy, to the fact that this controversy had no meaning when they realised that industrialisation, acknowledged as the supreme need of the State, had to go on as rapidly and in as diversified a manner as possible. In this regard, he promised the fullest help and co-operation of the State. He also desired to congratulate the investors on their readiness to come out with investments towards the industrialisation of the State.

The need for a permanent site to hold such exhibitions as frequently as possible to show to the people the industrial progress of the State and the country as a whole was stressed by Mr M. A. Chidambaram, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee. His stress upon the allocation of a good vacant site was noted by the Ministers present at the function, and it is not unlikely that some extensive plot of about 30 to 40 acres would be long be chosen for holding such permanent exhibitions.

This Exhibition itself should prove exciting and informative to the public. As many as three hundred units from the private sector industries are participating. Every stall is a brick and mortar structure contributing to the harmony of the stalls unlike those usually sheltered under zinc sheds. Some three crores of rupees have been spent by the exhibitors over erection of these pavilions. One finds a variety of designs in attractive colour schemes. The

Government of India Telephone Industries, Neiveli Lignite Corporation and one or two other concerns, the Madras Government's stalls depicting their activities, engineering concerns like the Voltas, Simpsons and others are participating.

★
The tobacco manufacturer in India is now permitted to import US tobacco to the extent of 900 tons to the value of two million dollars. This is made possible by the agricultural commodities agreement but the price paid must be stated and only actual users can import, under permit, and the rupee equivalent of the price must be paid on receipt of the shipping documents. The freight also must be paid (but in rupees) and contracts must be made before June 1961. Under the American regulation only pucca leaf can be shipped from US ports and shipment must be arranged in privately-owned US vessels, because the CCC makes itself liable to pay the seller in dollars. The Indian Government only issue a permit, but the import is made by the manufacturer at the price ruling in the USA.

This may be of advantage to the Indian cigarette-maker but the prices for Indian tobacco must be influenced to some extent by the price paid for imports of a higher grade. Some objections may be voiced, therefore in Andhra Pradesh, but the quantity to be got now is small and needed for blending. The procedure is different from that prescribed for cotton, because the cigarette manufacturers in India are relatively few and affluent. The advantages of payment in rupees hereafter (the Bank of America pays the dollar price to the American exporter) are undeniable and there is no formal tie-up between exports of Indian commodities and imports of US tobacco. That too may be an advantage when the Indian factories can make American style cigarettes also to suit the Indian market. The present import procedure may be retained for a longer term and the saving on foreign exchange may be held an advantage though tobacco firms cannot build up stocks to be held in bond for years on end.

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Indian Finance

14 January 1961

Calcutta Stock Exchange 1960—A Year of Both Boom and Slump

THE curtain was rung down on one of the most hectic years on the local stock exchange. Although marked by intermittent reactions, almost all popular shares enjoyed boomlike conditions during the first nine months of the year. During the last quarter of the year, however, dealings were characterised by a state of uncertainty. The closing tone was fairly steady, thanks to the sudden flair-up in Indian Irons.

Even the most ardent optimists were confounded by the behaviour of the stock markets. While the speculators were responsible to a great extent for the sharp spurt in values of selected shares, the steady absorption of blue chips by investors and the appreciation of the prospects for the various industries had, no doubt, led to a boom in the market. It looked as if the patience of the investors was inexhaustible.

Investors appeared to feel confident that the prospects of doubling or trebling their capital in a short period of few years were so bright that the risk was worth taking and the absence of a return on their investments for some years was immaterial. Thus, investors responded eagerly to the new floatations, whether in the form of right issues by the existing companies or by newly-formed companies.

Naturally, the rapidly developing industrial economy of the country along with the inflationary psychology, the buoyancy of the capital market with a veritable scramble for the new issues, the massive investment support and the grip of the bull operators with largescale accumulation of contracts provided a drive to the market. The result was, there was a shortage of floating stocks which had become acute, as more and more funds entered the market in search of first class investments.

For obvious reasons, from the beginning of the year, the craze for buying infected all the sections of the market which, after enjoying a veritable boom till the first week of March, witnessed a steady decline in values till the end of the month following the announcement of the credit control measures by the Reserve Bank. The market, however, had a promising start in the second quarter due to the revival of activity on the part of the bulls. With plenty of money still chasing about and enquiries spreading from one counter to another, values advanced steadily.

The upward trend in prices gathered further momentum in July when prices touched new peak levels. From August, however, the market gradually turned bearish and operators were inclined to restrict their commitments due to various adverse factors. Apart from the fact that the market was in an over-bought position, the news of the Chinese troops near the Nepal border, a temporary dearth of funds due to locking of funds in the new issues, the anxiety of holders of shares in

new companies to realise profits, the enforcement of restrictions on credit imposed by the banking institutions, rumours of the Government contemplating certain measures to check the runaway boom in equities, induced a steady stream of liquidation, resulting in bulls finding it difficult to keep the trend of prices any more in their favour.

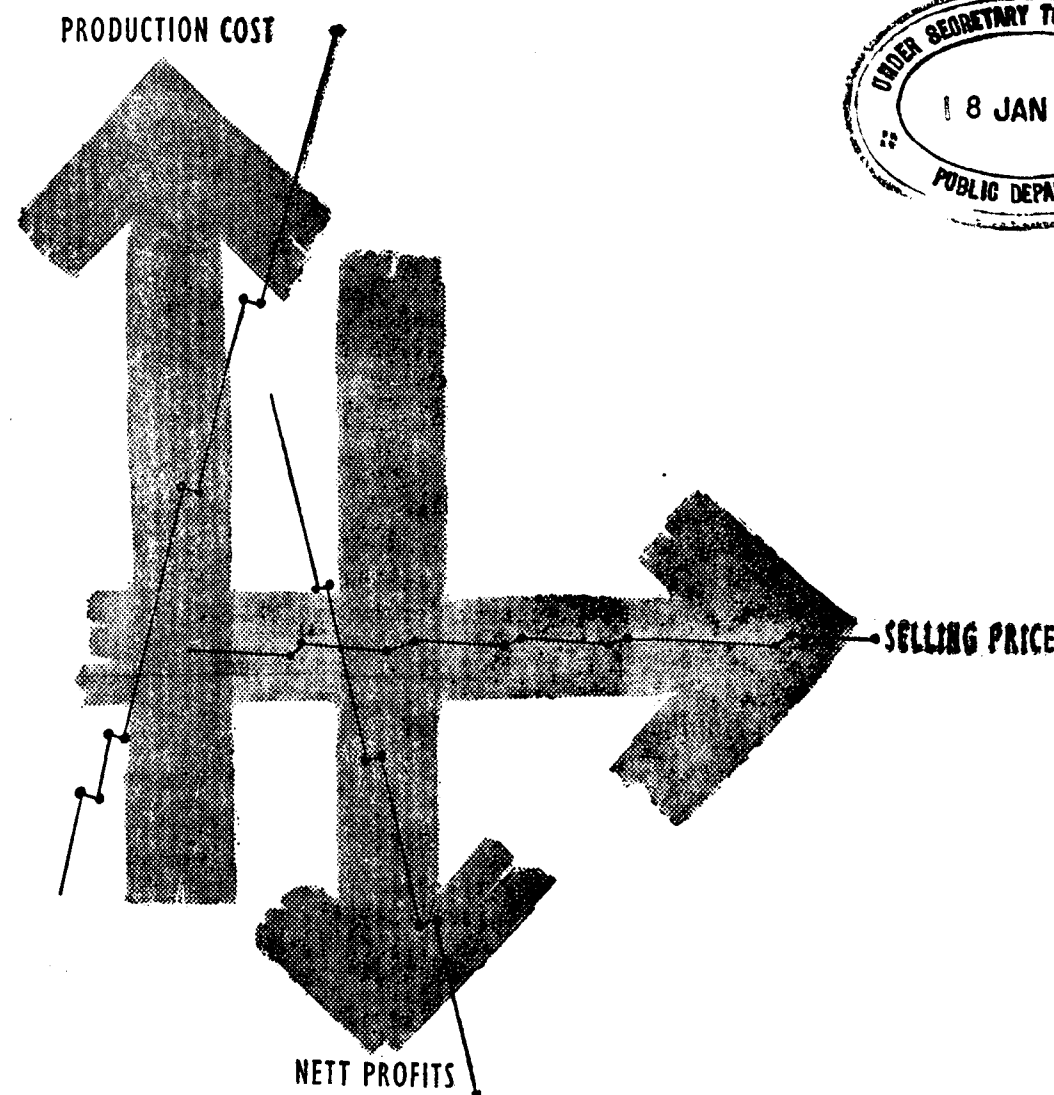
With the result, dealings during the third quarter, were characterised by a state of uncertainty. While general apathy served as a respite to the hectic bullish activity, support from investors was conspicuous by its absence on the thought that the climate in the capital market had got spooled in view of the frequent changes in Government policies. The shortage of funds in view of the acute stringency in the money market, fear of a strict watch being

kept on advances against shares, stricter control over the expansion of the existing enterprises, apprehensions of increased taxation in the forthcoming Central Budget and the disturbed international situation - all these factors left the professional operators as well as investors undecided as to which way they had to turn up. Naturally, in a market bereft of support and beset with various uncertainties, general liquidation was the order of the day. Thanks to the sudden flair-up in Indian Irons on rumours of an early increase in steel retention prices, prices displayed a slightly steadier tendency at the fag-end of the year.

In the dealings during the year, price movements in the forward scrips were considerably influenced by the vicissitudes which Indian Irons were subjected to, and wide

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fluctuations in prices were recorded on alternate bouts of buying and selling. The highest level was touched in May; but the general weakness of the scrip during June and July was due to selling pressure, indicating that overtrading was being adjusted steadily. Except for wide fluctuations witnessed again in August and September following the announcement of the increased dividend, there was not much activity thereafter. It looked as if the operators were keeping in their minds the words of warning issued by the Chairman of the company with regard to the difficulties generally experienced by the steel industry.



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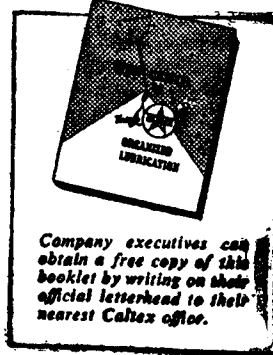
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The only section, which was practically neglected throughout the year, was Jute. In view of the disproportionate rise in fibre prices, professional operators as well as investors entertained the feeling that the prospects for the industry were so hazy as not to hazard any opinion on them.

Despite intermittent profit-taking, Coal shares generally displayed a steadier tendency on the expectation of a rise in demand for the commodity. Moreover, with the announced shift in Government's coal policy, there was re-thinking on the part of shareholders, who indulged in slow buying of a few selected shares, especially of those companies producing highgrade coals.

Only limited interest was shown in the Tea section. The steady fall in Northern India crop output in the first few months of the year and a general fear that the shortfall might not be made up during the year induced a feeling that the profitability of the various gardens might be affected.

The substantial rise in production during the 1959-60 season, prospects of increased output during the 1960-61 season and the possibility of exports to the USA—all these factors contributed to the general firmness in the prices of Sugar shares.

In the Textiles section, sentiment was rather jittery. Some misgivings over the prospects for the industry induced generally an easier tendency in prices.

Of all the sections, the Miscellaneous received constant attention in view of the sustained investment support for blue chips due to growth prospects, the release of encouraging corporate news and the scarcity of offerings. The best levels could not, however, be maintained till the close of the year in sympathy with the general trend of the market.

Bank shares remained generally steady during most part of the year, reflecting investors' optimistic ideas about the prospects for this class of equities. It was thought that the rapid expansion of industry and agricultural production, which was to take place in the near future, would imply a steadily increasing demand on banks' resources and their profitable use.

Gilt-edged securities did not fare well due to the credit curbs and tight money conditions. The market especially for State Loan, weakened considerably on offerings. Thanks to the relaxation of the deposit impounding scheme and some purchases made by the LIC, prices showed a slight improvement towards the close of the year.

The hesitancy on the part of professional operators as well as investors has now lent a slow-motion pace to the slumping process. Everyone now seems to have got it into head that the future is anything but bleak. The additional allocation of Rs 1,650 crores must be raised to make the Third Plan go. The

burden of it is to be borne not only by the indirect taxpayer, but also by the direct taxpayer.

The busy season is still ahead and the interest rates may go up further. Again, the Government are inclined to be vigilant over the behaviour of the stock markets. In the circum-

stances, there is little incentive to buy indiscriminately. Observers do not expect any major change in the price levels till such time the Central Budget proposals are announced in February.

The following table shows the opening, highest, lowest and the closing rates for the year:

Forward Scripts:

	Opening Rs	Highest Rs	Lowest Rs	Closing Rs
Indian Iron ...	23.40	26.53	21.84	23.22
TEXMACO ...	27.25	29.40	21.45	22.95
Orient Paper ...	37.20	48.85	36.10	40.70
Shree Gopal ...	22.37	30.37	22.12	28.00
Rohtas(a) ...	27.12	41.87	20.56*	21.12*
Dunlop Rubber ...	36.12	49.75	35.50	41.87
Hindustan Motor ...	15.50	23.75	14.19	18.81
Indian Cable ...	31.10	37.62	29.12	31.81
Indian Aluminium ...	24.62	33.00	24.31	30.12
Indian Copper ...	4.03	5.47	3.80	4.52
Howrah Jute ...	24.87	24.87	19.50	20.00
National ...	27.00	33.50	20.81	23.25
Burrakur Coal ...	19.00	21.06	16.12	18.81

Cash Scripts:

3% 1986 Conversion Loan ...	73.56	74.50	72.50	74.35
Punjab National Bank ...	21.00	22.06	17.87	19.50
United Commercial ...	66.25	91.00	65.00	83.00
Elgin Mills ...	18.41	22.69	17.06	18.69
Kesoram ...	23.69	38.31	21.69	26.56
Cawtex ...	6.81	8.06	5.56	5.56
Bengal Coal (b) ...	303.00	346.00	297.00	317.00*
Anglo-India Jute ...	210.00	242.00	118.00	184.00
Birlas ...	27.06	34.75	25.37	28.87
New Central ...	23.56	31.94	20.25	21.31
Brooke Bond Tea ...	18.12	18.69	15.19	15.25
Hantapara ...	168.00	175.00	121.00	142.00
Hasimara ...	23.25	25.87	20.87	21.75
Tezpor ...	18.00	19.87	14.50	14.50
Carew Sugar ...	11.50	12.87	9.81	10.81
Cawnpore Sugar ...	14.31	16.37	12.94	13.19
Champaran ...	20.31	21.12	18.12	19.37
Jessop ...	24.81	26.37	19.37	19.50
G. K. Williams ...	48.25	53.25	36.75	36.87
Titagur Paper ...	40.06	42.44	36.75	37.31
Indian Steamship ...	12.12	12.37	9.09	9.62
Indian Oxygen ...	31.62	45.00	29.12	38.87
NICCO ...	27.19	32.00	25.62	28.87

Note: (a) Turned ex-right on the 15th September.
(b) Turned ex-right on the 12th December.
* = X.Rts.

Bombay Stock Exchange.

Unusual Boom: Craze for New Issues

THE year, which just ended, was notable for creating a peculiar situation in the history of India's stock exchanges by an extraordinary boom in equities, an unusual expansion in turnover and the number of new issues, as also the phenomenal premiums which some of these issues commanded even before the allotment of shares.

For the Bombay Stock Exchange, 1960 was a year of ups and downs with the close distinctly bearish. Unprecedented bullish activity sent up the prices of popular industrials. Both in the forward list and cash counters, investors, as in the past year, discarded yield considerations and placed reliance on prospects of capital appreciation and quick profits. The prevalent inflationary psychology and the upward momentum of industrialisation were the prime factors, which sustained bullish activity. This acquired feverish pitch after the tax-free Union Budget for 1960-61. The single major factor, which depressed sentiment in the closing months of the year, was the

introduction of a dearer money policy.

While analysing the causes for the boom, one cannot possibly ignore the fantastic craze for new issues, which was admittedly without rhyme or reason. The boom was helped and fostered with the full knowledge that it may take two or three years for a new company to start production and that it may take about four years to declare a dividend, if any. Thus, the main stimulus behind the new issue boom were the prospects of imminent capital appreciation. This led to speculation in firm allotment letters and big fortunes were made.

Though the premia commanded by new issues tended to decline towards the close of the year, the undertone was distinctly firm. Yet, another unhealthy trend was the increasing speculation in what is known as the "cash" section. In actual practice, the "cash" section was converted into a "forward" section, without the limitations and control exercised over the forward section.

Although the boom conditions in 1960 have been generally attributed to sustained speculative fervour, there is no denying the fact that there has been a substantial investment support also, as is evident from the heavy over-subscriptions to the

spate of capital issues and from the unprecedented rise in cash scrips, some of which do not hold promise of a return for even three to four years to come.

Apart from these, the sentiment has been helped by the investment opportunities provided by the Government for the private sector to play an effective role in the development of the country's vast industrial expansion programme. Thanks to a favourable climate, there was a substantial growth in investible funds, which was again due to the pumping in of created money, large-scale foreign aid, measures to boost exports, encouraging corporate results, rising trend of industrial production and, more than anything else, boom in bullion and commodities. The cumulative effect of all these provided a solid base for the boom conditions during the year.

Opening the year on a quiet note, equities met with substantial liquidation on reports that the Central Wage Board for the cotton textile industry had recommended an increase in the basis wages to the workers. Apart from this, there was uncertainty about the Union Budget, while a substantial diversion of funds to the new capital issues had its impact on the price pattern.

When it was learnt that the Central Budget was a status quo one, the market was set for a rise, and buoyancy persisted until the Reserve Bank's announcement of credit restrictions on March 11. Thereafter, a reactionary trend set in which lasted up to March 31. A recovery ensued thereafter, as it was thought that the Reserve Bank's credit restrictions could not have any serious impact on the market activity.

The recovery gathered momentum during April and May, although, following the stringent measures adopted by the stock exchange authorities, the upward trend was arrested in June. July was notable indeed. For, this month recorded the peak level for stock exchange activity as evident from a sharp rise in the All-India Variable Dividend Index, to 182 in the week ended July 23, 1960 before falling to 181.6 in the week ended July 30.

After July, a reactionary trend developed with equity prices tumbling down in August and September. Sentiment was adversely affected by the fears of further stringent measures to curb speculation. There were also persistent rumours of a rise in the Bank Rate. Other bearish factors were the difficult foreign exchange situation, growing difficulties experienced by industries in obtaining their raw materials, the decision of the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation to reduce cloth prices and the delay in the announcement of the steel retention prices.

After Diwali, however, equities staged a modest recovery. But, activity contracted considerably for want of fresh incentives and lack of outside interest. Operators became increasingly aware of the budget uncertainties and preferred to lighten their holdings.

The following table shows the opening, highest, lowest and the closing rates of a few selected shares:

	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
Tata Steel ...	158.25	164.50	138.75	140.00
Indian Iron ...	23.36	28.55	21.84	23.12
Bombay Dyeing ...	71.10	72.70	60.40	60.50
Century ...	461.50	544.00	431.50	455.00
Kohinoor ...	335.00	372.00	262.75	267.50
Standard ...	905.00	2,100.00	736.00	1,025.00
A.C.C. ...	158.25	158.25	137.50	142.50
Belapur ...	334.50	435.00	310.50	339.50
Bombay Burmah ...	578.00	658.00	524.50	557.50
National Rayon ...	379.00	617.00	346.50	481.00
TELCO ...	215.50	349.00	200.00	295.00
Volta ...	196.00	307.00	183.00	264.00
Scindia Steam ...	17.32	17.40	13.32	15.40

Madras Stock Exchange Buoyant Tone for The Major Part of the Year

THE Madras Stock Exchange was in good form with a generally buoyant tone for the major part of last year. There was a marked expansion in the volume of business, induced by a broadening investment support, reflecting the economic and inflationary trend in the country.

The year opened with poor floating stocks of investment shares. The Life Insurance Corporation was on the market, buying up the limited floating stocks of blue chips which was, so to say, having a suction effect. Thereafter, came the Union Budget which only added to the exuberance, as the market seemed to derive more strength from what the Budget did not contain than what it did.

In such a state of affairs, the credit control measures of the Reserve Bank, with a view to usher in an era of dear money and keep prices down, descended on the market powerfully. Though the market tried to ignore the curbs initially, the effects, on second thoughts, were doleful and prices were marked down all-round. Several disappointing Plantation dividends only added to the onslaught and the price increases since the Budget were wiped out.

Though the Union Finance Minister's utterances that direct taxation had reached its limit and that foreign aid from friendly countries would be forthcoming in a generous measure served to impart a better sentiment and induce some spirited buying, the market seemed to stagnate somewhat in the last few weeks of the year. Section-wise, Bank shares enjoyed good support.

In the Planting section, prices showed a mixed trend. The premium on high quality teas continued and consumers seemed to be prepared to pay a good price for high-grown teas. With the result, the shares of such estates met with good investment support.

Coffee shares were, however, in a bad way as the industry was faced with the challenge of falling foreign prices and increasing cost of production.

Rubber shares were in the doldrums following the Government decision to maintain the price of the raw commodity. However, a change for the better is anticipated in the New Year with new rubber industries coming in for the available supplies of raw rubber.

In the Textiles section, the shares of those companies producing higher counts of yarn met with keen demand due to the continued rise in

the prices of such yarns. In general, share prices throughout the year were more or less stagnant and, on several occasions downward.

Engineering and Transport shares enjoyed active trading conditions.

Cement shares met with a mixed reception due to increasing operating costs. The shares of those companies with expanding potentialities met with good buying for obvious reasons.

Chemical shares, despite their hold on the agricultural sector were under a cloud.

Jute

Speculative Boom

THE markets both for raw jute and jute goods were in a highly sensitive state during the major of the year just ended. Except for a temporary halt at the end of June due to heavy selling pressure, prices of jute goods advanced by leaps and bounds from the beginning of the year on sustained speculative activity. Even the various measures adopted by the Government and the authorities in charge of futures trading from October and the decision made by the IJMA Committee in consultation with the Union and West Bengal Governments at the tag-end of the year to requisition stocks had no effect on sentiment. The markets finished around the highest levels for the year.

The real strength for the jute goods market was derived from the raw jute section. There was a general feeling among traders

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that a fibre famine was almost certainly during the year, while the steady and sharp rise in Pakistani fibre prices also served to boost up sentiment, accelerating the upward tendency of the market. The advance in prices had been so steep that it created even an emergency, which led to the suspension of all futures trading in jute and jute goods by the East India Jute & Hessian Exchange from the 7th October. The Reserve Bank of India was also compelled to issue a directive to the scheduled banks to restrict the advances against the security documents on both the commodities in order to curb speculative dealings.

In general, price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in the futures market. Despite the imposition of high rates of margins and the lack



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Pathak, who started his career in Tata Steel as an office boy in 1929, passed his matriculation examination from the Company night school in 1944. Pathak next took up an evening course in basic mechanical drawing at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute. In 1957, he was selected for overseas training, and went to Canada, the U.S.A., West Germany and Holland, to learn techniques of

operating a sinter plant. Today, Pathak is operator-in-charge of the sinter plant added under the two million ton expansion programme.

Notwithstanding initial handicaps, enterprising men like Pathak have the opportunity to better their prospects through further education and training at Jamshedpur, where industry is not merely a source of livelihood but a way of life.

JAMSHEDPUR
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of sustained interest from overseas buyers, speculators remained very active from the beginning of the year in view of the strong statistical position. The rise in prices, till the end of the first quarter, was more pronounced in sackings than in hessians in view of the fact that the market was confronted with the problem of low stocks of the former category of goods.

As a matter of fact, the market was in a state of unusual excitement during the second quarter when prices showed a further advance due to increasing fear of a fire-supply squeeze in view of the continued hot weather over the jute belt. Even the decision made by the IJMA to unseal 1 per cent of the looms from 22nd May; another 1½ per cent looms from the 1st June and the imposition of new margins on sales had no effect on the market due to a general feeling that the resultant increase in production would make no differ-

rence to the overall supply position. Moreover, the IJMA's decision to extent the voluntary sealing scheme till the end of the year in order to cope with the raw jute shortage, rumours of surplus jute being not available from Pakistan and the scarcity of ready goods, encouraged a good deal of covering by shippers to meet their earlier commitments.

The market was rather excited in October as well as in November when conditions akin to a boom were witnessed, being influenced by several factors. First, there

was a general belief that the total production of jute, during the 1960-61 season would fall short of mills' requirements and there might be little scope of meeting their shortage. The second factor was the expected fall in Pakistani crop. Finally, it was feared that, with the possibility of an acute jute shortage, the supplies of manufactured goods would not be sufficient to meet the growing demand. Thus, the renewed speculative activity continued to have a considerable influence on prices. Even the closure of the futures market from the 7th October, the final decision taken by the FMC to impose special margins to curb excessive speculation on TSD contracts and the decision by the IJMA to seal 5 per cent of the looms from the 17th October and another 5 per cent from the 24th October seemed to have little or no effect on the market.

A state of uncertainty, however, prevailed in the last three weeks of the year. The series of restrictions imposed upon business by means of margin requirements, the decision made by the Reserve Bank to restrict advances against raw jute and jute goods along with the fixation of ceiling limits, the fear of official intervention to bring down the prices in the interest of the export trade and the continued lack of business with overseas buyers, caused a good deal of anxiety as well as nervousness, resulting in a slight setback in prices in the middle of December. This was, however, proved short-lived and the market displayed again a firmer tendency towards the close of the year, thanks to higher advices from the raw jute section. Even the news of the decision made by the Government to vest the Jute Commissioner with the statutory authority to requisition stocks and by the IJMA Committee to adjust production by curtailing the working hours from 45 a week to 42½ from January 30, 1961 with 12 per cent looms sealed, seemed to have no effect on the market, which finished around the highest levels for the year.

RAW JUTE

The Raw Jute section, after ruling quiet till the middle of February in the absence of any buying interest from mills, developed a firmer tendency with prices touching the highest levels in May. Various factors contributed to this state of affairs. Mainly amongst these were the reports of poor imports into most agencies, the lower stock position of some of the mills, the IJMA's decision to unseal a certain percentage of their looms, rumours of a possible shortage of supplies and the steady rise in the prices of manufactured goods.

Thanks to the kindness shown by the weather god, the market displayed a reactionary tendency from the last week of May to the end of July. But, the market turned again firm in August when there were keen buyers for early-

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delivery jute in view of the strong demand for manufactured goods. As the growers were withholding supplies in an attempt to get higher prices, the quantity on offer was drastically reduced under the influence of shortage scare. At this stage, came the reports that the Pakistani mills themselves were keen to cover their requirements of jute before increased demand from India might cause a shortage.

As a matter of fact, the delay in issuing import licences for Pakistani Cuttings and the sharp rise in Pakistani fibre prices induced the mills to cover their requirements at the advancing levels in the beginning of the third quarter. This, in turn, made sellers to become more reserved than ever. Although the decision made by the IJMA to seal more looms and make purchases only on a quota system, the series of restrictions imposed by the authorities and the directive issued by the Reserve Bank to restrict advances against security documents induced a steady setback till the middle of December, it was proved to be short-lived. Towards the close of the year, the

market again firmed up following the publication of the raw jute arrivals figures for November and the reports of reduced arrivals into the upcountry centres.

Many still believe that a large quantity of jute is still being held by stockists, who are inclined to hold on due to persistent talk of shortages, especially when they are now in a position to meet their financial commitments without liquidating their holdings. It, therefore, does not appear whether the mills will be in a position to raise their production in the near future as they had hoped to. This may probably be the reason that the IJMA Committee has decided to curtail the working hours from the 30th January.

But, it is clear that, unless production is increased, there is little likelihood of any fall in gunny prices and, unless jute goods become considerably cheaper, the competition against substitutes will be more intensive than ever.

The following table shows the opening, highest, lowest and the closing rates for the year:—

	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
Hessian:				
45" × 11 Ozs. ...	46.50	64.25	50.15	63.50
40" × 10 Ozs. ...	42.55	60.00	40.90	59.68
40" × 8 Ozs. ...	34.20	47.75	32.75	47.50
40" × 7½ Ozs. ...	32.00	44.50	30.55	44.50
Sackings:				
B. Twills ...	112.10	188.00	109.50	185.00
Heavy Ceas (Green) ...	110.50	184.00	109.25	181.00
Cornsacks ...	111.80	205.00	110.25	184.00
Cubans ...	132.50	220.00	131.00	220.00
A. Twills ...	137.25	218.50	133.25	218.50
L. Twills ...	127.00	210.00	125.75	210.00
D. W. Flours ...	133.00	208.00	131.25	208.00
Sugar Twills ...	126.30	210.00	125.00	210.00
Raw Jute (Per Maund):				
Assam Bottoms ...	31.50	55.00	28.50	52.50
Northern Bottoms ...	30.75	54.50	28.00	52.00
Assam Middles ...	34.00	57.50	31.00	55.00
Northern Middles ...	33.50	57.00	30.50	54.50
Bimli ...	30.00	50.00	27.50	49.50

Tea

Better Prices Realised

ON the whole, the North Indian as well as the South Indian Tea estates have had a fairly satisfactory season so far. Two significant and promising aspects were, that the fall in North Indian crop has been partly made up by an increase in output in South India and that the prices realised have been reasonably good, in fact, much better than 1959.

From the very beginning of the year, very satisfactory market conditions prevailed in Calcutta for plain and low medium teas, which encouraged producers to take advantage of the market by prolonging plucking as much as possible. The demand from internal operators was strong for the cheaper teas, while exporters competed for types suitable for the out-markets. The persistent support lent to the market was partly due to the fact that the industry had done better in the 1959-60 season than in 1958-59 and partly to moderate optimism

about the future outlook. Above all, a shortage of quality teas was foreseen as a result of the drought in many districts of Northern India.

The first regular export sale of the 1960-61 season was started in the middle of June when there was a good domestic demand, while Russia also bought fair quantities. Even the prices of plain grades were maintained at a reasonable level due to good enquiries. The main factor, contributing to the improvement in the general level of prices, was the report of a sharp fall in North Indian output in May. Again, the high prices, which were being paid for good teas at the London auctions, suggested that blenders were not sure whether they could obtain enough of these. They were, therefore anxious to cover their requirements as quickly as possible.

July was a difficult month for tea trade, particularly producers. Political trouble in Assam together with the Central Government employees' strike lasting for a week interfered with the smooth movement of tea; and arrivals of tea in

Calcutta were consequently smaller than usual. Moreover, the announcement of a shortfall in crop of 30.7 million pounds up to the end of July caused very strong market. While a good demand was maintained, a slight decline in the price levels for plain teas indicated that buyers were not influenced by statistics especially since the crop in Ceylon and South India counter-balanced the shortfall in North India.

It was, however, interesting to note that, while the average price realised for Assam teas was 51 nP per kilo higher in August than in the corresponding month of 1959, the biggest improvement in price was for Zone I, which suffered least from the severe drought and also where the majority of the estates adopted the CTC type of manufacture. In September, there was a good demand, buyers following quality very closely. Again, with the arrival of the September crop figures, the belief was growing that the demand-supply position in the world as a whole might be delicately balanced and, in India itself, there would be a shortage if exports were maintained.

The drastic shortfall in the North Indian crop, although partially offset by the increase in the South Indian harvest, persuaded the internal operators to feel that there would not be enough to go round in the domestic market. They were, therefore, bidding eagerly, especially for the cheaper varieties. Although buyers abroad thought earlier that there would be a surplus of Common teas, they were not sure and, as such, they too, were buying on a fair scale. Thus, during the month of October, there was a strong market for plain teas with the emphasis being on Fannings grades which met with keen support from buyers for Egypt and other out-markets.

In November, the crop was 54.66 million pounds as against 54.80 million pounds in November, 1959. The fall was less than was feared earlier. The total crop was, therefore, 34.56 million pounds smaller at 513.56 million pounds to the end of November, 1960 as compared with the corresponding period of 1959. Considering that December was usually a poor-producing month and that most of the gardens were closing plucking due to the approach of winter, it was considered certain that the crop shortfall would not be made up.

Export Sale:

	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
Clean Black BP ...	4.81	5.90	4.41	5.45
Plain BP ...	4.54	4.76	4.10	4.65
Plain Fannings ...	4.67	5.10	3.97	4.95
Medium BP ...	4.50	5.50	3.92	4.90
Medium Fannings ...	4.85	5.50	4.14	5.15
Best Assam CTC BP ...	5.40	11.50	5.39	5.80
Best Assam CTC Fannings ...	5.40	13.00	5.39	6.20

Dust Sale:

	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
Medium Dooars Dust ...	4.76	5.16	3.92	4.95
Medium Assam Dust ...	4.63	5.60	3.84	5.25
Medium Assam CTC Dust ...	4.81	6.35	4.37	5.75
Best Assam CTC Dust ...	5.51	6.90	5.39	6.40

Annual Reviews

According to the latest figures, export sales up to the end of 21 December 1960 totalled 1,336,163 chests at an average price of Rs 5.58 per kilo as compared with 1,418,105 chests at an average price of Rs 5.25 per kilo for the same period of the previous season. Internal sales at 453,692 chests of Dusts and average price of Rs 5.29 go against 458,177 chests and Rs 4.52 respectively. Sales of other grades for internal consumption totalled 9,914 chests at an average price of Rs 4.41 as against 17,525 chests and Rs 4.08 respectively.

As far as shipments were concerned, they were about 18 million pounds down during the period from 1 July to 15 December 1960 as compared with the corresponding period of 1959. But, it is expected that, with the higher price levels, the total foreign earnings of the industry may not be as unfavourable as originally feared. There have been relatively smaller offerings of Leaf for internal consumption. This situation is likely to continue, as the Government of India have liberalised their export policy by releasing adequate export quotas.

Dust teas have also enjoyed comparatively good prices. With increasing demand, it is likely that this trend will continue for some years. In the light of the good foreign demand, it looks as if there will be less tea left for the domestic market than in 1959. If internal consumption now increases at the rate of 15 million pounds a year, as it is thought to be doing, the possibility of a tighter internal supply cannot be ruled out.

Much of what is lacking from Northern India will be made up in London with larger crops from other producers. Although Pakistan has had less tea than in 1959, all other producing countries are showing an increase. All in all, the world crop is unlikely to be more than about 10 million pounds down on the 1959 season. This can make only a original difference on a total of about 1,200 million pounds. But, with demand fairly good at the auction, it is enough to keep prices firm.

The following table shows the price trends during the past year (prices per kilo):—



No liveried footmen or blazing chandeliers remain to proclaim the grandeur and gaiety that once pervaded the large red brick mansion that still stands in Calcutta's Hastings Street and which Warren Hastings, India's first Governor-General, built for his charming wife as her town house. For many years this fine residence was the scene of glittering assemblies and balls, the entrée to which was considered a high social privilege.

In 1827, No. 7 was acquired for the purpose of its business by the old established engineering firm of Burn & Company which occupied it for almost a century. By reason of its expanding business, Burn & Company found this historic building with its cobbled carriage drive and spacious rooms too small, and in 1925, the Company was forced to sever its link with this house of memories and moved to larger premises in Clive Street, where it joined hands with Martin & Co.

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Sugar

Record Output

THE sugar section 1959-60, which has come to an end, has provided a distinctive landmark in the history of sugar production in this country in sharp contrast to the depressing picture of decline in production and scarcity which synchronized with the closing of the 1958-59 season. The closing of the 1959-60 season has witnessed a substantial increase of 5 lakh tons in production beyond all expectations entertained early in the season. An all-time record production of 24.1 lakh tons has been achieved during the season as compared with 19.16 lakh tons in the previous season. This production also exceeds the second Plan target by over 1½ lakh tons.

This happy achievement is due to the Government's sugar policy, providing incentives to the cane-growers and the industry and also the availability of plentiful supply of cane to factories owing to good sugarcane crop. It is doubtless that the industry has definitely turned the corner regarding sugar production and it is on the high road in achieving still further increased production in the coming season due to the continuance of the aforesaid incentives and a satisfactory crop of cane.

The Union Minister for Industry has emphasised the need for stepping the output and raising the target for production, to be reached by 1965-66, to 35 lakh tons from 30 lakh tons. He has suggested that there should be larger production in order to build up a regular export trade. The recent trends in consumption, however, indicate that much larger quantities will be required in the coming years, especially as a larger section of the population is taking to sugar in increasing quantities.

Apart from meeting the increased demand for sugar, it has become possible to think in terms of export. Efforts are being made to send out of the country 1.50 lakh tons of sugar. While the earnings from exports will be helpful, it will have to be made sure that internal requirements are fully met. Fortunately, the industry is now in a position to step up production as, with the existing capacity, it will be possible to produce more than 27 lakh tons, given the availability of regular cane supplies while the required machinery both for erecting new factories and adding to the capacity of the existing factories can be had from indigenous sources. The difficulty, if anything, will relate to the stepping up of the sugarcane output.

The supply position, as on today, is really comfortable with the carryover of stocks at 5.48 lakh

tons with the mills as against 1.75 lakh tons a year ago. With production of 24.10 lakh tons and the carryover of 1.73 lakh tons as on 1 November 1959, the total supply amounted to 25.83 lakh tons during the past season, while consumption is estimated at 20.35 lakh tons during the past season. It is difficult to visualise exactly, during the 1960-61 season, the trend of consumption which will depend mostly on Government's policy of control.

It is expected that production during the 1960-61 season will go up by another 4 lakh tons, resulting in the estimated production of about 28 lakh tons. Against this, the offtake last year was only 20.18 lakh tons and is not likely to exceed 22 lakh tons this year. There will, therefore, be a surplus of about 5 to 6 lakh tons, which may be available for export in 1961. It is felt that, as production will continue to outpace consumption, a permanent export of 5 to 6 lakh tons of sugar, worth about Rs 30 to Rs 36 crores, can be easily made.

In this connection, the Chairman of the Export Agency Division of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, has expressed optimism about the ultimate result regarding a US quota for Indian sugar. He feels that further efforts, both from the Government of India and the Indian sugar industry, at the highest level, will be required for achieving a definite success. The United States' annual requirements are about 96 lakh tons of sugar out of which they import about 45 lakh tons annually from different countries. The Government of India have already made their formal request for the supply of 5 lakh tons of Indian sugar to the USA, which will yield about Rs 30 crores worth of foreign exchange if we are successful in getting this allocation.

According to the latest decision, the Government of India have agreed to the request of the Indian Sugar Mills Association for an extension of the time limit for the export of 50,000 tons of sugar from 31 December 1960 to 31 March 1961. The 50,000-ton quota for export was announced on 17 September 1960. It is understood that already 31,000 tons of sugar had been exported to Ceylon, Malaya and the Middle East countries.

Cotton

Scramble During 1960

BUOYANT conditions prevailed in the Cotton market all over the country last year, thanks to a shortfall in the domestic crop. If the 1958-59 season held out prospects for a good crop of indigenous cotton which ultimately proved to be illusory with the actuals turning out to be no more than 48.5 lakh bales, the 1959-60 season turned out to be even worse with the actual production not more

than 37.5 lakh bales due to the failure of the crop. The result was a scramble for cotton, pushing up the prices to above the ceiling levels.

The shortfall in the crop not only resulted in a serious strain on the available supply, but boosted up the prices of practically all varieties of cotton. Realising the gravity of the situation, the Government issued an order on May 13 imposing stricter control on cotton transactions whereby, beginning from August, sales of cotton were required to be made only to mills nominated by the Textile Commissioner.

Thanks to the very liberal import programme launched by the Government, the anxiety over the raw cotton situation in the country tended to ease towards the end of 1960. The total supply of Indian cotton, during the current season, would be about 58 lakh bales. This may not by itself mean much. But the heavy import of foreign cotton would provide the much-needed cushioning effect. Import quotas, announced during the calendar year 1960, amounted to 12.80 lakh bales. Actual arrivals during the 1959-60 season amounted to 9.05 lakh bales, consisting of 5.54 lakh bales of Sterling Area cotton and 3.54 lakh bales of American cotton.

The Government had to pursue a very restrictive policy for raw cotton during the year, because of the tight supply position in the country. Actual shipments of

		Open Rs.	High Rs.	Low Rs.	Closing Rs.
March 1960	...	759.50	820.00	743.25	820.00
August 1960	...	743.00	820.00	741.00	820.00
April 1961	...	567.25	614.50	565.50	604.50

Bullion

Feverish Activity in Bullion Market

THE year 1960 turned out to be a very important year for the bullion trade. Active conditions were witnessed and price fluctuations were wide. The market was under a bull grip during most of the year although there was a slackening towards the close. The highest levels were touched in May, Gold touching Rs 118.91 (per 10 grams) and Silver Rs 198.26 (per kg).

The Bullion Board, with the concurrence of the Maharashtra Government, had to take stringent measures to check the sharp rise in prices. Practically, every month in the first half of the year, the Board had to increase the margins on bulls. But the speculators, who had made capital out of the transactions, were not deterred by these margins. At one time, the Board even sought emergency powers from the Maharashtra Government to extend the maturity date of the Baisakh contract. Fearing that the Board might not be able to control the situation, in the month of May, the Maharashtra Government assumed powers to impose, on their

Indian cotton, during the 1959-60 season, amounted to 1.98 lakh bales. The Government announced an export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton during the current season.

It is, however, significant to note that the liberal imports planned during the season to meet the domestic shortage, the various restrictive measures announced by the Textile Commissioner and the heavy margins announced by the Forward Markets Commission, failed to halt the upswing of the contract towards the official ceiling rate. In fact, at one time, during the delivery period, it was quoted even at a premium.

The Jharilla August contract opened its career at Rs 743 on the 15th February. After declining to Rs 741—the lowest level recorded by this contract—it steadily advanced to the pre-delivery ceiling of Rs 790. The next stage was reached when it touched Rs 820 on June 25. The situation subsequently became so serious that, in view of the utter lack of offerings, the contract flared up in unofficial dealings, to Rs 845 towards the end of its career. The contract went off the Board on August 25 at the official ceiling rate of Rs 820.

Trading in the new contract Jharilla April commenced on October 16, at Rs 567.25. After declining to Rs 565.5 due to prospects of improved supply position, it rose to Rs 614.50—the highest level recorded so far. Following the price range of each contract during the year:—

own initiative, special margins up to 50 per cent of the values of the metals in any contract.

Incidentally, the bullish fervour of the metal reflected the growing feeling that an inflationary pressure in the country was gathering momentum. The steadily rising prices in commodity and stock markets and developments on the northern border areas gave an impetus to the buying activity. The rise was also aggravated by the depletion of the floating stocks of both the metals.

After May, bullion prices began to react owing to a marked decline in the demand for the ready metal and the stringent measures taken by the authorities. The reactionary trend was also aided by the reports of sale of the Dalai Lama's treasure and rumours of arrivals of large quantities of smuggled gold. Fears about credit restrictions also encouraged bearish activity. But the fall attracted renewed support at the lower levels so that the losses in both the metals were substantially made up. But the progress of this rally received a setback by the Government's determined drive to hold the price line in check. Various measures taken by the authorities to arrest the upward

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trend in the prices of all essential commodities also created a feeling of nervousness among the operators to follow the up-turn.

Another event of the year was the commencement of trading on the basis of the metric system of weights and measures. Under the new system, the unit of trading in Gold has been fixed at one kilo-

gram and the market rate is for 10 grams. In Silver, the unit of trading is 10 kilograms and the market quotation is for one kilogram. From October, the metric system of weights was introduced.

Following were the price trends in Gold and Silver during the year (figures shown from October being for metric weights):—

		GOLD		SILVER	
		High Rs.	Low Rs.	High Rs.	Low Rs.
January	...	134.62	126.12	215.44	210.75
February	...	132.94	128.75	215.75	211.19
March	...	132.75	128.69	218.25	215.15
April	...	137.00	129.81	218.25	215.12
May	...	138.69	125.31	215.19	211.12
June	...	128.19	124.94	222.94	215.62
July	...	132.22	128.00	225.19	220.81
August	...	134.56	133.44	227.00	223.75
September	...	136.34	133.44	195.10	194.50
October	...	115.95	112.40	196.85	194.50
November	...	116.65	114.50	197.95	193.10
December	...	116.00	114.40		

Oils & Oilseeds

Firmness Despite Curbs

THE markets for Oils and Oilseeds displayed buoyant conditions almost throughout the past year. Technical considerations and seasonal factors, however, brought about a setback. Lower levels again attracted brisk demand. By and large the bullish fervour, noticed at the end of 1959, was well sustained despite official measures to check the boom.

With a substantial rise in internal demand for edible oils and with the Government pursuing a very liberal export policy for vegetable oils, domestic prices shot up steeply. As before, the Forward Markets Commission was asked to do the inevitable job of controlling prices when the Government appeared to produce a contrary effect by its liberal export policy through various export incentive schemes.

Despite the high internal prices, the consequent wide disparity between Indian and world rates, the export performance last year should be considered good. Due to higher prices exports, except those of castor oil, were comparatively lower, notwithstanding the Government decision to export groundnut and groundnut oil even at the cost of internal consumption.

Hedge trading in the April-May 1960 contract in the groundnut oil was started on 24 December, 1959. The Forward Markets Commission had to intervene in the markets by introducing special margins in view of the higher trend of prices. On 29 January 1960, it imposed special margins on trading in groundnut February 1960 and May 1960 hedge contracts at the rate of Rs 106.25 per candy as against the margins of Rs 60 and Rs 97.50 per candy during the non-delivery and delivery periods respectively on the total long position in excess of 1,500 candies in the aggregate whenever the prices of these contracts ruled above Rs 212.50 per candy. Similar stringent margins

were also stipulated in respect of transferable specific delivery contracts in groundnut and groundnut oil. The August 1960 groundnut contract touched the ceiling level of Rs 225 on July 18 as a result of which official trading came to a standstill.

On 5 August, trading in new crop contracts commenced with the FMC contracts commenced with the EMC permission. In groundnut, the contract was for February 1961 and in castorseed and linseed for May 1961. While according permission, the FMC announced some modifications in the margin regulations. There were no margins in castorseed and linseed whereas in respect of groundnut contract, buyers had to pay a special margin at the rate of Rs 20 per 250 kilograms when the closing price exceeded Rs 187 and Rs 60 when the closing rate exceeded Rs 212. The margin for the delivery period was fixed at Rs 106 per 250 kilograms. The final crop estimate of groundnut for 1959-60 was lower at 34.90 lakh tons as against 48.16 lakh tons in 1958-59 and 44.56 lakh tons in 1957-58.

The castorseed crop for the season 1959-60 was estimated at 1.98 lakh tons as compared with 1.11 lakh tons for 1958-59 and 89,000 tons for 1957-58.

The linseed crop for 1959-60 amounted to 4.25 lakh tons, which was 5,000 tons lower than the crop in 1958-59.

Coffee

Outlook Not Promising

BARRING a few exceptions, all other Coffee-producing countries participated in the general upward movement in output in 1960. Improved methods of cultivation were resorted to by some countries, while replanting of many areas with higher-yielding varieties in recent years contributed to the increase in production.

The latest estimate of India's 1960-61 coffee crop, made by the Marketing Committee of the Coffee Board, is a record output of 52,290 metric tons, thanks to the satisfactory blossom showers in all plant-

ing districts except parts of Hassan and North Coorg. If the latest estimated crop were to be realised, it will represent an increase of about 3,000 metric tons over the current season's crop, the receipts of which into the Pool up to 31 October 1960 were of the order of 49,160 metric tons. With this increase, the coffee output in India will have maintained the upward trend for the sixth year in succession and will have more than doubled itself in six years, from 25,025 metric tons in 1954-55, to be precise.

The trend of internal offtake of coffee is not in consonance with that of production. On the contrary, the internal consumption, during the first ten months of 1960, is a shade lower at 24,380 metric tons. The rising trend in internal pro-

duction, in the context of the productions that stocks of coffee with producing countries are likely to grow, makes the outlook for Indian coffee not promising. The Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations has forecast that the world output in the next crop year (1960-61) is likely to be substantially less than the 1959-60 record of 4.5 million metric tons.

Coffee-growers are naturally getting anxious about the industry's future. Paradoxical as it sounds, their anxiety arises from the success of their production

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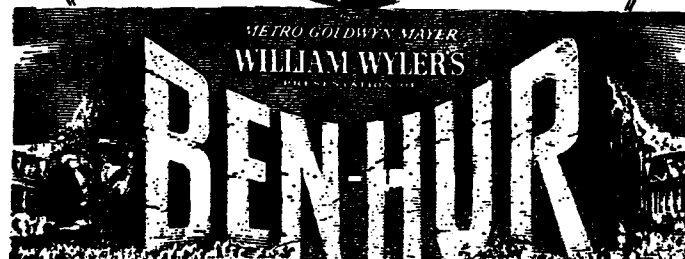
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efforts. The growers have made vast improvements in production since 1947, mainly because of the attractive price they were getting for their produce. The growers were getting a higher return than the basic price fixed by the Coffee Board, and this was made possible by the higher export earnings. Since the export prices started falling, this premium also had fallen.

A new and rather difficult situation was, therefore, developing in the marketing of Indian coffee. The Board was called upon to

tackle in a big way in maintaining a price line for the commodity in the home market which, while providing a reasonable return to the grower, was also fair to the consumer. With the result, the Coffee Board faced with the problem of how to dispose of the exportable surplus without bringing the final return to the grower below the economic level.

The Coffee Board, which is in sole charge of the distribution of coffee produced in India had been selling coffee in the internal market for over 12 years at considerably less than what it would have fetched in the export market. For instance, when Plantation A was sold in the world market for over Rs 500 per cwt in 1952 the same

type of coffee was made available to the internal consumer at Rs 195 per cwt or about a third of the world market price. It was from the earnings from export that the internal market was subsidized in those years.

The Coffee Board is now faced with a problem just the reverse. The world surplus is becoming so heavy that the price of coffee is falling steadily and the fall cannot be checked unless some more effective measures are taken by the producing countries. Although the World Agreement since 1958 had provided for restraints on exports, most of the increase in crop output occurred during the past three years. The vast accumulation of stocks had naturally affected

the market and, during the past five years, the price of coffee has fallen by about 40 per cent in the world market.

The growers were getting a higher return than the basic price fixed by the Coffee Board and this was made possible by the higher export earnings. Since the export prices have started falling, producers are not likely to get anything more than the retention price from now on. The cost of production, on the other hand, is going up. Without increasing production per acre and the total size of the crop, increase in cost cannot be met. If the world price is lower than the retention price, the producers will have to suffer heavier losses.

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Rubber

Widening Gap Between Production and Consumption

DESPITE a rise in output, the gap between production and consumption of Rubber continued to widen in 1960. The country could produce only 19,041 tons of natural rubber during January/October when the manufacturers consumed 36,699 tons of natural: 5,158 tons of synthetic and 4,327 tons of reclaimed rubber. This pattern in production and consumption is bound to continue in 1961 also.

The scheme of development of rubber, which has been in force for some years, has not reached a scale on which it can be relied upon to fill the gap in the near future. Although there has been an increase in the planted area during the past few years, the yield per acre from the existing areas has been going down. The slackness in production is due to the predominance of small holdings, most of which are uneconomic and the yield on which is poor.

It is said that about 80 per cent of the total area under rubber in South India now consists of old, low-yielding areas. In more than half of this area, the trees have outlived their economic life and are degenerating rapidly. The larger estates are generally well-organised and well maintained, but most of the medium-sized estates and small holdings are in a neglected condition.

It is, therefore, clear that, unless natural rubber output can be raised over a period, there will be need for many more synthetic plants. With an increase in prices in the international markets recently, imports also will become more costly, especially when there is already a shortage of foreign exchange. A more vigorous policy has, therefore, to be pursued for raising the output within the country, as there is clear evidence that earnings of a number of estates have been adversely affected by increased costs of production.

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The rubber growers' demand for an upward revision in the statutory price of raw rubber was turned down by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The growers were expecting a higher price, not only on account of a rise in costs of production, but also in view of the rise in rubber prices abroad. The Government had been a little more charitable to the industry than the Commission, whose recommendations called in fact for a slight reduction in the price payable to the growers. While keeping the price unchanged at Rs 147.50 per 100 pounds, the Government agreed with the Tariff Commission that help to the industry should be given mainly through a larger subsidy for replanting. To enable the Rubber Board to provide a subsidy of Rs 1,000 per acre for replanting, the Tariff Commission suggested an additional development cess of Rs 7 per 100 pounds to be collected at the manufacturers' end. The net effect of the Government's decision was an increase in the price of raw rubber by Rs 5.50 per 100 pounds for the manufacturing industry. The utility of the new levy will, however, be judged by the extent to which it helps to increase rubber production in the next ten years.

According to the Kerala State Government's latest estimate, at least 2.25 lakh acres can be converted into rubber estates during the next six years. Out of this, about 65,000 acres are likely to become available by conversion of fallow lands or lands at present cultivated with less remunerative crops. The balance of 1.60 lakh acres will have to be found from Government or private forests.

The scheme will involve a capital outlay of Rs 33 crores till all the plantation reach the yielding stage. During the Third Plan period, the outlay will be about Rs 10.5 crores. As capital formation in the State is poor and the savings available with the investing public are small, Kerala Government feel that, to get such a large planting programme going, it may also be necessary for the Government directly to invest in rubber plantations in order to relieve the private sector of the responsibility to find all the capital required. The State Government have, therefore, proposed to set up Corporations in which Government hold majority of shares and Co-operatives of small holders for planting 60,000 acres of Government lands.

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Pepper

Exports At a Record Level

THE export trade in Black Pepper established a new record with the total shipments during the 1959-60 season, which ended on 31 October 1960, amounting to more than 19,417 tons as against only 12,203 tons in the previous season. Al-

though definite estimates are not available, it is believed that that pepper exports might have fetched for the country foreign exchange worth about Rs 10 crores.

The export trade in the past season was featured by a spectacular rise in world price of the commodity. The US rates, for instance, were as low as 25 cents per pound early in the season; but rose to nearly 35 cents within the first few months. The upward trend gathered fresh momentum later, the highest level touched being about 80 cents per pound. The boom in world markets obviously rendered an additional help to the export trade.

America continued to be the biggest single buyer of Indian pepper, the total shipments amount-

ing to 8,563 tons. The Communist countries including Russia, Rumania and Poland bought 6,153 tons and Italy lifted 1,278 tons. Germany and Canada purchased 764 tons and 714 tons respectively, while Singapore accounted for exports of 504 tons.

An important news of the year was the announcement of the Government of India's decision to establish a second forward market in pepper at Bombay. But the Kerala Government pressed the Union Government to reconsider their decision, bringing to their notice the predominant part played by Kerala in the production and export of pepper and the various disadvantages that would result from the opening of a second trading centre in Bombay.

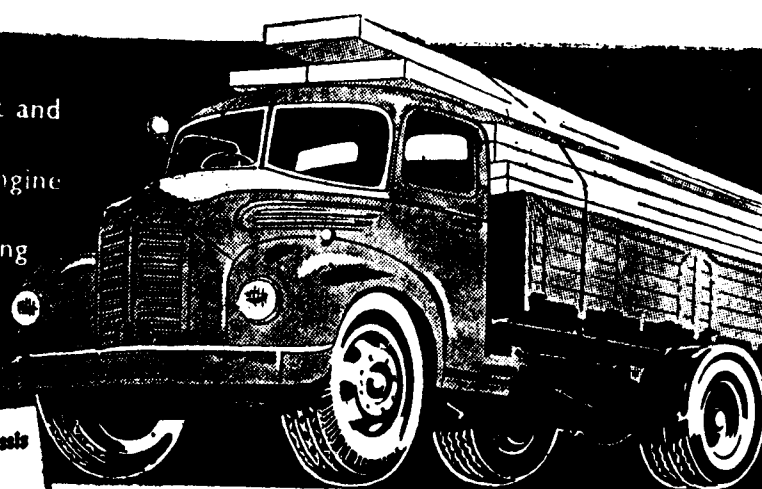
Annual Reviews

The Centre explained that, as export houses in Bombay accounted for as much as 40 per cent of the total export from India and that with the emergence of the USSR and other East European countries as important buyers of pepper, deals were entered into in big lots to absorb which a second forward in Bombay would be helpful. Traders in Bombay were reported to be unable to make effective use of the Cochin market to any appreciable extent. The Centre also assured the Kerala Government that it would keep an open mind in the matter.

FARGO

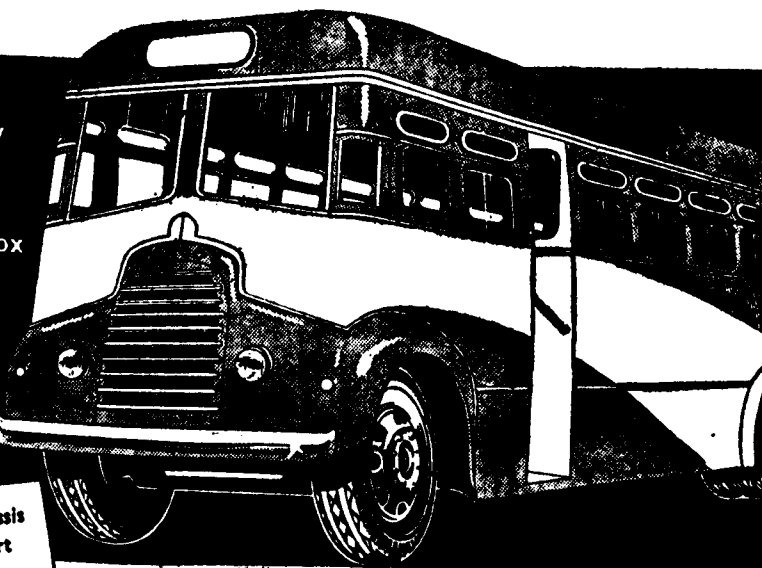
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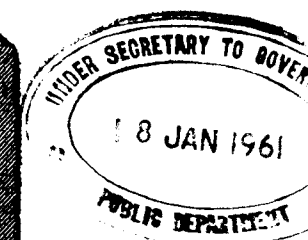
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But, it was largely the Kerala Government's persistent objection that ultimately compelled the Government of India to ask the Forward Markets Commission to review de novo its recommendation to give Bombay also a forward market in pepper. The Commission's recommendations, according to its Chairman, was made on the basis of the need assessed with the

aid of statistical data and in the light of the developing pattern and distribution of pepper exports.

Naturally, pepper futures at Cochin had been showing some disquieting weakness in October. The defenders of the Cochin market attributed it to the "machinations" of those who were disappointed over the decision to drop the proposal to a similar market in Bombay. It was alleged that some Bombay firms had started selling heavily. But the pepper trade in Kerala was happy over the subsequent decision made by the

Centre to drop the proposal of starting a second forward market in Bombay.

Meanwhile, new season's pepper has started moving in larger quantities to Cochin and other terminal markets on the West Coast. Availability of exportable stuff from the new crop is reported to be fairly satisfactory now; but foreign demand is not picking up adequately. Consequently, the prices have shown a tendency to fall.

The new pepper crop is now estimated at about 22,000 tons, representing a fall of 15 per cent over the last season's output. The heavy rains, that were responsible primarily for this setback, had, however, improved the quality of the new pepper.

With regard to export demand, both America and Russia seem reluctant to place bulk. America used to buy heavily during the period from October to March when Indian supplies are normally at their maximum. Forward contracts for shipments during this period used to be made on a large scale. This year, forward contracts have been much less than the normal. The reasons given for this are:—(1) Indian export dealers are reluctant to enter into substantial forward commitments before they get a clear picture about the size of the new Indian crop and the size of the overseas demand. (2) America is reducing her price ideas steadily and the margin between Indian rate and American offer is widening. (3) There are no reliable reports about the possible supplies from Indonesia.

*

INDIA IN 1961

1961 will mark the completion of the Second Plan and the start of the Third, with the emphasis on self-generating industrial economy... It will be a busy year in various fields.

In the three steel works at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, all blast furnaces and rolling mills will have been commissioned during the year; production of lignite at Neyveli in Madras State will begin; the first unit of the 250,000 kw thermal power station at Neyveli, using lignite as fuel, will start operating.

The construction of the 720-mile pipeline for bringing crude oil from Assam to the refinery in Bihar is expected to be completed; plants to manufacture cement-making and paper-making machinery will go into production.

The Avro-748 plane, in the making by the Indian Air Force, is expected to be ready for flight trial.

1961 will see the commissioning of three major irrigation works forming part of the Hirakud, Chambal and Ghataprabha Projects in Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Four more in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala will advance rapidly towards completion. Work will

also begin on nine other projects elsewhere.

Three more units of the Bhakra Left Bank Power House will be commissioned.

Fertiliser production will start at the Nangal Factory with an annual capacity of 80,000 tons.

The "package programme" of intensified agricultural production will go into operation in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. The campaign is already on in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.

There may be freer food movement to ensure uniform distribution of available supplies and to reduce regional disparities in prices; construction will begin of 22 agricultural warehouses.

70 cooperative farming pilot projects will be launched in April. Orissa and Punjab, and possibly Uttar Pradesh, will put into effect the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj—Panchayats at the village level, Panchayat Samitis at the block level and Zila Parishads at the district level.

Mass production of consumer goods like watches, time-pieces and cheap radio sets will begin; a record number of Industrial Estates will be set up.

In the field of communications, 1961 will see the linking up of the metre-gauge railway systems of the north and south with the opening of the Khandwa-Hingoli line in central India to passenger traffic.

In the Cultural field, 1961 will be the Tagore Year marking the Centenary of the birth of the Poet.

The Census will start on February 10 and continue till the night of February 28. The most comprehensive yet undertaken, it will bring out various aspects of the nation at work, its resources and talents as well as its requirements.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have declared payment of an Interim Dividend on the Company's Ordinary Stock at the rate of £3½ per cent net (tax applicable at 7s. 9d. in the £) for the year ending 31st March, 1961. Payments will be made on 15th February, 1961, to those stockholders whose names are registered in the Company's Stock Register on 31st January, 1961.

Applications for transfers received in this Office before 12 O'clock noon on Tuesday, the 31st January, 1961, will, if otherwise satisfactory, be registered at that date for the purpose of participation in the above Dividend.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
D. H. P. HENDERSON
AGENT.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
CALCUTTA, 12th January, 1961.

THE MADRAS ALUMINIUM COMPANY LIMITED

Registered Office:

"Kamala Nilayam", Peelamedu, Coimbatore—4

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:

2,50,000 Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	Rs. 2,50,00,000
7,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	Rs. 7,50,00,000
	Rs. 10,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL:

1,50,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	Rs. 1,50,00,000
4,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Subscription List opened at 10 A.M. on 9th January, 1961 and will close at 2 P.M. on 16th January, 1961 or earlier as soon as subscriptions approximating to the amount issued to the public have been received, but not earlier than 2 P.M. on 12th January, 1961.

With reference to the last paragraph under the heading TECHNICAL COLLABORATION (Page 11 of the Prospectus) of the announcement published on 7th January '61 about the approval of the Government of India of the terms of the Collaboration agreement with Messrs. Montecatini of Italy, we have to clarify that the Government of India have approved the said collaboration on the following terms:

- I. (1) Allotment of 45,000 shares of Rs. 100 each in the equity share capital of the Madras Aluminium Company Ltd., Coimbatore, to M/s. Montecatini of Italy in consideration of the transfer of the collaborators' technical know-how in the field of the mining of bauxite ores and production of alumina, aluminium ingots and aluminium alloys. It is noted that the collaborator would be agreeable not to charge any additional fees for the supply of technical know-how either in regard to further expansion upto 20,000 tons of aluminium smelter or in regard to manufacture of aluminium fabrications.
- (2) Payment to M/s. Montecatini of Italy of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs in Italian lire towards engineering fees, drawings, assistance in purchase of plant and other allied services.
- (3) Payment to M/s. Montecatini of Italy of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35 lakhs in Italian Lire for the cost of foreign experts, contractors and agencies for the construction, supervision and other services, charges, etc. This amount of Rs. 35 lakhs represents the payments in foreign exchange to the technical personnel of Montecatini in India. The rupee expenditure on such personnel, it is understood, is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs.
- II. It is noted that M/s. Montecatini will, apart from the equity shares to the extent of Rs. 45 lakhs issued to them for the know-how, would also invest a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs in equity capital of the company as and when this sum that is being paid to the Italian collaborator for engineering fees and personnel become due.

The reservation of 1,20,000 shares for allotment to Montecatini in page 2 of the prospectus is to meet the commitments stated above as and when they fall due.

(Sd.) R. VENKATASWAMY,
DIRECTOR.

Dated 5-1-1961.

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS

A copy of the Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of the Companies, Bihar, Patna, for the purpose of the registration together with the documents mentioned therein as required by Section 60 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained for this issue. Licence has been obtained from the Central Government for the establishment of this new industrial undertaking.

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras for permission to deal in and for official quotation for the Equity Shares now being offered.

The subscription list will open at the commencement of the Banking hours on the 13th January, 1961 and will close on 23rd January, 1961 at the close of the Banking hours, or earlier, at the discretion of the Directors but not before the Banking hours on the 16th January, 1961.

THAKUR PAPER MILLS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

1. **AUTHORISED CAPITAL:**
10,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
2. **ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP:**
30,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully called and paid up in cash .. Rs. 3,00,000
3. **PRESENT ISSUE:**
3,70,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each .. Rs. 37,00,000
4. **OUT OF THE PRESENT ISSUE:**
 - (i) **ALREADY SUBSCRIBED:**
70,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 7,00,000 have already been subscribed by the Directors, Managing Agents, present Shareholders, their friends and associates .. Rs. 7,00,000
 - (ii) **AGREED TO BE SUBSCRIBED:**
50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000 have been agreed to be further subscribed by the Directors, the Managing Agents, their friends and associates .. Rs. 5,00,000
 - (iii) **BALANCE OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION:**
2,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each are now offered at par .. Rs. 25,00,000

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—
On Application .. Rs. 2.50
On Allotment .. Rs. 2.50
On First call .. Rs. 2.50
Second & Final call .. Rs. 2.50
No call will be made earlier than three months from the date of allotment. Subject to this the calls will be made as may be determined by the Directors in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. At least 30 days notice will be given in respect of each call and there shall be minimum interval of one month between any two calls.

UNDERWRITERS
The entire balance of the issued capital namely Rs. 25,00,000 now offered for public subscription has been underwritten as follows:—
1. The STATE GOVT. OF BIHAR: 2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each .. Rs. 5,00,000
2. The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.: 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each .. Rs. 20,00,000
Rs. 25,00,000

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Sri C. C. DESAI, I.C.S. (Retd.), (Chairman), 44, Friends Colony, New Delhi.—Director: Life Insurance Corp. of India; Premier Tyre Ltd.; Hindustan Motor Ltd.; Industrial Finance Corp. of India.
2. Sri B. N. SINHA, I.A.S., Industries, Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar.—Director: Sindri Fertilisers Ltd.; Heavy Engineering Corp. Ltd., etc.
3. Sri M. M. SHARMA, 11-B, Noble Chambers, Ghogha Street, Bombay.—Director: The Champaran Sugar Co., Ltd.
4. Sri P. P. SINHA, Samastipur, Bihar.—Director: Assam Silliminite Ltd.
5. Sri R. B. SHARMA, Businessman and Landlord, Canal Boring Road, Patna.—Director: Birendra & Birendra Private, Ltd.
6. Sri BACHU NARAYAN SINHA, Businessman and Landlord, Samastipur, Bihar.
7. Sri M. L. PYNE, Share and Stock Broker, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.—Director: Ara Tea Co., Ltd.; Asian Refractories Ltd., etc.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. RAM BAHADUR THAKUR & CO.,
SAMASTIPUR, BIHAR.

Branches:—Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Nagpur, etc.

BANKERS

1. The Central Bank of India Ltd.
2. The State Bank of India.
3. Bank of Baroda Ltd.

BROKERS

- CALCUTTA**—(i) M/s. G. M. Pyne & Co., Allahabad Bank Building, 14, India Exchange Place. (ii) M/s. Sohanlal Pachisia & Company, 9, India Exchange Place. (iii) M/s. Abdulla Ganjee & Sons, 7, Lyons Range. (iv) M/s. Bagla & Co., 8, Lyons Range. (v) M/s. Poddar & Sons, 135, Canning Street.
- BOMBAY**—(i) M/s. Naval Chand T. Shah & Company, Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Fort. (ii) M/s. Chimanlal J. Dalal & Company, 107, Stock Exchange New Building, Dalal Street, Fort. (iii) M/s. Kantilal Purnapshi, 97, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort. (iv) M/s. P. R. Subramanyam, 70-A, Stock Exchange Building. (v) M/s. Khimji Poonja & Co., 19/21, Dalal Street, Fort. (vi) M/s. S. L. G. Bhole, 76, Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Fort. (vii) M/s. A. B. Pandit & Co., 32, Apollo Street, Fort. (viii) M/s. Jaswantlal V. Bhagat, 5, Hamam Street, Fort. (ix) M/s. Prandasa & Sons, Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Fort.
- AHMEDABAD**—(i) M/s. Narendrabhai Lalbhai Sheth, Manek Chowk. (ii) M/s. Chinubhai Chimanlal Dalal, Manek Chowk. (iii) M/s. Amratilal Dalsukhbhai Hajji, Manek Chowk.
- MADRAS**—(i) M/s. Maconochie & Co., Mercantile Bank Buildings, 1st Line Beach. (ii) M/s. Ramshankar & Co., 9/10, Second Line Beach. (iii) M/s. Kothari & Sons, Armenian Street.
- DELHI**—(i) Harbans Singh Mehta & Company, 33, Regal Buildings, Parliament Street. (ii) M/s. Bharat Bhushan & Co., H-45, Connaught Place. (iii) M/s. Rajpaul Chadda & Co., Delite Cinema Building, Asaf Ali Road.

BANGALORE.—(i) M/s. M. Nanjappaiah Jahgirdar, 181, Cavalry Road.

SOLICITOR

Shri B. M. BAGARIA, 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-1.

AUDITORS

Messrs. THAKUR & CO., Chartered Accountants, 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.

REGISTERED OFFICE: SAMASTIPUR, BIHAR.

OBJECTS

The Company was formed generally for carrying on all or any of the objects mentioned in its Memorandum of Association. The immediate object is to set up a plant for the manufacture of Writing and Printing Paper with a production capacity of 3,600 tons per annum.

PROSPECTS

In view of the industrial advancement of the Country, the demand for writing and printing paper has considerably increased. At the present level of production there is a large gap between production and demand. There is therefore further scope for establishment of new units. The advancement made in recent years has enabled paper to be manufactured not only from the traditional bamboo pulp, but also from other materials like Rice and Wheat straw and Sugarcane Bagasse. The Company proposes to manufacture writing and printing paper from the above materials mixed with long fibre pulp like that of rags, etc. Plants upto 10/15 tons per day production capacity can be worked out not only efficiently, but also economically. Some equipments are being imported for better recovery of pulp and of good quality paper. Application has been made for expansion of the production capacity by 2,700 tons per annum for manufacture of special quality paper.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION
The Capital required to reach the stage of production based upon the feasibility report is estimated as follows:—

Cost of Land, Building and other miscellaneous expenses ..	Rs. 19,00,000
Cost of Machinery, imported or indigenous, including freight, insurance, Transport, Custom Duty, Erection and other engineering acquisition (including Brokerage, underwriting commission and preliminary expenses and other contingencies) ..	Rs. 44,00,000
WORKING Capital (excluding such further sums of money as may be required from time to time which will be financed by borrowing from Banks against hypothecations or running stock) ..	Rs. 7,00,000
This is proposed to be met by:—	Rs. 70,00,000
Share Capital ..	Rs. 40,00,000
Borrowings from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India ..	Rs. 20,00,000
Borrowings from the Bihar State Financial Corporation ..	Rs. 10,00,000
	Rs. 70,00,000

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Bihar State Financial Corporation have sanctioned long-term loan of Rs. 10 lakhs.

ESTIMATE OF WORKING RESULT
Estimating on the basis of present market conditions and cost of production for Paper Industry, the Directors are of opinion that the working result of the Project may yield sufficient profits for a reasonable dividend on Equity Shares.

MANAGING AGENTS
The Company is under the Management of Messrs. Ram Bahadur Thakur & Co., a partnership firm, whose appointment has been approved by the Government of India.

COMMENCEMENT OF PRODUCTION OF THE MILL
The mill is expected to go into production by October, 1961.

SITE
It has been decided to locate the factory at Samastipur by the side of the river Burhi Gandak in the State of Bihar.

PLANT AND MACHINERY
Orders for import of Machinery have been placed with Messrs. Kinsho Mataichi Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, supply whereof is expected to be completed by March 1961.

RAW MATERIALS
Sufficient quantity of raw materials like Rice and Wheat Straw, Waste-paper, Rags, Sugarcane Bagasse are available around the proposed site, which can be procured without any difficulty at economical rates.

UNDERWRITERS
The Company has entered into underwriting contracts with the State Government of Bihar and the Central Bank of India Ltd., under which they have agreed to underwrite the issue to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively now offered to the public. The Underwriters are entitled to underwriting commission at 1½ per cent. on the face value of the Shares underwritten by them.

BROKERAGE
Brokerage at the rate of 20 nP. per Equity Share will be paid on allotment in respect of application forms bearing the stamp of a Bank or a member of a recognised Stock Exchange.

APPLICATION FOR EQUITY SHARES
Copies of the Prospectus and application forms for Shares will be available from the Underwriters, Brokers, Bankers and Registered Office of the Company. Applications for Equity Shares must be made for a minimum of 25 Shares or multiple of 25 Shares on the application form accompanied by the full amount payable on application.

FOR THE INVESTOR

Equities Continue Dull

Investment Gossip:

BUT for a slight rally toward the close, the stock market has passed another dull period during the past week. The improvement in sentiment has presumably stemmed from the Reserve Bank's announcement on Thursday to the effect that its orders of 11 November for maintenance of additional statutory reserve of 25 per cent by the scheduled banks is withdrawn with effect from Friday. In its directive to the scheduled Banks the RBI has pointed out that the revocation of the additional statutory reserve requirements is in conformity with its policy of operating the credit regulation measures in a flexible manner. The present step is expected to make available to the scheduled banks considerable amounts of the impounded money and consequently the banks may be better able to meet their credit requirements during the current busy season than hitherto. The market has been expecting this relaxation for some time and as is to be expected has greeted the RBI announcement with a mild rally in the more speculative issues.

It is, however, idle to expect any sizable improvement in sentiment atleast till the Central Budget is out of the way. Although the Annual Congress session has not brought any jitters, market men seem to be considerably worried over the shape of things to come in the taxation proposals that will be disclosed by the Finance Minister at the end of next month. The general belief is that there will not be any addition to direct taxation. This view is based on the statements of official spokesmen including the Finance Minister who have indicated that there is little scope for increasing direct taxation. But additional taxation to the tune of about Rs 1600 crores is inevitable during the Third Plan period and this amount has to be mobilised. The alternative is a sizable increase in indirect taxation and market speculation is now centred on how this is going to be achieved by the Finance Minister. In view of the proximity of the General Elections, it is generally held that Government may not find it prudent to levy indirect taxation in a manner that will incur the displeasure of the masses. In this view an additional levy on consumer goods appears improbable. Such

reasoning has revived the apprehension that direct taxation may somehow be made to yield more than at present is got from it. In discussions on the coming Budget the buoyancy of Government revenue is often cited as an argument in support of a relaxation of taxation. But in the context of the continued increase in defence expenditure and the large resource required for the Third Plan, taxation effort is unlikely to be relaxed.

Even without the Budget fears the scant notice that is given to the existing list is not surprising because of the numerous new issues that are presently on the market.

Investment Special:

Thakur Paper Mills

The Thakur Paper Mills Limited is a new company, formed to undertake the manufacture of writing and printing paper. The plant with a capacity of 3,600 tons a year is proposed to be set up in Samastipur in North Bihar. The necessary sanction from the Government for this project has been obtained. A licence for importing the requisite plant and machinery from Japan under Yen credit has also been received.

The company has also made an application to the Government for permission to expand the capacity of the plant by 3,000 tons. If this is sanctioned, the total capacity of the factory will be about 7,000 tons a year. The authorised capital of the company is Rs one crore. Out of this, equity shares of the value of Rs 40 lakhs will be issued. Of the issued capital, the directors, promoters and managing agents are taking up shares worth Rs 15,00,000 and the balance of the issued capital amounting to Rs 25 lakhs is to be offered for public subscription. The subscription will open on 16th January, 1961 and will close on 23rd January, 1961 or earlier at the discretion of the directors, but not earlier than 19th January, 1961.

The entire issue of capital to the public has been underwritten. The Government of Bihar has underwritten to the extent of Rs 20 lakhs and the Central Bank of India Ltd. for shares worth Rs 5 lakhs. The capital outlay on the project is estimated at Rs 70 lakhs. The proceeds of the present issue amount to Rs 40 lakhs. The balance of Rs 30 lakhs is to be secured by way of loans from the Bihar State Finance Corporation and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi. Both these financial institutions have sanctioned the loans aggregating Rs 30 lakhs to the company.

Technical assistance has been arranged with Messrs. Kinsho Mataichi Ltd., Japan, who will also supply the requisite machinery. They have agreed to lend technicians to run the factory for a minimum period of two years. The paper industry using rice-straw as raw material is well developed in Japan. Hence, technical assistance has been obtained from that country.

The company's plant is favourably placed so far as the raw material is concerned. Bamboo, which forms the basic raw material for most of the existing units in the country, will not be utilised in the company's plant. Instead, the company's plant will use mainly rice-straw and to some extent sugarcane bagasse. Bihar is the second largest sugar producing State in the country and is also one of the biggest rice producing States. Hence, the raw material needed by the plant will be easily obtained and at cheaper prices. The cost of production of the company will, therefore, be substantially lower.

New Issue Notes:

General Tyres:

The Tyre project of Messrs. General Tyres Limited is progressing with smoothness and promptness. Four technical experts, who arrived from Czechoslovakia, are now busy in finalising the plan and layout for the tyre factory. Fifty per cent of the plant and machinery required for the tyre factory and valued at about Rs 40 lakhs have already been shipped by the collaborators, Messrs. Technoexport, Praha, Czechoslovakia. The construction of the factory sheds and buildings has been taken in hand and the work is progressing according to the schedule. Allotment of shares and refund of application money have been completed.

British Paints:

British Paints (India), Limited has come on the market for raising additional capital in the form of equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 5 per share. The company is a subsidiary of British Paints (Holdings) Limited, UK. The Indian subsidiary has already a paid-up capital of Rs 28.64 lakhs in equity shares. Out of the new issue of Rs 21.63 lakhs, a sum of Rs 2 lakhs has been reserved for subscription by the directors, their friends and the employees of the company. The present issue has not been underwritten.

Indian Bright Steel:

Indian Bright Steel Company Limited has been formed in particular to manufacture bright bars and shaftings. The factory is to be located in Bombay and the required

machinery will be imported from the USA. The capacity of the plant will be 5,400 tons annually. The issued capital is Rs 30 lakhs in equity shares of Rs 10 each. The directors and their friends have taken up 1.5 lakh shares and the balance of 1.5 lakh shares has been offered for public subscription. The plant is expected to be commissioned by the end of this year.

Investment Notes:

Ashok Leylands Limited has announced that the company has established a new record for the production of heavy-duty diesel trucks and bus chassis in December, 1960. The overall production has risen by 42 per cent during the year.

It is learnt that the West Coast Paper Mills Limited has received an industrial licence from the Government to establish a plant for the manufacture of rayon grade pulp. The capacity of the plant is placed at 50 tons per day. The pulp project is part of the company's integrated scheme of expansion involving the increase in the capacity of the paper plant from 60 tons to 125 tons per day.

In Briefs

Alkali & Chemical Corporation has proposed to raise the Ordinary dividend from 9.5 to 12 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 30 September, 1960.

The Bank of Maharashtra Limited has proposed a taxable dividend of 11 per cent (inclusive of Silver Jubilee Bonus of 2 per cent) for 1960 as against 9 per cent for 1959.

Premier Automobiles Limited has declared a taxable dividend of 9 per cent for the year ended 30 June 1960 the same as previously.

The State Bank of Travancore has announced a dividend of 5 per cent for 1960.

Balance-Sheet Briefs:

The working of the Central India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Company Limited has resulted in a loss of Rs 8.93 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against a loss of as much as Rs 52.69 lakhs for the previous year. The dividends, both on the Ordinary and Preference shares, have been passed over.

The working of Bharat Bijlee Limited has resulted in a profit of Rs 72,778 for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against Rs 1.47 lakhs. The dividend is proposed to be passed over.

Indian Bank Limited has been able to report an increase in the net earnings to Rs 40.24 lakhs for 1960 from Rs 36.84 lakhs for 1959. A final dividend of 5 per cent with a bonus of 2½ per cent, taxable, is to be paid. This makes a total of 15 per cent, taxable, for the year (same as previously).

The Nelliampathy Tea & Produce Company Limited has made a higher net profit of Rs 3.69 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against Rs 1.77 lakhs for 1958-59. The Ordinary dividend is 10 per cent, taxable

STOCK EXCHANGES

Marked Recovery After Initial Recession

Watch-Dog Writes:

ALTHOUGH stock markets have remained dull and inactive during the major portion of the week, the news of the Reserve Bank having relaxed the restrictions on bank credit has induced a smart recovery in prices towards the close. Turnover, however, remains restricted due to the reluctance on the part of operators to extend commitments in view of the Budget uncertainties.

After initial recession, equities on the Calcutta Stock Exchange staged a smart recovery in values although the undertone remained still hesitant.

Despite scattered realising at the higher levels, the closing tone on the Bombay Stock Exchange was steady.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, business continued to be restricted and buying was of a selective nature.

Madras

CONDITIONS on the local stock exchange remained generally dull during the major portion of last week and, in the absence of any incentive, operators were in no mood to enter to commitments in view of their anxiety with regard to the forthcoming Central Budget. There was a general fear that most of the burden of additional taxation, to be raised during the Third Plan, would have to be borne by the private sector.

It was also thought that, money conditions being tight and the high interest rates now in force, there would be less chance for the speculators to gamble any more with borrowed funds. Again, support from investors was completely lacking as it seemed that the investors were mobilising their resources for subscribing to the spate of new issues which were and are being announced. It was felt that the attention of the investors would be concentrated on the new issues than on the existing shares. With the result, prices tended to ease on steady liquidation. But for the relaxation of restrictions on bank credit, the market would have recorded still lower levels for the week.

Dull conditions continued to prevail in the Gilt-edged market, stringency being partly responsible. Institutional support was totally absent, while interest from other sources was limited to only

short-dated issues. There was, however, a slight recovery towards the close following the Reserve Bank announcement. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan changed hands at Rs 74.47 to Rs 74.70, to finish the week at Rs 74.53.

Bank shares continued to be neglected as it was feared that the recent move to curtail the working hours might accentuate further production costs of the industry, when its profitable working had already been impaired by the very high price ruling for the raw commodity. Howrah were on offer at Rs 19.87 to Rs 20.06; Ganges at Rs 10 to Rs 10.25; Megna at Rs 11.12 to Rs 11.25 and New Central at Rs 19.87 to Rs 20.44. India were, however, enquired up to Rs 15 from Rs 14.56 with Barnagore changing hands at Rs 118 to Rs 119.50.

Coal shares came in for selective enquiry, being influenced by the belief that foreign aid might be offered for expansion plans, especially for those companies aiming at increased production of superior grades of coal. Higher levels could not, however, be retained till the close due to lack of follow-up support. East Indian were at one time taken up to Rs 31.50; Central India up to Rs 11.69 and Burrakur up to Rs 18.81, to finish the week at Rs 31.37; Rs 11.44 and Rs 18.62 respectively. Western Bengal were a steady feature at Rs 7.75 with New Bearbroom having support up to Rs 28.12 from Rs 27.62 following the announcement of a right issue at a premium of Rs 4 per share in the ratio of four shares for every five shares held.

Although dealings in the Tea section were few, selected shares remained generally steady with price movements confined to a narrow range. There was, however, a general disposition to await the profit figures of the various gardens for last year. Dhelakhat changed hands at Rs 21.94 to Rs 22.06; Hasimara at Rs 21.44 to Rs 21.62; Jayshree at Rs 16.25 to Rs 16.44 and Tezpore at Rs 14.50 to Rs 14.62.

In the Sugar section, there was restricted activity. But, prices remained generally firm on expectation of brighter prospects for the industry during the current year. Raza Buland met with business at Rs 13.62 to Rs 13.75 and SKG at Rs 13.06 to Rs 13.19. Dyer Meakin met with persistent support up to Rs 27.06 from Rs 26.94.

Selling in the Textiles section seemed to have abated and most of the shares regained the lost ground, thanks to some replacement buying at the recent low levels. Jayshree were taken up to Rs 14.12 from Rs 13.94; Dunbar up to Rs 22.75 from Rs 22.19; Keroram up to Rs 27 from Rs 26.37 and J.K. Rayon up to Rs 14.37 from Rs 13.93.

In the week's dealings, speculative issues were the worst affected due to sustained selling pressure although the announcement by the Reserve Bank with regard to the relaxation of credit induced a re-

covery in prices at the close of the week. After opening at Rs 23.11, Indian Irons improved to Rs 23.19 at which level sustained selling pressure brought down the scrip at one time to Rs 22.96, to recover at the close to Rs 23.13. In sympathy, TEXMACO touched a low of Rs 22.35 from a high of Rs 22.80, closing better at Rs 22.69, Britannia were done at Rs 12.69 to Rs 13.12; Jessop at Rs 19.25 to Rs 19.37 and Indian Galvanizing at Rs 20.19 to Rs 20.31. Marshalls remained unchanged at Rs 4.50 with Kumardhubi cheaper at Rs 5.87 against Rs 6.12.

Miscellaneous issues showed a mixed trend. While some shares staged a smart recovery from the recent low levels on better corporate news, other remained inert on lack of fresh support. The announcement of the increase in dividend from 9.5 to 12 per cent (taxable) caused Alkali Chemicals to spurt to Rs 34.50 from the recent low of Rs 32.81. Rallis India, after ruling firm at Rs 134.50 on expectation of a maiden dividend, eased off towards the close to Rs 132.75 on profit-taking. Angelo Brothers forged ahead to Rs 21.81 from Rs 21.62 following the firmness of shellac prices. Indian Oxygen met with some selling pressure at Rs 39.50 to Rs 39.62 c.d.c.r. following the announcement of a right issue at a premium of Rs 8 per share. Following were the price trends of other shares:

	High	Low	Week's Closing
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orient Paper	40.50	39.25	40.10
Shree Gopal	27.75	27.19	27.50
Sirpur	16.25	15.87	16.00
Rohtas	20.31	19.69	19.81
Dunlop	40.62	40.37	40.50
H. Motor	18.53	18.06	18.31
Phillips Carbon	15.69	15.00	15.19
Asso. Battery	35.62	35.44	35.44
I. Cable	31.94	31.69	32.00
I. Aluminium	30.12	29.62	29.87
I. Steamship	9.41	9.19	9.25
I. Copper	4.48	4.43	4.54
B.I.C.	6.75	6.72	6.75

Madras

The general trend in the Madras Stock Exchange this week was easy. Government Securities continued to be stagnant with enquiries only for shortdated scrips. Banks were steady. There is nothing worthwhile to report in public utilities. Sugars were weak, many shares losing several points. Plantings ruled quiet, with teas and rubbers remaining slightly better. Coffee shares remained still in the doldrums, the uncertain outlook still looming large. Textiles continued again to be featureless, the only highlight being Madura which improved by fifteen nP being quoted at Rs 35.00. Around loss was reported in the industrial and miscellaneous section.

Government Securities: Madras Government 1967 4% Loan was available on inquiries at Rs 97.75. Mysore Government 4% 1953/63 Loan was quoted at Rs 101.35, losing 5 nP. Andhra 1969 Loan 4% was quoted at Rs 97.05. Others remained

at the listed prices.

Banks: Indian Bank shares changed hands at Rs 170.50, having gained a rupee and fifty nP over last closing. Indian Overseas remained at Rs 177.50. Pandyan was at Rs 33 and the Punjab National was quoted unaltered at Rs 19.15.

Electric: For South Madras Electric inquiries were made at the unchanged rate of Rs 9.90. Vellore was quoted at Rs 12.90 and West-Coast at Rs 13.10.

Sugars and Breweries: Cauvery lost a couple of rupees at Rs 141.00. Deccan too lost 5 nP at Rs 14.75, EID shed 15 nP at Rs 39.35, India's quotation of Rs 12.65 was lower today by 5 nP and Travancore lost twenty nP at Rs 10.50. United Breweries continued at Rs 125.00.

Plantings: Alageswar's gain of 3 nP was not significant though transactions at Rs 2.38 took place. Blue Mountain was unchanged at Rs 3.94. Chembra lost from its previous rate of Rs 5.55 to be available at Rs 5.50 today. Coffee Lands was unchanged at Rs 18.90 and Consolidated Coffee was quoted ten nP less at Rs 22.25. Connoor Tea shares remained at Rs 27.25. Haileyburia closed at Rs 13.85, fifteen nP less. Kailas with an interim of 10% continued to be available at Rs 5.19. Lucky Valley was another scrip to lose fifteen nP at Rs 13.85. Mysore Amalgamated remained at Rs 5.90. Mysore Coffee also did not change at Rs 5.34 as also Mysore plantation at Rs 2.25. Nemmeny increased slightly to Rs 20.65. Ouchterlony was featureless at Rs 4.55. Pariakaramalai was available at Rs 3.38. Rajagiri was quoted at Rs 19.75, less by 25 nP. Sangameswar was unattractive at Rs 2.25. Stanes Amalgamated was available at Rs 14.78. Midland was transacted at Rs 11.40. T.R. & T. was quoted xd at Rs 9.45. Twyford continued at Rs 17.75.

Textiles: Bangalore Woollen and Buckingham were of the same price at Rs 196.50 each. Coimbatore Cotton lost over two points at Rs 158.50. Coimbatore Pioneer also lost three rupees at Rs 344.00. Dhana-lakshmi's Rs 216.00 today was less by four rupees than its previous closing. Lakshmi was unchanged at Rs 148.00. Madura was better at Rs 35.00. Pankaja Mills was available a rupee less at Rs 63.00. Rajalakshmi also went down to Rs 72.00. Travancore maintained its rate at Rs 32.50. Vijayakumar's loss was as much as Rs 8.00 being quoted a Rs 82.00.

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Industries was available at Rs 21.95. Ashok Leyland was listed at Rs 7.95. FACTS was unchanged at Rs 9.28. India Cement was weak at Rs 5.83. Indian Steel Rolling was at Rs 10.17 and Mettur Chemical improved slightly to Rs 12.25. Mysore Chemical and Fertiliser was available at Rs 11.85. Dalmia Cement was transacted at Rs 11.25. Rallis was quoted at Rs 131. Seshasayee (Industries) continued at par of Rs 10 and Seshasayee Paper further went down to Rs 4.55. T. Stanes was quoted at Rs 35 and Textool xd was available at Rs 174.50. W. I. Plywoods was available at Rs 244.00 and Tube Investments remained at Rs 291.00.

Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES

(1952-53=100)

Week ended	2-1-60	24-12-60	31-12-60
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
Total	101.5	100.7	100.7
Government of India	101.4	100.6	100.6
State Governments	102.8	101.3	101.3
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	100.0	99.8	99.8

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India

Total	101.8	100.7	100.6
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Preference shares—All-India

Total	91.9	85.5	85.5
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Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India

TOTAL	160.5	165.7	165.4
Agriculture and Allied Activities			
Tea Plantation	167.1	154.7	154.0
Coffee Plantation	212.7	192.1	192.1
Rubber Plantations	168.6	171.1	171.1
Mining and Quarrying: Total	146.6	153.6	153.7
Coal	104.9	116.9	117.4
Other Mining	175.3	178.8	178.6
Processing and Manufacturing: Total	168.0	176.9	176.6
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc. Total)*	163.4	177.0	176.7
Sugar	185.2	181.0	181.3
Cotton, Textiles	142.3	143.4	143.1
Jute Textiles	94.9	84.9	84.7
Silk & Woolen	743.6	989.9	989.9
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc. Total)*	184.7	186.7	186.3
Iron & Steel	157.5	150.4	150.5
Transport Equipment	331.9	385.2	380.3
Electrical Machinery	130.0	135.1	135.4
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	206.8	200.5	200.5
Basic Industrial Chemicals	190.1	206.4	206.4
Processing and Mfg. (Others): Total*	151.0	158.2	158.2
Cement	131.6	139.7	139.8
Paper	212.6	215.1	215.2
Other Industries: Total*	113.8	108.2	107.6
Electricity Generation and Supply	88.0	80.3	80.3
Trading	113.1	116.6	115.2
Shipping and other Transport	122.0	105.6	105.4
Construction	309.3	281.7	277.6
Financial Total	172.0	177.5	177.6
Banks	168.9	198.8	198.9
Insurance	139.6	134.3	133.8
Investment Trusts	99.9	91.2	91.7

Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional

Bombay	168.7	168.7	168.7
Calcutta	150.9	154.7	154.1
Madras	185.1	185.1	185.1
Dalhi	200.2	220.7	219.1

*Including "Miscellaneous."

*Including "Edible and Vegetable oils."

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	8-1-60	30-12-60	6-1-61
3% 1961	99.85	3.31	99.65
3% 1962	100.19	3.16	99.27
3% N.P.B. 1967	99.85	3.52	98.85
3% Dev. 1970-75	99.09	3.78	89.81
3% 1974	99.70	3.78	99.20
3% (Cons.) 1986 or later	73.65	4.07	74.37

*Running yield

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	8-1-60	30-12-60	6-1-61
	Rs. nP	Rs. nP	Rs. nP
GOLD:—			
Spot—			
Highest	109.96	114.60	115.45
Lowest	108.13	113.60	114.00
Average	109.24	114.08	114.98
1st Settlement—			
Highest	109.98	114.80	115.05
Lowest	108.46	113.85	113.95
Average	109.42	114.35	114.58
SOVEREIGN—			
Average	81.42	90.29	90.15
SILVER:—			
Spot—			
Highest	182.93	194.90	197.60
Lowest	180.69	193.50	194.75
Average	181.85	194.17	196.01
1st Settlement—			
Highest	183.04	195.65	195.80
Lowest	181.28	193.60	194.85
Average	182.26	194.38	195.17

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES

(Per cent per annum)

	2-1-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Call Money—			
From Banks—			
Bombay	3.75	4.50	4.62
Calcutta	3.85	4.47	4.75
From Public—			
Bombay	2.00	2.00	2.00
Calcutta	2.00	2.00	2.00
Fixed Deposits—			
3 Months—			
Bombay	3.50	3.50	3.48
Calcutta	3.48	3.49	3.30
Madras	3.14	3.50	3.50
6 Months—			
Bombay	3.49	3.49	3.50
Calcutta	3.32	3.45	3.46
Madras	3.41	3.50	3.50

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate	Date of change
		From To	
Belgium	Fcs. to Rs. 100	1037 1039	3-1-61
France	"	102.40 102.30	2-1-61
Switzerland	"	102.30 102.40	4-1-61
"	"	90.10 90.00	2-1-61
"	"	90.00 90.10	3-1-61
"	"	90.10 90.20	4-1-61
"	"	50.20 50.10	5-1-61
Netherlands	Gulden to Rs. 100	144.30 144.40	3-1-61
W. Germany	Mks. to Rs. 100	129.70 129.30	3-1-61
Italy	Lire to Rs. 100	87.20 87.30	2-1-61
"	"	129.65 129.75	3-1-61
Denmark	Kronor to Rs. 100	144.30 144.40	2-1-61
Norway	"	149.50 149.60	3-1-61
Sweden	"	108.30 108.20	2-1-61
"	"	108.20 108.30	3-1-61
Pakistan	Pak. Rs. to Rs. 100	90.1 99.60	2-1-61
U. S. A.	Rs. to \$ 100	47.75 47.70	2-1-61
"	"	47.75 47.70	3-1-61
"	"	48.20 48.15	2-1-61
"	"	48.15 48.20	3-1-61
"	"	48.20 48.15	4-1-61
"	"	48.20 48.15	5-1-61
"	"	48.25 48.15	6-1-61

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	1-1-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Forward Contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	1,020	340
Sales	Rs. ('00,000)	1.36	45
Deliveries—			
Spot Transactions—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	880	260
Sales	Rs. ('00,000)	1.17	35
Against forward contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	1,440	760
Sales	Rs. ('00,000)	1.92	1,02
"	£ ('000)	75	45
"	Rs. ('00,000)	10	6

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

Week ended,	1-1-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Amount offered	...	2.00	...
Amount tendered	...	2.00	...
Amount sold by tender	...	2.00	...
Of which against maturing Treasury Bills	...	...	...
Intermediate Treasury Bills sold	...	2.00	...
Total sales	...	2.550	...
Average rate of discount for auction sales	...	16.22	15.60
Sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India	...	1,176.13	1,122.85
Total amount outstanding	...	1,176.13	1,109.11

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Base: 1952-53=100)

Group and Sub-Group	29-10-60	22-10-60	1-10-60	31-10-59
Food Articles—				
Cereals	121.6	121.5	123.9	123.3
Pulses	105.4	105.7	107.4	108.9
Fruits & Vegetables	94.4	94.7	94.7	95.1
Milk & Ghee	117.0	116.1	108.9	117.4
Edible oils	115.0	114.3	123.9	119.5
Fish, Eggs & Meat	151.5	152.9	151.5	127.6
Sugar & Cur	127.4	127.8	122.9	111.2
Others	140.5	135.7	136.3	160.9
Liquor and Tobacco	172.0	173.9	171.0	175.9
Tobacco	118.4	119.0	105.5	103.7
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	117.5	118.1	103.7	102.4
Industrial Raw Materials	119.9	120.0	119.9	117.0
Fibres	147.1	147.0	141.6	131.2
Oilseeds	160.7	158.5	143.7	109.4
Minerals	146.2	148.0	149.6	130.4
Others	97.9	97.9	98.2	97.7
Manufactures	126.3	126.5	125.2	128.2
Intermediate Products	125.1	125.0	122.8	111.2
Finished Products	130.6	130.6	129.9	115.2
Textiles	124.2	124.1	121.6	110.6
Cotton	128.1	128.0	123.9	106.1
Jute	129.0	129.0	131.4	115.5
Woolen	139.0	138.7	139.0	89.2
Silk & Rayon	101.7	101.7	101.3	91.8
Metal Products	146.8	146.8	146.8	144.6
Chemicals	104.8	104.8	105.8	106.6
Oil cakes	148.6	148.2	139.7	150.9
Mchy. & Transport Equipment	111.2	111.2	111.2	105.9
Others	116.4	116.0	116.0	113.7
All Commodities	126.4	126.4	125.9	118.9

* = Estimated.

† = Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	6-1-61	30-12-60	8-1-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	16,39.02	16,20.60	12,93.21
Notes in circulation	1917.64.01	1885.18.57	1775.08.92
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117.76.03	117.76.03	117.76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	128.00.89	128.00.89	163.00.89
Total A	245.76.92	245.76.92	280.76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	124.81.53	127.36.08	129.81.24
Rupee Securities	1547.05.56	1512.85.57	1377.43.87
	1917.64.01	1885.18.57	1788.01.23

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

	6-1-61	30-12-60	8-1-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term)	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation)	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	59,70.61	70,02.89	64,36.51
(b) Other Govt.	6,99.57	9,87.06	12,53.82
(c) Banks	84,66.62	115,67.73	68,24.78
(d) Others	92,64.14	94,17.09	122,43.16
Bills Payable	26,46.17	29,69.03	15,07.69
Other Liabilities	33,81.40	31,34.67	31,58.75
	434,30.51	480,78.47	433,24.71

	6-1-61	30-12-60	8-1-60
ASSETS:			
Notes	16,39.02	16,20.60	12,93.21
Rupee Coin	2.15	2.81	2.99
Subsidiary Coin	5.76	7.86	3.69
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	45,98.17	36,87.80	48,12.16
Balances held abroad	19,60.77	23,72.45	48,35.36
Loans & Adv. to Govt.	42,99.63	41,25.22	24,54.85
Other Loans & Adv.	151,45.53	159,91.09	102,07.13
Investments	140,36.00	185,40.59	133,45.62
Other Assets	17,43.47	17,30.05	12,87.70
	484,30.51	480,78.47	433,24.71

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" included 13,82,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	1-1-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	15,83.68	18,08.20	13,53.78
(ii) Other demand liabilities	739,75.01	816,27.69	781,11.28
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	24,74.71	14,81.43	13,76.86
(ii) Other time liabilities	1107,23.03	1106,71.18	1110,79.18
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	7,13.38	5,67.38	8,67.71
(ii) Time Liabilities	1,92.80	1,54.08	1,59.80
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.			
Cash in India	32,21.50	42,88.44	61,67.49
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	52,12.86	43,93.21	49,89.60
Balances with other banks in India	102,33.28	88,09.47	112,14.94
Money at call and short notice in India	20,71.46	16,90.25	21,82.67
Investments in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	762,03.33	658,54.57	633,75.68
Advances in India	823,62.96	1002,24.86	1017,21.81
Island Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	107,93.76	107,07.07	114,21.18
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	45,90.69	46,92.99	48,50.66

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

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Indian Finance

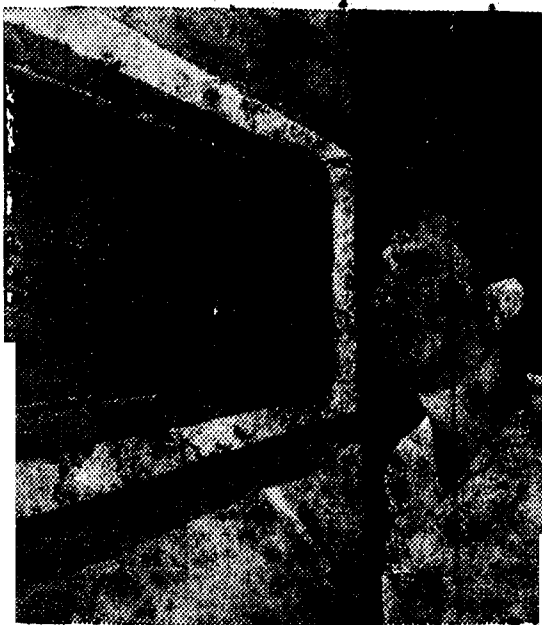
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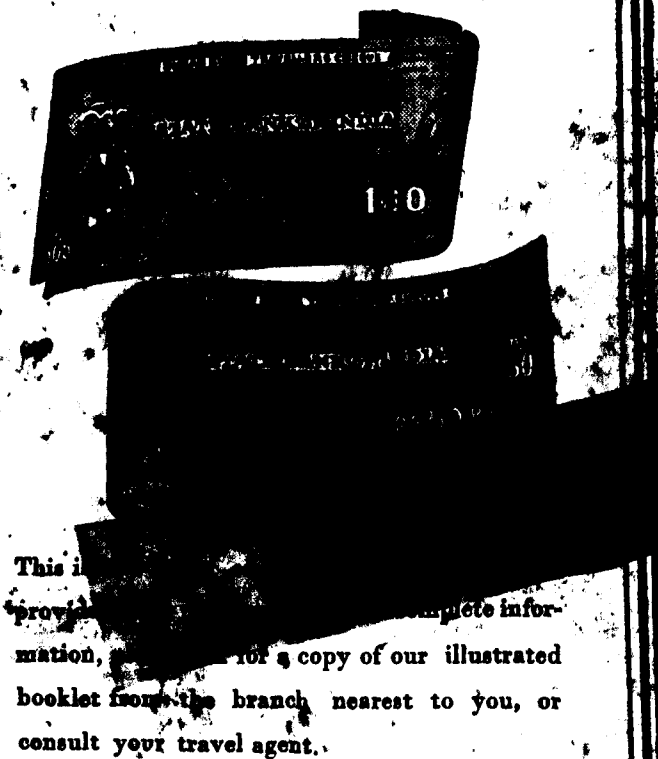
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Indian Finance

INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT

Equities Easy in December

TRADING on the stock market during December was on an easy note. In earlier dealings however there had been a revival of interest but the recovery proved short-lived. Almost throughout the second half, prices tended to be lower with business passing at a low ebb. The earlier improvement in sentiment was largely due to the reported indication from the Union Finance Minister that Government were not in favour of a dearer money policy and that there would be no increase in the Bank Rate. That was welcome news to the market because it had been apprehended that an increase in Bank Rate would come sooner or later. As a matter of fact rumours of an increase in the Bank Rate were heard at regular intervals during the past few months. Although an earlier belief that an increase in the Bank Rate would come soon after the completion of Government's loan programmes had been falsified, the anxiety in that regard continued to persist. The reported indication from the Union Finance Minister that Government were not considering any increase in the Bank Rate was, therefore, greeted with expansion of activity in the stock market. There was also another factor that was favourably influencing sentiment at that time. That pertained to the recommendation of the Select Committee on the Preference Shares Bill. The Bill proposed that in the case of preference shares which were free of income tax i.e., the stipulated dividend on which was being paid without any deduction on account of income-tax payable by the company the stipulated dividend should be increased by 25 per cent. In the case of preference dividends subject to tax i.e., the stipulated dividend of which was being paid after a deduction therefrom on account of income tax payable by the company, it was proposed that the dividend should be increased by 7 per cent. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report by December 5. The Select Committee recommended that the amount of dividend payable in respect of tax-free preference shares be enhanced from 25 per cent to 30 per cent and the dividend payable in respect of preference shares carrying a taxable dividend from 7 per cent to 11 per cent of the stipulated dividend.

The enthusiasm generated by the favourable news regarding preference dividend and Bank Rate, however, did not last long as the subsequent weeks revealed several adverse influences at work in the investment situation. A redeeming feature during the early part of the second half of the month under review had been the comparative steadiness of the Coal section where many selected shares

continued to change hands at higher prices on the hope that Government might seek the cooperation of the private collieries in attaining the Third Plan coal target. It would appear that the Union Finance Minister's reference to certain restrictions which might be placed on established companies

companies raised fresh capital or started new ventures. Mr. Morarji Desai was further reported to have said that Government were not in favour of one company being in control of a number of units engaged in diverse lines of production. The new restrictions if implemented would considerably di-

PRICE TRENDS DURING DECEMBER, 1960

	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
FORWARD LIST:				
Burrakur Coal ...	17.75	18.94	17.31	18.81
Howrah Jute ...	19.75	20.21	19.50	20.00
National ...	22.31	23.50	20.81	23.25
Indian Iron ...	23.83	23.91	23.02	23.22
TEXMACO ...	23.35	23.40	22.80	22.95
Orient Paper ...	43.10	43.10	40.70	40.70
Shree Gopal ...	26.50	28.50	25.75	28.00
Indian Cable ...	32.87	32.87	31.69	31.81
Indian Aluminium ...	30.31	30.81	28.94	31.81
Indian Copper ...	4.62	4.62	4.42	4.52
Hindustan Motor ...	19.81	20.25	18.81	18.81
Rohtas ...	21.69	21.69	20.56	21.12
Dunlop ...	42.87	42.87	41.56	41.87
GILTEDGED:				
3% 1986 Conversion ...	74.50	74.50	74.00	74.35
BANKS:				
Punjab National ...	19.22	19.56	19.22	19.50
United Commercial ...	85.00	85.50	82.50	83.00
TEXTILES:				
Cawnpore ...	6.00	6.00	5.56	5.56
Elgins ...	19.06	19.37	18.69	18.69
Kesoram ...	28.00	28.19	26.56	26.56
JUTES:				
Anglo-India ...	182.00	184.00	181.00	184.00
Birlas ...	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
New Central ...	21.25	21.75	20.25	21.31
COALS:				
Bengal ...	323.00	324.50	317.00	317.00
TEAS:				
Brooke Bond ...	16.25	16.25	15.19	15.25
Hantapara ...	146.00	146.00	141.00	142.00
Hasimara ...	22.25	22.56	21.75	21.75
Jayshree ...	17.44	17.94	17.00	17.12
Tezpur ...	15.75	15.75	14.50	14.50
SUGARS:				
Carew ...	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Cawnpore ...	13.37	13.37	13.00	13.19
Champaran ...	19.50	19.50	19.37	19.37
ENGINEERINGS:				
Jessop ...	20.00	20.06	19.37	19.75
G. K. Williams ...	38.00	38.12	36.75	36.87
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Asso. Battery ...	36.56	36.56	35.25	35.50
Alkali Chemical ...	35.56	35.65	32.62	33.00
Indian Oxygen ...	40.75	40.81	38.87	38.87
India Steamship ...	9.56	9.75	9.09	9.62
Phillips Carbon ...	17.56	17.62	14.81	15.69
NICCO ...	29.69	29.75	28.25	28.87
Sirpur Paper ...	18.12	18.19	16.75	16.87
Titagarh Paper ...	38.00	38.00	37.31	37.31
Union Carbide ...	46.87	47.00	43.12	44.12

Note: Rohtas turned ex-right on the 15th September, 1960. Bengal Coal turned ex-right on the 12th December, 1960.

when they wanted to raise fresh capital. He was reported to have told the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament on Finance that it was Government's policy to insist on a premium being charged when established

minish the interest evinced in new issues by investors as also impair investor confidence in old established concerns which were generally in demand due to their expansion of activity not only in their traditional line but in new lines.

Investors also did not derive much encouragement from the Union Finance Minister's speech at the Associated Chambers of Commerce later in the month. There were no startling pronouncements but there was nothing that could engender the hope that there might be some tax relief in the next Central Budget. On the other hand, he had said that the burden of taxation in India was not excessive and had expressed the view that the correct way to assess the burden of taxation would be to consider the rates of taxation together with the various fiscal concessions offered to encourage investment.

What really depressed the stock market in the speech, however, seemed to be something else. Mr. Desai's reference to the foreign exchange position and import of industrial raw materials and components was not conducive to enthusiasm as regards the outlook for equities. The position, according to him, was that for new development the country was dependent on external credits and aid funds while for the supply of raw materials to industry, the country was almost entirely dependent on its own earnings. That amounted to saying that unless export earnings increased sizably the chances of running existing industries to full capacity were slender.

In the absence of fresh incentives and due to a large number of uncertainties in the investment situation, the holidays toward the close of the month and the continued stringency in the money market also exerted their influence on sentiment to make the undertone at the close of the year rather easy.

Sectionwise, jute shares were an easy market in view of the continued complicated situation in the industry. On one hand production had been reduced, while on the other the industry had been greatly handicapped by the continued high prices for raw jute. The RBI decision to reduce the supply of bank credit to the industry was another adverse factor. Earlier in the month some selected shares were in request presumably on the belief that some companies were not much affected by the raw jute shortage by virtue of their good stock position; but by close of the month the entire section became dull as indications were that most of the mills were experiencing acute shortage of the raw material.

Coal shares were a steady market throughout the month. The revival of interest in the section stemmed from the general belief that sooner or later Government would have to invite private collieries to the common task of increasing the supply of high grade coal in the country.

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LOOMS		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Agarpara ...	B. N. Elias & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 54% Deb. ...	554	325	12,499	20,621	3,705	181	3-60	2,371	(q) 3,653	10 7	5 7	2 7
Alexandra ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 54% Deb. ...	296	150	905	15,497	3,413	69	12-59	863	627	15 7	10 7	10 7
Alliance ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	797	467	9,438	20,024	1,383	50	5-59	(a) 1,134	— 63	nil	nil	nil
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	1,589	972	26,056	64,469	14,298	418	3-60	5,644	(a23) 4,364	20 7	12 7	10 7
Auckland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 54% C.P. ... 44% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	450	360	13,051	24,930	6,859	362	3-60	3,629	2,232	27 7	20 7	5 7
Bally ...	Birla Bros. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	659	300	12,191	19,672	4,243	180	3-59	1,706	1,257	10 7	6 7	2 7
Barnagore & ...	Jardine Henderson ... 5% C. P. ...	1,200	690	...	...	...	...	3-60	309	341	30 7	10 7	nil
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	601	219	5,938	12,406	687	106	12-59	1,377	(j) 835	13 7	7 7	2 7
Bengal Jute ...	Soorajmull Nagarmull ... 54% R. C. P. ... 54% Debentures ...	350	250	14,694	26,139	2,404	50	6-58	(w) 816	(h) 24	5 7	nil	10 7
Bharat ...	Das Group, Private ... Birla Brothers Private ... 74% C. P. T. ... 54% R. C. P. ...	982	391	29,251	5,007	188	30	3-59	328	— 2,744	nil	nil	nil
Bird ...	Birla Brothers Private ... 74% C. P. T. ... 54% R. C. P. ...	982	391	29,251	48,138	6,045	608	3-59	7,436	4,152	10 7	10 7	10 7
Budge Budge ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	552	439	8,448	16,284	1,213	131	10-59	1,528	565	15 7	5 7	nil
Caledonian ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	371	245	4,630	9,506	622	60	11-59	875	841	12 7	15 7	nil
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	761	639	14,078	26,572	4,468	50	3-60	1,907	1,813	10 7	7 7	nil
Cheviot ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	480	50	4,326	8,498	490	50	11-59	565	312	12 7	5 7	nil
Chitavalsah ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	124	376	8,335	15,747	4,362	143	7-59	(v) 1,807	1,669	15 7	12 7	11 7
Clive ...	S. K. Inv. Co., Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	546	423	5,937	9,026	2,892	48	3-59	247	— 38	nil	nil	nil
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 54% Debentures ...	496	270	9,202	16,845	3,645	150	3-60	(f) 1,713	1,381	1 7	nil	nil
Delta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. ...	458	321	6,412	12,112	794	70	11-59	1,142	(a) 731	14 7	6 7	nil
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	295	205	5,855	12,909	1,895	83	7-59	1,148	931	12 7	10 7	7 7
Fort Gloster ...	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. ... Ordinary Rt. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% 2nd C. P. ... 54% Debentures ...	1,098	786	24,340	38,473	13,947	297	3-60	4,047	(g) 3,328	25 7	20 7	20 7
Fort William ...	Bangur Brothers Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	633	381	12,419	19,784	5,247	192	3-60	2,091	1,148	22 7	15 7	15 7
Ganges ...	Directors ... 8% C. P. ...	1,001	708	18,654	32,806	1,391	...	3-60	2,878	894	10 7	nil	nil
General Indust. Society ...	Directors ...	409	198	14,065	20,771	3,819	...	12-59	1,463	1,263	40 7	20 7	20 7
Gouropore ...	Macneil & Barry ... 6% C. P. ...	962	432	22,905	36,318	13,185	385	3-60	(c) 4,052	2,667	30 7	25 7	20 7
Hastings ...	Bangur Bros. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	661	417	15,093	26,945	6,711	187	3-60	3,098	2,487	6 7	6 7	5 7
Hooghly ...	Directors ... 10% Pref. (t) ...	466	254	9,805	16,123	2,403	...	3-59	1,127	650	6 7	nil	5 7
Hawrah ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7% 'A' C. P. ... 54% Debentures ...	1,234	706	16,040	33,989	5,703	188	3-60	2,562	2,977	12 7	10 7	nil
Hukumchand ...	Ramdudd Ramkissoon ... 7% C. P. ...	1,519	753	29,673	44,668	12,988	374	3-60	5,627	3,978	28 7	20 7	20 7
India ...	Directors ...	522	554	13,566	23,720	672	...	3-60	3,643	2,681	14 7	9 7	12 7
Kamarhaty ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 54% Debentures ...	1,250	547	15,929	37,713	4,235	312	12-59	3,710	3,393	20 7	5 7	nil

COMPANIES

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxes and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Deprecia- tion Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS							
	December 1960 Rs. ap.	1959 Rs. ap.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				General	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000	Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Saves Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balance Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
											428	10,154	2,443	479	44			
Agarpara ...	12 25	12 75	10	6,000	4,922	1,510	36	8,532	14,743	5,804								
7% Cum. preference ...	89 50	100 00	100	1,000														
54% Debentures ...	155 00	172 00	100	1,200														
Alexandra ...	83 00	97 50	100	600														
7% Cum. preference ...			100	900														
54% Debentures ...	95 00	114 00	100	3,000			279	3,950	12,670	9,941								
Alliance ...	65 00	82 00	100	1,500														
6% Cum. preference ...	184 00	211 00	100	4,921	5,000	3,541	226	16,614	26,391	17,474	4,141	14,986	5,840	418				
Anglo India ...	73 86	95 50	100	4,000														
7% Cum. preference ...	153 00	177 00	100	4,000	1,240	943	34	6,313	13,606	7,650								
Auckland ...	66 08	77 25xd	100	1,000														
54% Cum. preference ...	60 00	68 00xd	100	1,500														
44% R. Cum. preference ...			1000	1,500														
4% Debentures ...																		
Bally ...	184 00	230 00	100	2,000	2,000	702	4	4,950	10,752	7,106	644	4,867	1,506	993				
7% Cum. preference ...	92 50	98 00	100	2,000														
Barnagore & ...	121 50	151 00	25	275	365	439	92	265	1,614	1,065	17	544	276	249				
5% Cum. preference ...	34 00	39 00	25	200														
Belvedere ...	142 00	170 00xd	100	2,800	1,399	1,672	49	1,713	9,802	5,664	87	3,386	714	13				
7% Cum. preference ...	88 00	102 00xd	100	700														
Bengal ...	11 05	11 37	10	4,500	1,424	1,185	205	11,846	6,087	3,697	5	5,886	3,541	10,336	4			
54% R. C. P. ...	61 00	69 00	1000	1,000														
54% Debentures ...			1000	1,000														
44% Debentures ...	6 12	6 12	25	1,500			14	3,624	4,185	1,323	303		573	596	112			
Bharat Jute ...	28 87	26 25	10	9,126	4,750	21,445	29	19,781	64,330	18,413	7,690	9,887	3,391	611				
Birla ...	88 00	91 00	100	2,364														
74% C. P. T. ...	90 50	92 00	100	10,000														
54% R. C. P. ...	123 00	130 00	100	3,600	1,521	816	62	2,929	11,981	7,285	104	3,761	1,252	14				
Budge Budge ...	90 00	103 50	100	900														
7% Cum. Preference ...	125 00	176 50	100	1,800	2,444	307	30	873	8,460	4,912	70	2,390	434	12				
Caledonian ...	80 00	67 50	100	1,000														
7% Cum. preference ...	104 00	119 50	100	5,916				8,182	169	3,033	21,721	11,703	5,552	1,338	134			
Champdany ...	14 25	19 00	10	1,595	1,451	865		698	20	8,623	5,963	90	2,283	483	117			
Cheviot ...	97 50	181 00	100	1,000														
7% Cum. preference ...	12 48	14 50	10	3,015	3,300	543	234	4,922	10,983	5,987	795	5,245	1,794	549	209			
Chitavalah ...	87 00	105 50	100	500														
5% Cum. preference ...	11 25	12 37	10	1,069														
5% Debenture ...	62 00xd	74 50	100	2,400														
Clive ...	60 00xd	78 00	100	800														
6% Cum. preference ...	110 00	144 00	100	1,500														
7% Cum. preference ...	82 00	101 00	100	1,873														
Dalhousie ...	142 00	165 00	100	2,800	1,638	2,301	18	943	18,274	5,462	58	3,219	259	52				
Delta ...	64 35	68 25	100	500														
5% Cum. preference ...	15 28	17 00	10	1,500	2,550	1,170	94	2,294	18,740	7,009	937	2,869	1,751	206				
Empire ...	76 00	98 50	100	1,000														
7% Cum. preference ...	311 00xd	381 00	100	2,100	5,637	2,728	72	28,941	34,170	16,904	209	15,598	3,411	595	102			
5% Debentures ...	283 75xd	262 00	50	2,100														
Fort Gloster ...	116 50	140 00	100	700														
Ordinary Rt. ...	64 00xd	74 50	100	1,502														
7% Cum. preference ...	23 00	21 50	10	2,100	1,900	82	195	7,853	13,223	7,618	127	5,927	1,335	136				
54% Debenture ...	105 50	111 50	100	1,000														
Fort William ...	10 37xd	9 00	10	8,432	500	17	56	12,294	22,467	14,800	23	11,202	2,659	348				
Ganges ...	90 00xd	28 00	10	600	2,550	868	53	5,855	9,432	4,817	78	4,418	1,106	191				
8% Cum. preference ...	38 00		10	1,080														
General Indust. Society ...	325 00	436 00	100	2,400	4,850	1,505	64	18,437	25,558	17,212	4,414	14,651	2,286	209				
Gouapore ...	77 75	89 00	100	2,650														
6% Cum. preference ...	119 00xd	99 00	100	4,000	3,305	4,739	286	7,169	13,364	7,647	4,635	7,725	3,683	239				
Hastings ...	85 00	91 00	100	2,500														
8% Cum. preference ...	14 60	11 77xd	10	1,680	560	1,583	50	1,485	7,260	5,326	80	2,964	522	34				
Highly ...	9 66	10 62xd	10	1,176														
100% Preference [A]	20 00	24 62	10	6,562	3,750	245	72	4,656	22,483	13,585	466	8,071	1,806	358	1,311			
Himachal ...	97 08	105 00	100	875														
7% Cum. preference ...	91 08	103 00	100	1,750														
7% 'A' C. P. ...				3,080														
54% Debentures ...	19 87	22 37xd	74	5,250	2,800	1,010	163	20,753	31,843	17,768	1,460	13,776	3,979	687				
Hukumohand ...	89 00	98 08xd	100	4,000														
7% Cum. preference ...																		
India ...	14 56	15 87	124	8,730			2,1792	494	7,788	17,480	10,024	3,333	4,201	4,059	142			
Kansarkhatty ...	146 00	189 00	100	2,400	1,650	1,235	266	5,346	19,787	13,279	353	6,170	1,123	232	1,334			
B. Ordinary ...	140 00	186 00	100	1,920														
6% Cum. preference ...	76 00	93 00	100	1,600														
54% Debentures ...				1,304														

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	Loans		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	Dividend %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Kanknarrah...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ordry ... 6% C. P. ... 4% R. C. P. ... 5% Debentures	1,239	288	13,095	32,729	4,631	205	12-59	2,601	1,801	Nil	nil	nil
Kelvin ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	394	309	8,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Khardah ...	Anderson Wright Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	...	...	...	15,248	4,738	144	5-59	1,683	1,742	14	12 1/2	9
Kinnison ...	F. W. L. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Debentures	...	616	19,264	30,340	10,210	169	3-59	(p)2,495	1,069	7	7	7
Lanadowne ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ...	579	352	10,977	19,624	5,023	74	3-60	1,161	749	nil	nil	nil
Lawrence ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% B. C. P.	484	356	2,292	4,545	45	40	3-60	1,174	1,793	15 T	2	nil
Mahabir ...	Agrawal Brothers & Co. ... Directors	28	123	3,315	5,399	1,219	30	9-58	118	(b)267	nil	nil	nil
Maheswari Devi ...	Directors	612	396	1,716	3,561	435	...	9-58	-256	-51	nil	nil	nil
Megha ...	Directors	...	...	18,494	36,303	2,510	...	3-60	2,774	2,942	12 T	10	17 1/2
Naibati ...	Directors	493	322	9,587	13,682	4,731	...	3-59	732	(i) 442	Nil	nil	nil
Naskarpara ...	Howrah Trading Co. Private ... 5 1/2% Debentures	333	92	6,733	10,668	443	40	10-58	272	233	2 1/2	2 1/2	nil
National ...	Directors	573	279	7,921	12,945	7	50	10-57	(a20) 658	(k)474	7-50	7-45	17 1/2
Nallimaria ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 4 1/2% Deb.	100	216	5,407	11,645	2,654	72	7-59	(m)1,343	1,149	14 T	10	9
New Central ...	Saha Jain Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	10,39	7,26	51,788	71,606	5,752	253	3-59	(a)4,268	(i)4,674	15	15	15
Northbrook ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C. P. ... 4% Deb.	214	353	11,575	20,286	5,753	296	3-60	(n)3,418	1,504	30 T	12 1/2	nil
Nuddes ...	Macneill & Barry ...	644	448	15,329	25,120	7,611	285	3-60	2,412	1,707	8 T	6	5
Orian ...	Andrew Yule & Co. ...	551	50	4,270	8,639	618	50	11-59	689	209	12 T	2 1/2	nil
Pranchand ...	R. J. Roy Bros. Private Ltd. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd.	364	240	285	1,782	...	25	4-59	(u)339	-604	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pranchand ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	238	162	5,324	11,440	2,063	79	7-59	(a1)1,162	778	10 T	6 1/2	6
Rameshwara ...	Birla Bros Private Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	...	305	5,290	9,651	2,219	80	3-59	795	260	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reliance ...	Jardine Henderson ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb.	924	352	...	2,391	...	50	3-60	846	758	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shree Ambica ...	Bagaria More ... 7 1/2% C. P. ...	703	208	15,080	24,947	3,589	89	3-59	1,110	1,024	6	5	5
Soorah ...	Hind Inv. Corpn. ... 7% C. P. ...	201	200	7,899	10,503	2,888	66	12-58	1,039	1,005	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Union ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 4 1/2% Deb.	758	568	9,828	19,229	3,889	252	3-60	2,586	2,412	20 T	20	15
Waverley ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. P. ... 3 1/2% Debenture	306	199	...	711	...	35	5-59	423	(y)607	25	nil	nil

(a) After transferring Rs 275,000 from General Reserve.

(b) After writing back Rs 107,889 being excess provision for taxation and including Rs 26,880 being refund of taxes.

(c) After transferring Rs 72,950 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Stores and Spare Parts Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Debenture Redemption Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 112,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 34,643 from Investment Realisation Surplus.

(f) After transferring Rs 45,000 from General Reserve and writing back Rs 104,280 being excess provision for depreciation.

(g) After transferring Rs 550,000 from General Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 573,255 from General Reserve.

(i) After writing back Rs 223,804 from Depreciation written off in respect of Machinery sold.

(j) After transferring Rs 31,000 from General Reserve.

(k) After writing back Rs 1,21,392 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; Rs 28,161 being provision against anticipated loss on jute contracted for; Rs 14,000 being excess provision for taxation and Rs 1,95,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(l) After transferring Rs 1,571,280 from General Reserve No. 1.

(m) After writing back Rs 85,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; and after transferring Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Machinery Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Taxation Contingencies Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 5,83,375 from General Reserve.

(q) Includes Rs 971,800 being Refund of Contribution to Pension Fund and interest and Rs 98,317 being refund of I.T. and B.P.T.

(r) After transferring Rs 7,00,000 from Reserve No. 1.

(t) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative.

(u) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision against jute stocks and jute contracted for.

(v) After writing back Rs 163,400 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(w) After writing back Rs 63,282 being excess provision and adjustments and Rs 11,585 being sundry balances.

(y) After transferring Rs 115,000 from General Reserve.

21 January 1961

COMPANIES—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up Rs. 000	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Deprecia- tion Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balance Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Kanknarrah ...	74 50	103 00	100	3,000	600	309	-1,368	7,866	17,628	11,270	203	6,127	1,346	257	1,206
B. Ordinary ...	23 00	98 50	100	2,400											
6 1/2% Cum. preference ...	89 50	92 00	100	1,000											
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	...	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelvin ...	137 00	170 00	100	2,800	4,550	360	164	3,500	14,371	9,871	866	5,718	1,091	199	...
7% Cum. preference ...	91 50	108 00	100	1,000											
Khardah ...	17 75xd	...	10	5,400	1,800	413	10	15,093	22,096	13,249	365	11,741	2,468	283	...
6% C. P. ...	64 00xd	90 00	100	900											
Kinnison ...	148 00	185 00	100	5,980	2,807	1,423	88	11,265	19,943	12,498	2,360	11,447	3,582	140	...
7% Cum. preference ...	83 00	101 00	100	1,500											
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,500											
Lanadowne ...	100 00	137 00	100	2,448	1,036	2,241	-202	7,525	10,687	6,713	354	6,211	1,922	79	9
7% C. Preference ...	90 25	104 50	100	1,500											
Lawrence ...	126 00	138 00	100	2,800	308	801	10	984	6,905	4,103	414	804	542	1,842	...
7% Cum. preference ...	87 00	91 50	100	500											
5 1/2% 'B' cum. preferen	68 08	70 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahabir ...	85 00	85 00	100	1,078	...	1	-39	1,571	2,084	1,546	30	1,841	131	71	...
Maheswari Darr ...	...	...	100	1,319	...	425	-692	834	1,780	1,471	512	734	330	2	...
Megna ...	10 34	12 81	10	8,165	...	3,464	57	16,080	27,091	15,568	26	10,523	5,188	507	...
Naibati ...	64 00	82 00	...	2,999	1,199	2,237	-1,161	5,112	16,407	9,433	177	5,840	1,591	9	45
7% cum. preference ...	98 00	101 00	100	750											
4 1/2% R. C. P. ...	77 50	66 00	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,500											
Naskarpara ...	12 13xd	12 50	10	2,000	1,299	15	5	4,177	3,684	2,427	5	1,749	1,114	3,871	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	500											
National ...	23 25	27 00	10	3,500	2,170	1,781	20	1,577	4,849	1,231	203	3,053	920	1,754	...
7% C. P. ...	93 00	100 00	100	500											
Nellimarla ...	11 87	12 00	10	2,625	2,675	497	138	3,875	5,970	2,686	713	3,592	2,448	649	124
6% Cum. preference ...	76 00	92 00	100	500											
4 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	500	500											
New Central ...	21 31	22 69	10	12,824	10,780	9,068	1	65,511	41,268	12,864	1,817	18,050	7,873	682	44,658
7% Cum. preference ...	91 00	103 00	100	3,300											
Northbrook ...	21 50	21 56	10	1,680	2,280	1,559	28	6,341	12,184	7,122	445	7,241	2,308	83	260
5 1/2% Cum. pref. ...	70 50	80 50	100	1,500											
4% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,000											
Nuddes ...	46 50	60 00	50	6,680	3,250	503	49	12,090	23,001	12,188	442	8,655	2,364	295	...
Orient ...	...	...	100	2,491	1,927	506	27	834	7,656	5,435	78	2,358	283	846	...
Pranchand ...	...	...	100	3,996	...	...	-4,142	1,915	6,201	4,620	76	44	20	48	...
Pranchand ...	4 91	6 12	5	2,500	750	273	68	2,455	9,990	7,261	112	2,489	561	155	...
Rameshwara ...	9 25	8 62	10	2,000	...	20	3	2,436	3,175	997	72	2,721	78	106	...
6% Cum. preference ...	10 50	12 44	10	700											
Reliance ...	6 00	8 25	10	4,950	...	200	-3,144	1,747	12,497	6,698	195	1,036	554	668	...
7% C. P. ...	80 00	89 50	100	2,000											
5% Debenture ...	...	...	1000	2,500											
Shree Ambica ...	24 50	13 50	10	3,000	975	209	70	9,520	12,450	9,165	1,328	4,450	5,333	361	...
7 1/2% Cum. preference ...	92 00	95 00	100	1,170											
Soorah ...	22 19	20 06	10	1,400	1,080	64	69	3,548	7,131	5,003	1,360	3,238	405	31	...
7% Cum. pref. ...	99 00	88 00	100	1,000											
Union ...	150 00	210 00	100	3,599	2,407	1,323	36	3,292	8,938	5,059	894	4,680	2,862	114	28
7% C. P. ...	84 00xd	100 50xd	100	600											
4 1/2% Debenture ...	...	...	1000	1,200											
Waverley ...	3 00	3 94	1	250	185	335	104	392	5,515	4,449	60	409	393	1,088	...
8% Cum. P. P. ...	37 25	41 50	50	750											
8 1/2% Debenture ...	...	...	500	1,000											

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Pre- vious
		Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000		Ra. 000	Ra. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemical	Bhailal Amin & Sons Private Ltd. 6 1/2% 1st Cum. Pref. 5% 2nd. R. C. P. 6% 3rd. Cum. Pref.	3,987	14,656	24,853	5,050	324	12-59	3,814	3,085	16T	12	12
Amar Dye-Chem	Amritlal & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	649	6,736	10,628	5,074		12-58	1,602		97	nil	6
Anil Starch Products	Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co. 5% C. P.	1,183	12,743	23,922	1,540	247	12-59	3,111	(n)2,272	28 T	20	20
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies Private Ltd.	45,155	126,873	257,706	12,969	3,714	7-59	(a) 21,59,602	53,001	11	8 1/2	5
Associated Stone Industries.	Rajaputana Mining Agen. Pri. Ltd. 6% C. P.			4,346	1,387	103	9-59	485	668	20	35	15
Atul Products	Lalbhais Sons & Co.	1,615	18,153	35,382	7,666	910	12-59	10,157	5,329	12 T	10	8
Automobile Products	Directors 5% R. C. P. 6% R. C. P.	2,111	12,392	16,914	6,481		7-58	145	342	nil	nil	5
Bagalkot Cement	Tendulkar Indus. Private Ltd.	841	4,330	7,405	429	83	12-59	1,538	1,603	8 T	7	6
Bharat Line	Dinshaw private	3,013		18,666		84	12-58	(v)3,887	6,455	12	12	6
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co. Old Shares New shares			45,136	5,611	481	5-59	(c)10,586	7,506	19	18	32
Bombay Cycle	Aero. Auto. Private	1,115	12,429	14,485	1,423	45	3-59	458	168	10	5	8 1/2
Bombay Gas	Directors	1,305	7,266	10,393			12-59	861	1,372	6 1/2 T	4 1/2	9
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors 6 1/2% C. P. 4 1/2% C. P.	739	642	3,003	103		9-59	1,217	765	12 1/2 T	10	9
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.			134		6	9-58	63	76	6 1/2 T	4 1/2	6 1/2
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	134	5,021	4,529	2,139		12-58	207	211	2 1/2	13	nil
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	2,249	13,815	18,323	4,811		12-59	(a25) 2,462	2,074	23 1/2 T	16 1/2	15
Barmah Shell	Directors 5 1/2% Debenture	12,130	34,309	129,386			12-59	72,116	73,481	18 T	15	15
Caltex Oil	Directors 5 1/2% Debentures	6,754	3,656	37,681			12-59	24,420	25,910	nil	nil	nil
Ceat Tyres	Directors	97	697	3	697		12-59	—2	60	nil	dil	...
C. Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	1,178	1,481	3,481	156	34	12-59	380	318	20 T	15	15
Colour Chem	Directors	465	2,460	3,693	577		3-60	1,158	—106	nil	nil	nil
Crescent Iron & Steel	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri.	336	444	960	368	12	3-59	182	159	7 1/2	6	...
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works	Dandekar Engineers Partly Paid Ordinary 5% R. C. P.	328	535	1,274	12	20	6-59	228	211	15 T	10	9
Delhi Safe Deposit	Directors Ord., P. P. 6% C. P.			161	30		12-59	81	86	12 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Dena Investment	Directors	8		287			3-60	189	134	5-20P	3-48	3-24
Dharamsi M. Chemical	D. Morarji & Co.	1,932	7,344	12,840	329	291	12-59	3,016	1,778	20 T	12	10
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd. 5% R. C. P.	1,947	18,106	27,723	1,269	206	12-59	(v) 4,902	m)4,902	9 T	9	9
Empire Dyeing	W. H. Brady & Co.			4,044	83	56	12-59	536	(a27)495	26 1/2 T	20	20
Eastern Shipping Corp.	Scindia Steam Navigation	2,431	17,467	25,537			3-58	4,138	6,661	nil	nil	nil
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd. 5% R. C. P.	2,487	4,065	10,442	1,140	47	3-60	577	496	9 T	7	6
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. Pri.	742		34,693		195	6-60	10,335	(d)9,817	10TF	15 T	18
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors 5% C. P. 6% R. C. P.	3,969	44,775	49,513	13,163		3-60	4,783	3,864	11 T	7 1/2	10
Gwalior Rayon	Birla Gwalior Private 6% R. C. P. "A" 6% R. C. P. "B"	5,901	55,381	89,100	5,576	2,934	3-60	32,115	23,960	8-57T	6	6
Hind Cycles	Directors 5% T. R. C. P. 5 1/2% T. R. C. P. 5 1/2% T. R. C. P. 6% T. R. C. P.						3-59	(a22)—439	(a23)961	nil	7	5
Hindustan Aluminium	Birla Gwalior						12-59	first	year			
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co. 6% C. P.	2,524	16,934	18,926	48,276	91	4-59	1,269	1,286	7	7	6
Hindustan Lever	Directors	25,337		417,519	59,797		12-59	46,785	35,807	24	15	14
Indian Cement	Directors						3-58	94	61	25	25	30
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	699	21,834	26,051	1,736	52	9-58	514	670	10	10	4
Indust. Cr. & Inv. Corp.	Directors	430		5,795			12-59	5,076	5,185	5	4	4
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	25		694		52	12-59	572	640	6 T	6	5T
Investa Machine Tools	Investa. Indust. Corporation 4 1/2% C. P.	977	1,150	2,248	1,409	90	12-59	857	296	nil	nil	nil
Jaipur Metals	Poonamchand & Bros. Pri 6% C. P. Deferred 4% Debenture	1,069	14,381	14,256	6,604	90	12-59	1,118	841	8-5T	6	6 T
Jyoti	Adnem Services	3,039	7,897	11,337	9,630	71	12-59	1,307	1,512	12 T	12	12
Kamani Metals	Kamani Bros. Private 5 1/2% C. P. 5 1/2% Debentures			15,813	2,864		6-59	1,501	2,128	7 1/2	5	5 1/2
Kamp & Co.	Directors	803	4,689	5,640	929		3-60	387				
Khandelwal Ferro alloys	Khandelwal Indus. Private 7 1/2% R. C. P.						12-59		376	12 1/2 T	10	7T
Kirloskar Bros.	Kirloskar Sons & Co.	2,802	11,197	22,222	5,205	262	7-59	2,854	2,790	12	10	10
Kirloskar Oil Engines	Kirloskar Sons & Co. Ord., Partly Paid	2,244	13,434	19,384	5,315	162	3-59	1,834	1,789	10	10	9
Killick Industries	Managing Director			5,586	823		11-59	2,209	3,564	9	13	11

(a) Traffic Revenue. (b) Dividends and Interest, etc. (c) Profits on contracts. (d) Revenue Income. *Income by freight, etc.

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Store Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	
																Rs.
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA																
Alembic Chemicals	229 80	213 00	100	8,500	2,900	2,738	20	11,521	18,707	6,576	2,343	8,983	3,226	294	...	
6 1/2% 1st C. P.	91 20	86 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% 2nd R. C. P.	86 00	79 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% 3rd C. P.	75 00	73 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amar Dyechem	375 00	269 00	100	5,998	...	110	30	6,047	7,467	1,127	421	5,890	1,684	233	38	
6% R.C.P.	98 00	102 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Anil Starch Products	...	...	100	2,989	101	2,393	47	10,086	11,863	4,989	6	5,635	3,418	183	...	
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Associated Cement	148 50	151 50	100	190,586	21,250	89,691	92	144,736	403,085	146,678	7,672	116,331	19,869	14,589	15,660	
Associated Stones Indust	21 52	22 56	10	1,850	1,100	71	6	2,416	1,401	795	171	1,537	2,192	1,138	...	
6% C. P.	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
-Atul Products	...	...	100	20,000	...	3,908	73	39,705	35,604	10,540	10,245	10,685	4,532	7,055	...	
Automobile Products	...	...	10	1,200	...	113	—571	14,666	10,742	1,968	...	8,136	1,340	10	336	
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bagalkot Cement	8 12	9 28	10	8,427	...	66	2	15,124	22,619	3,188	8	2,575	1,071	68	466	
Bharat Line	7 00	10 40	10	10,000	6,826	4,337	318	15,614	39,909	17,762	878	2,506	7,921	1,522	2,119	
Bombay Burma Trading...	...	...	2500	750	5,396	34,164	67	22,798	56,339	22,717	11,027	11,205	15,702	5,189	1,075	
Old Shares	557 50	576 50	125	8,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Shares	190 00	191 25	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay Gas	21 48	22 24	20	1,600	410	509	24	1,326	728	440	442	1,444	1,196	500	...	
Bombay Cycle	...	...	£1	4,000	576	2,102	48	4,267	8,959	4,706	3,862	1,275	1,342	262	...	
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	188 00	139 00	100	1,418	98	653	4	1,770	2,768	1,426	10	439	515	2,605	...	
Bombay C.P.	75 00	76 00	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 1/2% C. P.	60 00	58 00	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay Safe Deposit	405 00	405 00	200	240	...	...	...	168	584	427	261	...	17	37	...	
Bombay Uganda Ca.	49 00	49 00	80	1,596	64	59	31	613	266	148	1	2,310	59	14	...	
W. H. Brady & Co.	360 00	360 00	150	4,500	2,700	4,557	156	4,939	1,157	548	4,406	5,318	4,043	2,316	...	
Burma Shell	...	...	100	138 200	80,000	27,472	15,557	42,639	263,048	77,920	...	26,166	157,387	11,058	4,129	
5 1/2% Debenture-	100 25	100 25	...	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Caltex Oil	...	...	100	45,000	...	16,920	24,102	57,248	145,449	21,980	...	8,122	31,492	187	...	
5 1/2% Debenture	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ceat Tyres	220 00	176 00	50	11,490	...	13	...	1,907	812	15	...	750	684	875	1,305	
C. Claridge & Co.	195 00	200 00	100	900	615	759	3	1,037	2,451	1,634	1	1,286	1,034	76	...	
Colour Chem	302 50	315 00	100	10,000	...	600	—39	3,196	9,695	482	...	1,944	1,009	490	1,100	
Crescent Iron	...	...	20	574	35	102	7	870	1,480	504	...	651	50	10	...	
G.G. Dandekar Mee. Works	...	...	100	399	70	128	1	766	1,191	638	278	122	221	540	...	
Partly Paid Ordry	...	...	50	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Delhi Safe Deposit	10 00 N	10 00 N	10	194	82	25	1	389	441	105	359	2	93	138	...	
Ordry P.P.	7 00 N	7 00 N	7	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C.P.	100 00	100 00 N	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dena Invst.	10 36	11 52	25	2,500	...	85	3	240	19	6	2,638	...	76	1	100	
Dharamsi M. Chemical	245 50	157 50	50	1,369	2,020	797	44	6,541	7,757	3,610	56	3,472	3,074	4	...	
Digvijay Cement	146 60	145 00	100	13,441	3,050	2,442	49	19,919	41,540	16,822	8,995	8,450	3,771	136	835	
5% R. C. P.	81 00	90 50	100	7,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Emquire Dying	64 50	42 25	15	900	410	356	10	1,143	2,194	1,620	219	270	857	899	...	
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	...	...	100	55,000	1,450	6,015	30	20,699	68,251	14,026	6,017	57	10,345	8,045	4,505	
Estrela Batteries	57 50	44 50	50	1,497	365	166	18	2,993	3,757	2,316	4	2,713	1,735	143	...	
5% C. P.	35 00	36 50	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Great Eastern Shipping	15 88	20 24	10	9,000	6,495	15,127	132	54,313	85,180	21,593	80	56	5,046	18,758	...	
5 1/2% R. C. P.	91 00	98 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Greaves Cotton & Co.	155 80	140 00	100	13,500	3,400	1,612	44	24,826	2,126	706	15,875	13,295	31,062	2,605	...	
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% R.C.P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gwalior Rayon	40 00	28 00	10	25,000	17,580	6,447	2,081	23,340	64,253	41,224	45	22,470	4,314	37,837	748	
6% R.C.P. 'A'	101 75	102 00	100	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% R.C.P. 'B'	...	...	100	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hind Cycles	85 00	97 00	100	3,107	702	693	—482	11,675	11,736	7,251	4	8,250	3,904	524	...	
5% T. R. C. P.	65 00	65 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 1/2% T. R. C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 1/2% T. R. C. P.	25 00	25 00	25	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% T. R. C. P.	78 50	100 00	100	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindustan Aluminium	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	57	615	317	...	...	...	684	14	1,100	
Hindustan Electric Co.	107 00	111 50	100	4,000	300	114	...	12,342	6,224	2,198	236	8,743	5,518	290	...	
6% C. P.	80 00	82 00	100	1,998	4,132	8,817	20,969	62,200	57,710	20,419	3	68,875	16,116	30,333	...	
Hindustan Lever	42 25	36 75	10	55,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indian Cement	25 15	25 00	10	152	100	50	2	124	142	...	178	...	52	57	...	
Indian Vegetable Products	135 00	161 00	100	2,117	276	465	5	1,796	2,714	2,030	79	2,300	1,530	67	...	
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	71 00	88 00	100	50,000	2,400	1,494	100	105,693	156	82	59,458	...	45,247	53,637	...	
Industrial Investment	79 50	77 50	100	9,999	...	2,022	39	1,220	20	17	13,090	...	159	48	...	
Investa Machine Tools	...	...	100	1,500	...	27	5	2,400	2,583	652	...	2,557	432	12	...	
4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaipur Metals	145 00	100 50	100	1,956	100	811	7	7,453	4,867	1,920	245	7,198	1,364	570	2	
6% C. P.	56 50	55 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deferred	45 00	24 48	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4% Debentures	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jyoti	169 50	174 00	100	4,000	300	1,436	10	7,508	6,092	1,867	192	5,695	3,128	14	...	
Kamati Metals	...	...	10	2,000	60	65	...	3,759	8,342	4,935	503	4,066	1,129	36	...	
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kamp & Co.	340 00	288 75	200	1,200	350	788	47	1,656	2,744	1,420	12	1,441	737	29	...	
Khandeshi Ferro Alloys	88 00	74 20	50	4,749	...	...	—13	5,320	1,432	...	1,357	1,359	1,284	1,347	5,775	
7 1/2% R. C. P.	98 00	54 00	50	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kirloskar Brothers	62 00	53 00 parts	25	3,000	6,969	1,021	12	8,059	10,587	5,917	1,858	8,111	3,970	554	...	
Kirloskar Oil Eng.	20 24	18 92	10	2,000	775	666	4	11,475	6,011	2,394	50	7,062	3,273	290	1,705	
Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	5	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Killick Industries	100 50	124 00	100	12,483	500	2,817	6	9,093	4,823	1,685	16,778	1,475	2,481	72	954	

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Sales and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT	
								Latest	Previous	1959-60	1958-59
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)											
Lashbury & Co. Corp.	Mahindra & Mahindra	1,305	2,063	3,923	4,116	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitby Vanaspati & Chem.	Whitby Bros.	342	14,414	18,255	2,975	31	1959	116	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Man. Industrial Corporation	Jeebhoo Radha Kishna & Co.	198	2,932	4,385	1,984	69	1959	661	746	...	...
	42% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Maneklal Manufacturing	T. Maneklal & Co.	765	3,072	4,611	1,082	47	1959	510	284	11	...
National Elect. Industries	Nazia Kumar Chandra Pri. Ltd.	1,391	5,610	7,823	1,351	63	1959	692	...	...	...
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machinery Manfrs.	Directors	715	13,634	22,960	5,515	...	1959	2,465	...	...	...
National Newsprint & Paper	Directors	1,764	11,210	22,819	5,519	...	1959	7,225	...	...	...
National Rayon Corp.	China & Co. Private Ltd.	8,259	33,976	75,651	2,161	1,192	1959	25,396	19,751	212	14
	Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5
Palampur Veg. Products	Forbes Forbes Catpwell	...	...	...	...	...	1959	137	95	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Pioneer Magnesia Works	N. Pestonjee & Co.	132	...	1,157	116	20	1959	1,892	160	4T	4
Polson Ltd.	Polson Agency & P Co Ltd.	910	6,781	10,782	1,171	101	1959	1,138	1,231	10	123
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Polychem	Directors	615	8,707	15,956	3,693	...	1959	4,320	2,197	10T	6
	7% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	74
Praga Tools	Directors	2,345	2,089	7,334	3,415	...	1959	1,123	789	nil	nil
Premier Automobiles	Aero Auto Private	...	...	144,732	30,633	...	1959	4,744	6,705	4	6
Radio Lamp Works	Jannalal Soas Private	2,162	14,715	21,256	396	82	1959	844	492	810T	5
	Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714T	5
Raymond Woollen	J. K. (Bros) Private Ltd.	4,576	12,069	24,399	7,746	322	1959	3,678	3,001	118T	2046
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17T	8
Sanitex Chem. Industries	M. B. Amin & Co.	618	2,242	3,335	711	20	1959	159	190	5T	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Sathe Biscuits	Sathe Food Industries pri. Ltd.	239	2,427	4,080	615	30	1959	226	408	6	6
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Scindia Steam	Directors	20,185	117,260	176,633	...	...	1959	36,513	39,539	64	64
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64
Shangrilla Food Products	Directors	323	717	1,677	132	...	1959	366	287	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Shivrajpur Syndicate	Killick Industries Ltd.	3,339	...	8,639	3,493	11	1959	1,231	3,117	50T	80
Sirpur Paper	Birla Bros. Private	4,717	17,282	28,873	656	293	1959	7,184	5,854	64T	64
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6
Supreme Industries	Mody & Co.	202	1,223	2,090	1,078	9	1959	331	220	13T	9
	61% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64T	64
Tata Chemicals	Tata Industries Private	5,538	10,178	35,227	...	445	1959	6,438	(a12)4,557	74	74
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Oil Mills	Tata Industries Private	11,014	...	80,929	2,197	625	1959	6,502	4,865	21T	13
	41% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44T	44
United Salt Works & Indus.	Directors	15,408	121,792	171,221	853	...	1959	(a24)494	107	6T	44
Volta Ltd.	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	1959	10,012	7,941	13	9
Western India Match	Sweetish Match Co.	19,086	...	176,121	2,658	1,237	1959	13,514	9,546	16T	11
Western India Veg	Fasham Premji	440	18,642	22,537	1,545	39	1959	512	778	9T	11
West Coast Paper	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	1959	470	...	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works	Jugram & Co	1,305	4,514	6,869	1,741	54	1959	586	428	7	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
NORTHERN INDIA											
Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private	4,045	12,951	34,393	5,601	...	1959	(a10)8,689	6,132	91	8
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
All India Finance & Commerce	Kavell Sijal & Co.	30	...	1,69	...	20	1959	96	88	74	8
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	8
	74% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74
Aluminium Corpn.	J. K. Industries Private Ltd.	3,895	3,507	12,938	3,001	289	1959	3,508	3,590	10	10
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	7
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	Amrit Agency Ltd.	2,06	354.43	367.26	66.68	...	1959	22.07	19.54	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	5
Anderson Wright	Directors	152	8,884	9,645	...	...	1959	147	279	44	44
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo Brothers	Turner Morrison & Co. Pri.	718	14,935	17,190	...	134	1959	1,228	1,126	20	15
Asboka Cement	Directors	1,137	3,303	16,859	1,084	...	1959	1,394	1,204	7T	44
	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	Eastern Corporation Private	928	3,634	5,649	772	48	1959	589	953	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Saw Co.	Directors	1,663	13,133	17,744	692	...	1959	1,179	1,225	124	124
Assam Setch Mills	Directors	640	...	3,108	820	...	1959	(x)-62	204	nil	124
Assam Sillimanite	U. P. Comm. Corp.	342	358	2,093	216	36	1959	384	411	nil	nil
Associated Hotels	Oberojs Hotels (India) Private Ltd	1,463	1,627	6,397	227	93	1959	956	1,067	6	6
	7% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	Directors	25,612	100	114	9	...	1959	123	324	44	11
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
Atlas Cycle Indus	Directors	2,778	15,632	23,419	5,939	...	1959	979	829	10	10
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64

NORTHERN INDIA

Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private	4,045	12,951	34,393	5,601	...	1959	(a10)8,689	6,132	91	8
5% Cum. preference	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All India Finance & Commerce	Kavali Sijal & Co.	30	...	1,69	...	20	1959	96	88	74	8
Ordinary	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% C. P.	74% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium Corpn.	J. K. Industries Private Ltd.	3,895	3,507	12,938	3,001	289	1959	3,508	3,590	10	10
6% Cum. preference	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	Amrit Agency Ltd.	2,06	354.43	367.26	66.68	...	1959	22.07	19.54	nil	...
6% C. P.	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson Wright	Directors	152	8,884	9,645	...	...	1959	147	279	41	41
44% Cum. preference	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angelo Brothers	Turner Morrison & Co. Pri.	718	14,935	17,190	...	134	1959	1,228	1,126	20	15
Ashoka Cement	Directors	1,137	3,303	16,859	1,084	...	1959	1,394	1,204	7T	41
61% Debentures	61% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	Eastern Corporation Private	928	3,634	5,649	772	48	1959	589	953	nil	...
Deferred	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Match Co.	Directors	1,663	13,133	17,744	692	...	1959	1,179	1,225	124	124
Assam Saw Mills	Directors	640	...	3,108	820	...	1959	(a)-62	204	nil	...
Assam Sillimanite	U. P. Comm. Corp.	342	358	2,093	216	36	1959	384	411	nil	...
Associated Hotels	Oberoi Hotels (India) Private Ltd	1,463	1,627	6,397	227	93	1959	956	1,067	6	6
7% Cum. preference Tax	7% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% Debentures	61% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	Directors	25,612	100	114	9	...	1959	123	324	41	11
5% Cum. preference	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlas Cycle Indus.	Directors	2,778	15,632	23,419	5,939	...	1959	979	829	10	10
6% R.C.P.	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960	December 1959			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stock & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn.	...	...	100	3,814	...	489	2,439	10,281	14,027	4,125	2	5,94	1,419	141	51
4% Cum. preference	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspati Chem.	...	...	10	3,134	...	...	9.8	4,493	5,442	1,855	32	3,303	172	63	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Man. Industrial Corpn.	125 00	95 00	100	3,000	...	26	71	2,318	4,334	987	2	2,244	744	79	...
4 % C. P.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Maneklal Manufacturing	640 00	125 00	100	1,000	100	35	15	2,484	1,987	624	8	1,002	759	487	16
National Elec. Industries	89 00	75 00	50	778	125	799	25	3,920	2,358	1,028	307	2,742	1,783	37	...
44% C. P.	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machy. Manfrs.	...	...	100	25,240	...	...	1,947	18,644	28,378	8,527	234	16,898	4,766	165	22
National Newsprint & Paper	...	...	10	487.21	...	203	13,638	26,106	50,901	11,108	3	6,360	2,835	10,161	2,928
National Rayon Corpn.	481 00	367 00	100	24,110	4,900	13,662	166	22,623	117,025	52,637	160	16,544	3,254	13,582	...
Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	80	6,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	71 00	73 00	100	17,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	100 00	...	100	150.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palampur Veg. Products	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	849	3,375	2,757	...	10	193	84	4	28
54% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer Magnesia Works	151 50	140 00	100	1,189	11	68	2	620	1,456	837	317	331	388	233	2
Polson Ld.	76 20	80 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	1,377	6,553	1,635	3	2,356	628	620	...
6% C. P. T.	220 00	198 00	50	4,000	1,200	896	28	3,853	5,851	1,197	5	4,089	1,805	3,333	...
Polychem	47 80	50 00	50	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% T.R.C.P.	...	...	50	13,592	...	168	508	1,646	7,009	4,357	2	6,296	1,739	3,478	238
Praga Tools	163 50	163 50	100	21,733	1,973	6,390	7	75 116	39,061	19,368	466	70,494	10,558	2,529	...
Premier Automobiles	...	...	50	2,500	75	209	47	13,178	1,733	564	2,896	6,045	6,893	502	...
Radio Lamp Works	...	...	100	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	100	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C.P.	...	...	100	7,500	1,238	740	57	15,675	16,961	8,175	2,299	12,438	3,567	464	147
Deffered	102 00	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond Woolen	...	...	100	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58% C. P.	...	...	50	511	...	...	42	9	2,545	2,534	375	3	1,491	740	94
Sanitex chem Indus.	...	...	50	473	...	219	29	1,559	3,110	926	1	637	402	66	...
5% C. P.	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sathe Biscuits	50 00 N	50 00 N	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	94 20	94 20	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	15 40	17 32	20	112,799	8,000	100,600	360	191,384	370,226	65,584	88,593	3,310	53,532	53,352	15,192
Scindia Steam	97 00	...	100	37,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	1,665	4,008	4,049	616	32	552	294	14	13
Shangrila Food Products	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	71 50	88 50	10	1,046	...	5,482	5	6,897	10,215	3,853	302	5,439	3,163	22	122
Shivra pu: Syndicate	16 76	14 08	10	21,855	3,015	12,609	72	33,596	52,798	14,650	150	10,699	3,755	241	13,551
Sirpur Paper	87 00	100 00 N	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R.C.P.	157 50	135 00	100	622	...	273	3	1,197	845	239	97	1,105	719	30	...
Supreme Industries	67 50	71 80	100	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	17 16	16 80	10	25,172	526	2,508	7	28,857	49,541	18,653	1,878	19,797	6,431	886	5,690
Tata Chemical	82 00	98 00	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	97 00	...	25	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	74 00	65 00	100	7,007	1,947	2,994	46	46,160	24,794	15,671	1,236	25,877	19,565	3,386	1,954
Tata Oil Mills	57 00	59 50	100	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	250	1,355	2,016	1,064	1	361	7,666	4,515	30	1218	67	239	...
United Salt Works Ind.	264 00	197 00	100	2,200	358	299	84,856	8,234	1,874	272	42,890	60,945	2,537	136	...
Voltas	...	...	100	25,500	11,100	6,659	421	21,941	46,208	19,216	304	18,856	10,913	9,399	1,160
Western India Match	261 00	258 00	100	1,700	...	344	1	2,760	3,370	6	6,253	312	217	...	...
Western India Veg.	122 50	100 00	100	9,999	...	470	...	42,714	51,137	...	...	5,798	1,828	72	399
West coast Paper	185 00	143 50	100	5,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	110 00	115 00	100	5,999	504	397	4	1,980	2,527	1,083	412	1,741	1,221	69	...
Zandu Pharmaceutical W.	112 50	112 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Alkali & Chemical	33 00	25 44	10	30,997	1,800	7,350	140	25.6	57,440	9,228	22	12,415	6,041	330	1,995
5% Cum. Preference	99 50	102 50	100	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All India Finance & Com.	...	...	100	300	53	18	...	13,21	36	8	73	10,66	7,76	68	...
Ord.	...	...	110	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73% C. P.	...	...	10	6,250	2,600	17,752	114	7,883	39,514	11,944	1,393	4,673	2,605	5,357	...
Aluminium Corpn.	17 00vd	14 87	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	91 00vd	99 00vd	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	70 00vd	75 00vd	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debenture	...	...	10	5,325	19,25	3.83	14,14	152,86	160,85	53,32	36,36	95,91	25,33	140	...
Amrit Banaspati	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deffered	...	...	10	2,000	325	1,100	6	6,992	84	53	5,189	...	3,979	29	4,194
Anderson Wright	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	20 75	19 50	10	3,000	2,530	1,414	225	2,578	3,606	2,556	1,025	2,169	3,473	2,020	...
Angelo Brothers	...	...	10	5,990	250	355	4	10,514	17,494	1,363	2	4,079	1,362	13	27
Ashoka Cement	9 69	9 31	21	4,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63% Debentures	...	...	1	4,314	1,054	259	746	7,203	14,859	7,454	534	3,352	2,874	2,380	...
Assam Bengal Cement	4 69	4 81	10	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deffered	1 06	0 94	1	2,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	3,000	1,050	708	198	1,681	3,932	2,088	6	2,484	2,100	78	125
Assam Match Co.	16 57	17 75	10	1,400	720	1,950	710	1,471	3,402	1,515	...	2,012	869	50	12
Assam Saw Mills	2 60	3 00	10	3,000	...	...	83	1,570	3,138	1,323	...	792	182	233	...
Assam Sillimanite	12 50	10 94	10	2,000	1,000	2,685	155	3,030	10,572	4,222	4,279	794	1,545	788	...
Associated Hotels	5 50	7 00	100	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. T.	51 00	52 00	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	10	892	...	...	3	924	742	191	1,293	216	796	16	44
Associated Mining	10 00	8 30	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	30 00	36 00	1	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deffered	4 87	5 60	10	3,462	525	94	15	10,392	5,898	1,204	1	7,789	3,305	131	...
Ash. Cyelo Industry	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Ballarpar Paper	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd.	2,406	9,164	23,543	751	682	6-60	7,444	8,378	14-30T	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P. P.									7-14T	nil	nil
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	Directors	8,684	110,200	128,151	5,627		12-59	4,473	4,908	25 T	20	15
Bararce coke	Jardine Henderson	1,039	1,859	3,391	395	30	3-59	-257	206	nil	5	8½
Bathgate & Co.	Directors	319	795	1,619	545		12-57	31	17	nil	nil	nil
	6% Cum. preference									nil	nil	nil
Bihar Rice Mills	H. V. Low & Co.						6-54			3 T	6	5
Bengal Assam Steamship	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	893	1,733	2,714		40	10-59	(a6)167	601	3 T	6	5
	7% Cum. preference									7 T	7	7
Bengal Chemicals	Directors	3,770	9,970	19,690	2,298		3-60	2,330	2,090	7 T	7	6
	7½% Cum. preference									7½ T	7½	7½
	4½% Cum. preference									4½ T	4½	4½
	5% Debentures									4½ T	4½	4½
Bengal Flour	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	556	17,913	21,650	515	190	12-59	1,781	1,464	48T	25	25
Bengal Paper	Directors	4,735	10,814	30,750	178		12-59	4,905	3,812	32 T	22	12½
	7% Cum. preference									10 T	7	7
	7% 'A' Cum. preference									10 T	7	7
	6% 'B' R. C. P. T.									6 T	6	6
	4½% Debentures									6 T	6	6
Bengal Potteries	B. R. Bhagat & Co.	4,175	2,206	16,629	2,264	264	12-59	1,27	1,554	14-23T	10	10
	Ord. P. Paid									nil	nil	nil
Bengal Timber	Jardine Henderson	10		13	5		6-58	-15	-142	nil	nil	nil
	8% Cum. preference									nil	nil	nil
Bhagwati Pressing	Ramdudd Ramkissendass	8		160			12-58	138	114	7 T	5	5
	5% Cum. preference									5 T	5	5
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	Murari Lal Batta & Co.	592	4,293	55,998		23	12-59	313	285	10½T	9	9
	6½% C. P.									6½T	6½	6½
	7½% 'B' C. P. ...									7½T	7½	7½
Bharat Commerce	Directors	584	3,298	3,918	479		12-57	(a)138	130	nil	nil	...
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	...
Bharat Nedhi	Directors			3,439	180		12-59	2,744	2,740	(u)	6	5
	6% C.P.T.									6 T	6	6
Bharat Starch & Chemical	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	453	4,453	6,301	1,644	19	1-60	361	217	nil	nil	nil
Bharat Company	Directors						3-54	2,68	-3,24	nil	nil	nil
Birds Investments	Lovlock & Lewes			863			9-59	536	433	11 T	7	5
	5½% Cum. preference					12				5½ T	5½	5½
Bisra Stone Lime	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	7,331	14,286	499		295	3-60	2,804	1,629	30 T	18½	17½
Britannia Biscuits	Directors	4,119	8,452	27,157	1,545		3-60	4,695	3,580	25 T	14	12
	8% Cum. preference									8 T	8	8
	5½% Debentures									8 T	8	8
Br. Burma Petroleum & Br. Ceylon Corp.	A. T. C. Inv. Co.						3-59	13	31	nil	2	15
	Directors						12-58	109	509	nil	6	15
	6% Cum. Part preference									nil	6	15
British India Corp.	Directors	17,319	37,331	69,931	33,920		12-59	(06,019)	(01,956)	nil	6	15
	8% Cum. preference									8 T	8	8
Brushware	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	119	91	333	120	2	11-59	22	14	5 T	5	7½
Burma Lime	S. C. Chunder & Co.	18	70	2,44	24		9-54	31	30	nil	nil	nil
	Partly Paid									nil	nil	nil
	6% Debentures									nil	nil	nil
Calcutta Chemical	Directors	2,003	7,889	13,138	2,235		6-58	772	760	12	12	
	6% C. P.									8½	6	20
	4½% C. P.									8½	6	5½
Calcutta Credit Corp.	Jainarain Ram Chander			6,727	2,303	57	6-59	744	836	30	62½	20
	8½% T. C. P.									8½	6	5½
	5½% T. C. P.									5½	5½	5½
Calcutta Gas Co.	Soorajmull Nagarmull			1,093		120	9-57	811	748	5	6	6
	8½% R.C.P.T.									5½	5½	5½
	4% Debentures									5½	5½	5½
Calcutta Investment Co.	Ramdudd Ramkissendass	39	1,611			3	12-58	459	355	3-65	2-65	5-50
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	Gladstone Lyall	791	424	1,647		33	10-58	(a4)566	590	7½	15	15
Calcutta Safe Deposit	Amritlal Ojha & Co.	89	332			9	3-58	105	106	5	5	5
	4½% Debentures									5	5	5
Calcutta Steam Nav'g'n	Hoare Miller & Co.	1,299	3,223				6-59	1,188	636	10	10	13
	Cambay Invt		475		119	3	3-59	17	484	1	nil	nil
Camperdown Pressing	Fyne & Co.	2	60				7-58	46	15	7	3	4
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway	Tantia Bros. Private		1,192		123	12	3-59	-5	99	nil	5	10
Chrestien Mica Indus	Ram Kumar Agarwala & Bros.		10,503	14,269	4,037	163	12-57	1,575	1,735	7½	7½	6½
	5½% Cum. preference									5½	5½	5½
	Deferred share									10	10	7½
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	91	660			34	12-59	347	319	6½ T	3½	21
	Management Shares									66½ T	30½	26½
	4½% Debentures									7½ T	8½	7½
Clive Row Invt.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.		1,637			68	12-59	1,458	1,305	7½ T	8½	7½
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers Private Ltd.	14,640	17,186	21,229	1,836	520	12-59	(a29)7,447	(a20)4,622	12 T	10	12½
	Ord. partly paid									8-57 T	12	7
	6% Cum. preference									12 T	10	12½
	Deferred									12 T	10	12½
Darjeeling Properties	Goenka & Co.			12			3-58	-16	-3	12	10	12
	6% preference									12	10	12
Darjeeling Ropeway	Goenka & Co.			161		11	3-58	85	65	7½	7½	5
	5½% Debentures									7½	7½	5
Delhi Flour Mills	Directors	432	23,322	24,110	595		10-58	282	388	10	10	10
	7% Cum. preference									10	10	10
	7% Debentures									10	10	10
	7% Debentures									10	10	10
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	Sahu Bros. Private	12,139	9,877	15,415	762	8	3-59	815	920	4	6	7½
	6% R. C. P.									4	6	7½
Duncan Brothers	Directors			23,289	547		12-59	3,460	3,112	14 T	10	11
	4% Cum. preference									4 T	4	4
Dunlop Rubber Co.	Directors	27,373	277,226	259,132			12-59	24,380	20,204	21½	16½	16½
	6% Cum. preference									6	6	6
	6% Cum. preference Tax									6	6	6
	6½% Debentures									6	6	6

**21 January 1961
INDUSTRIALS—Contd.**

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960	December 1959			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Ballarpur Paper	68 25xd	64 12xd	25	5,721	2,550	1,764	331	20,613	27,654	21,586	2,447	5,905	6,784	10,759	716
5% R.C.P.P.	112 00xd	117 00xd	100	1,809											
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	217 00xd	199 00	100	8,001	7,273	1,034	315	19,919	7,782	4,134	11,409	6,982	14,164	529	
Bararce coke	13 44	16 06	10	1,200	860	50	-235	1,008	3,595	3,347	7	1,350	1,016	210	
Bathgate & Co.	1 31	1 65	10	2,000		17	-48	820	2,313	169	2	1,047	567	27	
6% C. P.	24 00	30 25	10	1,000											
Bchar Rice Mills	3 06	1 00	10	1,692			-436	3	7 69	4 95	9 64	1	13	2	
Bengal Assam Steamship	95 00	88 50	100	2,600	825	8 820	26	1,353	11,689	2,683	159	29	1,368	2,204	
7% C. P.	53 00	60 00	60	300											
Bengal Chemicals	107 00	108 00	100	5,623	2,120	3,175	1,390	6,843	14,757	7,189	1,692	5,446	6,352	948	
7½% C. P.	11 94	12 31	10	900											
4½% C. P.	66 00	72 00	100	1,191											
5% Debentures				1,500											
Bengal Flour	42 50	36 00	10	1,203	2,000	270	220	1,148	3,544	3,014	25	739	1,930	1,604	
Bengal Paper	93 00	95 50	25	4,500	4,434	545	133	9,081	23,413	16,775	132	7,798	6,043	117	650
7% C. P.	51 00	45 00	50	200											
7% A. C. P.	91 00	100 00	100	400											
6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	63 50	69 00	100	2,000											
4½% Debentures	7 00	5 62	24	84	493	1,057	15	11,784	15,736	5,200		4,158	4,089	49	
Bengal Potteries			1												
Ordry P. Paid			100	600			-961	395	567	567	64	5	256	9	
Bengal Timber	15 25	15 25	100	300											
8% C. P.	7 75	30 00	100	300	165		3	228	972	262	75		172	140	
Bhagwati Pressing	5 25	4 10	10	400											
5% C. P.	35 00	35 00	100	300											
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon			10	90	200	100	4	4,495	2,012	504	86	3,185	1,621	43	
6½% C. P.			100	380											
7½% 'B'. C. P.			100	200											
Bharat Commerce	18 12	12 94	10	5,000			-4,119	1,774	4,171	86		769	739	62	
5% C. P.	100 00		100	3,000											
Bharat Nidhi	8 62	8 12	10	14,777		1,323	28	9,107	69	50	16,728	180	13,577	90	
6½% C. P.	50 25	50 00	100	5,360											
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06	8 06	10	1,000	378	189	-1,608	5,687	3,699	2,573	28	2,930	1,638	37	76
Bhartia Company	24 75	15 75	10	2,100	50		-9	79					5 59	69	
Birds Investment	13 50	9 00	100	2,000	227	633	55	4,805			6,418		3,654	47	
5½% C. P.	53 50	30 75xd	10	2,400											
Bisra Stone Lime	39 00	30 75xd	10	1,000	550	3,249	36	6,760	7,732	4,118	8	2,374	5,254	130	215
Britannia Biscuits	36 37	26 00	10	4,597	3,500	2,150	214	5,799	12,249	5,330	154	3,417	5,636	1,389	
8% Cum. preference	9 30	9 70	13	15											
5½% Debentures			44	1,200											
Br. Burma Petroleum (S)			10	562		182	2	205				761	37	158	
Br. Burma Corporation			10	3,500	2,500	6,185	3	2,306	9,940	3,724	1,710	5,960	3,219	141	
Br. Ceylon Corporation			10	1,750											
6% Cum. Part Pref.		5 56	5	32,500	4,000	12,189	74	26,078	36,279	26,555	12,657	42,127	15,238	2,724	475
British India Corporation	6 81	104 00	100	8,180											
3% Cum. preference	116 00		100	100	170	157	7	38	243	243	129	161	98	83	
Breakware			10	200	10		6	96	4,81	1,09	2	66	63	7	
Burma Lime	7 25	8 25	5	63											
Partly Paid			1000	135											
6% Debentures			10	963	901	1,750	111	4,255	3,042	1,339	1,968	2,235	1,874	766	
Calcutta Chemical	15 75	16 00	10	200											
6% C. P.	8 75		10	337											
4½% C. P.		9 44	10	500	1,250	72	192	7,864	2,232	438	65	3,691	4,923	90	
Calcutta Credit Corpn.	21 25	31 00	100	200											
6% C. P.	42 50	34 50	100	200											
5½% T. C. P.	29 00		100	285											
6% Debentures		5 06	10	6,500	100		37	2,658	1		11,616		2,725	853	100
Calcutta Gas Co.	4 70	63 00	100	3,000											
5½% R. C. P. T.	57 50		1000	3,000											
4% Debentures															
Calcutta Investment Co.	40 75N	43 70xd	100	5,500	2,250	412	12	4,061	1,801	616		5,280	5,755	15	
Cal. Landing & Shipping	12 50	12 31	10	625	240		21	1,208	1,922	1,320	142	27	1,191	131	
Calcutta Sale Deposit	7 81	8 25	1000	742	14	105	3	467	1,406	199	46		128	15	
4½% Debentures				65											
Calcutta Steam Navign.	15 12	12 81	10	1,260	524	852	159	2,155	7,846	4,558		261	1,396	5	
Cambay Invnt.	96 00xd	100 00xd	100	2,000		2,130	82	2,413	1	4,777	119	1,640	89		
Campdown Pressing	100 00	103 00	100	430	85	2	12	110	689	495	280	14	151		
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway	7 20	6 25	5	475	470	2	-19	442	1,248	1,050	11	211	924	27	
Chrestien Mica Indus	12 50	10 31	10	3,000	1,000	4,084	247	11,262	7,409	1,649	4,675	5,071	9,955	132	
5½% Cum. preference	49 50	52 50	100	3,000											
Deferred share	5 50	5 94	5	1,500											
4½% Debentures			1000	1,500	262	1,014	125	478	4,887	811	416		149	321	
Clive Building	150 00		15	15											
(Management) Shares			500	1,568											
4½% Debentures		9 81	10	13,880	1,000	444	216	4,998			19,083		1,431	24	
Clive Row Invnt.	9 44	11 06	10	16,593	1,800	4,736	25	26,122	26,350	6,048	20,136	9,312	3,894	433	1,865
Dalmia Cement	11 56	2 44	24	6											
Ordry Partly Paid	2 44	8 81	1	6,158											
6% Cum preference	8 19	2 00	10	500											
Deferred	2 06		10	532		7	-116	54	528	55	1		32	3	2
Darjeeling Properties			10	34											
6% preference		7 75xd	10	248	33	15	1	87	413	198	15	25	113	6	10
Darjeeling Ropeway	6 70xd		500	100											
% Debentures			10	560	1,000		3	1,725	3,964	2,655	521	768	1,516	95	
Delhi Flour Mills	15 00	15 00	100	90											
7% Cum. preference			500	500											
7% Debentures			500	330											
7% Debentures			100	6,449	4,900	889	-111	35,374	16,928	6,731		9,345	2,393	123	30,147
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	180 00	160 00	100	4,704											
6% R. C. P.			100	9,000	7,100	3,349	308	12,313	2,325	1,152	18,089	547	6,486	9,774	
Duncan Brothers	141 00	117 00	100	4,500											
4% Cum. preference	55 00	60 00	100	50,000	59,538	11,700	2,403	37,250	96,235	34,533	224	50,906	33,202	2,313	
Develop Rubber Co.	41 87	36 00	100	3,000											
6% Cum. preference	111 50	117 00	100	4,000											
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	85 00	87 00	100	20,455											
5½% Debentures			100												

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
East India Hotel	Oberoi Hotels Private	125	228	639	...	...	3-59	80	16	nil	nil	nil
Eastern Investments	6% Cum. preference Bird & Co. Private Ltd	...	...	1,801	...	6	12-59	1,673	(p)1,551	14	9	6
Eastern Manfg. Co.	5% Cum. preference McLeod & Co. Ltd.	19,22	19,19	78,33	3,73	1,10	12-54	10,44	2,25	7 1/2	3	3
Electric Construction	6% Cum. preference Directors	1,326	5,866	8,124	5,121	...	11-58	957	1,697	10	10	10
Frank Rosa	Directors	238	3,846	4,175	1,176	...	2-60	84	65	1 1/2 T	nil	nil
Fraser & Co.	4 1/2% Cum. preference Kilburn & Co	...	...	1,297	...	20	3-59	271	323	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
French Motor	Mg. Director	1,922	33,659	39,532	4,821	...	3-59	1,685	1,268	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ganges Rope	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	1,522	4,842	7,947	...	94	3-60	(a)27,984	867	17 1/2 T	17	15
General Inv. & Trust	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	47	...	3	2-60	29	41	5 T	3 1/2	2 1/2
Gillanders Arbuthnot	5% Cum. preference 6% Cum. preference Tax	3,694	13,723	23,514	3,113	...	...	...	...	7 1/4 T	5	5
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	Directors	1,787	2,507	...	...	...	3-60	2,849	2,555	10 N	10	10
Godfrey Phillips	5% R. C. P. T. Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
Godfrey Phillips	6% C. P. T. Directors	2,635	10,775	35,370	6,975	...	10-58	215	697	nil	4 1/2	3 1/2
Great Eastern Hotel	5 1/2% C. P. T. B. P. R. Syndicate	...	...	7,557	362	40	12-59	3,023	2,861	26 T	20	15
Hindusthan Building	Directors	...	...	73	73	...	3-59	725	754	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Hindusthan Building	4% C. P. Directors	...	...	...	...	...	7-59	94	291	6	6	6
Hindusthan G. E. Corpom.	K. C. Thapar & Brothers	679	1,476	2,946	1,550	...	7-59	-706	-67	nil	4	4
Hindusthan Housing	5% c. p. p. Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	4	4
Hindusthan Housing	Jainarayan Ramchander	36	272	212	1,663	5	...	...	...	nil	4	4
Hindusthan Ice	R. N. Jhun Jhun Wala	40	1,21	2,69	...	18	3-59	68	126	1	3	3
Hindusthan Ice	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	9-54	65	37	nil	3	3
Hindusthan Motors	Birla Brothers Private	...	...	86,98	9,290	...	...	...	...	nil	3	3
Hindusthan Motors	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	3-59	11,686	8,354	5	6	6
Hindusthan Pilkington	Directors	276	3,168	6,769	408	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Hindusthan Woolen	Directors	6	182	...	...	...	10-58	1,717	1,159	6	6	6
Hoare Miller	Directors	1,215	69,339	73,686	989	...	3-58	135	96	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hooghly Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co.	560	10,181	11,804	774	64	12-59	470	499	6 T	5	5
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	B. N. Elias & Co.	78	42	1,53	...	...	12-58	634	732	40	45	26 1/2
Imperial Tobacco	4 1/2% R. C. P. 4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	43	1,08	10	2 1/2	5
India Genl. Navigation & Tr.	Directors	...	...	344,605	100,702	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
India Genl. Navigation & Tr.	Kilburn & Co. Private	...	...	3,523	...	...	3-59	33,554	35,680	6	7	...
India Linoleums	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	56	(d)-10	nil	5	5
India Paper Pulp	Hindusthan Investment	2,76	12,01	23,83	9,07	...	...	...	...	nil	6	6
India Steamships	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd	3,506	23,956	799	529	...	3-56	6,19	2,01	15 T	10	10
Indian Aluminium	Lionel Edwards Private	7,837	60,646	84,633	...	56	3-60	(a)307,497	(a)15,623	10 T	10	10
Indian Aluminium	5% R. C. P. Directors	12,597	42,455	96,968	...	...	3-60	23,401	13,706	5 T	5	5
Indian Cable	5% C. P. T. 6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 T	7	6
Indian Cable	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
Indian Copper & Zinc	Directors	12,793	44,478	79,688	22,499	...	12-59	23,401	13,706	12 T	7	6
Indian Copper & Zinc	6% C. P. P. 5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
Indian Oxygen	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	2,039	2,887	456	86	3-60	...	...	(a)12,615	22 1/2 T	15
Indian Plastics	Directors	9,661	14,018	95,418	10,720	...	...	...	...	22 1/2 T	15	15
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	Barila Gwalior Private	1,735	5,457	8,616	1,583	...	12-59	1,702	991	27 T	18	18
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	5 1/2% C. P. G. S. Moulton & Co Private	...	...	...	...	34	9-59	8,940	9,320	15	10	10
Indian Wood Products	5% C. R. P.	...	...	...	...	...	3-60	360	284	nil	nil	nil
Indo Burma Petrol	Gill. Arbuthnot & Co.	767	2,213	4,376	...	124	3-56	3,68	1,80	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
Investment & Finance	Steel Bros. & Co. Limited	3,288	19,662	33,706	...	696	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd.	7% C. P. T. Bired & Co. Private	...	...	...	...	...	2-60	93	90	7 1/4 T	5	5
J. K. Investment Trust	5% C. P. 6% C. P.	...	...	118	...	6	...	...	...	7 1/4 T	5	5
Jaipur Udyog	Directors	...	...	4,54	...	...	6-55	5,69	2,22	6 T	6	6
James Wright	Directors	...	...	6,93	...	...	6-55	5,86	4,47	nil	8	8
Jardine Henderson	B. Ordinarw	...	...	...	...	...	3-60	7,580	5,205	6 T	6	6
Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.	Sahu Jani Ltd.	2,956	28,052	33,624	4,335	...	...	...	...	3 T	3	3
Jenson & Nicholson	3% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Paterson	Directors	127	4,345	6,848	457	...	12-57	(h)31	23	nil	5	5
Kalimpong Ropeway	6% C. P. Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Kanara Valley Slate	Directors	2,180	120,092	131,172	2,166	...	3-60	2,857	(m)2,752	7 T	5	2 1/2
Karanpura Development	5 1/2% C. P. T. Directors	2,286	14,709	19,864	7,593	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T	5 1/2
Kettellwell Bullen & Co.	Directors	3,945	17,718	7,186	...	...	12-59	856	544	24 T	nil	nil
Kishore Trading Co.	7 1/2% R. C. P. Khatian Corp. Private	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	796	1,521	6	6	6
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	Directors	28	458	747	12	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	Directors	49	32	94	...	...	3-58	(a)18,195	102	nil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	7% P. T. 6% 2nd Pref.	896	...	8,326	1,422	...	3-54	14	-32	nil	nil	nil
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	1,235	-91	nil	nil	nil
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	Directors	25	117	178	18	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	443	...	1,370	83	45	6-58	18	-15	5 T	5 T	5 T
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	410	392	15 T	15 T	15 T
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	Directors	...	...	1,263	...	...	...	...	...	7 T	7 T	7 T
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	5 1/2% C. P. T. 4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	1,046	795	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
Kotliwalla Bullen & Co.	Directors	...	...	250	...	...	12-59	-74	1,711	4 T	4	4

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.**

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960 Rs. n.p.	December 1959 Rs. n.p.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
East India Hotel	...	...	10	4,653	...	...	-9	542	2,950	39	...	27	41	147	3,296
6% C.P.	...	...	100	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Investments	136 50	141 00	100	5,126	5,717	...	352	2,558	...	...	16,057	...	196	...	...
5% Cum. preference	69 94	72 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	850	5,00	3,70	10	16,10	28,71	19,24	1	17,29	5,21	1,09	35
6% Cum. preference	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Construction	12 37xd	13 06	10	2,538	650	36	30	5,986	2,190	1,030	20	5,272	2,762	25	2
Frank Ross	3 24xd	2 75	6	495	...	57	2	930	239	140	...	1,176	443	42	...
4 1/2% Cum. preference	51 00xd	41 00xd	100	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser & Co.	9 12	13 25	20	605	200	461	331	308	1,432	526	1	...	342	3	...
French Motor	40 50xd	24 38	20	3,000	400	1,899	223	7,073	3,084	1,568	938	4,821	4,486	833	...
Ganges Rope	217 00	208 00	100	1,400	400	948	71	3,180	3,798	2,268	5	2,565	1,882	18	...
General Inv. & Trust	...	...	75	225	26	30	8	51	...	...	531	...	4	5	...
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Prefr. Tax	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillanders Arbuthnot	12 12xd	11 44	10	6,500	2,300	1,324	171	27,052	3,058	1,591	11,559	3,326	18,989	2,707	1,800
5% R. C. P. T.	55 50	55 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	...	...	10	4,000	525	134	24	5,869	881	481	3,839	1,523	4,720	113	1,375
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godfrey Phillips	24 25	20 75	10	4,000	...	1,234	1,041	7,189	7,095	4,139	...	9,347	3,971	128	63
5 1/2% C. P. T.	56 00	63 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Hotel	232 00xd	250 00	250	3,000	1,000	740	17	1,287	8,667	4,092	2	479	816	172	...
Hindusthan Building	4 00	5 00	10	1,500	52	...	8	677	8	3	1,376	...	915	20	920
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan C. E. Corp.	...	...	10	1,900	...	229	-5,164	12,879	5,883	1,455	13	4,586	874	39	924
5% c. p. p.	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Housing	...	...	75	1,916	300	...	6	2,391	30	4	1,088	1,698	1,763	37	...
Hindusthan Ice	1 05	1 05	5	1,000	45	1,00	-3,57	1,73	22,57	10,00	...	31	1,33	26	13
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Motors	18 08xd	15 62	50	49,613	...	1,951	519	14,554	58,044	28,653	1,448	37,566	8,090	18,638	...
6% R. C. P.	179 00xd	17 69	10	28,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Pilkington	28 25	17 69	10	8,000	700	5	102	2,343	9,649	2,659	9	1,892	541	1,719	...
Hindusthan Woolen	...	...	10	3,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoare Miller	6 81	9 50	10	3,520	2,100	...	17	9,427	1,247	692	2,253	1,015	9,454	20	1,766
Hooghly Flour	20 25xd	21 91xd	10	600	590	103	22	1,642	1,642	1,322	...	846	1,123	188	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	5 50	5 62	100	800	54	86	7	1,62	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	6	...
4% R. C. P.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	11 06	11 00	10	151,600	46,500	43,373	2,464	27,079	109,389	24,739	3,778	108,151	44,006	30,432	...
India Genl. Navigation & Tr.	64 50	66 00	£ 10	656	170	959	-193	2,213	5,811	3,539	28	697	991	59	2
6% C. P.	78 00	70 50	£ 100	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Linoleum	19 44	21 31	10	8,820	1,555	6,471	40	4,701	24,156	11,878	134	5,312	2,522	1,130	210
India Paper Pulp	9 62	12 00	10	24,750	14,000	19,299	-4,076	154,248	226,882	49,615	1,351	363	20,494	11,226	...
India Steamship	78 00	67 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	30 12	23 75	10	39,768	1,500	18,565	3,342	59,197	97,238	30,011	13	31,081	15,403	43,125	...
Indian Aluminium	67 00	72 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debenture	...	...	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	10	23,578	9,000	11,300	4,564	23,476	29,548	13,719	738	32,917	25,409	8,093	...
Indian Cable	31 81	30 62	10	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. P.	28 25	28 50	10	9,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	4 52	4 00	2 1/2	1,371	1,598	560	107	2,121	3,271	1,917	568	1,350	2,033	433	...
Indian Copper & Tr.	38 87	31 87	10	20,000	7,050	2,942	973	33,731	52,628	21,475	446	14,843	12,386	2,582	...
Indian Oxygen	9 62	8 19	10	2,988	10	65	34	4,873	5,193	1,757	...	4,120	2,611	44	3,286
Indian Plastics	46 00	51 50	100	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	16 25	15 62	10	828	...	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	615	794	5,85	...
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	68 00	78 00	100	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. R. P.	26 50	31 62	10	2,000	1,600	497	116	1,135	2,262	1,784	2	4,352	324	193	...
Indian Wood Products	22 56	25 75	10	10,000	3,244	12,349	448	20,594	10,077	5,221	19,967	2,678	9,929	14,607	...
Indo Burma Petrol	86 00	90 00	100	5,000	...	149	117	24	122	...	...	1,269	...	7	36
7% C. P. T.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investment & Finance	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. K. Comm. Corp. Ltd.	...	...	700	7,008	25,50	46	7	40,23	29	17	4,167	...	3,546	4	...
J. K. Investment Trust...	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	2	1	11,502	...	1,578	803	...
B. Ord.	...	...	10	20,000	...	500	4,462	144	49,643	79,862	19,221	58	13,076	5,390	171
Jaipur Udyog	11 62	10 31	10	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	37 00	37 00	-100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Wright	1 56	2 62	5	588	38	53	...	877	300	73	581	458	530	7	...
6% C. P.	19 75	25 25	50	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 69	0 69	1	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine Henderson	65 00xd	71 00	100	20,000	6,800	511	521	52,946	4,266	1,592	47,998	2,166	30,341	68	...
5 1/2% C. P. T.	54 75	60 00	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd.	7 77	7 50	10	7,200	864	89	5	6,562	4,230	2,614	6	7,997	4,481	572	48
Jenson & Nicholson	...	...	10	3,250	1,750	709	599	10,782	5,203	3,160	93	7,524	9,429	59	12
7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	100	2,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Paterson	2 25	4 50xd	10	529	...	17	36	345	512	98	13	38	258	...	...
Kalimpong Ropeway	2 25	2 37	10	450	65	...	-1,28	1,38	5,97	2,63	9	1,34	33	13 4	...
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	105 00	103 00	100	5,425	...	3,047	-470	11,453	16,021	2,853	52	2,080	2,700	153	502
7% P. T.	80 00	80 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd Pref.	108 50	100 50	100	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara Valley Slate	89 00	95 00	100	158	85	71	...	68	294	128	2	22	38	154	...
Kanapura Development	20 25	12 69	10	1,500	2,000	590	261	4,495	4,479	1,316	1,856	136	2,767	1,428	...
Founders	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kettellwell Bullen & Co.	137 00	137 00	100	4,000	1,151	1,840	204	4,169	246	142	8,915	...	5,335	10	...
5 1/2% C. P. T.	57 60	58 25	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	53 00	59 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishore Trading Co.	71 00	75 00	100	2,000	175	2,633	-18	974	2	1	4,774	...	631	182	...



NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Kumardhubi Fireclay	Bird & Co. Private Ltd	5,919	...	16,553	1,115	239	12-59	2,367	2,355	18 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	54% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Kusum Products	East India Development Co.	631	32,723	38,447	2,951	67	3-58	766	442	nil	nil	nil
	54% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co.	James & Co. Ltd.	291	1,382	1,993	1,105	20	3-56	37	180	nil	nil	nil
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry	Directors	6,078	12,046	27,061	...	...	3-60	4,759	4,766	7 T	7	8
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn	Directors	7,733	69,953	85,636	15,983	...	9-59	8,630	(k) 11,681	27 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	4% Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar Trading Corp.	Directors	...	...	53	...	...	12-58	—13	(a) 9,213	nil	nil	5 1/2
McLeod & Co.	5% 1st C. P. T.	...	...	29,996	900	...	12-59	2,050	1,955	15 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	5% 2nd C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
	Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Metal Box Co.	Directors	1,625	26,342	84,637	22,873	...	3-60	12,657	11,159	25 T	17 1/2	17 1/2
	6% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Metal Corporation	Eastern Smelting & Refining Pri.	...	7,435	8,000	3,204	35	3-58	326	924	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Midnapore Zamindari	Andrew Yule & Co.	...	...	169	...	...	4-58	—124	—491	nil	nil	nil
	Noorulla Ghazanfarulla	67	...	183	...	9	10-58	54	53	5	5	5
C. & E. Morton India Ltd.	Cotton Agents Private	469	1,658	3,819	686	4	6-58	142	298	nil	nil	6 1/2
Motor & Genl. Finance	Gupta & Sval Ltd.	78	...	1,346	...	...	6-55	7,88	3,94	40	15	15
	10% 1st C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	7% 2nd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% 3rd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
National Insulated Cables	Asso. Indust. Development Co.	1,948	14,724	28,496	1,147	656	3-58	6,096	(o) 7,096	20	20	20
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Pipes & Tube	Asso. Indust. Dev. Co.	1,022	4,632	8,240	1,886	166	9-58	1,662	1,492	12 1/2	20	20
	54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
National Rolling	Asso. Indust. Development	...	...	12,031	1,343	...	6-58	1,808	1,371	10	6	5 1/2
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
National Rubber	Directors	2,851	13,222	20,206	4,397	...	12-59	1,067	886	8 1/2	6	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
National Tobacco	B. N. Elias & Co. Private	6,828	72,639	97,122	6,636	781	12-39	6,635	5,752	16 T	11	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4 1/2
	44% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Bharat Vanija	Directors	6	3,256	3,282	3,509	...	5-58	268	—278	nil	nil	nil
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
New India Investment	Ramdutt Ramkissandas	6	1,347	1,954	3,531	40	12-59	501	258	6 1/2 T	5	3 1/2
Octavius Steel & Co.	Directors	1,356	...	3,918	...	...	12-58	1,428	2,478	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Orient Paper	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.	9,882	33,939	68,339	10,045	1,277	3-60	18,494	14,742	22 1/2 T	15	15
	54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	54% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement	Dalmia Agencies Private	4,896	15,818	27,010	5,879	507	12-59	7,458	7,926	15	15	15
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2 T	4 1/2	4 1/2
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4,195	...	11,716	952	287	6-59	2,869	3,817	36	25	20
Philips India	Directors	7,635	...	49,638	...	...	12-59	6,959	(a) 6,458	12 T	8 1/2	20
Port Shipping	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,923	826	2,793	...	20	12-59	45	—210	nil	nil	12
Publicity Society	Directors	248	306	1,184	...	...	3-60	478	324	70 T	37 1/2	50
Punjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4	33	...	...	...	9-58	4	1	nil	nil	nil
R. B. Rodda	Director	117	1,041	2,047	6E1	...	3-59	182	199	6	6	5
	54% R. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Rallis India	Directors	5,680	133,324	153,933	15,394	...	8-59	2,855	1,873	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Reliance Firebrick	Directors	1,998	1,698	6,602	352	...	2-58	1,150	1,080	40	40	20
Robtas Industries	Sahu Jain Ltd.	15,796	128,123	176,405	38,598	1,320	3-60	21,585	(124,725	20 T	15	20
	7 to 9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 T	9	9
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2 T	4 1/2	4 1/2
	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahu Properties	Directors	4	...	142	...	...	12-58	107	123	5	5	5
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors	...	...	3,820	5,77	...	3-55	1,91	...	8	8	8
Sen Raleigh	Directors	4,064	17,496	29,357	4,343	...	9-59	3,344	1,958	8 T	6	6
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	8,139	44,215	70,908	9,889	...	12-59	6,222	4,971	15 T	18	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6	6
Shiva Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	28	...	157	...	...	6-58	60	21	5	1	1
Shree Gopal Paper	K. Kh. Thapar & Bros. pri.	4,539	23,504	47,661	775	1,101	12-59	10,187	8,603	17 1/2 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1/2 T	8	8
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7	7
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	1,566	10,162	14,269	4,129	...	6-58	1,011	784	16	20	20
	10% Pref. Cum. as to 7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Senakunda Baling	Bird & Co. (Pak) Ltd.	3 44	186,39	200,88	52,00	6	2-55	—2,50	—2,32	nil	nil	7 1/2
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	8
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5
Sen Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14,440	2,527	...	12-59	94	1,106	nil	nil	6
Star Co.	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	19	43	2	nil	6
Star Paper Mills	Bajoria & Co.	1,420	5,890	11,130	162	140	9-58	1,574	923	6	6	10 1/2
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	64% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	...
Star Trading & Invst.	Bajoria & Co.	...	...	28	...	...	6-58	—25	—26	nil	nil	12 1/2
Screw Products	J. K. Agenta Private Ltd.	1,201	4,258	8,812	2,690	79	12-59	(a2) 1,766	(a10) 1,766	15 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
Sutna Stone & Lime	Directors	772	1,215	2,643	2	...	12-59	478	438	20 T	17 1/2	17 1/2

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATELY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960	December 1959			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Kumardhubi Fireday ...	20 95	22 75	10	3,000	503	3,002	40	6,958	11,040	5,985	246	4,877	5,339	93	294
54% R. C. P. T. ...	49 00	54 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures ...	2 25	7 50	100	2,000	...	...	41	88	3,570	4,211	2,690	13	3,471	1,165	127
Kusum Products ...	64 00	69 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% Debentures ...	6 25	3 00	5	634	...	...	5	68	1,176	777	589	152	1,121	773	23
Mactarlano & Co. ...	...	...	100	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. ...	1 25	0 87	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	103 00	98 50	100	15,000	4,300	3,188	293	8,764	5,717	1,905	23,234	1,522	13,630	1 152	6,000
Macmill & Barry ...	54 25	58 00	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T. ...	...	...	1000	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	27 37	26 06	10	14,583	7,500	3,519	255	51,256	4,389	1,626	19,661	16,661	41,678	667	2,518
Martin Burn Limited ...	91 00	160 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	500	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Convertible Notes ...	187 00	200 00	100	525	...	1,926	-8	126	...	...	1,947	...	602	20	...
Marwar Trading Corpn. ...	212 06	225 00	100	4,000	3,700	3,711	248	15,305	3,101	1,270	26,391	923	7,231	583	...
McLeod & Co. ...	51 00	53 25	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Ist C. P. T. ...	60 00	70 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd C. P. ...	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	10	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convertible Notes ...	44 75	33 62	10	16,100	10,000	6,475	2,397	20,450	33,632	12,574	379	24,326	10,681	1,977	...
Metal Box Co. ...	85 50	86 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. T. ...	9 87	12 06	10	4,000	...	935	-1,597	5,986	11,395	5,123	15	5,239	569	27	...
Metal Corporation ...	88 00	79 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T. ...	...	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	1000	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures ...	15 00	...	85	9,400	...	4,247	-1,862	2,314	134	61	51	...	9,906	4,048	...
Midnapore Zamindary ...	5 50	5 50	10	446	...	5	1	123	733	286	1	36	55	29	9
Moradabad Water Supply ...	...	...	10	885	822	214	2	1,340	2,520	1,412	70	1,389	609	86	...
C. & E. Morton (India) Ltd ...	...	...	10	400	11,00	4,00	10	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	...
Motor & General Finance ...	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% C. P. ...	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 2nd C. P. ...	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 3rd C. P. ...	...	...	10	5,997	7,000	4,526	61	15,753	9,633	4,483	8	11,283	16,916	880	...
National Insulated Cable ...	28 87	27 31	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures ...	21 00	17 87	10	3,000	1,500	...	6	116	2,692	4,519	2,156	2	3,427	2,245	277
National Pipes & Tubes ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% R. C. P. T. ...	18 62	15 75	10	4,000	2,000	510	...	23	2,610	8,349	2,223	3	2,681	1,813	20
National Rolling ...	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	16 06	13 50	10	4,997	400	...	516	...	15	10,213	8,355	3,367	10	7,894	3,213
National Rubber ...	75 00	77 00	100	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
6% C. P. ...	20 61	18 19	10	7,997	5,717	4,493	...	708	14,387	13,671	7,568	93	23,759	5,953	3,092
National Tobacco Co. ...	69 00	74 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	61 50	67 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% R. C. P. ...	...	...	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	4 00	4 00	5	1,500	...	...	-172	1,396	4	2	...	3,509	149	3	61
Nav Bharat Varisija ...	66 75	66 00	50	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P. ...	48 00	46 00	75	2,332	1,000	102	45	1,066	5	4	4,012	...	384	149	...
New India Investment ...	...	...	100	5,000	3,300	3,023	296	4,902	967	311	8,303	...	8,447	115	...
Octavus Steel & Co. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T. ...	40 70	38 50	10	14,682	2,000	30,150	422	26,765	100,140	30,778	2,337	20,165	8,285	1,653	...
Orient Paper ...	82 00	19 50	100	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R.C.P. T. ...	61 00	67 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R.C.P. T. ...	...	...	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54%Debentures ...	14 94	13 00	10	22,500	...	6,500	677	31,080	53,955	18,650	1,592	14,918	6,982	4,525	1,636
Orissa Cement ...	35 06	35 06	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P. ...	40 12	35 75	10	2,000	1,055	4,346	88	7,737	6,443	3,199	3,860	2,557	5,120	530	142
Orissa Minerals ...	...	...	10	22,000	446	4,623	47	21,146	14,874	4,882	247	17,327	19,126	1,565	305
Philips India ...	26 25	24 75	10	1,408	625	1,865	-300	5,037	1,279	5	131	773	6	...	...
Port Shipping ...	11 00	13 50	4	286	150	313	122	1,323	195	189	70	...	1,584	534	...
Publicity Society ...	...	...	10	300	...	...	-130	25	164	2	1	22	1	...	...
Punjab Minerals ...	5 00	5 00	10	650	100	92	5	312	137	61	43	701	600	89	...
R. B. Rodda ...	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R.C.P. ...	126 00	84 00	100	22,500	...	41	235	12,746	6,675	3,089	7,689	16,587	15,045	2,135	...
Rallis India ...	89 00	94 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T. ...	25 00	20 00	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance Firebrick ...	21 12	25 25	10	25,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtas Industries ...	117 00	117 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 to 9 C. P. ...	54 60	59 50	100	6,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P. ...	...	...	1000	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% Debentures ...	...	...	10	12,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures ...	...	...	5	750	...	360	3	175	...	15	10	1,654	61	70	9
Sahu Properties ...	2 44	2 62	100	999	1,45	1,29	141	14,91	1,71	72	5,80	18,27	1,16	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co. ...	...	...	10	7,600	650	3,223	161	25,076	25,462	5,219	853	14,223	3,077	307	40
Sen-Raleigh ...	25 37	19 87	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	148 00	154 00	10	7,500	2,250	2,294	515	44,278	11,750	2,607	18,115	11,447	24,844	706	8
Shaw Wallace & Co. ...	24 00	19 69	10	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T. ...	70 00	72 00	100	450	...	110	10	32	85	975	522	20	90	178	6
...	...	...	100	12,551	4,575	7,321	137	28,349	34,080	12,674	4,916	12,250	4,786	2,674	19,15
...	28 00	22 25	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	92 00	103 00	100	7,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100 00	104 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	1,000	...	806	87	3,755	2,005	1,448	1	4,366	1,312	414	...
...	11 03xd	12 75xd	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	64 62xd	64 00xd	100	600	...	16.73	-5.67	6.025	38.53	13.27	...	54.01	7.79	77	...
...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	7,500	1,415	435	62	6,596	22,510	15,876	106	6,282	2,349	423	21
...	4 81	5 34	100	1,040	7,35	397	3	228	460	11	1,611	...	843	...	...
...	80 00	79 00	100	6,000	5,75	344	20	7,287	7,479	3,988	1,205	3,180	3,905	673	...
...	13 00	12 12	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	73 50	78 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	93 00	94 00	100	500	...	...	-137	781	...	2	122	817	200	...	...
...	8 00	8 00	25	1,500	3,400	6,467	53	4,612	11,849	2,852	983	3,613	1,919	6,061	35
...	11 81	12 31	10	484	65	481	35	789	1,954	701	18	41	401	141	...
...	22 25	17 50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowances and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second previ-
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	843	3,815	6,684	1,911	31	10-59	292	239	22T	15	12½
Titagur Paper Mills	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Private Pfd. Ordinary	14,720	40,746	98,948	1,427	962	3-60	11,597	13,763	25 T	25	23½
	8% C. P.									10 T	10	10
	44% C. P.									8 T	8	8
	54% Debentures									4½ T	4½	4½
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents Private Debentures	753	32,847	35,296	4,219	19	9-59	1,151	676	nil	nil	nil
Union Co.	Directors			195			3-58	21	65	nil	nil	nil
Union Carbide	Directors	9,927	31,796	60,507	20,363		12-58	10,553	8,927	14	14	15
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	446	8,121	9,577	589		11-58	525	664	37½	45	45
Walford Transport	Directors	1,161	18,974	19,345	3,728		12-59	953	505	20T	14	14
	Pfd. Ordinary									15T	12	12
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	2,178	29,100	34,072	7,460	398	3-60	4,770	3,355	18 T	12½	12½
Amrutnjan	R. N. Brothers	139	1,788	3,154	81	56	3-60	541	321	75 T	35	35
	7½% C. P.									7½ T	7½	7½
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,033	4,012	9,134	264	95	12-59	1,756	(a17)1,670	10 T	7½	10
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinanth Industrials Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,732	769	29	6-57	293	179	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Ashok Leyland	Directors	2,753	523,426	57,788	17,195		12-59	5,502	3,943	8 T	6	6
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	955	2,591	4,112	872		12-59	85	32	4	nil	6
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	1,860	5,771	10,234	1,170		12-59	(b)346	(a8)486	6T	6	6
	6% c. p.									6T	6	6
Asso. Industrial Engg.	Gannon Dankerley	68		4,944	1,378	55	3-59	524	412	9	9	9
Bangalore Printing	Directors	221	180	503	183		12-59	57	84	10 t	10	10
	Second Ordinary											
Benny & Co.	Directors	1,425	2,125	7,662	334		12-59	3,045	2,384	10	10	10
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	88	630	1,054	178	11	3-59	112	100	10	10	10
	6% C. P. P									8	8	8
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.			8,92		5	3-55	11	15	5	7½	nil
Enfield India	Directors	948	6,544	8,239	2,216		12-59	659	492	5 T	nil	6
	7% R. C. P.									7	7	6
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	5,069	10,027	23,958	4,409	388	12-59	6,272	5,983	6 t	4	nil
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153		3-58	871	1,159	nil	nil	nil
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	52	2,385	2,980	879	41	3-59	365	303	12½	12½	nil
Hyderabad Invt. Synd.	M. Amolakchand Bros. Ltd.			1,58		17	9-55	54	67	2½	2½	nil
India Cements	Eason Pri. Ltd.	1,901	15,416	27,087	506	558	3-60	(a28)7,104	3,669	11 T	18	9
	7½% C. P.									7½ T	7½	7½
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co. Pri. Ltd.			85		5	9-60	46	54	5	5	5
Jeyapore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corp.	64	1,14	1,76	7,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10	6	51
Kirloskar Elec	Kirloskar Associates	2,208	15,532	21,826	2,694	237	6-59	2,476	2,328	10 T	7½	7
Madras Indusl Invt. Corp.	Directors			1,400			6-58	750	692	3	3	3
	4½% Debentures											
Madras Safe Deposit	Kothari & Sons	15		59		2	6-60	28	21	6T	5	5
Madras Vanaspathi	Kubera Vanaspathi				4		4-58	-141	-153	nil	nil	nil
	Ordinary									nil	nil	nil
	5½% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Marikar (Motors)	H. O. L. Marikar & Sons Pri.	207	5,622	6,239	676	13	3-59	153	130	9	9	9
	6% C. P.									24	6	6
McDowell & Co.	Directors	173	3,588	3,871	825		12-57	337	235	6	6	6
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
Mettur Chem & Indus. Corp.	Seshasayee Bros. private Ltd.	1,293	6,690	11,732	657	285	3-60	2,303	2,099	12½ T	8½	8½
	6% C. P.									6 T	6	6
	5% Debentures											
	6½% Debentures											
Modern Housing	Directors						6-58	2	2	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem & Fert	Directors	542	2,848	4,755	453		3-60	1,052	867	10 t	5	5
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	Directors	154	2,488	2,889	331		3-60	619	625	20 t	20	20
	6% C. P.									6 t	6	6
Mysore Chrome	Directors			464	165		6-58	-25	-37	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Coffee Curing	Directors	89	428	812	111		12-59	282	375	14½ T	12½	10
Mysore Elec. Industries	Directors	916	4,425	7,417	179		3-60	1,021	659	24T	15	11
Mysore Glass & Enamel	Directors			1	4		3-59	7		nil	nil	nil
Mysore Indus. & Test Ltd.	Directors	304	523	1,536	185		3-58	312	244	12	11	8½
Mysore Lamr	Directors	272	387	1,777	296		3-59		297	16	15	12
	4% C. P.									4	4	4
Mysore Match	Directors			1,20	8		6-56	3	10	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Paper	Directors	2,368	8,126	14,131	196		3-60	2,311	1,648	15 T	12½	10
Mysore Stone Ware Pipes	Mysore Indus'l Develop. Co.			1,213	107	25	3-60	252	368	14½ T	10	10
Mysore Tobacco	Directors	455	1,067	1,989	246		3-59	313	190	12½	12½	15
Mysore Veg. Oil	Directors	106	2,690	1,598	109		6-60	98	137	20 T	10	6
National Chemicals	Murthy & Co.						6-54	-89	-95	nil	nil	nil
	5% C.P.									nil	nil	nil
Ogale Glass Works	S. P. Ogale & Co.	1,561	2,044	6,633	265	30	12-59	621	332	8T	4	nil
Parry & Co.	Directors	9,042	60,805	76,236	12,858		9-59	2,153	1,868	nil	5	nil
	5% C. P.											
	4½% Debentures											
Perry's Confectionary	Parry & Co.	1,329	6,823	11,398	2,696	123	3-60	1,189	850	30 T	20	20
Punalur Paper	A. & F. Harvey	1,593	5,148	9,372	383	167	6-58	1,922	1,020	10	7½	5
Radio & Electricals	Directors	47	1,421	1,950	2,189		12-58	259	306	7½	9	9
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	Directors	918	6,341	10,920	376		3-59	2,242	1,643	16	16	13
Rene (Madras)	Iyer & Co. Ltd.	210	10,034	10,920	2,151	49	3-60	473	395	14 T	10	6
	7% 'A' C. P.									10 t	7	7
	6% C. P.									8½ t	6	6
Ruby Rubbers	Ruby Industries Private	120	2,222	2,588	1,440	17	6-59	265	226	6 T	9	9
	6½% C. P.									6½ T	6½	6½

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS									
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	General Rs. 000				Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 0	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Contd.)																				
Tide Water Oil ...	17 00	17 31	10	600	450	489	83	2,988	256	173	7	1,911	2,080	330	290					
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	36 01xd	41 62	10	11,205	4,849	30,291	249	43,124	90,011	41,496	1,093	21,169	25,911	1,005	3,113					
Prefd. Ordinary ...	3 72xd	4 00	2½	437																
3% C. P. ...	106 00xd	129 00	100	1,150																
4½% Cum. preference ...	76 25xd	87 75	100	1,500																
5½% Debentures ...				8,000																
Tungabhadra Industries ...			10	3,059		30	56	6,607	6,869	1,769	25	5,400	56	163						
5½% Debentures ...				1,503																
Union Co. ...	80 00	73 20	100	1,250	726	725	-21	3,237	18	14	3,406	1,384	164							
Union Carbide ...	4 12	40 87	10	20,000	2,500	6,306	3,381	22,482	28,279	7,878	303	22,245	5,139	3,584	3,000					
United Flour Mills ...	45 50xd	45 00	10	500	220	355	19	957	807	528	18	628	947	144						
Walford Transport ...	3 31	3 75	1	841	1,150	1,007	167	4,140	1,311	964	127	4,194	2,262	525						
Prefd. Ordinary ...	2 37	3 12	1	210																
SOUTH INDIA																				
Aluminium Industries ...	22 00	22 30	10	8,000	2,000	1,984	153	24,610	13,872	5,551	84	14,489	12,524	950	379					
Amrutnjan ...			100	250	175	158	5	1,177	873	166	175	304	444	434						
7½% C. P. ...	131 00xd	128 00	100	300																
Andhra Cement ...	9 90	9 00	10	7,102	350	399	23	8,717	16,052	6,938	594	4,807	2,320	41						
6% Cum. preference ...	100 80	107 00	100	249																
Andhra Scientific Co. ...	11 00	9 00	10	800																
5% C. P. ...	12 50	11 00	10	200																
Ashok Layland ...	8 12	7 20	5	24,679	650	1,914	20	19,413	22,070	6,077	101	17,509	9,458	84						
Aspinwell & Co. (Trav.), ...	4 72	5 25	10	1,000		411		696	573	352	64	992	801	29						
Aspinwall & Co. ...	6 55	7 00	10	3,588	44	911	1	4,194	3,322	1,853	593	1,504	5,050	3 5						
6% c. p. ...	7 62	7 83	10	214																
Aaso. Indust. & Engg. ...	83 50cd	90 00cd	100	2,480	35	2	5	837	313	170	433	2,081	674	28						
Bangalore Printing ...	14 30	15 00	10	316	188	108	7	151	783	454	50	232	177	82						
Second Ordinary ...			10	31																
Binny & Co. ...	200 00cd	160 00	100	10,000	3,650	1,300	439	10,684	3,628	1,881	21,177	399	2,405	264						
Central Scientifics ...	8 90cd	6 60	5	150	165	70	7	158	128	66	10	180	255	92						
6% C. P. P. ...	5 05	5 65cd	5	150																
Coimbatore Chem & Fert ...			25	139				3,39	1,45	29	1	3,11	21	30						
Enfield Industries ...	15 50	14 90	10	1,499		353	5	2,432	4,801	718		2,666	461	62	26					
6% C. P. ...	95 10	100 00	100	1,000																
Fertilisers & Chemicals ...	9 60	10 20	10	34,598		1,462	1,959	30,424	51,368	28,028	2,575	10,569	6,839	2,068	23,059					
Forest Industries ...	2 98	3 05	2½	1,992			-210	1,627	613	438		324	1,163	1,747						
General Papers Limited ...	11 12	13 25	10	750	300	166	6	490	121	43	46	878	616	89	4					
Hyderabad Invt. Synd. ...			50	2,142	1,00		1	2,65			11,52		9,65	3,91						
India Cements ...	5 86cd	6 25cd	5	14,945		5,998	79	26,555	44,225	10,339	865	6,472	10,020	555	115					
7½ Cum. preference ...	89 50cd	96 00	100	3,335																
Invt. Trust of India ...	67 00cd	75 50	100	1,000		40	221	90			1,212		7	37						
Jeyapore Mining ...			100	400	2,40		46	10,94	6,35	1,63	36	8,83	4,10	4						
Kirloskar Elec ...	13 10	12 75	10	3,871	1,212	1,218	4	8,199	7,808	3,665		6,789	3,113	353	172					
Madras Indust Invt. Corp. ...			1000	12,996		380	5	13,734	15	5	3,648	1	23,878	3,192						
44% Debentures ...																				
Madras Safe Deposits ...	43 50	47 50	80	158		14	1	103	119		93		13	50						
Madras Vanaspathi [a.s.] ...	15 00	15 00	100	1,500			-1,234	2,817	3,943			58	9	1	61					
Ordinary ...			10	193																
5½% C. P. ...	20 00	33 00	100	794																
Marikar (Motor) ...	32 50	47 50	50	436	400		2	1,300	247		89	686	930	395						
6% C. P. ...	51 50cd	49 50	50	209																
McDowell & Co. ...	30 00		10	324		324	21	945	1,262	862	81	901	504	58						
6% C. P. ...	93 00cd		100	330																
Metals Chem. & Indl Corp. ...	12 20	12 70	10	5,925		1,914	13	3,893	14,366	7,331	1,424	4,649	3,735	211						
6% C. P. ...	99 00	101 00	100	2,000																
5% Debentures ...	84 00	83 00	100	1,275																
6½% Debentures ...			100	1,500																
Modern Housing ...			10	1,792			-1,259	307	577	227	248	696	740	130	5					
6% C. P. ...			100	1,272																
Mysore Chem & Fert ...	11 85cd	10 55	10	2,481	693	411	11	2,314	5,564	4,080	359	1,775	929	1,363						
Mysore Chem. Manfr. ...	26 10xd	24 50	10	600	200	252	85	2,294	1,119	897	208	1,777	1,303	10						
6% C. P. ...	8 25	8 40	10	200																
Mysore Chrome ...			10	494	90		-206		634	169		265	42	9						
Mysore Coffee curing ...	14 50	16 30	10	799	52	194	1	1,231	752	489	83	560	1,351	21						
Mysore Electric Indus. ...	200 00	140 00		1,405	130	500		1,814	1,330	628		876	2,111	155						
Mysore Glass & Enamel ...			10	631	60	257	-144	30	219			87	41	61	24					
Mysore Indus. & Test. Lab ...	8 62cd	7 50	5	938	535	404	3	800	653	436		576	819	188						
Mysore Lamp ...	24 85	20 52	10	656				469	1,219	685		928	778	77						
4% C. P. ...	5 95	6 30	10	250																
Mysore Match Co. ...	9 16		10	409			-1,30	77	3,65	84	16	97	20	30	2					
Mysore Paper ...	25 75	23 70	10	2,500	1,250	2,043	52	5,333	15,221	10,396	56	3,594	2,129	390						
Mysore Stoneware Pipes ...	14 62	15 00	10	600	300	268	7	395	1,132	763	159	246	479	108						
Mysore Tobacco ...	12 75cd	13 45	10	1,000	180	176		737	1,930	1,127	188	626	401	77						
Mysore Veg. Oil ...			8	270	134	76	3	690	518	398	255	242	317	239						
National Chemicals ...			10	670			-4,68	6,44	7,97	54	10	1,91	67	2	40					
5% C. P. ...			10	208																
Ugale Glass Works ...	5 55		5	1,487		399	116	3,929	5,081	2,346	4	1,808	1,175	209						
Parry & Co. ...			2	4,000	4,750	2,056	230	27,358	5,363	2,972	2,477	13,103	22,523	1,143						
5% C. P. ...	8 10	9 20	10	3,000																
4½% Debentures ...				257																
Parry's Confectionery ...	5 30	4 37	1	750	500	302	152	3,919	1,255	600	12	2,956	1,738	248						
Punalar Paper ...			25	1,505	750	2,679	156	3,951	9,640	4,375	1	2,200	1,449	126						
Radio & Electricals ...	4 15	4 40	5	1,500	100	9	3	1,900	840	230	11	2,203	741	7						
Radio & Electricals Manfr. ...	19 45cd	21 00cd	10	2,457	150	78	43	5,915	3,381	1,827		2,421	4,390	273	30					
Rane (Madras) ...	6 80cd	5 00cd	5	1,226	368	13	18	2,782	828	482	225	2,151	1,352	689						
7% 'A.C. P. ...	4 65cd	5 05cd	5	175																
6% C. P. ...	4 70cd	5 00cd	5	190																
Ruby Rubbers ...	7 90	10 12	10	890			4	1,785	1,571	276	140	1,051	373	41	25					
6½% C. P. ...	10 00	9 10	10	246																

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre-vious	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Simpson & Co.	Directors	1,731	48,485	59,241	6,341	...	5-58	3,513	5,043	9	6	13
Spencer & Co.	Directors	4,685	28,300	37,842	9,170	...	6-59	2,342	2,412	18	15	15
	64% 'A' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64
	84% 'B' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	84	84
Standard Motor Products	Standard Motor Co.	1,572	19,579	21,426	3,360	...	12-59	1,815	1,203	9	7	7
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes & Co. T	Directors	456	4,695	6,474	779	...	9-58	542	671	20	20	7
	74% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Stanes Motors	Directors	882	5,765	8,714	1,265	...	3-58	567	591	20	15	12
T. I. Cycles	Directors	...	...	30,470	5,807	...	6-58	7,299	7,785	10	10	6
Textool Co.	Balasundaram & Co.	4,456	5,998	13,227	4,115	60	4-59	1,085	749	15	12	20
Thomas & Co. A. V.	Directors	292	446	1,345	95	...	12-58	233	236	25	15	15
	"B" Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	15
	6% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
A.V. Thomas & Co., (India) Ltd	Directors	43	110	234	213	...	6-59	52	20	nil	nil	nil
	5% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Travancore Cements	Esael Ltd.	1,120	...	3,334	1,717	...	12-59	(a13)1,008	996	6	6	6
Trav. Chem. & Manfg. Co.	Directors	144	1,361	3,282	342	30	3-60	485	315	15	10	7
	64% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,937	64	64
Travancore Ogale Glass	Ogale Bros. Private Ltd.	434	...	1,209	5	10	12-59	156	137	6	4	6
United Coffee Supply	Directors	452	3,883	5,364	802	...	6-58	205	193	11	10	15
United Elec. Industries	Asso. Engg. Corp. Private Lth.	235	1,304	1,397	125	6	12-58	-178	-29	nil	nil	5
	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5
Vanjinad Matches	Directors	85	4,24	5,43	1,36	...	12-54	18	31	nil	nil	nil
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Vasant Soap Works	Ramkrishna & Sons	23	162	270	34	6	12-58	-30	-11	nil	nil	nil
	54% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
W. I. Plywood	Directors	642	3,740	5,800	2,275	...	3-60	1,609	1,524	10	10	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6

(a) After transferring Rs 2,000,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(b) After transferring Rs 67,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from General Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 1,500,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 1,10,000 from General Reserve Rs 40,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(f) Includes Rs 135,478 being surplus on sale of Fixed Assets.

(g) After transferring Rs 1,300,000 from provision for Bad and Doubtful debts.

(h) After transferring Rs 62,000 from General Reserve.

(i) After writing back Rs 275,904 being over provision in previous years.

(j) After writing back Rs 180,000 from provision taxation.

(k) After writing back Rs 1,315,749 from provision for taxation and Rs 1,000,000 from provision for contingencies.

(l) After transferring Rs 150,000 from provision for contingencies.

(m) After transferring Rs 800,000 from General Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 508,000 from General Reserve and Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(o) After writing back Rs 981,978 from provision for taxation and Rs 26,887 from excess provision made in previous years.

(p) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve.

(q) Bonus shares in the ratio of one fully paid ordy.

share for every five ordy. shares will be issued in lieu of Dividend.

(r) Includes Rs 17,99,170 being indemnity receivable from the Government of India.

(s) After transferring Rs 700,000 from Repair and Replacement Reserve and Rs 64,000 from Taxation Reserve.

(t) Includes Rs 1,014,434 being profit on realisation of Investments Rs 231,221 being surplus on sale of Fixed Assets and Rs 178,582 being provisions no longer required.

(u) Dividend in the form shares in The Punjab National Bank at one share for every 20 shares held in Bharat Nidhi.

(v) After transferring Rs 600,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs 283,483 being excess provision made in previous years.

(w) After transferring Rs 450,000 from General Reserve.

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
									Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre-vious	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Ahmed Advance	Tata Industries Private	49,144	1,016	11,474	18,894	5,611	50	6-59	(a3)1,436	(a10)529	7	5	5
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico	Karamchand Pranchand Pri.	139,120	2,372	29,619	99,950	19,997	1,537	3-60	16,667	12,724	5	5	5
	44% 1st Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
	44% 2nd Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
	44% 3rd Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
Ajit Mills	Chinubhai Naranbhai	25,376	513	4,908	12,772	2,077	50	12-59	(a9)830	(a33)706	16	12	14
	44% 'B' R. C. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
	5% 'C' R. C. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	44% 'D' R. C. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
Apollo Mills	Rajputana Textiles Pvt. & Co.	56,468	898	7,390	13,665	2,151	25	12-59	-910	-2,475	nil	nil	nil
Arvind Mills	Narottam Lalbahai	66,412	1,216	10,665	37,535	3,573	756	12-59	8,406	8,323	40	28	35
	5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	44% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
	44% R. C. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
Asoka Mills	Lalbahai Dalpatbhai	37,368	914	8,693	21,206	1,494	50	12-59	(a47)1,632	(a46)1,987	25	20	30
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	44% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
Azam Jahi Mills	Government of Andhra	36,136	716	9,076	11,951	4,896	...	9-59	315	30	4	nil	34
B. R. Cotton	Directors	50,596	1,021	8,986	14,647	2,996	...	3-59	-693	-624	nil	nil	nil
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
Binod Mills	B. Ram. Balchand	60,640	1,338	141,15	203,58	28,53	6,69	12-55	24,54	6,30	104	6	6
Bombay Dyeing	Newresie Wadia & Sons Private	223,552	3,984	56,270	99,942	33,652	600	12-59	(k)11,014	(a25)10,267	14	10	10

INDUSTRIALS (Contnu)																				
NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS									
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	General Rs. 000				Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Invest ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)																				
Simpson & Co.	22 65	19 75cd	10	7,500	2,500	10	1,887	20,428	14,009	7,263	16,335	7,778	1,175	265	1,122					
Spencer & Co.	8 40cd	9 55	10	4,000	5,609	4,355	851	6,233	13,179	7,527	4,147	9,561	5,395	1,171	...					
64% 'A' C. P.	10 75cd	12 03	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
84% 'B' C. P.	17 00	13 68	10	3,680	...	2,065	4	8,373	11,702	3,048	...	9,587	1,184	52	...					
Standard Motor Products	95 75	100 09	100	3,790	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
64% C. P.	...	...	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Deferred	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Stanes & Co. T.	35 00	24 10	10	1,156	136	920	46	1,913	1,152	647	1,352	885	1,199	380	...					
7% C. P.	63 10	88 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Stanes Motors	...	...	10	691	400	1,438	7	944	931	477	208	1,338	832	649	...					
T. I. Cycles	...	...	100	7,000	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	467	9,349	3,340	279	1,547					
Textool Co.	186 00cd	199 00cd	100	1,992	500	808	1	11,795	6,482	2,223	16	6,618	4,194	9	...					
Thomas & Co. A V (Allep.)	20 85	20 25	10	200	300	308	6	750	686	356	152	118	1,012	182	...					
B. Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
6% Cum. Preference	6 48	6 90	10	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
A. V. Thomas & Co India	4 00	4 00	10	300	...	...	6	77	47	...	30	100	253	152	60					
5% Cum. Pref.	5 45	6 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Travancore Cements	8 60	10 48	10	5,000	...	1,177	29	6,204	13,789	5,799	48	3,956	397	19	...					
Trav. Chem. & Manfg. Co.	15 50	15 81	10	1,000	...	108	72	1,188	1,805	607	25	919	518	7	...					
64% R. C. P.	9 38	8 57	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Travancore Ogale Glass	7 50	7 80	10	999	...	15	12	545	1,585	666	...	350	113	100	...					
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	314	419	8	1,086	1,050	590	356	857	545	215	...					
United Elec. Industries	9 50	9 50	10	936	...	...	—316	1,725	780	165	...	1,498	170	77	...					
5% C. P.	10 00	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Vanjinated Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	—14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	...					
64% Cum. preference	...	...	10	450	...	...	—423	455	463	168	...	90	33	2	...					
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	225	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
54% C. P.	...	...	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
W. I. Plywood	252 00	235 00	100	3,129	250	2,394	5	4,749	9,882	2,555	1	2,488	1,245	71	1					
6% C. P.	95 80	100 00	100	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960 Rs. no.	December 1959 Rs. no.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Out-standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Central India	101 00	117 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,088	-9,530	50,817	45,359	15,069	2,790	17,599	1,305	588	296
5% cum. preference	375 00	380 00	500	5,000											
Century Spg. & Mfg.	455 00	456 00	100	12,295	17,528	16,179	122	98,276	94,276	37,531	1,127	32,499	5,480	1,050	
6% R. C. P.	108 00	110 25	100	12,500											
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	131 25	143 75	100	2,600	1,173	2,023	76	3,105	12,199	7,824	89	4,097	380	36	
Davangere	116 50	114 50	100	2,966	1,610	1,262	9	8,230	12,128	5,771		5,240	2,436	44	
Dawn Mills.	112 00	114 50	50	2,800	1,063	1,611	12	8,124	9,369	5,909	380	6,406	2,333	30	
Edward Textiles	262 50	275 00	200	3,400	3,496	29	-1,481	4,542	8,747	6,531	1,374	5,226	1,084	87	
Elphinstone Spg.	57 00	42 00	50	3,000	1,000	1,758	24	6,521	15,125	8,085	54	6,150	1,462	66	
7% C. P.	59 50	63 00	100	2,500											
Finlay	320 00	311 00	100	5,000	6,139	1,024	37	8,819	18,117	9,584	1,019	9,424	2,026	17	
Gadkwar Mills	220 00	260 00	100	4,000	1,372	4,543	25	8,523	12,849	8,583	1,614	8,297	3,603	682	
Gokak Mills	170 50	166 00	100	4,881	2,624	225	1	7,392	18,703	9,162	210	6,713	2,154	16	498
6% Debentures				4,000											
Gaid Mohur	250 00	242 50	100	5,000	5,037	797	10	5,045	10,235	6,862	81	9,081	1,062	2,292	
Hind Mills			10	5,000	4,27	5,46	25	127,39	144,07	82,06*	10	124,26	20,36	65	
5% C. P.			100	2,060											
Hindustan Spg.	4950 00	4700 00	1000	4,993	7,280	-192		4,207	21,682	14,290	1,585	6,617	2,220	874	
44% R.C.P.T.	650 00	650 00	1250	1,260											
India United	13 00	13 52	1	200 00		116	-5,770	42,892	50,902	36,818	295	44,161	2,469	504	
Deferred	1 50	1 70		5,000											
Indore Malwa	125 00	132 00	100	5,000	1,299	151	-1,253	12,976	16,452	12,105	2,606	8,748	2,137	335	
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.			100	2,500		139	-366	686	4,203	2,281		3,231	112	194	
54% R. C. P.			100	2,500											
Jam Ranjitsinghi	1500 00	1500 00	1000	1,554	1,546	284	-577	4,203	5,941	3,388	32	4,141	220	38	26
Khatua Makani	451 25	267 50	100	5,985	5,400	2,879	39	24,955	37,613	26,891	2,042	18,862	10,169	458	
4% Cum. preference	70 50	74 00	100	2,992											
Kobinour Mills	267 50	337 00	100	10,000	1,700	9,760	28	12,066	98,190	29,567	720	21,525	2,594	91	
Lakshmi Cotton	497 50	495 00	250	3,200	3,498	2,245	27	6,596	19,863	14,817	100	8,883	3,007	129	
5% cum. preference T.	150 00	170 00	250	1,600											
Malatal Fine Spg.	720 00	765 00	100	5,800	10,030	4,192	7	5,728	21,843	14,679	7,588	5,336	2,740	3,731	2,098
44% 1st. R. C. P.	79 00	86 80	100	1,450											
44% 2nd. R. C. P.	92 00	92 00	100	1,450											
Mahendra Mills	315 00	225 00	100	2,500		3,096		16,723	23,594	7,606		5,366	2,344	95	27
Ordinary P. P.	40 00	40 00	40	500											
64% Debentures	99 00	99 00 N	100	1,000											
Marsden Spg. & Mfg.			200	2,731	2,437	903	42	5,714	7,925	5,294	92	5,836	3,051	185	
Minerva Mills	64 00	72 00	100	2,960	423	170		8,910	10,510	5,074	843	5,893	1,874	139	137
Modern Mills	80 00	57 20	250	9,334	392	21,99	-2,59	84,32	169,26	78,82*	25	99,68	789	2,72	
Modern Mills	68 50	57 20	50	4,647	1,750	1,254	32	8,180	14,123	7,057	124	9,261	570	62	
Monoogram Mills			200	2,600	2,844	570	53	7,757	7,801	5,272	75	7,081	3,493	196	
Morarjee Goudaldas	313 00	261 00	100	5,175	4,250	820	43	14,747	30,282	21,700	14	13,618	4,464	81	
44% cum. preference	67 00	78 00	100	1,725											
Mysore Spinning	63 00	69 50	50	2,978	3,219	1,279	25	7,397	11,773	6,935	2,723	6,541	1,465	76	
44% cum. preference	23 24	27 00	50	745											
Navsari Cotton	216 25	204 00	100	3,150	701	4,454	1	4,136	6,635	4,419	1,298	5,564	3,139	726	
5% C. P.	91 00	91 00 N	100	500											
New City of Bombay	144 00	150 50	180	2,400	178	939		3,585	8,376	4,870	8	3,225	207	156	
New Commercial			100	6,300	1,363	1,414	6	14,069	15,738	11,277	1,172	8,168	9,631	245	
4% 2nd. R. C. P.			100	525											
New Great	190 80	175 00	100	3,000		466	-1,250	8,113	11,025	6,337	10	6,133	257	40	
54% C. P.	105 00	114 50	200	800											
New Kaiser-I-Hind	45 00	64 50	100	4,500		40	-2,891	17,606	12,830	9,723	1,293	14,634	1,511	90	41
5% C. P.	74 50	74 50 N	100	1,500											
New Shorrock Spg.			125	5,200	7,346	6,896	163	9,001	19,298	12,222	4,409	7,125	4,477	6,430	89
Oamansahi Mills	41 00	40 00	100	8,723	1,868	110		9,034	17,724	6,740	204	7,845	665	38	
Padar Mills	130 00	150 30	100	4,500	3,280	1,018	16	2,107	8,865	3,195	3,058	3,462	443	87	
4% Cum. Preference	65 00	64 00	100	1,000											
Pulgon Cotton	10 24	10 24	10	1,500		24	-662	7,331	5,595	3,028	10	5,068	366	183	
Raja Motilal	92 00	62 00	100	2,821	900	1,205	11	6,215	10,762	4,264	53	3,926	620	55	
Rohit Mills			100	4,875	684	1,695	14	15,376	14,991	8,509	151	8,062	8,226	278	
5% C. P. T.			100	1,000											
4% R. C. P. [2nd.]			100	200											
44% R. P. [5th.]			100	250											
Ruby	65 00	61 00	25	1,500	300	368	72	2,784	6,236	3,516	26	1,919	348	12	
Sassoon & Alliance	15 48	10 00	10	1,000	178		-330	7,636	2,994	1,674		2,948	1,204	12	
Sassoon Spinning	45 00	50 50	10	3,770	6,112	6,068		10,568	28,169	16,424	190	9,766	3,713	4,413	339
Sholapur Spinning			1000	1,590	126,86	3,191	-26,638	17,697	31,938	20,602	148	2,764	889	38	
Half. Ordinary			500	10											
3% R. C. P.			100	3,196											
6% Debentures				3,443											
Shorrock Spinning			100	2,925	5,877	2,363	28	3,972	12,424	8,325	203	4,295	3,244	3,261	63
Shree Niwas Cotton	228 00	252 00	100	8,000	2,800	2,353	42	18,553	17,414	7,341	9,211	12,54*	2,894	77	426
4% R. C. P.	66 00	61 00	100	480											
64% Debentures	100 00			3,000											
Shree Saijan Mills			100	2,615		27	-66	34,83	36,43	17,73*	94	38,81	1,85	27	
Shree Shubalaxmi	125 00	125 00 N	100	2,100	388	300	-750	7,102	5,065	1,206		3,399	1,854	27	
Shri Ambica			100	6,376	21,000	9,776	59	10,199	24,370	14,591	4,945	15,910	11,107	6,930	
5% cum. preference			100	560											
4% cum. preference [2nd]			100	700											
Simplex	160 00	165 00	50	5,040	1,634	639	-350	12,491	22,778	10,086	110	9,394	2,967	38	273
64% Debentures			10	6,000			-323	42,497	57,518	1,000	96	9,463	5,421	103	
Sir Silk			100	20,000											
5% C. P.			100	19,975	8,634	16,521	91	14,907	38,761	22,324	357	14,441	6,804	11,368	1,722
Standard	1025 80	861 00	100	500											
4% 1st. R. C. P.	75 50	70 00 N	100	600											
4% 2nd. R. C. pref.	76 00	278 00	100	10,000	8,927	767	2	15,068	31,662	17,464	698	13,437	4,735	1,647	1,548
Sradeshhi Mills	224 50	95 00	100	1,500											
5% Cum. preference	85 00	442 60	100	3,600	6,842	1,372	26	7,370	19,834	10,947	72	7,409	1,947	856	
Swan Mills															

A. L. S.—Contd.

(Including Stock on hand)

NAME	Market Quotations as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Tata Mills ...	39 25	48 00	25	6,558	2,848	2,175	18	16,638	25,878	10,423	363	11,584	2,489	852	1,446
5% Debentures ...	92 00	...	1000	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Mills ...	297 50	385 00	100	1,600	4,396	2,057	77	6,004	10,896	6,484	64	5,443	4,936	79	...
4% R. Cum. preference ..	...	...	25	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijaya Mills ...	...	...	500	3,500	1,924	2,246	37	10,617	14,385	9,647	149	6,686	6,603	497	94
4% 2nd C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 3rd R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vishnu Cotton ...	95 60	118 00	100	3,200	1,242	1,839	-1,121	7,136	19,482	13,001	454	7,394	2,310	75	38
7% Cum. preference T. ...	422 50	435 00	500	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	94 50	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Basant Cotton ...	8 16	6 44	10	1,500	115	200	41	2,330	3,916	2,509	1,155	2,596	129	99	...
6 1/2% C. P. ...	9 25	8 56	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	500	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Fine Spinning ...	8 00	8 00	10	631	500	201	28	4,639	5,061	1,603	5	2,313	1,135	70	...
5% C.P. ...	...	...	100	983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Luxmi Cotton ...	36 00	33 00	40	1,012	108	50	168	5,767	8,353	6,250	20	4,081	872	14	...
Ord., partly paid ...	...	...	30	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord., partly paid ...	...	...	20	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	40	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Nagpur ...	5 00	4 00	10	2,700	...	...	-812	6,840	8,045	6,024	37	6,634	681	55	...
7% C. P. ...	75 00	75 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birla Cotton ...	20 00	20 00	10	3,500	5,922	1,595	-117	14,667	14,217	11,384	2,087	13,955	4,185	578	...
Bowraah Cotton ...	160 00	165 00	100	2,400	250	265	60	11,940	12,623	5,602	53	6,277	2,382	171	707
8% 'A' C. P. ...	110 00	130 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 'B' Pref. ...	65 00	65 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Textiles ...	5 56	6 87	5	3,000	600	2,893	-329	856	8,145	6,608	998	2,368	1,532	478	...
Delhi Cloth ...	...	...	25	33,836	12,889	33,668	272	95,547	144,604	83,759	2,681	99,093	25,414	5,418	...
Ordinary ...	...	...	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 1st & 2nd C. P ...	...	...	25	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 3rd C. P. ...	...	...	25	3,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1/2% 4th C. P. ...	...	...	10	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunbar Mills ...	22 50	...	10	2,850	2,638	283	402	10,380	15,029	8,061	58	9,017	2,829	135	46
6% Debentures ...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin Mills ...	18 69	18 25	10	6,300	300	11,835	96	9,767	17,464	15,307	8,633	12,937	5,491	527	...
8% C. P. ...	108 00	113 00	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P. ...	7 62	7 75	10	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9% C. P. ...	16 69	14 00	10	3,871	900	2,348	103	19,463	22,441	12,777	1,817	14,651	898	98	7,103
Jagatjit Cotton ...	81 75	38 75	100	1,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. P ...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures ...	14 37	12 62	10	4,918	...	802	34	2,545	8,800	4,300	19	4,726	1,508	137	...
Jagatjit Textiles ...	...	...	1000	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kesoram Cotton ...	26 58	23 12	10	16,000	3,112	20,887	68	43,447	76,755	14,337	4,468	20,997	6,948	394	282
7% C. P. ...	99 00	105 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	88 50	...	100	9,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohini Mills ...	...	...	25	600	5,800	3,045	73	9,899	11,101	9,664	1,558	6,996	5,753	3,768	...
Ordinary ...	...	...	10	3,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	10	1,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muir Mills ...	58 50	23 50	100	3,000	25,000	25,000	-51,31	105,33	164,51	115,59	1,05	105,64	7,36	1,05	...
6% C. P. ...	83 08	71 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P. ...	1 19	1 66	25	2,742	...	...	-1,807	17,071	12,305	7,649	121	13,579	2,513	51	...
New Victoria ...	...	...	...	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deffered ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	2 12	3 50	5	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9% C. P. ...	9 30	8 50	10	4,740	...	...	-3,746	21,212	23,794	12,034	10	10,081	2,404	452	...
Orissa Textiles ...	64 50	80 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	10	6,000	...	4,306	-3,083	6,271	11,130	5,627	1,090	6,745	1,857	42	...
Raza Textiles ...	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% 'A' C. P. ...	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% 'B' C. P. ...	...	...	10	6,000	...	133	-2,189	22,530	19,459	508	10	13,810	3,611	108	84
Shree Madhusudan ...	75 00	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P. ...	...	...	1,800	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures ...	94 00	90 00	10	1,500	31,800	8,131	398	10,770	11,710	9,193	14,843	15,765	5,353	14,099	...
Sutlej Cotton ...	12 00	10 25	10	1,750	6,000	17,528	3	68,197	63,382	19,698	19,516	32,668	14,589	2,206	64
Swadeshi Cotton ...	8 19	9 75	10	157 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prefd. Ord., ...	70 50	71 50	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH INDIA															
Adoni Spinning ...	9 85	8 60	10	2,993	...	544	31	4,123	7,305	721	120	2,219	404	181	182
6% C. P. ...	10 90	10 30	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asher Textiles ...	204 05	212 89	100	1,199	200	300	3	3,921	4,908	2,615	10	2,992	311	17	...
Bangalore Woollen ...	197 25	200 00	100	12,150	3,500	12,408	269	12,286	37,967	30,619	855	21,673	2,552	7,313	1,465
5% C. ...	115 00.d	120 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham & Carnatic ...	198 00	200 00	100	17,848	7,650	24,824	231	17,853	80,580	47,898	1,371	32,722	8,005	552	1,731
7 1/2% C. ...	117 00.cd	140 00	100	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture ...	...	...	1,000	6,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia ...	9 90	9 50	10	2,600	1,900	19	-2,179	3,707	5,123	2,605	31	1,924	1,063	11	...
5% C. P. ...	108 00	110 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Spg ...	155 00.cd	156 50	100	1,500	511	18	19	2,159	5,383	3,376	24	1,591	473	102	...
Cauvery Spg. ...	13 15	13 50	10	937	...	661	15	2,524	6,826	3,333	32	1,577	572	40	...
6 1/2% C. P. ...	90 75	93 00	100	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	100	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	100	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Cotton ...	161 00	161 00	100	3,599	900	1,490	...	5,211	11,151	4,162	325	3,418	441	28	...
Coimbatore Kamala ...	102 00	102 00	100	341	...	...	-477	3,226	2,660	1,547	12	1,083	958	45	...
Party Paid ...	50 00	50 00	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures ...	...	...	500	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latent allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Cross Block	Depre- ciation	Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward								
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Coimbatore Murugan	104 00	95 00	100	1,750	306	100	-137	3,259	4,504	2,682	140	2,014	1,255	36	...
6% C. P.	85 00	88 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer	347 00	325 00	100	2,080	...	1,828	1	6,464	8,021	4,489	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
5 1/2% C. P.	85 00	85 25	100	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Spinning	43 25	53 00	50	2,077	...	5	-1,578	12,758	13,750	8,679	13	7,182	937	60	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	223 00	223 00	100	4,860	1,700	1,265	1	6,161	13,145	6,100	578	4,609	1,596	160	...
Gnanambikai Mills	...	...	100	927	2,76	...	...	11,78	16,99	8,06	...	11,49	3,04	48	...
6 1/2% Cum. Preference	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemalatha Textiles	7 25cd	8 05cd	10	1,500	125	52	21	1,466	2,903	1,624	...	2,055	131	130	...
5% Cum. Preference	67 00cd	73 00cd	100	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janardana Mills	58 00	59 50	50	890	8,56	2,10	...	10,75	31,40	19,97	1,20	8,21	4,12	5,35	...
Jawahar Mills	12 10	9 45	5	1,686	78	1,290	2	5,299	8,244	4,148	38	3,671	477	72	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kapila Textile Mills	...	...	10	2,699	...	...	...	27,88	43,67	1,24	...	15,65	2,05	16	3,57
6% C. P.	...	...	100	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% R. C. P	...	...	10	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasturi Mills	22 10	24 75	25	780	...	340	-304	1,233	3,296	2,235	18	752	212	...	...
Kothari Textile	11 80	11 30	10	6,720	800	1,772	56	10,978	16,980	4,934	535	8,136	1,241	7	...
6% Cum. Preference	9 00	9 50	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...
6% 'B' Cum. Preference	...	...	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Mills	149 00	146 25	50	7,109	1,400	6,881	18	12,417	30,341	15,877	2,705	8,170	5,921	106	...
A. Clas. Ordinary	72 50	74 00	25	3,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loyal Textile Mills	36 25	30 00	50	3,152	...	405	-529	5,435	9,050	3,820	24	3,991	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	62 50	63 50	100	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Deferred	...	...	5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Mills	34 40	30 50	15	17,502	12,600	27,140	205	18,209	62,573	42,518	5,220	39,533	9,203	795	849
Malabar Spinning	...	...	200	1,200	350	17	-502	1,858	29,08	1,964	60	1,808	111	...	...
Mettur Industries	369 00	410 00	100	6,000	825	2,134	157	3,562	6,845	5,149	1,892	5,437	495	2	...
Mysore Silk Filature	...	...	10	972	...	...	-8,63	451	2,30	...	...	...	...	3,164	...
Mysore Spun Silk	...	...	10	1,362	...	...	4	14,13	29,12	17,83	8	15,22	78	14	...
Palamalai Ranganathar	93 00	103 00	100	240	...	...	-263	2,050	1,609	521	5	915	120	41	...
Partly Paid	...	...	50	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Palani Andavar Mills	250 00	160 00	50	480	100	1,062	...	4,414	7,629	3,197	...	1,829	...	...	...
'B' Ordinary	300 00	225 00	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	348	151	...
7% C. P.	125 00	92 00	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pankaja Mills	69 00	54 50	100	1,500	...	...	-2,120	3,824	3,730	1,970	...	...	...	...	...
Premier Mills	225 30	204 00	100	2,500	400	975	12	6,703	12,097	5,315	4	772	631	29	...
Radha Krishna Mills	...	...	100	1,681	1,400	...	4	2,610	10,779	6,227	300	2,708	707	93	...
'B' Ordinary	...	...	50	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,412	3,546	617	157	...
'C' Ordinary	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajapalayam Mills	127 00	128 00	100	1,614	403	1,484	...	3,681	6,386	2,779	31	2,337	...	...	...
Rajeswari Mills	...	...	50	899	101	204	...	1,573	2,851	1,422	...	...	976	181	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	594	142	48	...
Sri Ramakrishna	224 00	200 00	100	1,492	10	309	...	5,338	8,359	5,004	362	1,991	1,484	1	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	10	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning.	40 00	45 50	50	1,502	534	963	-527	2,763	5,466	2,881	333	1,819	449	49	...
Rayalseema Mills	120 00	120 00	100	2,233	750	384	1	1,711	5,678	2,855	122	1,038	730	366	...
Sivananda	28 25	20 00	10	1,000	500	144	3	3,055	5,157	2,599	215	1,118	422	388	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	68 00	72 50	50	3,670	725	1,575	31	4,225	10,619	7,223	750	4,868	962	53	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	635	...	...	1	25,15	27,24	9,11	11	13,60	3,44	19	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumurti	91 75	96 00	100	1,455	300	56	...	2,393	5,047	2,514	...	...	...	...	...
Tirupati Cotton	10 50	9 30	10	1,278	...	120	23	3,267	4,655	775	91	1,311	259	9	...
6 1/2% Cum. Preference	8 00	10 00	10	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	1,144	178	96	...
Travancore Rayons	33 00	26 43	10	10,000	6,000	1,335	229	11,050	41,794	27,018	84	8,046	3,992	4,603	837
6% Cum. Preference	7 50	9 80	10	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture	...	...	5000	1,650	...	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Mills	11 95	11 00	10	1,399	250	614	1	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasanta Mills	236 00	239 00	100	2,100	1,800	2,041	18	4,094	9,130	5,796	87	1,956	249	60	...
6 1/2% C. P.	96 75	105 00	100	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	5,090	1,303	52	...
6% C. P.	96 75	100 00	100	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Venkatesa Mills	191 00	126 00	50	3,372	150	1,292	1	5,857	14,587	8,217	65	3,150	1,113	23	...
6% C. P.	50 00	47 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	86 00	90 00	100	1,383	60	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijayawara Textiles	114 00	110 00	100	1,600	...	36	4	3,119	5,285	2,436	97	961	7,26	29	...
Vrudhunagar Textile	49 50	41 00	50	1,218	...	399	-274	1,639	2,813	131	...	490	101	9	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	60 00	100	241	...	...	...	1,088	2,495	1,364	...	911	73	331	...
Deferred	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	As. 4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a9) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General (21) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Rehabilita- (a34) After															

(a36) After transferring Reserve No. 1.	Rs 800,000	from General
(a37) After transferring Reserve.	Rs 474,000	from Dividend
(a38) After transferring Equalisation Fund and Reserve.	Rs 440,000 from Reserve Fund.	Dividend
(a40) After transferring Reserve.	Rs 96,858	from General
(a41) After transferring Equalisation Fund.	Rs 133,464	from Dividend
(a43) After transferring Equalisation Reserve.	Rs 63,000	from Dividend
(a45) After transferring Reserve No. 1.	Rs 175,000	from General
(a46) After transferring Equalisation Reserve.	Rs 160,000	from Dividend
(a47) After transferring Equalisation Fund	Rs 557,000	from Dividend
(a48) After transferring Reserve and crediting Rs longer required.	Rs 2,043,164 from Reserve and crediting Rs 128,017 being provisions no longer required.	General
(a48) After transferring Reserve and including Rs secured from Ex-managing Agent and Rs transferred by the Company by firm	Rs 243,065 from General Reserve and including Rs 438,296 being compensation secured from Ex-managing Agent in respect of loss suffered by the Company by firm	General

After writing back Rs 198,957 being provision for liabilities no longer required.	(c) After transferring Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Reduction in value of Stores.	(e) After writing back Rs 225,648 being provision for liabilities and Rs 27,295 being provision for taxation.	Reserve.	Liabilities.	with a right to participate in further dividend at 1 per cent per annum, rateably with the ordinary shares after they are paid dividend at 8 per cent per annum.
	(d) After writing back Rs 500,961 being provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 21,042 being provision for taxation.	(f) Include, Rs 50,190 being Refund of Income-tax.	(k) After transferring Rs 16,000 from General Reserve.	(n) After writing back Rs 150,000 from Excess provision for taxation.	(u) After writing back Rs 10,125 from provision for taxation.
		(g) After writing back Rs 219,295 being provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 21,042 being provision for taxation.	(l) After writing back Rs 9,563 being Development Reserve.		

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960	December 1959			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstanding	Cash	Other
Amuckie	24 75xd	27 12	10	446	671	714	...	1,078	2,294	853	15	1,025	461	41	...
7% C. P. P.	33 46xd	37 06	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ananda (Assam)	16 50xd	19 00	10	277	450	251	7	1,435	1,297	482	508	919	137	43	...
Anandabag	26 50	25 50	10	700	300	456	54	1,058	1,641	501	1	1,131	285	11	...
Arcuttipore	7 00	5 25	10	300	...	5	—198	478	536	195	1	217	24	3	...
Atal	7 87xd	6 31	10	450	...	80	1	835	1,693	447	41	438	243	37	21
4½% C. P.	4 40xd	5 30	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmari	18 06	23 12	10	550	862	577	20	979	2,606	1,004	53	1,056	73	11	...
Baitakhal	5 00	7 69	10	400	270	14	43	247	927	318	64	328	77	45	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banarhat	317 50	319 00	100	2,700	2,952	11	93	4,264	6,367	2,680	86	3,450	1,643	1,554	...
8½% C. P.	90 70	105 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baradighi	24 06	27 94	10	1,200	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	21
Basmatia	28 06	27 08	10	510	1,040	18	44	1,765	1,849	686	78	1,171	493	571	...
Bateli	21 50	23 19	5	495	315	201	56	1,066	1,711	1,051	...	573	593	304	...
Belgach	24 00xd	26 75	10	250	325	201	31	392	502	269	925	125	104	57	...
Bejan	23 87	24 50	10	640	520	554	38	1,705	1,566	560	1	1,426	566	458	...
Bhatkawa	17 00	22 12	10	900	900	895	6	1,068	2,734	1,324	54	1,307	774	168	62
Bijoynagar	...	...	25	869	1,800	1,129	120	996	3,577	1,178	500	1,340	338	338	...
Birpara	179 00	198 00	100	900	800	948	48	1,187	2,849	990	349	1,273	82	394	...
8% C. P.	101 00xd	109 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	20 44	20 25	10	3,300	700	1,112	384	3,719	7,376	3,100	331	4,260	282	67	...
Bloomfield	2 25	2 50	10	400	...	...	—384	568	803	102	8	121	24	30	...
Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dokabhat	13 70	14 87	10	600	200	126	52	620	1,357	317	1	303	53	1	...
Dormahian	14 94	17 56	10	750	454	452	70	802	1,441	434	53	701	402	465	...
6% C. P.	56 00	62 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borpukhuri	17 75	17 37	10	450	150	83	110	776	1,386	552	3	601	123	8	...
Brooks Bond	15 25	18 12	10	3,500	735	776	254	3,007	9,438	3,417	510	1,642	788	2,731	79
6% C. P. T.	61 00	65 00xd	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carron	159 00	175 00	100	600	470	366	21	408	1,457	500	15	577	91	211	14
Central Cachar	75 50	76 00	100	1,000	525	240	—195	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	14
Chamong	10 31	11 00	10	280	75	50	19	135	431	93	2	158	52	9	...
Chandypore	...	...	100	250	...	...	47	47	58	...	2	...	9	277	...
Chonabhatti	261 00	304 00	100	900	1,327	17	99	1,438	2,534	1,017	402	1,068	474	562	...
6½% C. P.	95 50	104 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandoecherra	24 94	15 00	10	300	450	358	558	2,034	1,290	461	2	696	503	1,445	225
Cleveland	...	...	10	400	550	314	52	2,258	954	285	1	779	214	831	...
Dauracherra	7 81xd	9 69	10	600	700	404	46	615	986	261	53	352	212	1,004	20
Dejoo Valley	50 75	69 00xd	100	128	325	484	35	578	1,165	394	1	431	202	137	...
Deori & Purbutia	128 00	170 00	100	840	650	127	—118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42
Dhalakhat	22 06	23 12	10	1,753	985	87	13	1,583	2,882	806	573	1,518	820	238	...
Dhunori	16 83xd	18 00	10	700	500	185	10	2,079	2,404	647	2	715	203	58	66
7% C. P.	2 12xd	2 94	3	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhrugarh	27 50	29 25	10	458	577	633	69	1,243	1,872	399	59	747	457	233	2
Dilaram	104 00	102 00	100	200	107	72	3	91	375	166	1	103	42	118	...
Dinakusi	25 00	30 50	10	473	500	210	157	814	1,691	743	150	818	63	246	...
8% C. P.	3 10xd	8 90	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dufflaghur	34 62	38 12	10	701	900	281	384	1,488	2,754	1,469	508	1,290	109	561	...
East India	18 37	29 75	10	1,000	500	355	131	1,429	3,193	1,154	119	1,166	186	6	...
Eastern Cachar	2 94	2 00	10	700	...	...	—566	1,084	873	135	1	359	78	42	...
Ellanbarrie	155 00	149 00	100	300	150	286	22	261	976	470	...	334	101	49	...
Ego	196 00	275 00	100	120	264	...	—60	315	499	285	2	326	63	35	...
Ehellarrie	9 81xd	10 25	10	490	33	28	—35	755	1,037	315	163	291	49	45	...
Geirkhata	124 00	152 00	100	750	270	405	39	688	1,893	1,188	4	1,104	139	200	...
Giello	8 81	12 31	10	200	176	126	—83	226	867	343	48	154	97	13	...
6% C. P.	80 00	68 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilapukri	25 50	27 75	10	504	573	70	9	2,084	1,774	637	744	498	850	10	...
Gopalpur	16 12	20 50	10	676	308	225	131	873	2,256	1,032	761	761	53	20	...
Gopalpur	22 32	18 50	25	1,050	500	498	132	7,66	17,66	7,49	3,12	8,26	3,94	3,96	...
Grob 'A'	...	...	10	1,192	900	2,319	45	3,822	5,903	1,755	8	2,779	1,010	80	...
Grob 'B'	11 56	14 25	5	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungaram	144 00	140 00	100	1,344	900	1,346	30	927	2,780	1,143	857	1,329	255	444	...
Hansqua	15 62	19 19	10	500	510	602	19	408	1,491	503	124	499	126	302	...
Hantapara	142 00	168 00	100	3,600	1,500	2,336	80	1,842	7,147	2,371	508	3,033	464	607	...
8% C. P.	101 00	109 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassima	21 75	23 25	10	3,200	2,575	3,637	260	3,906	11,551	5,885	863	4,212	1,118	2,019	...
7% C. P.	97 00	104 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawakhira	10 50	14 62	10	1,260	950	250	75	949	3,045	1,329	2	1,527	172	26	...
Hoogajuli	24 12	26 50	10	500	574	3	11	169	1,082	430	52	476	65	13	...
Hoonglongrie	177 00	201 00	100	870	1,305	86	76	892	3,283	1,480	12	897	205	311	...
Huldibari	22 50	24 37	10	825	2,116	42	87	1,283	2,908	1,215	190	1,311	645	519	...
Jaybirpara	13 25	14 69	10	700	512	1	17	234	1,109	534	3	493	148	240	...
Jayshree	17 12	16 62	10	5,857	4,900	486	91	5,979	16,370	5,470	798	3,638	2,062	145	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	50	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joanktollee	27 62	18 37	10	600	816	455	116	974	1,843	944	174	918	296	701	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutlibari	23 50	21 75	10	900	550	312	51	1,478	2,024	582	2	1,588	249	10	...
Kaliti	6 44	5 12	10	246	...	...	66	1,806	357	35	179	298	276	10	...
Kalinugger & Khorool	100 00	110 00	100	450	200	130	5	501	387	6	406	328	497	84	...
Killcott	18 00	21 75	10	900	758	1,066	42	969	2,452	754	307	1,030	338	262	...
Kinsley Golaghat	157 00xd	160 00xd	100	360	1,000	322	130	2,281	2,237	850	931	1,182	740	53	...
6% Preference	71 43xd	80 00xd	100	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotamullai	10 62	14 75	5	188	...	7	—230	2,797	2,018	319	...	924	80	187	82
6% Pref.	15 06	14 00	25	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnabhari	9 22	10 22xd	10	500	290	25	1	493	1,153	231	3	252	56	...	...

COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in mounds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in mounds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. s. p.	Mds.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. 000		Rs. 00	Rs. 000	Rs. 00	Rs. 00	Rs. 00
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	4,497	1.71	3,602	1.68	10	12-58	(a)20	(b)18	nil	nil	nil
Kyung Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	3	12-58	19	13	5	5	7 1/2
Lackatoorah	Directors	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	...	12-56	881	1,130	30	30	10
Ledo	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	5,201	2.13	5,962	1.80	...	12-59	(b)74	(a)89	nil	nil	nil
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	8,899	2.93	8,163	3.16	...	12-59	262	355	12 1/2	17 1/2	20
Longview	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-56	186	120	2 1/2	5	6
Loobah	Daga and Co. Private Ltd.	9,568	...	9,536	...	39	12-56	13	23	nil	nil	nil
Lukwah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,276	1.63	4,229	1.58	20	12-58	668	558	25	25	35
Malhati	Tantia Bros. Private	15,266	2.97	15,042	2.63	54	12-58	...	...	5	5	5
Manabbarie	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private	13,097	...	13,525	...	47	12-59	3,63	406	15 T	10	5
Margareta Hope	Directors	6,742	...	7,011	...	...	12-59	50	29	5 T	5	15
Marionbarie	Gill, Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	4,958	1 13 5	4,363	1 0 0	25	12-53	2,06	4-94	nil	nil	nil
Maud	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	3,705	3.01	4,535	3.36	20	12-59	108	186	10 T	10	7 1/2
Methoni	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	3,223	...	909	...	2	12-58	39	176	nil	nil	nil
Mim	Lohia Bros. Private Ltd.	4,878	2.36	5,336	2.18	20	12-58	200	120	6 1/2	6 1/2	12 1/2
Moheema	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	10,362	2.93	10,584	2.54	70	12-58	703	510	22	15	20
Mothola	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,493	3.46	1,978	3.93	5	12-59	40	46	10 T	nil	nil
Murphulani (Assam)	Directors	6,440	...	5,410	...	...	12-58	162	16	nil	nil	nil
Naga Hills	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaisuree	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	...	...	...	...	25	12-59	30	(a)191	25 T	40	40
Nagri Farm	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	4,982	2.52	5,171	2.75	23	12-59	262	331	20 T	20	17 1/2
Namburnadi	Preferred Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	...	...	25 T	25	22 1/2
New Assam Valley	Directors	9,005	1.75	7,506	1.66	...	12-58	244	1,75	5	5	30
New Chumta	Duncan Bros.	14,240	2.20	10,858	1.85	65	12-59	668	(a)151	17 1/2 T	5	7 1/2
New Cinnatolia	Williamson Magor	5,663	3.14	4,889	3.44	20	12-59	215	303	20 T	30	25
New Doonars	Directors	8,760	2.16	7,565	1.96	...	12-58	365	171	16	15	15
New Samanbagh	Macneill Barry	10,683	2.65	9,752	2.76	...	12-58	661	556	25	25	30
Nilpur Tea	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	7,357	2.06	7,206	1.86	16	12-59	217	146	15 T	10	12 1/2
N. W. Cachar	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,003	2.65	5,430	2.72	10	12-59	51	21	nil	nil	nil
Okayti	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	20,049	2.32	22,413	1.98	95	12-59	957	815	32 1/2 T	25	20
Oodlabari	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	9 1/2 T	6 1/2	6 1/2
Pathamara	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	14,523	2.16	12,168	2.05	86	12-58	819	482	nil	30	30
Patrakola	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
Phakowa	Directors	2,472	2.08	3,010	1.88	2	12-58	6	83	nil	20	30
Poobong	Directors	16,761	1.91	17,933	1.69	...	12-59	743	380	30 T	20	15
Pussimbing	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,246	4.80	1,867	3.90	20	12-58	287	11	3 1/2 T	nil	7
Rajabhat	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	7	7	15 1/2
Rajgarh	Directors	7,354	1.75	7,476	1.58	...	12-58	166	148	7 1/2	10	15 1/2
Rajmatta	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	6,159	1.70	5,815	1.66	...	12-58	41	46	nil	nil	nil
Ranicherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	49,713	2.56	50,325	2.14	163	12-59	4,862	(d)3,768	40 T	20	10
Rangamattre	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,206	2.03	3,319	1.76	10	12-59	28	(a)115	nil	nil	nil
Ranglee Rungliot	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,891	2.88	1,518	3.27	...	12-59	60	(r)-3	nil	nil	nil
Ryda	Directors	2,946	2.53	1,656	2.58	...	12-58	31	84	nil	nil	nil
Sapoi	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Saragaon	Directors	2,306	1.50	2,733	1.81	...	12-58	11	96	nil	nil	nil
Seajuli	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	10,168	2.12	9,459	2.06	25	12-59	200	43	nil	nil	nil
Seoyuk	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	5,364	2.47	5,755	2.19	12	12-59	157	112	35 T	25	25
Selimong	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	5,818	2.18	4,701	1.97	23	12-58	222	101	11	11	10
Singam	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	13,410	2.15	12,748	1.99	56	12-59	412	336	10 T	7 1/2	10
Singtom	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	7,950	2.09	8,657	1.93	20	12-59	67	56	nil	nil	nil
Sonai River	Duncan Bros. & Co.	6,918	1.75	8,715	1.72	20	12-58	45	(a)137	2 1/2 T	7 1/2	20
Sungma	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,389	3.09	2,451	3.45	10	12-59	47	140	10 T	30	25
Taipo	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	77	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50
Tan Ali	Directors	17,582	...	15,712	...	...	12-59	436	437	20 T	15	15
Tanta Valley	Directors	9,337	2.02	9,273	1.92	...	12-59	386	419	40 T	50	20
Telapara	Williamson Magor & Co.	5,884	2.65	5,489	2.74	15	12-59	159	218	17 1/2 T	22 1/2	22 1/2
Telojan	Directors	2,344	3.09	2,405	2.91	...	12-58	132	131	15	15	10
Tengpani	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	2,164	3.59	2,288	3.33	10	12-58	22	35	nil	nil	nil
Tengpor	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	3,569	2.91	3,047	3.08	6	12-59	71	95	nil	nil	5
Tirihah	Goenka & Co. Ltd.	3,179	3.19	3,267	2.55	10	12-58	176	(c)134	7 1/2	5	5
Tirihah	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Tirihah	Directors	5,295	1.65	4,520	1.63	...	12-58	205	98	nil	nil	nil
Tirihah	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Tirihah	Williamson Magor & Co.	3,903	3.17	3,905	3.49	24	12-59	242	331	30 T	50	35
Tirihah	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,805	3.37	4,586	4.29	20	12-59	209	564	10 T	15	7 1/2
Tirihah	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	5,242	1.89	5,208	1.82	17	12-58	35	40	nil	nil	20
Tirihah	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	10
Tirihah	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	4,708	2.82	4,153	2.89	15	12-59	38	3	nil	nil	10
Tirihah	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	11,151	2.56	11,778	2.17	39	12-59	872	601	17 1/2 T	12 1/2	30
Tirihah	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,243	2.23	9,945	2.35	34	12-59	376	423	25 T	25	15
Tirihah	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	8,625	2.59	8,507	2.80	44	12-59	388	412	17 1/2 T	15	15
Tirihah	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	36,690	2.13	35,823	1.92	121	12-59	1,217	753	20 T	12 1/2	nil
Tirihah	8% pref. cum as to 5	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	8 T	8	6
Tirihah	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	1,40	5,80	nil	nil	nil
Tirihah	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	25	12-57	218	512	30	25	30
Tirihah	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	10	10	10
Tirihah	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-56	67	173	nil	10	...
Tirihah	Directors	9,337	...	9,866	...	...	12-58	143	262	nil	nil	...
Tirihah	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	15,510	2.71	15,467	2.47	59	12-59	720	562	30 T	15	30

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960	December 1959			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. 00.	Rs. A.													
Kunchanpore	7 87	8 00	10	360	55	55	4	292	644	268	...	302	62	20	...
Kyung Tea Seeds	4 81	5 25	10	200	35	...	1	45	183	2	34	7	56	3	...
Lackatoorah	18 25xd	20 00	10	400	500	296	192	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	...
Ledo	16 37	18 25	10	650	76	578	22	688	1,409	431	188	471	224	15	...
Lingia	17 25	20 25	10	700	125	61	42	651	1,622	719	389	558	214	15	...
6% C. P.	58 00xd	...	100	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longview	11 25	9 81	10	1 032	600	568	32	1,032	2,623	623	209	871	165	18	...
Loobah	3 12	2 31	10	564	...	...	...	776	686	129	2	285	243	189	...
Lukwah	...	...	...	800	600	391	441	2,228	1,664	493	1,981	1,140	304	39	...
5% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malhati	17 25	13 81	10	900	1,556	742	50	715	3,005	1,036	434	1,156	130	263	...
Manabbarie	54 25	65 52	10	200	486	86	3	782	802	356	...	435	437	27	2,12
Manipur	...	...	100	420	210	40	-6.20	8.82	7.31	1.80	...	326	32	22	...
Margareta Hope	13 25	14 06	10	400	200	207	73	384	878	429	2	278	196	340	...
Marionbarrie	...	...	10	155	...	...	-373	1,425	1,181	206	2	142	86	1	...
Maud	12 25xd	14 12	10	800	100	2	5	1,045	1,488	433	195	456	104	181	...
Methoni	18 00	23 56	10	1,000	700	550	62	1,233	2,265	699	95	1,014	306	564	...
Mim	211 00	226 00	100	159	335	16	12	298	541	226	2	260	180	63	...
Moheema	12 31	13 31	10	480	...	30	6	605	1,224	292	...	442	62	7	...
6% C. P.	9 37	9 37	10	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mothola	475 00xd	465 00xd	100	150	724	641	31	368	...	11	10	354	23	728	703
Murphulani (Assam)	20 00	25 87	10	175	856	1	38	448	1,659	660	...	3	444	75	177
Prefd. Ord.	22 09	27 62	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	31 75	18 50	10	400	291	74	-31	1,668	1,372	441	...	585	687	166	36
Nagaurree	163 00	193 00	100	960	965	1,022	29	820	2,679	958	406	1,146	131	394	...
Nagri Farm	22 12	24 25	10	300	250	225	130	334	730	215	112	289	151	171	...
Namburnadi	12 87	13 00	10	535	175	130	3	629	1,217	543	...	493	238	68	...
New Assam Valley	...	...	225	675	850	151	45	1,169	1,678	503	183	1,274	242	16	...
New Chumta	34 75	36 25	10	300	225	620	62	378	1,028	427	85	612	73	214	...
New Cinnatolliah	80 50	102 00	100	500	...	20	-35	909	724	327	...	598	80	53	...
New Dooars	275 00	300 00	100	1,400	2,050	30	52	2,947	3,400	1,234	652	1,759	1,066	1,036	...
6% C. P.	82 20	102 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Samanbagh	25 19	25 00	10	400	900	5	244	1,594	1,259	576	...	739	277	1,544	...
6% C. P.	83 50	91 50	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nilpur Tea	...	...	100	149	60	...	23	286	395	150	...	1	245	17	9
North Western Cachar	134 00	118 00	100	700	600	274	138	1,996	2,138	398	742	981	190	55	...
Okayti	600 00	600 00	100	100	60	152	13	237	471	249	...	111	39	240	...
7% C. P.	79 00	79 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oodlabari	14 50	15 75	10	640	330	247	10	268	1,238	303	2	382	100	76	...
Pathemara	6 25	7 00	10	259	...	...	-223	1,205	654	94	1	619	60	...	...
Patrakola	170 00	175 00	100	3,600	5,125	1,500	226	11,363	6,551	2,750	8	3,712	2,671	11,535	86
Phaskowa	127 00	145 00	100	250	185	195	11	85	570	209	...	242	68	30	25
Poobong	6 00	9 00	10	300	...	...	4	295	610	252	...	116	35	3	...
Puseimbing	8 62	10 50	10	205	113	95	-87	173	540	97	48	140	57	15	...
7% C. P.	96 00	93 00xd	100	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putinbaroe	45 00	48 09	10	100	60	135	-13	173	376	168	...	198	38	10	...
Rajabhat	15 00	17 50	10	600	577	530	-197	576	1,637	728	54	726	320	43	...
Rajgarh	37 25	42 50	10	200	844	2	45	349	1,339	527	3	412	161	53	...
Rajnagar	9 56	9 56	10	320	100	43	141	638	810	433	1	339	187	338	...
Ranicherra	17 75	19 37	10	765	700	851	44	880	2,613	1,515	54	1,121	477	89	1
Roopacherra	15 31	15 19	10	260	281	127	-76	1,220	1,284	371	1	658	96	36	...
Rungamattae	55 00	65 00	100	525	455	577	2	429	1,511	435	99	551	231	30	8
Runglee Rungliet	350 00	360 00	50	140	276	233	30	181	463	211	226	113	97	163	...
Rydak	30 50	35 50	10	1,493	1,804	881	50	2,619	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	396	1,775	...
Sapoi	20 37	21 25	10	900	203	53	20	3,103	3,281	1,329	404	873	968	26	...
Sarugaon	40 00xd	30 00	10	346	600	239	69	1,204	1,392	664	39	768	861	61	...
Seajuli	32 25	25 c2	10	249	300	135	91	648	1,283	696	3	756	59	18	...
Seeyok	11 75	10 50xd	10	300	125	202	4	149	551	196	...	173	54	198	...
Selimbong	...	...	10	300	105	10	28	353	600	239	...	1	295	121	17
Singell	35 50	19 50	100	625	...	...	-694	938	714	98	...	161	139	16	...
Singtom	5 75	7 25	10	900	...	19	7	341	1,323	294	...	207	146	90	102
5% C. P.	5 19	5 56	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonai River	9 12	9 12	10	400	...	105	110	413	1,156	396	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	77 00xd	93 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	339	24	3	...
Soom	33 50xd	37 50	10	300	300	165	175	488	760	349	...	...	...	...	...
Sungma	11 75	15 87	10	625	600	355	59	693	1,784	520	201	351	46	423	...
Taipoo	...	...	10	500	205	58	-28	629	1,125	478	1	294	180	564	26
Teen Ali	...	...	10	450	600	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	556	135	26	...
Teesta Valley	12 87	16 00	10	320	400	457	-80	513	1,428	398	66	836	256	207	...
Teliapara	113 00	142 00	100	900	1,675	620	32	1,556	2,107	707	49	258	163	92	...
Teloijan	24 87	28 44	10	598	654	510	7	990	1,935	632	56	1,011	463	1,767	...
Tengpani	34 37xd	35 87	10	800	300	297	65	1,247	1,442	528	2	823	216	282	280
Tezporo	14 50	18 00	10	1,983	1,550	36	54	2,465	5,114	2,283	83	2,509	738	132	...
8% Pref. Cum. asto 5	10 39	11 19	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tilkeh	10 00	10 00	10	375	3,75	56	-30	17.50	16.15	1.94	...	...	...	...	...
Tirrihannah	45 00	40 00xd	10	220	400	575	34	858	1,361	552	1	8.77	1,70	85	...
10% C. P.	13 00	12 00xd	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	720	216	440	...
Tongani	8 00	8 55	10	600	390	...	6	1,170	1,528	307	...	734	114	16	81
Tukvar	6 50	8 00	10	801	250	...	39	946	1,689	475	3	417	283	113	...
Tyoon	30 50	39 00	10	520	1,050	1,450	105	2,466	5,060	1,666	53	1,396	701	47	...

SUGAR

MILLS

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed	Sugar Produced	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowances and Commissions	Year-ended	Net Profit		Dividend per unit		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds. 000	Mds. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Andhra	Ranga Rao. & Co.	...	...	15,381	1,759	194	9-59	2,280	2,332	20	15	12½
Balampur	Directors	4,332	411	17,329	4,202	...	6-59	(c)448	(j)599	8	5	5
Basti	Narang Bros.	6,760	...	20,863	9,645	110	4-59	1,186	1,242	10	10	10
	Ord. B. Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Belapur Co.	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	16,819	1,686	450	9-59	4,366	5,991	42	40	36
Beland	Bangur Bros. Ltd.	3,121	317	12,607	2,010	73	9-59	961	782	18½	13½	13½
Bharat	Cotton Agents Private	1,875	...	7,140	2,253	44	6-59	674	(i)429	15	10	15
	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Bhopal	Bhiwandiwalla & Co.	1,908	1,94	6,540	1,192	119	9-59	1,289	1,451	20	20	20
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Carew	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	...	...	28,883	11,898	296	6-59	2,160	2,750	5	2½	nil
	6½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6½	6½
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery	Pary & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private...	10,589	1050	39,635	2,739	...	10-59	1,271	—696	nil	nil	nil
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	10
Champanan	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	5,881	351	22,027	6,643	108	6-60	1,156	1,355	15½	15½	10
Deccan	Parry & Co. Ltd.	...	...	36,364	9,226	298	5-59	3,304	3,536	25½	18	14½
	7% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Deoria	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	3,263	...	11,752	3,008	30	8-59	546	224	11½	5	nil
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyer Meakin Breweries	Directors	...	...	26,112	3,474	...	3-59	5,608	4,440	16	15	12
East India Distill'ry (E)	Parry's Holding Private Ltd...	...	...	10,471	...	...	9-59	856	831	28½	20	15
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Ganesh	Directors	3,304	310	12,818	595	...	10-59	848	573	10	10	nil
Ganga Sugar	Directors	...	...	21,080	14,541	...	3-59	2,017	2,839	12½	12½	17½
	7½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gobind	Cotton Agent Private Ltd	2,149	...	7,998	1,945	49	6-59	636	558	11½	5	nil
	5½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Gwalior	Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri.	3,124	...	14,456	3,821	161	6-58	1,647	1,46	10	10	6
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harinagar	Directors	...	...	17,603	3,111	...	9-59	1,043	551	11	7½	7½
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan	Bachhraj & Co.	10,324	...	38,553	15,569	371	6-58	5,087	4,831	15	15	15
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
India	India Sugar Agencies	1,37½	...	19,618	1,993	168	9-59	2,004	(p)1	12½	10	10
	7½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	7½	7½
Jagatit Sugar	Narang Bros & Co.	3,202	...	13,409	6,074	9	4-59	824	1,381	15½	15	15
Jaswant	Directors	...	...	25,489	6,603	...	5-59	(q)2,129	2,380	22½	15	15
	5½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Jeypore	R. S. Indus. Corpn.	...	...	5,856	2,956	36	6-58	854	...	6	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K. C. P.	V. Ramakrishna Sons Pri. Ltd.	...	...	36,777	7,723	234	6-59	(i)50,75	30,96	15½	7½	7½
	5% R. C. P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Kesar	Directors	4,233	404	19,772	23,458	...	7-59	1,123	855	15	10	...
	5½% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	...
Kirlampudi	Kubera Sugar Manager, Private	...	...	12,937	6,242	24	6-58	624	748	nil	nil	nil
	5½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugar	Pandis Rajan & Co. Private	...	...	5,643	719	92	7-59	914	758	5½	2½	...
Maharashtra	M. L. Dahanukar & Co. Pri...	...	...	22,805	1,602	542	9-59	5,321	5,590	42½	34	40
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	7
Modi Sugar	R. B. Multanmal & Sons	4,220	...	54,021	4,362	189	10-58	2,178	1,666	9	7	6
Mohini	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	1,524	...	2,654	187	15	11-59	307	—56	nil	nil	nil
	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Mysore	Directors	...	...	39,212	4,949	...	6-59	2,760	3,458	30½	30	20
Nawabganj	Narang Bros. & Co. Private	2,959	...	12,517	675	25	10-59	145	348	nil	nil	nil
	'B' Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	Cotton Agents Private	3,288	...	13,622	3,367	125	6-59	1,333	1,392	36½	25	25
	5½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	7½% C. R. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
New Savan	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	2,022	...	...	...	6	5-59	126	102	3½	2½	3½
New Swadeshi	Cotton Agents Private	4,314	...	16,224	4,261	227	6-59	2,060	920	29	20	20
	Ord. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam Sugar	Hyd. Govt. Indus. Trust Fund	...	...	58,053	20,963	490	6-59	5,176	7,853	21½	18	18
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Oudh	Cotton Agents Private	6,103	...	68,470	9,040	...	6-59	4,307	5,255	18½	12½	12½
	Ord. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½	12½	12½
	4% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	271	9-59	2,791	2,806	27	20	24
Phaltan Sugar	Mafatlal Apte & Kantilal	121½	...	14,161	1,466	...	10-58	183	25	6	nil	nil
Punjab Sugar	Narang Bros. Private	2,764	...	9,313	2,258	25	10-59	(b)873	65	nil	nil	nil
Purbapore	Directors	2,604	...	10,278	651	...	...	...	...	nil	10	10
	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21½	15	15
Ramnugger Cane	Anderson Wright Ltd.	1,904	...	8,519	1,051	...	8-59	1,201	(s)385	6	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	Ratna Agents	2,827	...	6,513	3,091	30	6-59	662	145	17½	14	14
	9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
Ravalgaon Sugar	Walchand & Co. Private	...	...	22,204	1,248	23	9-59	(h)1,143	1,726	8½	12	12
	5½% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza Buland	Govan Bros. (Rampur)	6,193	597	24,529	1,290	84	10-59	1,093	(a)4,254	12½	12½	15
Ryam	Directors	2,084	198	8,444	2,636	...	6-59	151	425	15	15	15
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Samsatpur	Directors	1,625	158	7,140	1,848	...	6-59	(k)129	(m)436	nil	2½	nil
Shadilal	H. R. Swarup & Bros	7,107	...	25,430	4,118	...	9-59	1,275	970	18	6	18
	8% C. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Shree Anand	Directors	1,827	182	6,631	994	...	9-59	496	157	5	5	5
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ing Rs. 000	Cash	Others
Andhra	28 00	23 90	10	3,000	1,800	905	23	5,276	9,139	2,875	220	3,174	1,015	331	...
Balampur	3 00	...	2½	1,400	120	1,652	45	5,449	4,574	3,332	46	5,343	1,696	324	16
Basti	120 50	120 50	100	1,200	350	2,712	1,000	9,932	6,611	4,219	2,680	11,153	498	182	117
Ordinary 'B' Class	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belapur	339 50	335 60	50	7,050	11,339	1,357	76	6,291	16,116	10,888	2,375	10,461	577	8,470	...
Belund	14 44	14 62	7½	1,949	775	178	41	6,157	4,395	2,745	1,207	2,999	3,153	112	...
Bharat	16 25	12 75	10	1,500	650	756	5	2,529	2,344	1,491	1,366	2,719	945	45	...
5% R. C. P. T	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	29 00	26 30	10	1,750	1,250	267	5	3,806	4,506	2,737	55	3,259	1,351	1,907	25
5% C. P.	84 50	84 50	100	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carew	10 81	11 75	10	3,200	1,360	1,747	14	15,627	15,264	10,544	54	16,561	2,947	502	14
5½% R. C. P.	81 00	85 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery	147 00	122 00	100	3,983	...	...	...	6,038	1,177	...	...	860	1,466	638	7889
5% C. P.	99 50	115 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	13 19	14 56	10	3,000	2,050	4,503	-1,686	6,364	16,689	10,413	264	5,887	1,987	347	771
5% C. P.	108 00	102 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	19 37	19 75	10	1,800	1,440	3,106	28	5,326	8,473	6,453	37	7,911	1,475	184	73
Deccan	15 15	14 05	5	3,984	2,100	2,721	07	12,648	13,656	7,119	395	11,469	2,729	904	185
7% Preference	6 33cd	6 00cd	5	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoria	9 06	7 25	10	958	345	266	6	4,796	3,240	2,022	1,035	3,687	992	29	5
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	17 31	19 50	10	2,600	3,100	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	...
Dyer (Zak)	27 12cd	22 87	5	1,992	4,500	8,124	8	5,922	5,059	2,091	423	5,532	4,965	1,400	758
E. I. D. (A)	41 00	46 00	£1	550	1,000	341	69	1,388	1,053	857	676	1,240	754	209	...
5% C. P.	17 00cd	17 12	£1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganesh Sugar	19 87	19 87	10	2,000	150	3,696	20	3,298	7,057	2,372	2,136	1,271	1,047	25	...
Ganga Sugar	...	...	10	5,492	702	621	86	21,293	14,506	4,545	1,822	15,330	2,049	246	36
5½% R. C. P.	...	...	10	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	...	100	500	250	127	4	2,963	3,410	1,430	...	2,427	417	20	...
5½% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	...	100	1,594	...	761	9	6,091	4,568	2,788	170	4,956	2,250	473	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harinaragar	...	...	10	250	1,000	1,359	12	11,915	8,171	3,763	1,615	4,788	4,407	69	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan	341 25	241 25	100	6,000	4,662	1,850	43	20,229	21,144	8,621	284	18,201	2,156	121	...
5% C. P.	90 00	90 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	12 50	12 60	10	6,397	337	642	563	8,648	8,186	2,789	3,186	2,860	6,177	66	...
7½% C. P. T	68 25	68 25	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagatit Sugar	...	...	100	1,109	1,266	1,426	616	5,288	3,458	2,015	866	6,975	311	110	...
Jaswant	5 25	5 25	10	2,000	1,850	291	55	9,285	13,065	7,842	66	7,776	1,088	140	187
5½% B. C. P.	85 00	69 50	100	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyapore	17 00	14 00	10	2,318	744	975	...	12,490	13,651	1,614	30	4,524	1,060	48	32
5% C. P.	95 00	100 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	160 50	106 00	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	26 00	16 63	10	1,339	9,900	2,475	92	34,840	35,212	6,484	2,541	13,290	3,897	613	...
5% R. C. P	160 00	95 00	10	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kesar	232 50	66 00	40	1,800	1,100	342	10	8,387	8,526	5,442	177	7,005	2,268	275	330
5½% R. C. P	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirlampudi	77 00	73 00	100	1,197	...	1,649	-19,96	9,083	7,260	2,657	1,913	6,679	462	254	...
5½% C. P.	118 00	132 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	104 00	101 50	100	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugars	...	...	10	2,000	...	306	86	662	2,793	1,794	...	943	59	1,053	...
Maharashtra	212 50	244 00	50	6,750	4,525	569	162	9,517	15,205	7,221	1,734	7,369	2,641	2,294	...
7% C. P.	240 00N	240 00 N	250	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modi Sugar	...	...	10	7,339	1,240	896	83	6,546	12,360	5,689	44	6,766	2,133	490	...
Mohini	4 12	3 75	10	1,000	...	242	-3,228	7,651	5,675	2,433	20	1,055	1,514	12	46
Founders	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P	70 00	70 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P	60 50	56 50	10	2,179	6,250	7,009	45	11,659	16,219	10,174	4,886	9,629	5,253	2,922	126
Mysore	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabganj	60 00	60 00	100	1,200	350	1,088	479	4,161	6,477	3,340	1,552	2,171	1,028	621	320
'B' Class	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	32 62	30 00	10	789	2,150	709	6	5,441	5,291	3,083	1,684	4,202	1,957	109	...
5½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% C. R. P. P.	150 00	127 50	100	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	5 00	4 81	10	1,100	2,75	183	11	461	4,929	2,986	57	...	...	20	...
New Swadeshi	350 00	225 00	100	1,351	1,835	3,547	35	6,793	8,199	3,060	714	5,164	2,102	451	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam Sugar	...	...	25	11,002	5,252	3,394	3	43,102	30,263	18,542	343	33,876	19,131	783	480
5% C. P.	...	...	25	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P	...	...	25	2,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	183 50	167 00	100	7,745	914	2,223	16	14,191	26,114	14,164	338	12,436	4,664	575	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. C. P.	...	...	25	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phaltan Sugar	162 00	179 50	50	5,000	4,074	1,869	64	11,894	12,965	7,375	217	7,611	4,851	4,522	110
Punjab Sugar	65 00	80 00	100	1,200	270	...	11	4,161	3,642	2,166	1,251	2,977	580	61	251
Purtabpore	13 37	12 50	10	900	175	2,128	4	599	5,120	3,572	1	1,370	881	204	401
10% C. P.	11 75	13 75	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	25 87	20 75	10	1,660	2,000	2,008	59	2,038	7,805	3,938	...	3,324	339	6	218
6% C. P.	85 00	92 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	500	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	1 45	2 05	10	1,175	...	114	77	3,226	3,260	2,416	10	3,505	255	17	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravalgaon Sugar	169 00	143 00	50	2,000	850	3,518	79	9,152	13,723	6,330	...	7,938	671	148	...
5½% Cum Pref.	62 00	66 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	30 00	30 00	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	495 00	625 00	500	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza Buland	14 05	13 00	10	6,359	1,077	945	391	3,905	8,823	3,683	1,438	3,015	1,607	1,335	...
Ryam	13 25	16 44	10	800	130	482	5	2,750	2,840	2,361	210	3,376	624	276	...
5% C. P.	8 40	9 00	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samastipur	12 37	13 12	10	1,199	85	1,391	5	3,520	5,061	2,690	5	2,587	1,175	57	6
Shadial	...	...	100	859	881	1,597	...	12,590	13,597	7,300	816	5,911	1,458	43	2,044
5% C. preference	...	...	100	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Anand	11 00	11 00	10	2,000	...	2,341	30	2,089	4,826	1,750	...	1,611	1,301	963	9
Debentures	...	...													

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MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	General				Others	Carry Forward	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
					Rs. 000	Rs. 009	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Shree Changdeo ...	32 75	28 30	12½	3,750	1,450	222	207	4,203	8,393	5,751	1,312	4,715	987	16	185	
Shree Hanuman ...	17 80	16 00	10	2,500	50	1,050	12	5,080	6,446	3,441	66	4,765	1,524	331	...	
5% C. P. ...	55 00	55 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sarce Krishna Gyanoday ...	13 50	13 87	10	3,999	2,100	663	41	12,263	13,684	8,062	860	12,695	2,639	40	511	
6% A' Pref. ...	73 00	85 50	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% B' Pref. ...	62 25	63 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14% Debentures ...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shree Sitaram ...	7 00	10 19	10	1,589	854	470	18	6,421	3,804	2,175	3,101	4,097	383	56	88	
Sitalpur ...	6 31	6 31	10	1,000	35	25	-359	4,666	3,242	1,485	228	2,630	674	28	67	
South Behar ...	3 87	1 09	10	915	45	...	-1,533	6,988	5,198	1,147	1,497	1,369	1,875	27	...	
9% Pref. Cum. asto 7 ...	20 50	20 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deferred ...	0 25	0 25	2½	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% Debentures ...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Standard Refinery ...	...	...	10	964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	500	...	108	-1,161	11,400	1,160	546	...	4,924	6,044	283	6	
Iraivancore ...	10 70	10 80	10	3,000	400	1,651	147	3,717	6,910	3,356	...	4,430	1,429	1,012	39	
5% C. P. ...	8 00	8 83	10	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ugar ...	140 00	100 00 N	100	2,795	1,377	1,236	30	11,939	10,800	5,631	844	9,476	1,192	150	...	
Pref. "A" ...	...	...	100	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
United Breweries ...	114 50cd	...	10	800	1,080	120	28	5,391	3,659	2,959	3,530	1,775	1,378	35	...	
United Provinces ...	17 37	17 62	10	1,600	556	422	50	3,289	3,564	2,787	70	3,166	1,628	270	...	
Upper Doab Sugars ...	...	...	100	4,716	900	4,193	214	12,329	21,978	7,651	197	7,205	1,809	16	...	
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	...	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Gangas ...	67 10	55 25	10	800	2,200	2,167	44	10,911	18,328	9,743	852	7,243	2,012	110	...	
5% C. P. ...	69 00	75 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P. T. ...	69 00	75 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper India ...	102 00	127 00	100	2,200	1,382	51	21,064	10,605	4,961	101	17,620	4,275	86	...	...	
B' Class Ordinary ...	8 75	15 00	25	2,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vizagapatnam ...	...	...	10	747	42	...	-4,83	39,40	29,22	8,99	25	14,44	7,00	55	...	
Walchandnagar Indrs. ...	255 00	370 00	100	10,100	2,800	9,613	178	20,814	34,734	12,906	931	24,045	3,283	920	...	
7% C. P. ...	120 50	115 25	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(f) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
 (g) After transferring Rs 150,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund and Rs 155,000 from provision for bad and doubtful debts.
 (h) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 225,000 from Investment Reserve. (i) After transferring Rs 225,000 from General Reserve.
 (j) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Renovation and Renewal Reserve. (k) After transferring Rs 260,000 from General Reserve.
 (l) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Machinery Replacement Reserve. (m) After transferring Rs 250,000 from Investment Reserve and Rs 450,000 from Labour Housing and Amenities Reserve. (n) After transferring Rs 225,000 from General Reserve.
 (o) The entire loss of Rs 388,405 has been wiped off by transfer from Reserve Fund. (p) After transferring Rs 650,000 from General Reserve. (q) After transferring Rs 675,000 from General Reserve. (r) After transferring Rs 79,450 from Dividend Equalisation Fund. (s) After transferring Rs 96,268 from Sugar Fluctuation Reserve. (t) After transferring Rs 175,000 from General Reserve. (u) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital Rs. 000	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Deprecia- tion Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000
Agra Elec. Supply. ...	114 00xd	139 00xd	100	1,999	2,230	2,908	47	10,979	13,999	3,925	516	1,543	1,635	2,343	3,052
4½% Debentures	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Elec'ty Co ...	84 80	90 90	100	87,477	945	12,729	1	16,501	152,394	40,447	2,807	6,146	11,797	253	4,704
4½% Debentures	...	...	1000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	10 00	11 00	10	459	...	53	72	6,17	11,30	5,68	68	2,13	3,39	21	...
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	10 84	10 76	10	8,129	55	2,108	1,569	6,463	23,672	5,966	281	2,199	1,483	476	625
5½% C. P.	77 00	92 50	100	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	70 00	86 50	100	2,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anand	53 00	64 00	50	222	13	281	3	293	305	181	6	50	84	14	44
6% C. P.	50 00N	50 00N	50	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Valley Power	1000 00	1090 00	1000	30,276	4,127	5,554	22	45,731	96,603	26,911	2,710	5,574	5,167	817	16,513
7% C. P.	1040 00	1097 50	1000	4,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Debentures	...	...	1000	9,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly Elec'ty Supply ...	11 87	14 06	10	800	592	931	24	3,004	6,343	2,229	270	555	277	619	16
4½% Debentures	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Elec'ty	12 62xd	14 12	10	1,700	1,915	2,851	46	9,596	17,105	4,749	510	1,270	1,217	1,919	36
4½% Debentures	...	...	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengalpur Elec. Supply	6 00	6 65	10	738	125	3	35	613	1,863	701	267	108	136	3	...
6% C. P.	7 30	8 05	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply ...	7 11xd	7 47xd	8	591	258	385	39	1,275	2,275	1,121	75	400	339	486	94
Bombay Suburban Elec'ty	85 30	99 00	100	17,500	242	7,610	2	12,638	40,637	9,899	879	2,701	2,966	443	1,192
Braach Elec. Supply	6 00	7 00	10	707	...	104	2	555	1,667	870	70	91	123	179	229
6% Debentures	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply Ltd.	15 06	15 19	£ 1	4,262	1,908	7,841	122	3,444	32,803	12,564	426	1,030	955	385	179
5% Com Preference	9 34	10 44	£ 1	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	2,737	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin State Power	10 33	10 00	10	787	1,33	4,60	1,66	4,30	13,37	3,31	8	1,95	1,72	1,77	...
Cuttack Elec. Supply	8 00	8 00	10	660	476	139	56	1,802	3,093	943	...	378	232	232	141
Dharwar	51 00	51 00N	50	499	56	515	96	364	1,594	335	14	115	148	119	43
5% C. P.	...	...	160	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.	(d) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 20,325 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.	(g) After writing back Rs 44,000 from Deferred Income Taxation Reserve.
(b) After transferring Rs 179,857 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve.	(e) After transferring Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.	(h) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 55,080 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.	(m) After transferring Rs 178,000 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.	(r) After transferring Rs 131,536 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 60,081 from excess provision.
(k) After transferring Rs 89,146 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 30,922 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.	(n) After transferring Rs 75,000 from General Reserve and Rs 19,000 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.	(s) After transferring Rs 129,091 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve.
(l) After transferring Rs 294,224 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.	(o) After transferring Rs 452,716 from General Reserve.	(t) After transferring Rs 72,022 from Reserve for Tariffs and Dividend Control.
	(p) After transferring Rs 1,452,650 from General Reserve.	

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	2nd Pre- vious
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.					Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Alageswar Amalgamated Coffee	Ramani & Co. Directors 6% Cum. Pref. 5 1/2% Debentures	267	...	...	782 1,214	42 1,092	9	6-60 3-60	100 316	116 291	7 1/2 10 1/2	7 1/2 6	10 6
Anandam	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P. 6% Debentures	288	...	112	613	69	13	12-59	145 10	106	15 1/2 7	10 7	15 7
Anapalai	Associated Planters Private 6% Debentures	...	10	...	1,191	1,603	65	6-59	620	481	25	35	40
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	2,86	...	...	4,35	76	...	3-59	40	14	nil	nil	nil
Athimattam	M. Sebastian 6% Debentures	...	...	62	89	3	...	2-56	34	24	5	3 1/2	3 1/2
Bababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore) 6% C. P.	...	3	...	571	...	13	6-59	132	130	12 1/2 6	25 6	25 6
Backs	Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2 R. C. P.	...	...	...	460	508	16	3-59	164	155	17 1/2 7 1/2	17 1/2 7 1/2	17 1/2 7 1/2
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2% C. P.	338	2	43	1,221	440	17	3-60	(b) 266	336	15 1/2 7 1/2	15 1/2 7 1/2	17 1/2 7 1/2
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Pri 6% C. P.	...	...	...	303	...	5	3-60	53	50	7 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 6	12 1/2 5
Be Be	Mg. Director 6 1/2% C. P. T. 6 1/2 R. C. P. T.	...	...	160	610	27	...	3-59	152	168	5 6 1/2	5 6 1/2	5 6 1/2
Blue Mountain	Kothari & Sons Agencies Pri...	1,621	...	...	7,800	231	309	6-60	2,933	907	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chandramalai	Directors 7 1/2% Cum. Pref.	332	1	3 1/2	724	193	...	6-59	111	(h) 235	12 7 1/2	15 7 1/2	15 10
Chembra Peak	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,550	...	...	3,675	448	54	3-60	736	649	20 1/2	15	10
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd 7% C. P.	...	...	...	4,910	931	107	2-60	(d) 1,544	1,626	17 1/2 7 1/2	15 7	10 7
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates 5% C. P.	...	1	...	6,048	410	2	6-59	1,601	1,469	25 5	20 5	40 5
Consolidated Coffee	Mg. Director 6% C. P.	...	...	...	11,908	115	...	6-59	4,710	3,605	25 6	20 6	40 6
Coomoor Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Prvt.Co. 6% C. P.	350	...	...	946	144	18	9-59	241	259	20 1/2 6	20 6	20 6
Cooorg Tea	Srinivas Agencies 6 1/2 R. C. P.	354	...	...	648	160	20	3-60	177	208	20 1/2 6 1/2	20 6 1/2	30 6 1/2
Cottanad Plantations	Associated Planters pri. 7 1/2% C. P. P.	150	...	43	560	229	18	3-60	114	112	10 1/2 7 1/2	15 12	12 12
Cowcoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	13	6-60	185	126	25	25	65
Devashola Devon	Mg. Director Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2% C. P.	325 302	...	...	908 766	108 197	...	12-59 3-60	283 97	341 110	25 1/2 15 1/2	25 7 1/2	17 1/2 7 1/2
Emerald Valley	Parkins Private Ltd.	128	...	...	262	64	8	12-58	75	38	6	6	10
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies	...	...	83	131	51	7	12-59	68	59	9 1/2	6	6
Haileyburia	Parkins Private Ltd. 5% C. P. 5 1/2% Debentures	1,722	...	...	2,705	807	48	12-59	(d) 623	1,079	12 1/2 5 1/2	20 5	15 5
Highland	A. V. Thomas & Co. 6% C. P.	1,271	...	11 1/2	2,544	237	56	12-58	557	472	15 6	7 1/2 6	20 6
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private 6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	124	115	2	5-60	18	18	7 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 6	7 1/2 6
Kalais	A. V. George & Co. 6% Debentures	...	...	959	1,662	171	65	2-60	637	588	22 1/2	20	25
Kalais	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7% Debentures	507	...	...	1,045	121	20	3-60	281	270	20 1/2	15	12 1/2
Kalpatta Karikade Rubber	A. V. Thomas & Co. E. I. Agencies Private 6% Cum Pref 5% Debentures	292	...	267 133	939 187	227 64	15 8	4-60 12-59	180 34	202 56	12 1/2 4 1/2	12 1/2 10	10 6
Kil Kotagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co. 6% C. P.	890	47	...	2,609	513	68	10-59	897	948	35 6	15 6	15 6
Kumargode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 7 1/2% Debentures	...	5	...	771	...	...	10-59	220	252	20	20	25
Kurchimala	Ipe Oommen & Co. Pr. Ltd. 6 1/2% Cum Pref.	241	115	...	531	118	15	3-60	150	204	...	8 6 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2
Lingsapur Lucky Valley Tea. Malabar Agricultural Co.	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. Matheson Bosanquet & Co, Pri. Vimsons Private Ltd. 6% C. P.	236 603	...	...	624 1,170	111 136	13 15	3-60 12-58 3-59	349 163 -33	197 79 -3	25 1/2 10 nil	30 10 nil	75 10 nil
Malabar Industrial Malankara Manar Manimala	Mg. Director Johnson's Estates & Agencies Vasantha & Co. Private Ruby Industries Private 5% C. P. 6% Debentures	71 135	...	314 670	593 1,145 121 29	8 96 118 3	...	2-59 3-60 3-60 12-58	76 483 97 -26	98 519 (c) 9 34	7 1/2 15 1/2 10 1/2 nil	10 16 5 5	22 1/2 17 12 5
Mercara	Associated Planters Private 6% Preference	...	...	270	301	204	13	6-59	128	116	20 6	20 6	15 6
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	1,501	...	930	4,504	429	101	3-60	1,332	1,050	12 1/2 6 1/2	10 6	10 6

(a) Arrears of Preference dividend from 1-5-1947 to 31-3-1960 at the rate of Rs 5.95 per Preference share, amounting to Rs 2,14,000, will be paid by the issue of one new Preference share for every two Preference shares already held and the balance of Rs 14,000 remaining after the issue of new shares will be paid "pro rata" (b) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund (c) After transferring Rs 80,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
Alageswar	2 35	2 75	2	600	530	68	9	606	1,668	421	71	112	219	164	...
Amalgamated Office	13 25	13 75	10	675	...	163	24	1,151	1,903	297	...	1,391	74	16	...
6% C. P.	7 00	8 75	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	495 09	495 00	500	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anandam	14 37	15 50	10	250	...	579	31	245	1,382	125	...	83	9	5	...
7% C. P.	7 81	8 30	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anapalai	4 70	5 20	2	1,208	228	...	28	2,352	1,928	192	259	1,656	520	29	...
6% Debentures	96 50	96 50	100	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthala	4 00	4 00	5	300	...	11	-119	1,360	992	148	723	115	49	11	10
6% C. P.	9 20	9 20	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athimattam	1 12	1 05	2	325	...	50	3	55	370	17	...	5	49	27	...
Bababuddin	9 00	9 55	5	200	270	208	8	151	717	99	...	401	18	26	...
6% C. P.	8 14	8 35	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	3 84	3 97	2	425	250	102	36	477	827	74	12	514	...	147	...
7 1/2% C. P.	8 50	9 27	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanor	16 70	18 75	10	1,099	386	30	4	698	1,725	339	22	541	...	95	...
7 1/2% C. P.	10 30	11 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	2 36	2 95	2	300	150	85	1	94	424	50	34	9	138	118	...
6% C. P.	8 38	8 80	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bo Be	3 06	3 25cd	5	866	...	336	1	225	1,336	...	268	52	30	20	150
6 1/2% C. P. T.	2 70cd	3 03	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% R. C. P. T.	6 02cd	6 44cd	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	4 15cd	3 58cd	2	5,250	1,850	1,091	284	3,411	7,901	1,366	18	475	2,489	2,386	...
Chandramala	3 00cd	2 95cd	2	550	550	7	...	303	1,515	303	...	177	137	22	...
7 1/2% C. P.	1 94cd	2 20cd	2	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemba Peak	5 40	4 33	2	933	1,550	37	139	680	2,633	816	1	623	165	104	...
Cochin Malabar	6 95	7 20	3	2,691	1,800	...	22	1,674	5,249	617	...	1,303	400	158	...
7% C. P.	50 75	52 50	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	18 90cd	26 35cd	10	2,250	2,800	259	128	2,490	5,062	1,130	117	1,014	3,420	485	...
5% C. P.	74 00	84 00	100	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	22 70cd	25 50cd	10	7,155	5,775	603	80	7,056	15,168	3,594	796	1,358	8,152	664	...
6% C. P.	22 00	25 50	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Tea	27 25	25 25	10	378	333	946	29	403	2,163	164	3	199	19	21	...
6% C. P.	85 00	93 85	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg Tea	5 43	5 20	2	480	...	478	3	259	1,248	212	1	240	51	140	...
6 1/2% R. P.	4 40	4 69	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottanad Plantation	11 25cd	16 25	10	400	45	487	1	429	1,369	75	1	263	79	27	...
7 1/2% C. P. P.	10 80cd	19 25	10	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	4 91cd	6 32	2	409	200	...	28	273	312	77	15	223	8	427	...
Devashola	30 00	31 50	10	600	455	27	1	283	1,226	338	131	124	16	204	...
Devon	14 37	16 50	10	449	255	71	4	348	1,081	229	10	248	142	76	...
7 1/2% C. P.	95 00	105 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	5 70	8 12	5	350	125	8	3	97	369	60	...	87	12	175	...
Gokul Rubber	1 93	1 58	2	450	20	...	1	101	380	16	115	54	41	37	...
Haileyburia	14 00	16 20	10	2,500	850	928	2	1,530	5,208	926	4	1,184	476	340	...
5% C. P.	72 50	77 50	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	14 45	14 75	10	1,800	481	518	21	678	3,013	640	416	401	219	389	...
6% C. P.	8 03	8 45	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 74	2 84	2	120	35	14	2	102	165	5	...	124	10	29	...
6 1/2% C. P.	6 50	6 84	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kailas	5 19cd	5 00	2	1,185	578	500	27	774	2,090	288	18	214	5	525	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasa	4 60	4 15	2	600	650	116	48	287	1,488	334	...	253	51	460	...
7% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpetta	12 50	13 45	10	800	638	266	1	371	1,797	349	22	335	95	177	...
Karikode Rubber	9 7	9 45	10	200	...	125	2	103	539	31	15	70	19	23	...
5% Cum. Pref.	7 20cd	7 80	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	100 00	100 00	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	5 30	4 95	2	859	1,425	470	28	868	3,275	465	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	8 60	9 65	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	30	479	...
Kamergode	5 00	6 15	2	400	300	...	13	220	964	146	...	172	7	29	...
7 1/2% Debentures	500 00	502 50	500	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurchimala	8 20	8 75	10	345	510	...	...	250	1,144	98	1	134	36	18	...
6 1/2% Cum Pref.	5 88	6 37	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingspur	6 20	...	2	426	300	507	69	492	530	43	222	645	10	431	...
Lucky Valley Tea	14 00	12 25	10	500	36	...	30	460	904	47	...	134	24	8	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	7 30	7 50	10	500	180	100	-130	1,004	2,149	213	1	163	52	2	...
6% C. P.	16 56	16 56	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	12 00cd	14 50cd	10	450	61	101	1	360	728	39	45	42	147	30	...
Malankara	18 00	17 87	10	1,350	173	312	10	515	2,139	458	...	165	8	456	...
Manar	2 65	2 56	2	350	10	17	18	83	343	22	6	120	5	26	...
Manimala	8 75	8 75	10	400	...	...	-28	114	775	7	...	5	...	6	...
5% C. P.	9 00	9 00	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	8 75	9 75	5	325	250	...	12	214	762	11	...	237	15	48	...
Mercara Rubber	7 65	8 25	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	11 72	11 80	10	4,050	310	1,311	66	1,998	9,079	1,184	189	964	290	177	...
6% C. P.	7 73	8 45	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NEW PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea 000 lbs.	Coffee 000 Cwts.	Rubber 000 lbs.					Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest %	Previous %	2nd Previous %
Malamalay ...	Directors 7½% C. P.	469	...	...	780	106	...	3-60	168	198	15T	20	18
Mysore Amalgated ...	W. T. Industrial Corp. 6% C. P.	...	...	...	217	...	4	3-60	28	53	10T	10	10
Mysore Coffee ...	Pavan & Co. (Private)	...	...	...	882	...	24	6-59	212	157	6T	6	6
Mysore Plantations ...	Mg. Director 6% C. P.	120	2	...	434	179	...	3-59	61	84	15	15	15
Neelamalai ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	1,147	2	...	3,622	1,971	45	6-59	(c)571	809	7½	7½	7½
Nelliampathy ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	746	...	83	1,902	301	30	6-59	230	492	10	15	20
Nellithanam ...	Directors 7% C. P.	...	...	67	176	21	...	3-59	30	58	7½	10	12½
Nenmeny ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	512	887	172	18	12-59	185	200	15T	15	7½
New Glen Morgan ...	Ramu & Co. Private	4,15	...	...	5,86	78	23	12-55	94	221	nil	nil	nil
Nilambur ...	Associated Planters (Private) 6% C. P. Debentures	...	...	148	265	29	6	12-59	73	96	15T	20	15
Nilgiri Tea ...	A. V. George & Co. 6½% C. P. 6% Debentures	999	...	...	2,006	299	39	3-60	416	198	8½	5	6
Nonsuch Tea ...	Harrisons & Crosfield 5% Debentures	1,020	...	...	3,300	805	55	6-59	1,097	1,557	20	35	20
Osoor ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. 5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	6	3-60	216	139	15T	15	13
Ouchterlony ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. Directors	1,108	...	...	5,731	...	40	10-59	(f)597	(b)1,336	15T	10	30
Panchura ...	Math. Bosanquet & Co. 6% C. P.	147	11½	...	125	...	58	6-60	115	125	40T	40	38
Parkside ...	Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) Ltd. 6% C. P.	655	...	...	2,202	330	53	6-59	837	954	27½	25	17½
Peermade ...	Directors 6% C. P.	2,293	...	...	4,348	...	53	12-59	1,321	(g)608	22½	16½	25
Penninsular ...	Directors Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	15*	383	826	180	...	2-60	375	378	20	20	23
Periakaramalai ...	...	4,405	...	...	10,109	1,574	118	3-60	1,845	2,017	13½	12½	10
Periyar & Parakkanni ...	E. I. Agencies Private Ltd. 7½% R. C. P. 6½% Debentures	...	...	345	508	137	9	12-59	109	151	4	12	...
Ponmudi Rubber ...	Directors 6½% C. P.	...	...	57	102	15	...	7-59	...	38	nil	5	6½
Pullangode ...	Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	...	824	79	18	3-60	157	244	7	5	4
Puthutottam ...	Ruby Co. Private	282	...	71	2,012	69	54	3-60	542	514	12½	10	10
Rajagiri ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	1,435	2,099	196	93	6-59	859	927	20	20	20
Rajendra Coffee ...	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Pref. 5½% Redeem Cum. Pref.	...	1	...	...	...	3	3-60	(k)33	174	25½	50	40
Sangameshwar ...	Patco Agencies 7% Cum Preference 7% Debentures	...	...	...	654	...	11	3-60	251	288	6T	9	9
Savumalai ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd.	...	...	...	825	357	23	11-59	293	193	15T	12½	15
Shaverooy ...	T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. 5½% Debentures	653	...	...	1,437	150	16	6-59	(e)63	300	7½	7½	10
Stanes Amalgamated ...	Directors 6½% Debentures	...	...	...	243	...	...	3-60	222	328	6	8	14
Swinton ...	Directors 6½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	9	12½T	7½	7½
Talayar Tea ...	Srinivas Agencies 6% C. P.	866	...	...	1,584	576	28	3-60	304	(n)201	8T	5	6
Teakoy ...	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	...	431	660	68	12	3-59	173	186	7T	6	6
Thamarapally ...	6½% Debentures A. V. George & Co.	...	...	240	373	48	14	12-59	...	...	6	6	6
Thirumbadi ...	6½% C. P. Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	710	1,160	342	28	9-58	...	...	30T	30	30
Thirumangaludi ...	7½% Debentures Directors	...	...	...	785	104	...	12-59	386	195	6½T	6½	6½
Travancore Rubber ...	Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) 6% C. P.	1,301	...	...	...	...	101	12-59	160	138	10T	10	15
Trav. Rubber & Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	780	7½T	5	4
Tropical Plantations ...	Directors Parkins Private Ltd.	473	...	638	1,751	186	25	12-59	...	...	8,57½	6	6
Twyford ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	963	...	...	1,725	365	...	12-59	428	391	8T	15	4
Udayagiri ...	6½% Debentures T. Stanes & Co.	292	...	...	487	49	7	12-59	299	296	10T	6	15
United Nilgiri ...	Directors 6½% Debentures	1,349	...	...	3,480	244	80	3-60	73	35	15T	7½	6
Vaikundam ...	Padinjarek Bros. 5½% Debentures	...	4,94	695	148	...	...	12-59	...	...	7T	7	7
Vaykri ...	Oppoosittil Kurien & Co. (Pri.) 7% C. P.	74	2	181	652	122	23	2-60	1,087	1,334	21T	19½	16
Velimalai ...	6% Debenture Directors	49	...	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterfall ...	Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1,213	...	...	4,687	264	143	6-60	...	...	...	...	...
Wartyhully ...	Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	231	201	12T	10	10
Woodcote ...	Goodall & Co. 6½% C. P.	...	...	...	152	8	6	6-59	...	...	7T	7	7
Woodlands ...	6% Debenture Directors	221	...	234	777	129	...	3-59	...	...	...	...	...
	6½% C. P. 6½% R. C. P. 6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	171	5	5	10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	6½	6½
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	6½	6½

†Cardamom (in lbs.).

(a) After transferring Rs 82,000 from Dividend

(c) After writing back Rs 188,000 being excess provision for taxation.

(e) Includes Rs 60,888 being surplus provision and Refund of Income-tax written back.

(f) After transferring Rs 80,000 from General

PLANTINGS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1960 Rs. np.	December 1959 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000	Carry- forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Malamalay	39 38	41 00	25	300	...	623	1	192	1,248	289	77	129	119	131	...
7½% C. P.	24 75	25 12	25	300	...	...	1	159	337	31	...	196	27	13	...
Mysore Amalgamated	5 90	6 00	5	225	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	6 25	7 00	10	117	100	150	18	978	1,207	114	...	166	550	36	...
Mysore Coffee	5 50cd	4 91	2	600	95	55	2	375	1,139	159	...	194	92	10	...
Mysore Plantations	2 20	1 60	2	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 00	7 00cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelamalai	4 90cd	4 85	5	3,600	875	1,304	5	1,363	7,994	1,309	10	1,124	576	554	...
5% C. P.	7 20cd	7 30cd	10	1,800	503	204	...	672	2,624	536	7	408	178	347	...
Nelliampathy	2 94cd	3 03	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 75cd	8 70	10	450	279	...	94	114	497	121	21	21	64	12	...
Nellithanam	12 05	12 80cd	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	335	408	5	46	495	1,632	276	...	207	14	12	...
Nenmeny	20 60	16 25	13	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	9 35	9 70	2	650	2,800	3,02	4	3,48	11,68	1,30	82	1,09	1,51	1,11	...
New Glen Morgan	16 95	17 50	10	200	120	359	3	184	797	56	...	39	31	356	...
Nilambur	6 48	6 90	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	95 00	98 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea	8 10	7 25	10	1,406	70	675	27	516	3,987	633	9	355	109	90	...
6½% C. P.	3 77	4 72	5	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	497 50	501 00	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonsuch Tea	26 40	25 40	10	2,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osoor	3 28	3 70	2	650	500	71	42	377	775	67	95	314	44	480	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouchterlony	4 63	6 15	2	1,946	1,040	1,243	3	771	4,892	1,666	...	1,115	64	598	...
Panchura	5 25cd	4 20cd	1	150	150	2	68	271	294	26	128	146	94	4	...
Parkside	26 68cd	24 65	10	1,354	450	1,197	50	1,09	3,158	472	...	406	119	936	...
Peermade	22 75cd	20 37	10	1,700	100	941	45	1,670	4,098	1,446	171	941	186	629	...
6% C. P.	92 00cd	98 00cd	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penninsular	22 50	22 25	2	5,795	2,780	117	80	2,273	11,000	3,484	65	2,314	577	420	...
Periakaramalai	3 40	3 85	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periyar & Parakkani	...	...	5	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% R. C. P.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponmudi Rubbers	1 40	1 40	2	165	48	...	1	43	314	11	...	18	2	5	...
6½% C. P.	8 70cd	9 35cd	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode	1 85	1 96	2	1,650	200	29	17	335	2,268	646	281	216	51	291	...
6% C. P.	8 05	8 65	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthutottam	2 70	2 82	2	2,100	1,280	365	91	733	3,463	366	195	117	1,066	16	...
Rajagiri	20 25cd	20 50cd	10	1,350	300	600	45	1,469	4,774	448	...	283	113	1,230	72
8% C. P.	7 10cd	7 60	5	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee	14 00cd	18 25cd	10	200	100	15	1	290	...	...	43	100	147	99	138
6% Cum. Prof.	7 75cd	8 35cd	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8½% Redem. Cum. Prof.	7 00cd	7 20cd	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangameshwar	2 25	2 30	2	1,200	25	160	11	261	1,880	109	...	554	24	136	26
7% C. P.	9 51	10 15	10	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sriramalai	3 55	3 95	2	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shreecoy	1 90cd	1 83	2	1,350	170	128	1	473	1,113	104	317	200	522	74	...
Stanes Amalgamated	15 62cd	16 25	10	900	190	1,105	4	389	2,735	763	208	222	248	46	...
5½% Debentures	450 00	450 00	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swinton	3 12cd	2 35	2	125	15	...	4	149	198	8	...	8	163	5	...
6½% Debentures	505 00	1 72	2	1,250	110	977	1	1,397	3,650	352	2	943	175	68	...
Talayar Tea	1 75cd	8 10cd	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 50cd	7 90	10	1,000	...	248	4	457	2,250	179	...	89	72	387	...
Tenkey	6 10	8 10	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 00	100 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debentures	108 00	26 62	10	250	75	200	28	222	614	47	45	51	2	185	...
Thamarapally	28 00	4 40	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% C. P.	4 05	1 98	1	915	450	50	30	862	2,293	158	...	430	48	195	...
Thirumbadi	1 51	1 98	1	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% Debenture	502 50	495 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Rubber	10 90	15 25	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. R. T. & Co.	9 60cd	8 20	10	4,100	750	757	4	1,673	8,613	1,850	200	513	492	917	...
6% C. P.	9 40cd	8 05cd	25	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tropical Plantations	18 25	21 87	25	2,000	...	136	12	658	3,217	868	...	255	15	187	...
Twyford	12 00	12 75	10	1,575	1,543	58	1	594	2,801	330	1	784	262	253	...
Udayagiri	17 00	13 00	10	220	148	282	24	218	1,001	107	1	60	6	1	...
7% C. P.	9 11	9 60	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiris	23 25	21 37	10	2,193	317	1,210	24	1,130	4,653	1,787	540	384	225	859	...
Vaikundam	31 00	27 75	10	880	165	119	1	619	966	39	275	182	31	369	...
Vayitri	1 32	1 55	2	400	75	30	29	54	559	57	2	12	52	19	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velimalai	5 35	5 90	5	600	375	121	11	398	1,764	123	1	166	141	183	...
7% C. P.	8 61cd	8 85	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 90	500 00	500	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wartyhully	3 16	3 70	2	1,200	1,100	91	115	735	1,534	119	254	425	140	1,007	...
Waterfalls	3 38cd	3 77	2	3,150	2,200	1,096	194	1,844	6,375	897	27	674	1,499	1,306	...
6% C. P.	8 40cd	8 90	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcote	1 65	1 70	1	100	...	53	3	30	326	84	5	8	10	2	...
6½% C. P.	3 14	3 46	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	1000 00	...	1000	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands	7 65	8 00	10	695	42	205	2	196	1,419	72	1	196	102	92	...
6½% C. P.	7 45	7 80	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% R.C.P.	7 22	7 67	10	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ENGINEERING COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/ Shareholders	Year Ended	New Points		Dividend %		Market Quotation as on Last Day of				Paid-up Capital	Reserves Including Latent Allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Investments		Liquid Assets					
			Latest	Previous Period	Latest	Previous Period	December 1960	December 1959		Paid-up Capital		Reserve	Other	Carry forward				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
								1960	1959																
CALCUTTA																									
Archer Baker	N. Bhat, Trading Co. ... 7% C.P.	10-54	—345	—171	...	...	14 25 10 75	13 00 10 75	10 9000	6,000 1,300	4,000	15	—473	17,37	12,78	9,57	6	11,99	4,68	5	6,29	82			
Barker Engineering	K. C. Thapar & Brothers Only P.P.	3-58	128	39	...	...	...	...	...	3,000 500	...	—386	3,113	1,480	464	94	768	605	24	570	339				
Bata Engineering	Directors	3-59	329	248	...	...	...	...	...	1,045 120	100	99	9	1,777	1,289	647	12	1,344	967	90	95	...			
Bhatia Elec.	6% C.P.	12-59	2,823	3,264	...	...	11 19 32 12	15 12 25 75	10 10	5,000 3,300	2,500 4,295	449 360	11,540 7,504	15,521 7,733	8,956 1,279	47	4,392	6,485	1,084	1,276	...				
Bhatnagar	Directors	12-59	3,829	4,223	...	...	...	...	...	5,660	3,300	227	7,504	7,733	1,279	1,858	1,441	1,942	596	8,087	468				
Bridges & Roof Brt. Building	Balaram Laxmi & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P.	12-59	2,437	(m)2,371	...	...	56 50 25 00	25 00 8 56	10 10	1,200 1,988	2,658 966	554 23	172 100	12,469 3,725	7,976 3,725	4,484 1,180	174	3,421	4,040	265	5,661	...			
Brit. Engg.	6% R.C.P. & Co. prof. 6% R.C.P.	3-58	419	531	...	...	60 00 13 62	66 00 100 00	100 100	966 2,100	23 2,048	100 182	5,654 16,283	3,725 9,828	1,180 4,802	261	3,680	2,709	36	...	...				
B.L. Elec. Com. Burn & Co.	5% C.P.	12-59	1,724	1,224	...	...	93 80 100 00	100 00 ...	500 1,000	695 2,500	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	2	13,745	7,194	374	1,868	...			
B.L. Elec. Com. Burn & Co.	7% Debentures 7% C.P.	12-59	800	872	...	...	40 50 44 00	31 81 43 00	1,000 100	500 84,000	725 1,740	48 125	4,742 56,079	2,464 49,665	1,448 30,474	3	2,548	1,684	12	828	...				
Dalmia Iron Calcutta Steel Coast Kona	7% C.P. Directors 7% C.P. 6% Debentures	9-58 3-60 12-59	279 756 (q)15,292	...	...	...	10 50 15 19 36 87	10 50 15 19 48 00	10 10 ...	4,000 15,000 20,800	...	25 103	4 30,702	5,271 67,459	250 21,547	3 652	2,885 4,148 27,851	329 2,165 21,738	191 22 485	14,472	9,974 615				
Monthly Docking India Machinery	Martin Burn Ltd. Dunlop Ltd. 7% C.P.	12-59 6-58	712 328	667 288	...	...	101 00 6 44 77 00	105 50 2 00 23 00	50 10 100	1,250 2,195 313	1,110 ...	7 46	7,347 ...	6,091 2,203	4,046 494	...	1,439	2,472	60	2,514	...				
I. Calcuttania	Calcuttania & Co. 6% C.P. T.	12-59	(q)171	(b)557	...	...	20 31 23 32	21 62 23 32	10 10	3,695 124,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Indian Iron	Martin Burn Ltd. 5% C.P.	3-60	102,043	(q)86,318	...	...	25 22 103 60	23 32 103 60	10 100	282 26,995	...	...	1,150	567,104	719,759	146,001	19,332	164,516	127,550	8,249	...				
I. Mill. Coaling	Directors Deferred	3-58	131	132	...	...	4 44 2 81	4 50 2 50	5 1	385 154	...	...	13	3,117	1,753	817	149	1,587	1,279	18	...				
I. St. Wagon	4% Debentures Martin Burn Ltd. 7% C.P.	3-60	5,123	4,775	...	...	85 50 112 00	90 00 122 00	25 100	3,000 3,988	968	6,666	49	34,767	12,375	7,285	303	14,502	8,423	3,710	15,789	90			
I. Steel & Wire	Indus Singh & Sons. Pri Partly Paid	3-60	9,389	8,711	...	...	38 75 14 59	38 62 14 59	100 1	19,664 27	4,291	20,913	1,091	19,572	22,296	15,265	5,872	7,998	12,194	22,419	235	...			
J. K. Steel	J. K. Indus. Private Ltd. 7% R.C.P.	6-59	1,688	709	...	...	17 37 101 50	13 56 102 80	10 10	2,000 9,094	1,570	922	75	6,388	7,616	1,748	624	2,626	1,758	312	266	...			
Jay. Engg. works	M. M. Shrinani & Co. 7% R.C.P.	3-59	6,578	5,762	...	...	32 56 ...	...	100	3,400	2,319	5	37,378	2,410	11,726	6	17,352	21,066	99	2,973	186	...			
Jay. Engg. works	5% Debentures 5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Jay. Engg. works	6% Debentures 6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Jay. Engg. works	6% Debentures 6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Jay. Engg. works	6% Debentures 6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Jay. Engg. works	6% Debentures 6% C.P.	10-59	6,657	6,872	...	...	8 58T 5T	24 44 91 50	10 100	10,199 2,000	9,282	958	64	62,568	27,747	8,430	7,520	10,845	28,178	154	17,933	1,523			
Kanabhai	Birl & Co. Private Ltd. 5% C.P.	11-59	1,377	1,303	...	...	6 31 83 00	6 62 91 00	3 100	2,764 1,200	295	4,379	310	10,995	9,014	3,328	57	6,323	5,321	15	2,930	334			
Marshall Sans National Iron	Marshall's (Din) Pri Ltd. Directors	6-59 3-60	229 117	527 1,355	...	...	4 50 7 37	5 78 10 06	2 10	1,050 4,996	1,850 250	352 1,328	9 —558	13,102 8,354	1,832 13,717	1,472 8,110	126 395	9,001 5,223	6,501 2,566	374 120	...	750			
National Screw & Wire	Directors	12-59	619	700	...	...	9 56 ...	8 00 ...	10 10	1,000 1,000	...	5	91	2,346	1,242	486	...	1,059	1,814	20	13	...			

GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30.12.60
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS					
Rupee Loans					
NON-TERMINABLE LOANS.					
8 93 34	3	1896-97	3 Months notice	30-6/31-12	71-75
TERMINABLE LOANS.					
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-2/1-8	98-60
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	15-1/15-7	99-75
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947-48	1962	15-3/15-11	98-00
14,77,78,000	3	1946	1976	16-3/16-9	83-45
116,17,46,000	3	1932	1963-65	1-6/1-12	97-60
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	15-6/15-12	97-60
110,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	1-4/1-10	95-38
115,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	15-1/15-10	90-10
248,91,37,000	3	1946	1986	16-3/16-9	74-35
87,27,36,000	3 1/2	1956	1962	16-1/16-7	99-50
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	1-6/1-12	100-00
58,54,92,000	3 1/2	1958	1963	12-5/12-11	99-85
158,17,90,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	19-4/19-10	99-31
103,67,92,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	1-1/1-7	99-45
63,81,83,000	3 1/2	1956	1967	16-1/16-10	99-88
30,00,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	26-2/26-8	98-10
1,37,90,98,000	3 1/2	1959	1969	1-1/1-7	98-90
66,63,54,000	3 1/2	1956	1974	16-1/16-7	99-35
56,39,30,000	3 1/2	1957	1967	1-2/1-8	100-75
34,33,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	12-5/12-11	100-60
97,17,27,000	4	1957	1972	1-2/1-8	100-30
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	15-3/15-9	100-10
49,51,44,000	4	1958	1973	12-5/12-11	100-50
86,06,33,000	4	1959	1979	1-1/1-7	99-90
...	4	1960	1980	18-1/18-7	99-90
STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS					
WEST BENGAL.					
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	12-4/17-9	98-25
3,60,23,300	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-00
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-80
7,80,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	98-50
2,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	98-53
4,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-15
8,09,69,400	4	1959	1971	19-8/19-2	98-30
7,90,00,000	4	1959	1969	28-2/29-8	98-32
BOMBAY.					
5,60,12,000	3	1949	1962	1-2/1-8	97-55
1,97,86,500	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-9/17-9	99-50
5,50,35,400	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-45
3,61,30,000	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-60
9,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	98-75
7,50,00,000	4	1956	1970	3-3/3-9	98-60
6,58,12,500	4	1958	1971	19-8/19-2	98-25
6,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-25
8,80,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-15
MADHYA PRADESH					
2,01,28,800	3 1/2	1948	1964	1-3/1-9	95-00
1,02,18,100	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	99-10
1,02,18,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-50
1,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	97-25
1,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	97-25
2,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00
...	4	1959	1971	19-5/19-2	97-10
...	4	1960	1969	28-2/29-8	97-10
UTTAR PRADESH.					
2,20,83,600	2 1/2	1946	1961-66	1-3/1-9	92-75
1,57,42,600	3	1936	1961-66	15-3/15-9	97-80
1,94,91,700	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	99-35
5,65,15,500	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-50
6,11,45,200	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-25
8,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	97-50
8,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	97-25
7,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00
...	4	1959	1971	19-1/19-8	97-10
...	4	1960	1969	28-1/29-8	97-10
MADRAS.					
3,81,77,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-3/1-9	98-50
5,01,49,800	3	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-70
1,83,509,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-50
5,24,61,800	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-15
12,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	97-75
5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1968	3-3/3-9	97-45
...	4	...	1971	15-1/15-7	100-00
...	4	...	1969	28-8/29-8	96-90
...	4	...	...	...	97-20
MYSORE GOVERNMENT					
5,99,72,900	3	1936	1956-61	20-10/20-4	99-22
2,95,85,200	4	1953	1953-62	1-6/1-12	101-40
3,33,42,200	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-23
4,10,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	98-00
3,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	28-2/29-8	97-00
5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	99-25
...	4	...	1971	...	98-00
COCHIN.					
30,00,000	3 1/2	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00
TRAVANCORE.					
...	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-00
300,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	98-60
...	4	1958	1969	28-2/29-8	97-06
...	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	98-50
...	4	...	1971	...	96-30
MUNICIPAL LOAN					
BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN.					
25,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-1/1-7	...
26,21,000	5	1929	1959	1-2/1-8	...
17,97,000	3	1950	1960	1-6/1-12	...
110,00,000	4	...	1963	1-3/1-9	...
215,00,000	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9	...
244,14,500	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9	...
200,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1965	15-2/15-8	...
10,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1965	16-2/16-8	...
9,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1966	14-3/14-9	...
175,34,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	3-4/3-10	...
33,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1966	3-4/3-10	...
80,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1966	16-2/16-8	...
24,50,000	3	1956-37	1967	1-2/1-8	...
30,00,000	4	...	1968	1-3/1-9	...
30,00,000	3	1938	1968	14-3/14-9	...
30,00,000	3	1959	1969	1-3/1-9	...
64,00,000	3	1940	1970	1-3/1-9	...
48,00,000	3 1/2	1940-41	1971	1-3/1-9	...
25,00,000	3 1/2	1941-42	1972	1-3/1-9	...
135,00,000	4	...	1973	1-3/1-9	...
20,00,000	4	1943-44	1974	1-3/1-9	...
20,60,000	4	1913-15	1974	1-6/1-12	...
22,00,000	3	1944-45	1975	1-3/1-9	...
25,00,000	3	1945-46	1976	1-3/1-9	...
54,00,000	3	1947-48	1977	1-3/1-9	...
75,00,000	3 1/2	1947	1977	1-2/1-8	...
61,00,000	3	1949	1979	1-3/1-9	...
88,14,500	3	1949	1979	15-3/15-9	...
10,00,000	5	1920	1980	1-5/1-11	...
80,00,000	3 1/2	1950-51	1980	1-3/1-9	...
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOANS.					

Calcutta Stock Exchange

	1st	3rd	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	19th	21st	22nd	23rd	27th	28th	29th	30th	
8% 1906	74.50		74.20			74.15	74.15		74.35	74.10	74.20		74.25		74.10		74.10	74.00	74.25	74.35	74.35	74.35	
Punjab National			19.22	19.22						19.50	19.25								19.66			19.80	
United Commercial					85.00	84.00			85.00	85.50		84.00						82.50	83.00				
Memorandum	28.12	27.50		27.25	27.00			27.50			27.37	27.00					26.75	26.56					
Bengal Coal									322.00				320.00									317.00	
Burruck	17.87	17.69	17.27	17.56	17.56	17.44	18.37	18.25	18.12	18.44	18.69	18.75	18.37	18.31	18.50	18.37	18.69	18.50	18.81	18.56	18.82	18.81	
Howrah	19.75	19.75	19.56	19.50	19.62	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.75	20.12	20.00	19.87	19.75	19.75	20.12	19.94	20.12	19.87	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
Netaji					22.31	22.00	21.69	21.00								23.50			23.25	23.50	23.25		
New Central		21.31	20.69	20.87	20.75	20.62	20.26	21.12		21.31	21.37	21.00	20.94		21.12	21.75	21.12	20.75	20.56	20.87	21.12	21.19	21.81
Braboe Bond			16.25			15.69	15.81				15.75		15.44				15.25		15.26				
Jadavpore	17.44			17.94					17.09		17.25				17.37	17.26		17.12		17.19		17.12	
Carew Sugar																							
Jessop	19.94	20.06	19.62	19.81	20.03	19.87			19.94	20.06		19.75	19.84			19.65		19.50				19.75	
Indian Iron	23.91	23.74	23.62	23.44	23.62	23.65	23.74	23.63	23.54	23.50	23.46	23.33	23.12	23.04	23.21	23.02	23.23	23.12	22.98	23.34	23.39	23.22	
TEXMACO	23.40	23.25	22.95	23.25	23.50	23.25	23.40	23.30	23.21	23.10	23.06	23.25	22.90	23.10	23.30	23.00	23.20	22.80	22.70	23.05	22.95	22.95	
Indian Copper	4.62	4.58	4.50	4.55	4.51	4.54	4.56	4.53	4.56	4.51	4.53	4.48	4.50	4.42	4.44	4.42	4.50	4.47	4.48	4.50	4.52	4.52	
Orient Paper	43.10	41.90	41.80	41.35	41.75	41.80	42.30	41.90	42.09	41.80	41.87	41.55	41.10	40.95	41.30	41.00	41.30	40.90	40.80	41.00	40.90	40.70	
Shree Gopal	26.37	26.75	26.56	26.37	26.62	26.69	26.50	26.62	26.37	26.37	26.25	25.94	26.00	25.75	26.00	25.87	26.31	25.87	26.00	26.50	27.25	28.00	
Indian Cable	32.87	32.75	32.56	32.25	32.12	32.31	32.50	32.31	32.19	32.12	32.25	32.12	31.81	31.75	32.12	31.69	32.40	31.87	31.62	31.81	31.67	31.81	
India Steamship	9.56	9.44	9.50	9.37	9.44	9.27	9.44	9.31	9.41	9.34	9.37	9.25	9.31		9.09	9.19	9.50	9.37	9.75	9.50	9.37	9.62	
Rohas	21.50	21.75	21.25	20.62	20.94	20.56	21.06	20.75	21.41	21.19	20.87	21.25	20.94	21.31	21.19	21.06	21.37	21.00	21.12	21.22	21.06	21.12	
Dunlop	42.87	42.69	42.12	42.37	42.50	42.62	42.75	42.62	42.31	42.12	42.00	41.87	41.62	41.56	42.31	41.87	42.00	41.75	41.69	41.75	41.87	41.87	
Indian Aluminium	30.31	30.05	29.69	29.75	29.81	29.75	29.87	29.65	29.81	29.50	29.62	29.31	28.94	29.06	29.31	28.96	29.87	29.60	29.37	29.87	30.25	30.12	
Hindustan Motor	19.75	20.00	19.56	19.69	19.81	19.87	20.25	20.00	20.12	20.87	19.81	19.56	19.44	19.50	19.69	19.81	19.06	18.91	18.75	19.00	18.87	18.61	
Phillips Carbon	17.62		17.25	17.62	17.50	17.06	17.44	17.55	17.06	17.12	16.92	15.81	14.87	14.81	15.09	15.75	15.82					15.69	
Sum																							

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The decisions of the NDC on Third Plan outlays are discussed in the First Leading Article.



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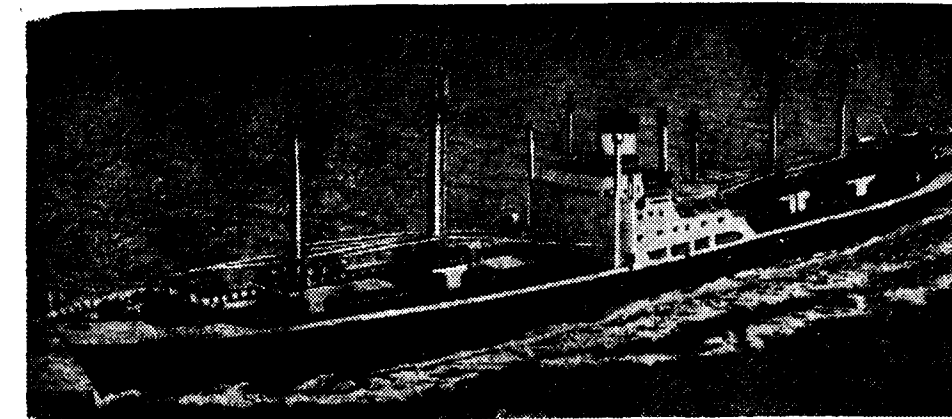
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STEEL PRODUCTION SOARS BY 173% AT MUKAND

In 1940, Mukand employed 694 men; in June 1960—2,187. Over the past seven years, production figures have soared—18,234 tons in 1952/53; 49,787 tons in 1959/60. This increase is a reflection of a good management of finances:—

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	
	(Rs. in lacs)			
Capital	51	51	71	Mukand manufacture high-grade steel products—
Depreciation provided up to date	32	36	41	bars, rods and castings. Presently an expansion
Profits retained in business to date	25	35	45	programme is under way. It will cope with the
Profit for the year	19	30	32	growing influx of big orders—like the one placed
Dividend for the year	5	5	8	by the Railways with Mukand on 16th July 1960
				for 4,035 sets of Centre Buffer Couplers valued
				at 84 lacs.

Mukand provides India's new and growing industries with the quality steel components they must have.

MUKAND STEEL STRENGTHENS THE NATION

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21 January 1961

WORLD OF FINANCE

Results for 1960, and Prospects

GREATLY enlarged profits and higher dividends are highlighting the banking year that has just ended. We cannot hide our sense of dismay in this regard. For, what seems to have been forgotten is that the profits for 1960, in much the same manner as the earnings for 1956, have been enabled by gross over-trading. The absence of the slack season in both the years, it will generally be admitted, is the most important reason why banking profits have shot up. In such a view, the profits are fortuitous profits; in a normal year, when the ratio of Advances to Deposits is not stagnant at a high level, the profit earning capacity of banks has been found, as the period from 1957 to 1959 has clearly showed, to be satisfactory—but by no means sensational.

We admit that, during a period when industrial shares have with scarcely an exception been rising steadily, bank shares have not fared well. We concede the necessity for banks to make their shares more attractive to the investor, so that, in due course, they can approach the market for rights issues of capital in order that the glaring disparity, existing today, as between the paid up capital and the level of Deposits can be corrected. But, surely, the 1960 profits cannot be the yardstick for measuring the bank's earning capacity. Indeed, it may be that the published results, by taking to the accounts the whole of what may have been windfall profits, may amount to a serious misrepresentation of the actual state of banks' profitability. Is there any guarantee—is there even the prospect, that banks will be able to report results that are as good for 1961?

Frankly, we doubt it. For, it has to be borne in mind that the bumper 1960 profits—which we had fully foreseen, but which we had hoped would have been utilised to buttress inner reserves, and not for the payment of higher dividends—were made possible besides by two other factors. Firstly, the inter-bank agreement on maxima of rates of interest payable on Deposits has been in force. Secondly, the Reserve Bank by directive has ensured that banks' earnings on Advances have risen all along the line, from some time in September, by 0.5 per cent. Expenditure has been held down, earning capacity has been improved. No doubt, both these factors should also be at work in the circumstances of 1961. But, in fact, will they? And will banks, as in 1960, find their resources fully extended throughout the year?

As we say, we doubt it. First of all, the pressure on interest rates is upward, and it is always easier to pay more for Deposits than to charge more of constituents. Most important, it is unlikely that the slack season is again reported missing. For, the spurt in industrial production that we have witnessed during 1960, because projects begun during the Second Plan began to pay off in the way of commencing productive operations, is scarcely likely to continue in 1961—at least with the same momentum.

Another reason why it is unpolitic for the banks to have reported profits grossly higher, lies in the impending study of the wages of banking labour by the Tribunal. For, on present and normal and strictly banking profits, banks cannot afford an increase in banks' bills for salaries and wages. The implication of the 1960 results will, unfortunately, be that banks are earning more and can therefore pay more. They can't, the implication is quite wrong, the 1960 profits were adventitious. But will the Tribunal and banks' labour unions be convinced by such arguments?

Inexorable Busy Season Pressure

Busy season pressure continues to be inexorable. The returns of the Reserve Bank for 13 January disclose further expansion of currency; and the latest figures of both the State Bank and of Scheduled Banks reveal a considerable increase in bank credit.

During the week ended 13 January, active Note Circulation has risen by Rs 19.47 crores to Rs 1920.72 crores. There has been an outflow of Rupee Coin for nearly Rs 1 crore. Currency has been expanded for Rs 5 crores against Rupee Securities by transfer from Investments in the Banking Department. In the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has been drawn down from Rs 16.39 crores to Rs 10.93 crores.

The return for the Banking Department suggests payments made by the Centre to the State Governments. The Centre's balances stand reduced by Rs 8.67 crores at Rs 51.04 crores. The State Governments, on the other hand, report an increase of Rs 11.42 crores to Rs 18.42 crores in their Deposits. Reserve Balances of member banks are lower by Rs 6.06 crores at 78.61 crores, and this can be ascribed to the busy season pressure experienced by the banking system.

The Reserve Bank's portfolio of Treasury Bills purchased and discounted is sharply higher by Rs 16 crores, and this may be connected with the disinvestment to the tune of Rs 15 crores reported by the State Bank in the relevant week. Other Loans and Advances are practically unchanged. With Investments lower by Rs 10 crores, it is possible that the Centre may have cancelled ad hoc Treasury Bills for Rs 5 crores. Balances Held Abroad are fractionally lower at Rs 19.47 crores against Rs 19.61 crores.

The return of the State Bank for 13 January reports a sharp rise of Rs 8 crores to Rs 247.80 crores in the total of Advances. It is also possible that the fall of Rs 6.21 crores to Rs 565.86 crores in Deposits is owing to busy season pressure. The State Bank has been compelled to disinvest in gilt-edged for Rs 15 crores. With Borrowings practically unchanged, Cash in hand and with Reserve Bank is lower by Rs 1 crore odd at Rs 18.07 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for 6 January is notable for the further sharp expansion in the total of Advances. In the latest week, the rise has exceeded Rs 19 crores, and the total of Advances is now placed a shade under the Rs 1200 crore mark at Rs 1199.85 crores. There has also been a fall in Deposits excluding borrowings from banks, with net Demand Liabilities declining by Rs 3.27 crores and net Time Liabilities by over Rs 5 crores. By running down balances with the Reserve Bank sharply—the relevant item has fallen

from Rs 112.15 crores to Rs 83.93 crores—the Scheduled Banks have been able to reduce indebtedness to the central banking institution by Rs 8.03 crores to Rs 53.45 crores. The gilt-edged portfolio, owing to purchases by the State Bank, is higher by Rs 10 crores.

Bank Profits

STATE BANK RESULTS:

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS—1960		Rs.
Net profits for the year	..	217,58,900
Brought forward from last year	..	55,87,500
		273,46,400

Dividend to Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 22.75 per share, subject to deduction of tax (made up of Interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10/- per share—Rs. 56,25,000 and Final Dividend at the rate of Rs. 12.75 per share—Rs. 71,71,875)	..	127,96,875
Transferred to Reserve Fund	..	25,00,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	..	7,29,000
Bonus to Staff	..	42,00,000
Transferred to Staff Welfare Fund	..	5,00,000
Transferred to Staff Co-operative Housing Fund	..	10,00,000
Carried forward	..	56,20,525
		273,46,400

The Profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31 December, 1960, after making the usual provisions for contingencies and subject to audit, including the sum of Rs 12,47,743.19 brought forward, amounts to .. Rs 1,15,84,842.08

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax will absorb	.. Rs	25,00,000.00
Interim Dividend at the rate of 7.50 per cent subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rates for the half-year ended 30 June, 1960, absorbed	.. Rs	22,50,000.00
The balance available for distribution is Rs 68,34,842.08.		
The Directors propose to pay a final Dividend at the rate of 12.50 per cent subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rates making 20 per cent for the year	.. Rs	37,50,000.00
and to Carry Forward, subject to the payment of a bonus to the Staff	.. Rs	30,84,842.08
Total	.. Rs	1,15,84,842.08

The net profit of the United Commercial Bank Ltd for 1960, after taxes, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs 1,04,095.80 brought forward from the previous account amounted to Rs 68,46,870.98. The Directors have transferred Rs. 30,00,000 to the Reserve Fund, raising it to Rs 2,05,00,000 and provided Rs 13,00,000 for bonus to staff. In respect of the balance amount the Directors propose to recommend to the shareholders at the next annual general meeting the payment of a dividend of 12 per cent (i.e. Rs 6 per share) less tax at 30 per cent, which will absorb Rs 24,00,000, and to carry forward to the next account the balance of Rs 1,46,870.98.

Comparative figures for 1960 and 1959 are as under:

	1960 Rs	1959 Rs
Net Profit	67,42,775.18	60,41,998.24
Brought forward from previous account	1,04,095.80	62,097.56
Amount available for disposal	68,46,870.98	61,04,095.80
Appropriations:		
Reserve Fund	30,00,000.00	27,00,000.00
Bonus to Staff	13,00,000.00	11,00,000.00
Proposed Dividend	24,00,000.00	22,00,000.00
	(12 per cent)	(11 per cent)
To be carried forward	1,46,870.98	1,04,095.80

Treasury Bills

TENDERS for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, 17 January 1961. Total amount offered was Rs 2,30,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99.355 were allotted approximately 87 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs 2,00,00,000 the average of accepted tenders being Rs 2.580 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at Bangalore, Bombay, Kanpur, Nagpur, Madras and New Delhi up to the close of business on Monday 23 January 1961 and at Calcutta up to 11 A.M. on Tuesday, 24 January 1961. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, 27 January 1961. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 13 January 1961 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 236,16,25,000 were sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India.

91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills will be sold from 18 to 21 January 1961 at Rs 99.371 per cent. Sales can be stopped at any time without notice if Government think it necessary.

There were no sales of 91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills during the period 11 to 14 January 1961.

Hire Purchase Restrictions

By Paul Einzig

THERE is a growing pressure on the Government in favour of the removal or relaxation of the restrictions on the terms of hire-purchase agreements. It is argued that such a move would revive the motor industry and other consumer durable goods industries, which are under the weather, and that full activity of such industries would greatly increase the total output and reduce the cost per unit of the output.

The Government does not show so far any signs of yielding to the pressure. It is feared that, since there are indications of increased activities in the capital goods industries, a re-

vival of the demand for consumer durables would mean an inflationary overload on the economy. Moreover, most consumer durable goods are suitable for export, and it stands to reason that continued difficulty in expanding the home market would induce their producers to concentrate on expanding their overseas markets. If we should revert to the "we never had it so good" state of affairs at home, manufacturers would be tempted once more to call off their export drive and take the line of least resistance by selling more at home.

Nor is this all. Recent experience disclosed widespread misuse of hire-purchase facilities. Until recently it has always been argued that the hire-purchase system had withstood the tests of the pre-war depression and post-war recessions remarkably well and the proportion of the defaults was negligible. That argument can no longer be used. Some of the hire purchase finance companies suffered grave losses in recent months as a result of their careless attitude in passing applications without due scrutiny. It is arguable that a period of consolidation should precede any encouragement of a reexpansion of hire-purchase.

Moreover, continued restraint on the motor car industry, and to a less extent on other capital goods industries, is needed in the interests of a sounder re-allocation of labour. Those industries have absorbed an unduly large proportion of manpower, leaving many other sections of the economy short-handed. A prolonged recession in the consumer durable goods industries would divert much-needed manpower to where they are required, instead of being "hoarded" on a three-day week. It is also necessary to make the workers realise that higher earnings in these industries have to be paid for in the form of less security of employment. It is because in recent years the highly paid jobs in the motor industry had come to be regarded as a hundred per cent secure that industries which are unable to pay such high wages were unable to maintain adequate manpower.

Possibly if restrictions continue long enough the trade unions may even realise that when an industry is doing badly they must consider the possibility of a reduction of wages from the high levels to which they had been raised when the industry was bursting with prosperity. Already there is some talk in the motor industry about a downward revision of piece work rates. But it will be long before workers come to realise that they cannot expect boom pay amidst recession. The fact that ship-building employers have just been forced to concede to their employees a 4½ per cent increase, in spite of the depressed state of that industry, shows the need for education in elementary economics. Unfortunately, such education cannot be gained from text books, only through bitter experience.

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Indian Finance

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Third Plan Outlays

THE decisions of the National Development Council on the final shape of the Third Plan outlays, or rather the terms in which these have been presented to the public, appear to have created an impression that, in the course of prolonged discussions that have been going on since last September, the letter "R", standing for rationality, has dropped out of the Draft Outline. The Council, it has been reported, has approved programmes of the States and the Centre, to be included in the Third Plan, entailing a total outlay of Rs 8000 crores. An outlay of this order will satisfy the demands for increasing the size of the individual State Plans to the level agreed to in earlier discussions with the Planning Commission. But, at the same time, it has been made clear that the financial limit at present should be placed at Rs 7500 crores, of which the States' share will be Rs 3725 crores which is Rs 122 crores short of the outlays agreed to in earlier discussions. The parallel sets of physical and financial targets have created confusion which could have been avoided. And unless it is dispelled, it may engender a cynical attitude frustrating all efforts to generate popular enthusiasm necessary to mobilise national resources for planned development.

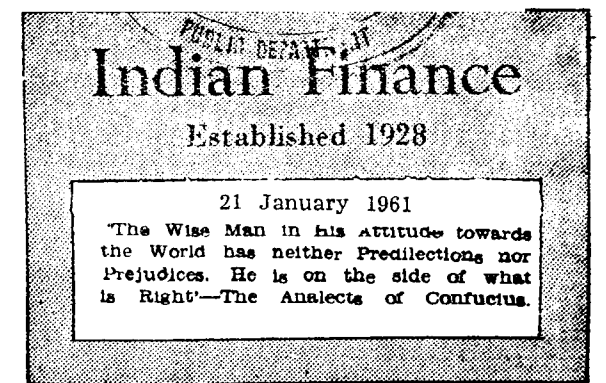
There will be no room for misunderstanding if it is understood that lack of correspondence between the physical target, that is to say, the sum total of the costs of different development programmes representing the requirements for ensuring a steady rate of development, and the resources presently available is inherent in any scheme of democratic planning. In fact it is this lack of correspondence between requirements and investible resources that justifies resort to the expedient of centralised direction of the development of the national economy. If sufficient resources for development were ready to hand, there would not be the same necessity for centralised planning. Moreover, in planning it is essential, as the Prime Minister emphasised at his latest press conference, to keep in view the long term perspective. Planning is a continuous process and more so in the vital fields of industry, transport, scientific research, technical education, to mention just a few. Many of the projects in what may be called the 'plan core' have long periods of gestation, extending beyond the five year period for which plans are drawn up. For instance, the programme for meeting demand for steel in the Fourth Plan will have to be initiated in the Third. If the cost of the Plan drawn up in this way exceeds the available resources at any period, it will point to the necessity of stretching out the Plan, but not for scrapping it.

Even if the physical plan is drawn up strictly within the limits of resources in sight, the need for this periodical adjustment will remain and will arise when the annual plans come up for clearance. The figure of total resources that has been indicated does not represent any fixed sum like a deposit with a Bank that can be drawn upon at will to finance development programmes. They are just estimates based on present indications and past experience of the behaviour of the national economy.

But the impact of development schemes remains outside the range of calculations. But the very process of development changes the pattern of resources, and, if it proceeds on correct lines, may be expected to augment the funds available for further investment. This important aspect must not be ignored when considering the rationality of a scheme of physical outlays in excess of the resources in sight. At the same time it should be borne in mind that unforeseen developments internal or external can react adversely on the availability of resources for plan expenditure. An increase in defence expenditure over the estimated levels or short fall in foreign aid—neither contingency may be ruled out as unlikely—can work havoc with the most cautious targets outlay. The experience of the Second Plan in its ups and downs should be instructive in this context.

The gap between plan targets and resource estimates is not a feature peculiar to the Third Plan. It was there when the Second Plan was formulated leaving a gap of Rs 400 crores. The gap grew wider as the plan progressed and the original target of outlay of Rs 4800 crores, which was nominally raised by another Rs 300 crores, had to be scaled down to Rs 4200 in the third year of the Plan. From present indications it appears that the total outlays will be of the order of Rs 4600 crores which is more than the estimate of resources with which the Plan started. But while the Third Plan only follows the Second in fixing targets at a higher level than the present estimates of resources there is a significant difference in the terminology adopted in presenting the targets and estimates. When the Second Plan was formulated, the difference between the two sets of figures was referred to as the "resource gap". Now there is talk of physical and financial targets, flexibility and what not. Though there is no difference of substance in the two terminologies, the psychological impact on the public mind is evidently of different types in the two cases. The term used in Second Plan discussions suggested a gap to be bridged, while in the case of the Third Plan what is suggested is an insuperable barrier. While the former directed attention to the total outlay proposed, the latter focusses attention on the smaller figure of the financial plan. It is perhaps not without significance that the Prime Minister himself described the financial plan as fixing the limit of spending at Rs 7500 crores in the next five years. It will, therefore, be realistic to suppose that plan programmes will be actually drawn up on the basis of a total outlay of Rs 7500 crores and this will be the figure that will be relevant to the consideration of the distribution of outlays between the Centre and the States and over the different heads of investment.

As far as the Centre is concerned, so far there is no mention of changes in the outlays for different Ministries proposed last September, except for additional provision of Rs 50 crores for certain essential schemes like provision of rail link to Haldia which was left out in the draft Outline. But it may be mentioned that the Planning Commission has not



yet completed discussions with all the Ministries. And the pattern of foreign exchange that is available will also make a difference to the programmes, for roads, ports and railways. In the case of the States, the outlays totalling Rs 3847 crores, to which the Planning Commission had agreed, will have to be reduced pro rata to allow for the reduction in total resources by Rs 122 crores. The axe is likely to fall on projects under the heads Power, Transport and Communications and Social Services. But these are fields where there is considerable scope for economy on further scrutiny of the projects. For instance, power projects of the States, it has been suggested, have been drawn up without taking into consideration the availability of indigenous equipment, so that the foreign exchange component is higher in the case of State projects as compared with those of the Centre. In the field of social services there is room for economy by elimination of overlapping programmes of different agencies in the field. Moreover, the indication given by the States of their ability to raise additional taxation to the tune of Rs 610 crores, in order to raise their total contribution to Rs 1416 crores, shows their optimistic view of prospects of increased revenues. Though the States contribution to their plans has now been fixed at Rs 1350 crores to the total of Rs 3700 crores, if their appreciation of the buoyancy of the national economy is justified by events, there is nothing to prevent them from raising additional resources to achieve the higher targets of outlay that have been retained in the physical plan.

The Development Wing in 1959-60

THE annual report of the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for 1959-60, just released, contains a wealth of useful information regarding the various aspects of industrial development. The Development Wing has been in existence since 1951. Its main function has been to assist and advise the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to formulate industrial plans in the private sector and to study and prepare technical data for projects in the public sector. It is the Wing's responsibility to formulate and execute the development plans of all industries other than iron and steel, textiles, sugar and vanaspathi. It assists industries in the procurement of raw materials, essential building materials, capital goods, fuel, electric power, transport facilities etc. Its advice is sought in connection with the formulation of half-yearly import and export policies; applications for loans from Government as well as the Industrial Finance Corporation; tariff protection; regulation of import and export duties and quotas; training of technical personnel overseas; allocation of pig iron, coal and coke to foundries; steel and cement for private industrial development; and compilation of industrial data.

The Development Wing's annual report for 1959-60 gives an interesting and exhaustive account of the industrial development that has

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taken place during the year under review. We are told that not only has there been an impressive increase in production as compared to the preceding year but the manufacture of several new items was undertaken for the first time. The number of such items was 40 and some of them are the following: bright steel bars; chain pulley blocks; seamless steel tubes hand sewing needles; demolition tools, barbed wire making machine; photo-flash lamps; box cameras; urea and double salts; vitamin A and Vitamin B 12; polythene moulding powder; grease-proof paper; coloured sheet glass glass syringes anti-pest finishes; rice bran oil; air compressors; food can lacquers etc.

The report contains a chapter showing a list of items which need further development. These items are in the category of machine tools, automobile ancillaries, industrial machinery instruments and electrical equipment industries. In regard to machine tools, the report says that there are "a huge number of items in this line which are either not produced in the country or produced in insufficient quantities". It is pointed out that we shall have to produce by 1965-66 at least Rs 30 crores worth of machine tools per year against our present output of only Rs 6 crores per year if we wish to cross the hurdle of the shortage of foreign exchange. In regard to industrial machinery also, the scope for development is very vast. While some progress has been made in the field of sugar machinery we are very much behind in regard to the production of paper making machinery, plants for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash and other chemicals, plant for the manufacture of fertilisers, rotary printing presses, industrial type of flour mill machinery and a host of other items.

As regards instruments, the report says that this is perhaps "the most difficult industry" to be organised in the country. Hundreds of different instruments are imported into the country as a part of complete plants. It is estimated that we shall need at least Rs 15 crores worth of instruments per year during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The report also reviews the work of the various Development Councils—there are 16 such Councils at present; describes the foreign technical assistance made available to several industries and mentions briefly the development programmes for different industries under the Third Five Year Plan. Besides, the report contains statistics showing the number of units, installed capacity and actual production of a large number of industries during 1958 and 1959.

It will be thus seen that the report is in many respects an important document which will be of considerable benefit to all those who are interested in India's economic development. It is, however, necessary to invite attention to certain aspects which should be considered by the authorities while preparing the report for the next year. In the first place, there should be no duplication between the report of the Development Wing and the annual report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The latter is published usually at the time of the presentation of the Central Budget. We find that a good deal of the material published, in the Development Wing's Report is exactly the same as was published in the Ministry's annual report. It will be helpful if such duplication is avoided and the Development Wing's report is used to supplement that of the Ministry.

Secondly, while giving statistics for production and installed capacity, it will be useful if the causes for the gap between output and capacity (where it is very wide) are also briefly mentioned.

Thirdly, it will perhaps be desirable to indicate in the report to what extent the Deve-

lopment Wing is assisting the dispersal of industries from the point of view of balanced industrial development.

Fourthly, it is wholly unnecessary to mention in the report the progress made in regard to Hindi teaching for the employees of the Development Wing. Nearly a page is devoted for this purpose showing the number of officers of various categories who have passed examinations in Hindi. The public at large are not interested to know what progress the officers have made in mastering Hindi. It would be far better if the Development Wing's report concentrated on giving only such information as is really useful and which is not available elsewhere.

Rice Production and Trade

The overwhelming bulk of the world's rice crop is grown in Asian countries, China, India, Pakistan, Japan, Burma, Ceylon, Indo-China, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaya, all contributing their quota big or small. Mostly under small scale cultivation and largely exposed to the vagaries of climatic conditions, the rice crop in these countries has its ups and downs in production. The War and immediate post-war years victimised the rice crop in more ways than one, though subsequently there has been almost complete recovery and great strides in development as part of the general development of the national economies.

India contributes nearly one-third to the total world (excluding China and U.S.S.R.) production of milled rice. In 1958-59, India produced over 30 million tons. The other leading producers of rice in this continent are Japan with about 11 million tons, Indonesia with over 7.5 million tons, Pakistan with nearly 4.4 million tons, Thailand with about 4.5 million tons, South Viet-Nam produced about 2.5 million tons, Formosa 1.7 million tons, South Korea about 2.3 million tons and Philippines 2.3 million tons. Outside Asia, mainly Brazil produced about 2.7 million tons, U.S. about 1.4 million tons and Egypt about 0.7 million tons.

Burma is the leading exporter of rice. In 1959, Burma exported nearly 1.7 million tons of rice out of a total world export of 5.3 million tons. In that year Thailand came second with about 1.1 million tons, followed by China (as far as the incomplete returns available show) with about 0.7 million tons. The next major exporter was the US with nearly 0.7 million tons.

Over the last quarter of a century there have been significant changes in the pattern of the Asian region's trade in rice. After the loss of Burma and subsequently partition, India became a leading importer. China which used to import rice, has recently started exporting. In Asia just now, the main importing countries are India and Japan. In 1959, total Asian imports fell by about 10 per cent (35,000 tons) over the previous year, but other countries imported more. In 1960 exports have been substantially higher than the previous year till the end of October, though there has been a trend for the exports to look down in the more recent months.

The outlook for rice production in 1960-61 is almost universally good, in spite of the adverse conditions reported in a few areas in Asia. Only in Europe, particularly Italy and Spain, reduced harvests are reported; but the contribution of these countries to world production is negligible.

In India rice production has increased to more than 30 million tons in 1958-59 from

27.1 million tons in 1955-56. Out of the 7 Districts coming under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme 4 are mainly rice growing. Out of the 700 and odd regulated markets now obtaining in India, about 500 handle rice either as the principal or a major commodity. In the Market Intelligence organisation of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, nearly 500 centres cover rice.

In spite of the increase in production in recent years India's domestic supply still falls short of demand. Her annual imports during the last five years have averaged about 486 thousand tons. In the PL 480 Agreement with the United States signed in May 1960 the latter is committed to supply India one million tons of rice during a period of four years. As the country advances towards the Third Plan target, the imports will naturally dwindle and eventually cease. From the world standpoint, it is fortunate that more than one country is trying to step up exports and to find new markets. In India, alongside efforts to increase production there are also systematic endeavours to switch consumer preference from rice to less costly foodgrains and to synthetic substitutes. The elimination of waste through better storage, packing and transport and the supply of more nutritious grains through handpounding and suitable adjustments in milling, also form part of the country's attempt to bridge the gap between domestic supply and demand for rice.

Perhaps the most outstanding contribution to the development of the rice economy of India comes from the 50 and odd Rice Research Stations dispersed all over the country. The biggest station at Cuttack maintains over 3,000 genetic stocks of rice and has developed innumerable cross breeds, many of which have already found their way to regular cultivation.

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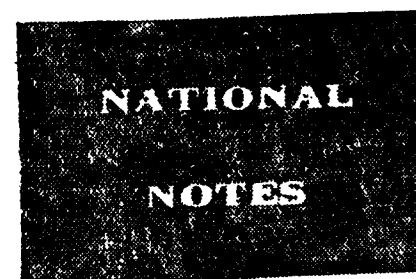
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Indian Finance

21 January 1961



Case for Foreign Aid

Recent comments on India's foreign debt and the consequences of planning by the Swatantra leaders go to explain the address of the Finance Minister to students in Madras. The case for foreign aid must, of course, be addressed to countries in a position now to export but the removal of local prejudice against receipt of foreign aid on a large scale must also be undertaken. There is no need to be apologetic, since the rehabilitation of the railways and posts was accomplished by loans from the World Bank. The productive outlay can be measured by the success of our locomotive plants and the wagon-building industry.

The fact that saving in India is not adequate for massive investment is fully accepted by the Government and it is useful to recall that all countries which have developed a large export trade obtained foreign loans and supplemented domestic capital. Germany in the 19th century like the USA was getting British capital and goods in order to transform the economy. And the industrial exhibition, now held in Madras City under the auspices of the S.I. Chamber of Commerce, proves that India has applied capital to advantage, that collaboration with foreign concerns has helped, and

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that India is now able to sell abroad new items made here. The steel industry's rapid expansion illustrates how foreign aid is being used though difficulties in operation may arise.

The economics of underdeveloped countries is a special field of study and the process of self-sustaining growth is analysed only to remind the prosperous nations that aid leads to more trade. After Prof. Rostow's essay, it is quite superfluous to discuss what planning involves for the other nations. But it may be noted that all countries expanding industrially have balance of payments problems and seek outside aid to import on a large scale. The co-operation of the USA with Western Europe is taking shape, because it is felt that the Development Loan Fund requires to be supplemented.

Efforts to raise taxes and borrow at home are part of the planning programme and the States have in the last nine years financed development by loans and additional taxes like the Centre. The growth of the private sector with State assistance is mentioned frequently to prove that opportunities have rapidly increased and the export trade too has undergone a big change in recent years, just as in the case of European countries that wish to sell capital goods in return for ores or spices from India. The Congress insistence on peaceful change towards greater equality (not merely in the rule of one man, one vote) is at the back of planning and the political framework must be always kept in view, though the complaint persists that one political party receives all the benefits.

The outline of the Third Plan has been shaped as much by the foreigners' appreciation of both needs and potential as by the running down of the external reserves till November 1960. The planning that depends on a certain amount of external aid is also based on the experience of European countries assisted by Marshall aid. The move towards West European unity has followed and what has been carried out under the Colombo Plan to bring Japan into the economic framework of the future must also be taken into account. The exposition to the students should help to clear the air and convince the State Government that it is their duty to supplement the fiscal measures of the Centre and raise the credit status of the Government by steps towards economy and decentralisation so that rural development can take place to remove popular discontents. The amount of goodwill abroad may help India to run up a surplus of imports and trust to loans and grants but costs here must be kept in check.

Export of Spices

India as an exporter of spices has grown in importance after the

war, mainly because of Indonesia's troubles. Hence the eagerness to levy export duties on pepper sold to the USA at high prices, the ability of tea companies to make up losses by profits on cardamoms, because the USA became the big buyer. Apart from Kerala and Madras being the main producers of spices, the discovery of new export outlets for spices (ranging now from ginger to minor hill produce) or the need for exchange earnings is being emphasised. While producers are asked to grow more arecanuts and to prevent imports, there is also a call to step up copra production in Kerala and Madras. Export Councils are dominated by the idea of autarchy (of course, in a good cause) and if export licensing is free, there is also a clamour for diversification and the prevention of traders' rings that can put the grower at a disadvantage. The first issue of a spices bulletin, devoted to the export trade mainly, is a hint that the minor products are not dependent on the plantation industry and the system of open auctions (as in the case of tea) is required for keeping prices stable.

The cut in imports has forced up prices of all spices, and home consumption is reduced automatically. The Export Council is keen as mustard (to produce a local substitute for Colman's famous mustard) and hopes to build up a big trade in condiments. But Indian prices are held to be high in the case of chillies, and Burma seems to prefer Singapore to Madras as a centre for purchases. The loss of the Pakistan market must be made good soon, and one must also take note of import restrictions in countries like Iran which are going through an economic crisis like India. The Spices Council does not yet seem to have established close contact with the Kirana merchants who know the trade best and are aware of new rivals like Syria or Morocco. Of course, spices are valuable and India must export some form of home grown food or drink, because she is importing a lot of grains. But the chances of selling more abroad depend on reasonable prices at home even if small growers always want high prices for export items like lemongrass oil for which the demand from drug and perfumery trade is constant. Ceylon will not lag behind India, and one point to bear in mind is that if India buys less from Ceylon or Zanzibar, her own trade in textiles or other manufactures will suffer as experience has shown. Variety is the spice of foreign trade and India cannot lean on the pepper vine or the cardamom creeper.

City Manager

Ratepayers who do not want the right to vote but stick out for efficient administration will approve the plea for a City Manager in Calcutta. The American idea

is fairly old: civic democracy is suspended and elected representatives are replaced by a paid full-time expert. Experience of mud-dle and graft over years forced many U.S. cities into choosing alternatives and Galveston came out with a plan: so did many towns in Wisconsin. All were concerned with the removal of City Councils for the sake of good clean administration and, of course many towns reverted to the old familiar election pattern after the clean-up by the City Manager.

The Citizens Committee in Calcutta realises that supersession of the Corporation is involved in the plea and the only thing is that the City Manager would be picked not by the State Government but by the City Council which goes out or submits to an election held for its own terminations. The idea will appeal to gas and water socialists who know that inquiries have resulted in no raising of standards and have aggravated civic lapses and struggles for power. The plea for a non-partisan expert may lead to higher taxes and strict conventions. That is a risk to be taken if big loans for reforming and improving Calcutta are to go through with U.S. aid as expected by many. The public will be more confident and sensible if a business administration is put in charge, but Calcutta would be a dull place, if efficiency were exalted. The citizens of Calcutta can submit a memorial and hope for the best soon. But what may be needed readily is Government action to abolish civic elections and to raise the level of taxation to suit current needs. But all parties must be ready to put the expert in charge and clean up the staff before the C.M. plan is adopted.

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STATES NOTES

Brighter Year for Assam

News of the oil find at Rudrasagar in the Sibsagar district has been received like a new year gift by Assam. This however would seem to be only one of the developments that foreshadow a bright year for the State in the matter of industrialisation.

Among the important schemes for which the new year hold prospects are the industries that would be started utilising the Naharkatiya gas. In an interview with pressmen, Mr B. P. Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam disclosed that necessary permission has already been given by the Central Government for these industries, which will be started with State participation in share capital. The completion of the Nunmati oil refinery should also open new vistas for industrial advance for the State. The construction works on the refinery and the laying of the Bridge over the Brahmaputra river are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Another line of industrial progress would be in the direction of setting up paper mills to utilise the abundant bamboo resources of the State. A bunch of paper mills is already on the approved list and the smaller of them would be completed in the course of 1961. The cement factory that fell through in the middle of the negotiations with the Czechoslovakian Government will be taken up again on the basis of Rumanian cooperation for machinery supply. Negotiations are being carried on with the Rumanian Government on this subject.

What really holds the key for the industrial progress of the State is the supply of power in adequate measure to sustain accelerated growth. Hope is pinned on the completion of the two hydel projects namely, the Umaiam project and the Kopili Valley project. The Umaiam project was inaugurated last year by the Prime Minister and is expected to be completed by the end of the current year.

Oil Pipeline

The construction work of the 720 mile pipeline project linking Upper Assam oilfields with the refineries at Nunmati in Assam and Barauni in Bihar is progressing at a satisfactory pace. Disclosing this at a press conference held in New Delhi early this month, Mr M. J. Condon, the Chairman of the Oil India Limited, stated that the project will be constructed in two stages. The first stage consisting of 270 miles connecting the oilfields and Nun-

mati refinery will be completed by the end of November this year and the second stage is scheduled to be finished by the end of 1962. Mr Condon informed the pressmen that there would be three spreads working simultaneously in three different parts of Assam to lay the pipeline and each spread was capable of completing one and a half miles per day. The first spread would operate to the west from Naharkatiya, the second would work in the east and the third would be from Badulipar to Sekoni in western Assam.

The capacity of the system according to the present calculations will be to convey 2.75 million tons of crude oil per annum from Naharkatiya fields to Nunmati and two million tons from there to Barauni. But the system has been designed in such a way as to allow for further expansion in future when the need arises.

It may be noted that pipes for the construction of first stage have been imported from the United Kingdoms but the requisite pipes for the completion of the second stage will be supplied by the Hindustan Steel from their Rourkela plant.

Undertaken as a joint venture by the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company the project when completed will be the most modern in this part of the world.

Honour Satisfied

In the Punjab too the Prime Minister's policy seems to have taken precedence over the local Ministry's measures. The stop put to Akali agitation, and even more, the end of Sant Singh's fast proves that Master Tara Singh is ready only to talk with Mr Nehru as representing the Congress. The crack in States' rights can be ignored for serious trouble has been avoided with the Sikhs by an assurance that the Punjab is a unilingual State with a Hindi-speaking minority, mainly in the Ambala division.

The amnesty ordered will give the Akalis scope to campaign for Punjabi without any shred of violence. The problem remains, but the Akalis will be put on to force the pace in the elections and put up their candidates, now that it is known that Sikhs do not draw inspiration from Communist, Swatantra or other parties. Probably, moves against the Kairon ministry will be initiated though the Chief Minister now hopes that bygones will be bygones.

The Bhavanagar Congress holds one result that can give unqualified satisfaction to the Punjab. The fast has succeeded but other cannot copy Fateh Singh's example, for the Akali leader had behind him moral resources denied to most. The Ministry has not been successful in countering the Sikhs or using the SGPC for mastering the Akalis. The usual reflections on religion in politics or communal

antipathy are cut of place, for the historic ties of the Sikhs with their homeland go a long way back. The Congress cannot carry out a purge and the Opposition cannot hope to secure a new alliance, for the Akalis hope to stand on their own legs, and are not angling for either PSP support or Swatantra approval. The Sikhs' problem remains; it is one of adjustment with the Hindus at present, not of getting on with a coalition managed by Muslims as in 1940.

The Akalis will probably dominate the community on their own record since 1923 and it is vain to ask the Akalis to give up politics, because of the partition of the Punjab. The final adjustment cannot be predicted, but Sant Fateh Singh's life has been saved, and the Sikhs will have no grievance against Mr Nehru whose leadership has again proved crucial for the Congress, not only because Mr Nehru sees the new frontier problem in its true proportions but because he recognises that the Sikhs made real sacrifices in 1947, like the Hindus in Bengal.

Sharing of River Waters

AS to why Mysore State should have special claims on the Krishna waters was argued cogently by the State Public Works Minister, Mr H. M. Channabasappa, speaking at the 26th annual meeting of the Mysore branch of the Institution of Engineers (India).

The decision of the India Government to appoint a high level technical committee as a preliminary step in resolving the Krishna and Godavari waters dispute among Mysore, Andhra and Maharashtra States was welcomed by Mr Channabasappa. He wanted to suggest to the Government to lay down well-defined, broad and fair national policy that should govern the distribution and utilisation of inter-State rivers for power and irrigation.

Distribution of inter-State river waters assumed greatest significance after reorganisation of the States. It was regretful, the Mysore Minister stated, that his State having the highest population, drainage and sown areas and the largest extent of the acute famine areas in the Krishna basin, was denied its rightful share of the Krishna waters. Mysore has 18,000 sq. miles of such arid and semi-arid regions forming 58.3 per cent of the total arid area in the basin. Mr Channabasappa pleaded for consideration of the total population, cultivable area, net sown areas and backwardness of irrigation in each State having interest in the basin.

The Krishna and its tributaries drained in the Mysore State an area of 45,000 sq. miles. Mr Channabasappa stated this was 43 per cent of the Krishna valley from its source to its outflow into the sea. In other words, he stated sixty per cent of the whole of Mysore State lay in the Krishna basin. Mysore's prosperity and well-being, the Minister pointed out, and economic development was dependent upon how best Mysore could utilise what he called its rightful share of the Krishna waters.

By utilisation of the Krishna waters, Mr Channabasappa stated sixty per cent of the State stood to gain and the rest of the State would derive the benefits indirectly.

Further giving figures in support of Mysore's claim on the Krishna waters, the Minister said out of the 45,000 sq. miles of the Krishna basin that lay in Mysore State, about 18,000 sq. miles received less than 24 inches of uneven rainfall annually. In Krishna basin, the State's millions lived in distress conditions and poverty, he said. Mysore had 43.4 per cent of the drainage area in the Krishna basin, Maharashtra had 26.0 per cent and Andhra 30.6 per cent, he said, adding that Mysore had 39 per cent of the population living in the basin, Maharashtra had 29 per cent and Andhra 32 per cent. Mysore had 48 per cent of net sown area, Maharashtra 29 per cent and Andhra only 23 per cent.

Cooperative Farming

Shriman Narayan member, Planning Commission, said in Hyderabad recently that the Government of India and the Planning Commission attached the greatest importance to the proper organisation of the 320 pilot co-operative farming units during the Third Plan. Co-operative farming, he declared in his valedictory address at the All-India Seminar on Co-operative Farming at Rajendra Nagar, was not the fad of any one leader or political organisation. It was a rational method, he pointed out, to organised way of maximising agricultural production of the millions of marginal and sub-marginal farms throughout the country.

The fortnight long Seminar was declared open by Mr S. K. Dey, Union Minister for Community Development. Participants in this seminar also included workers at the co-operative level besides officials from States.

Necessary funds would be made available to other existing co-operative farms besides the 320 contemplated in the next Plan. Mr Narayan said and added that the States had been asked to send their realistic estimates for new co-operatives that they proposed to form during the Third Plan. Mr Narayan also declared that after the success of the pilot projects, if co-operative farms were formed with voluntary co-operation of members, these would not be allowed to suffer from want of funds. Hasty formation of such societies should not be encouraged and if initially quality was kept in mind then Mr Narayan thought the co-operatives could carry on without much of State assistance.

Mr Narayan also warned that farmers joining the scheme should not exploit the situation and take advantage of Government financial aid in an unfair manner. It had been brought to the notice of the Government that families split their landholdings to obtain Government help substantially. Only small farmers showing genuine interest in co-operative farming should come together to form co-operative farming. Shriman Narayan wanted to expose bogus co-operative farms which were formed, he believed, just to escape the land reform laws.

FOREIGN NOTES

Trouble in Belgium

Expenditure on social services often becomes an inflammable political issue and British Labour's hostility to the Means Test was a sign that Labour Unions always swear that what they have, they will hold. A parallel situation in Belgium has arisen over M. Eyskens' austerity programme. Increase in direct taxation is a plank, so is an increase in working class contribution to the funds maintained for social welfare on behalf of the State. But for three weeks on end, riots have been staged and the Ministry has been elbowing out by the King who has to placate the Flemings in the north against the French-speaking Walloons in the south. The breakdown of public services in some cities was an occasion for Royal intervention. Only sympathetic donations to the strikers have been offered from abroad and the Belgian crisis has not been internationalised, to adopt a new phrase of our day.

Basic reason for the Catholic-Liberal Ministry's policy is the impoverishment of Belgium after the loss of the Congo. The same may explain the alleged intervention in Katanga's affairs to encourage secession. The fact that Belgium had a royal crisis after the war, forcing Leopold III off the throne may be cited to prove that the tradition of disorder is deeprooted among the miners who are the backbone of the Socialist party in opposition to the Government.

Parliamentary Government is challenged by industrial democracy which forgets that the loss of empire means fewer benefits. And the Common Market will bring fewer gains if the tide of unrest flows strongly, Belgian currency was reformed and the uracity of the Congo helped the small country to get second wind by 1948. But the position is gravely compromised as overseas capital has been liquidated and brought to Swiss and German centres not to Belgium for local investment. Capitalism is not to be held wholly blameless for the Unions might argue that all the money should come home to patch up the economy rapidly. This has not taken place and the difference between Holland and Belgium will not be overlooked by Socialists controlling the big unions.

The civil commotion in a country that is inspired by French ideas of political action may not be peculiar but the danger to major heavy industries now is apparent. The Church cannot do much to

still discontent. The USA will probably be annoyed that the fulcrum of NATO is in danger from strikes and the King cannot easily play the role of a de Gaulle and call for a plebiscite to break the unions and call the parties to heel. The distinction between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists is now made sharper by the events in Belgium, and if one cannot look for a new version of Fascism, there is little chance of the Socialists coming back to power, since Achille van Acker is not there to lead them.

Clear Victory

Gen. de Gaulle's success in the latest referendum was not at all unexpected. Of course, his visit to Algeria was not a triumph but the voting figures are enough to prove that "le grand Charlie" knows the people's mind. The next step is to get in touch with Ferhet Abbas and to secure consideration of the offer of self-government. M. Soustelle is sceptical because he is out of office, but the USA hopes to see the Algerian issue settled soon and the Communist Bloc prevented from establishing a bridgehead in North Africa.

The French President's power is reaffirmed by the people and there will be no crisis to cloud the prospects of a Summit meeting. That is a real gain for Anglo-American entente. Mr Sandys in Delhi might point with satisfaction to the outcome of the French President's offer to Algeria when the French settlers have also made their submission to de Gaulle. The great majority in France look for an end of the prolonged troubles by some arrangement similar to the Anglo Irish Treaty of 1922. There may be bases in Oran or other places, once the FLN agrees to accept the substance of Algerian independence without waiting for a lead from Colonel Nasser.

The safeguards for the settlers should not irk the leaders in exile, mainly because they are mostly the products of Parisian education and Algerian nationalism is derived not from Cairo, but from the Faubourgs. The cultural ties then are likely to help in a settlement if the offer of autonomy is looked at with the unprejudiced eyes of M. Habib Bourguiba. It will not be surprising, if the Tunisian plan for union now is revived to help an Algerian settlement that will tie North Africa to the French Community in commercial and other matters though the freed Syrian republic may have joined Egypt. The problem for France is not one of getting wheat or wine but of controlling oil supplies from the Sahara and Algeria will not be a poor country if the American oil companies pay well for pipeline facilities. The rise of Nigeria to independence may not be without influence on Algeria which might also draw conclusions from unhappy, but not far-off, events in the Congo.

US Economic Developments

It is much too soon to try to deliberate in any detail or with any degree of certainty the economic programme of the incoming Kennedy Administration. Yet, some interesting clues are available in the reports and statements that have come from Mr. Kennedy and his principal advisers in this field in the last few weeks.

One of the elements that seems to stand out markedly in their thinking is the emphasis not merely on short-term but also on long-term economic prospects and policies. In other words, Mr. Kennedy and the men around him are taking a close look at the U.S. economic situation, and not only in terms of what must be done now to help stimulate a renewed upturn in 1961. They also are concerned with ways and means of further strengthening the economic foundations of the nation, and thus contributing to the economy's enduring growth.

This is implicit in the five-point programme Mr. Kennedy outlined recently—a programme for which he indicated he would request Congressional legislation. It embraces a higher minimum wage, housing, medical care for the aged, increased federal aid to education, and aid to the so-called "depressed areas"—those scattered sections of the United States which chronically have lagged behind the nation's general economic advance.

Understandably, Mr. Kennedy seems to be withholding any specific or detailed recommendations in these and other fields until he has taken the reins of the presidency—which will be 20 January. Nor can anyone be sure just how far Congress will go in approving the specific proposals Mr. Kennedy may offer. But it is clear that these five points, by their very nature, go beyond what might be considered chiefly emergency or anti-recessionary action.

Indicative of this general approach are the reports issued in recent weeks by special task forces appointed by Mr. Kennedy to look into and make recommendations on various aspects of the U.S. economy. Subjects covered have included taxation, social security, and the so-called depressed areas.

Fairly typical is the first of the reports to have been made public, that on depressed areas, prepared by a task force headed by the influential Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, himself an economist of some renown. This report calls not only for public works spending in depressed areas as part of a broad anti-recessionary programme, but also for legislation that would help these areas overcome their basic difficulties. This would involve such steps as financial incentives for industrial expansion and diversification, and the retraining of local workers.

Significantly, the report contains no hint of any move toward protectionism in foreign trade policy in order to safeguard local industry. It does not even list import competition as a basic cause of chronic

regional unemployment, but rather such other factors as changes in technology, consumer demand and government procurement practices.

This is not to say that the incoming administration will in any way be overlooking the more immediate needs of 1961. Far from it, in fact, as is evidenced by the report presented to Mr. Kennedy by the task force headed by Dr. Paul A. Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, specifically on the subject of "prospects and policies for the 1961 American economy."

Again, one must keep in mind that the Samuelson report, like those of the other task forces, is unofficial and does not necessarily portray the precise course of action the Kennedy Administration will follow. But it gains a measure of stature from the reputation of its author and his close association with the President elect. Professor Samuelson holds a high reputation among professional economists—he has just been named head of the American economic association—and has been one of Mr. Kennedy's principal advisers both during and since his successful bid for the presidency.

The Samuelson frame of reference seems to be that the U.S. economy, as fast it could have or should have in recent years. This is an assumption which obviously takes issue with the more optimistic appraisals prevailing in the outgoing Eisenhower Administration.

Yet there is nothing dogmatic or depressing about the Samuelson report. On the contrary, it specifically disavows any recourse to what it calls pushing the "panic button." The present situation, in its view, does not call for a massive programme of hastily devised government measures.

The programmes the Samuelson report recommends reflect to a large extent actions and proposals which have won a wide measure of support in the past. Mentioned, for instance, are increases or improvements in road building, defence outlays, foreign aid, urban development, housing, health and welfare, natural resource development, aid to depressed area, and unemployment compensation.

Only if the anticipated 1961 business upturn does not develop as expected does the Samuelson report call for more vigorous measures notably a temporary cut in taxes.

One of the notable features of the Samuelson approach is its support for long-run surpluses in the government's budget as a general proposition, even while conceding the possible need for temporary deficits in times of economic slack.

United States industry paid an estimated \$18,000 million in 1960 to provide employee pension, welfare and unemployment benefits. The National Industrial Conference Board reports in its weekly "Road Maps of Industry" chart that the 1960 total represents an increase of \$2,100 million over the amount employers paid for employee security in 1959.

21 January 1961

XII

WORLD OF BUSINESS

"Bleeding Madras"

Handloom weavers who have unsold goods will get only cold comfort from the analysis of the trade with the USA in Madras goods. The term bleeding tacked on to coloured fabrics in check designs became popular but it is now found that bleeding Madras has to be sold at home and the US demand has dried up. Reasons given are the excessive stocks carried by retailers in the USA and the poor quality of goods shipped last year, particularly the fading of colours and the tendency to fray. The expectation of a slow recovery is based on the US importers' assurance and the inspection of goods meant for shipment.

The rise of powerloom products of standard quality may present a problem but it is possible that cotton goods made on powerlooms (which are durable and pleasing) should have a regular market abroad like furnishings made on powerlooms. The artificial division has spoilt the market and it is well to remember that rayon goods made on powerlooms enjoy a reputation for finish and colour that is denied to handloom goods at present. The handloom export organisation as the STC's agent can do something to prevent abuses and meet foreign consumers' complaints. The Textile Export Council is not likely to take up the task of screening exporters. It is obvious that an export house with a reputation to preserve is required and the individual exporter of sarongs or other cotton goods must hand over his business to an approved body that can satisfy canny foreigners about stuffs dyed in the piece. What is now done for grey goods by Manchester which imports from India and sells to West Africa holds a lesson and the shipper who buys according to the foreign requirements can maintain warehouses and secure new connections which the individual manufacturer cannot. There is more than one branch of the textile industry which must undertake specialisation and the hope of reaching targets rests on the rise of export houses living on small commissions and quick turnover

Growing Demand for Oil

In his presidential address to the geology and geography section of the Indian Science Congress which met at Roorkee last week, Mr W. B. Metre of the Assam Oil Company underlined the need for planning for self-sufficiency in oil. Already there is a growing shift toward oil in preference to coal as the source for fuel in present indus-

trial economy and the demand for oil in India has also registered marked expansion in the course of the last decade. Thanks, however, to the discovery of oil at Naharkatiya and Cambay, prospects for increasing production by the end of the Third Plan have also improved considerably. For refined oil particularly, capacity measuring upto nearly three-fourths of the Third Plan requirements is expected to be got ready by the end of the Third Plan. In the perspective of the growing dependence on oil for meeting energy requirements, however, the outlay on oil exploration will have to be considerably stepped up.

Self-sufficiency in oil however desirable it is, is extremely unpredictable, and can be envisaged only on the basis of substantial expenditure for exploration drilling and other related activities. Mr Metre has estimated the total investments required for attaining self-sufficiency at Rs 10,000 crores upto the end of the Seventh Plan period (1981-86). This would work out to an average of Rs 400 crores per annum beginning from the current year. As Mr Metre has pointed out it is extremely unlikely that an expenditure of this order could be incurred were oil development to be the exclusive concern of the Government. In this light he has put in a plea for associating the foreign oil companies in the development of oil industry. While the Government seem now to have come to recognise the role of foreign participation, it is arguable whether thought has been given to the incentives to attract such capital into the oil industry. A favourable taxation policy and a liberalised set of concession rules are two elements of conditions on which Mr Metre has laid particular emphasis for attracting foreign capital.

Alloy Steel Plant

At Maroli near Mangalore, the foundation was laid for an alloy steel unit by Union Industries and Commerce Minister Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri last week. The Minister pleaded with industrialists to improve quality of their products to maintain standards in the import market. Also he desired at least 25 per cent of production be set apart for export purposes. Mr Shastri also wanted that the industrialist should consult the Standards Institution before they venture upon export of their products.

Mysore State Chief Minister, Mr B. D. Jatti, who was presiding over this function, pleaded for developing Mangalore as an all weather port. He also wanted the construction of Hasan-Mangalore rail link. This demand for the link has been there for quite a time and Mr Jatti only reiterated this need. Transport presented a problem in this area, the Chief Minister said, and stated that if only the transport problem could be made perfect, Mysore would be only half the distance to Bombay. Mr Jatti stressed the importance of the two things, the development of an all weather port at Mangalore and linking up of Hasan with Mangalore which in his view would open up an unlimited avenue for the region's industrial potentialities.

This steel-alloy plant is being erected by the Canara Workshops Limited and is a project of Rs 68 lakhs with Rs 32 lakh foreign exchange content. Under the D.L.F. Loan Agreement, the Government have granted import licence.

Heavy Industry for Andhra

Andhra State was assured by the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, that some big industry would be established in that State in the Third Five-Year Plan. Mr Shastri was not able to indicate, however, which type of heavy industry would be located in Andhra. But indications are that in the search for a good location for the second heavy electrical machinery industry next to Bhopal, Andhra may get that place, though States like Madras, Mysore and Kerala are urging to have this in their respective areas.

Admitting that there was good scope for rapid industrialisation in Andhra State, Mr Shastri said that almost every State in the country wanted the location of the heavy electrical industries. It was not left to the Government to make the decision of location, and Mr Shastri cited the instance of the experts who decided on Durgapur for the optical glass factory location. Likewise he said the experts who were now entrusted with the job site selection should decide on the place where this industry could be best raised.

Speaking on subjects relevant to Andhra industrialisation, the Union Minister told the Federation of Andhra Chambers of Commerce and Industry that the Central Government were considering the question of starting of a spinning mill in Andhra in view of the expected yarn shortage. Sugar factories for Andhra were also under consideration, he said. Two fertilizer projects in Andhra, one in Visakhapatnam and the second in Kothagudem were also considered. Regarding the fertilizer factory at Visakhapatnam a decision by the India Government would be reached very soon, he said.

Mr Shastri also indicated that technically experienced people were offering to start the Kothagudem factory. A decision on the grant of licence would be made soon on this also he told the Federation.

For starting of heavy industries, Andhra's hilly terrain was suitable and so he was definite some other heavy industry would be started in Andhra in the Third Plan. He did not indicate what type of heavy industry would be started.

Mr Shastri referred to the point of high prices raised by the Federation particularly of cloth, and told the Federation that he was still dissatisfied with the Millowners' decision to cut prices. He laid stress on increased production of certain varieties of cloth commonly used. What variety should be produced more was a decision between the textile millowners and the Indian Cotton Millowners Federation, but the need for stepping up production particularly of the coarse and lower medium varieties is quite obvious, Mr Shastri said. The Minister's suggestion was that there should be a 8 per cent reduction in the price

of coarse and lower medium varieties, five per cent increase in respect of other varieties and 25 per cent increase in the productions against August 1959. He was under the hope that all attempts would be made to implement these recommendations.

The Minister also complained that there was speculation in the jute market. The consequence was that the jute mills decided to seal their mills and prices went up. He wanted voluntary efforts by the industry to regulate prices and help the consumers.

Mr Shastri repeated the arguments against entrusting private sector with erection of costly heavy industries. Government had to take special interests in such industries like steel that needed not only a hundred crores outlay initially to start with, but required foreign consultants on high cost too. However, Mr Shastri added there was no ban on private industries, like the Tatas, starting steel plants. It was his view that in respect of heavy industries, the Government were able to economise the expenditure. The public sector also got more favourable terms than the private sector.

Explaining the Government's decision to allow private entrepreneurs to start fertilizer factories, Mr Shastri stated that this was because there was big demand for fertilizers in the country and the Third Plan production of one million tons needed as much effort as possible. So far the schemes sanctioned would make only about 7 lakh tons of fertilizers. The Sindhri's capacity had been doubled and Nangal will be commissioned into production in a couple of months. They had one fertilizer factory at Rourkela and they would raise fertilizer plants in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. In Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra the Government would encourage private enterprise to promote such factories.

Mr Shastri wanted the Government to go as far as they could to put up new industries of all kinds, because time was the essence of the matter. He wanted the industrialisation to be rapid. "Let the Government do their part and let the private industry do theirs."

Central Warehousing Corpn.

The Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation, have approved the programme of activities and the budget estimates of the Madras, Andhra and West Bengal State Warehousing Corporations for the next financial year. The Madras State Warehousing Corporation has so far opened 14 warehouses in hired accommodation. The Andhra State Corporation would have nineteen warehouses by the end of March, 1961. The West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation would have twenty warehouses by the end of the current financial year. Six more warehouses are to be set up during the next financial year in hired accommodation.

The Corporation is expected to have its own building at the Centre by the end of the current year and construction would be completed next year at three more centres.

THAT truth is stranger than fiction has been amply proved in the course of the last week by l'affaire Haldane. It couldn't have happened, but it did, that the Professor, slighted as he felt by the United States Information Service, has gone on fast for the insult directed not at him but at Indian scientists in general. Press reports do not quite clear up the mystery, but that there has been some manner of misunderstanding there can be no doubt. What amuses me is the fact that all this furore is because of two teenagers. A botanist and a zoologist, young in years but old in wisdom, as is the wont of celebrities these days, are passing hurriedly through India. USIS extended to them its normal courtesy in helping to draw up a programme of engagements. One such was a lunch with the Haldanes. We can infer that the young and vigorous new thought appealed to and found a responsive chord in the Professor's intellect. The botanist, Miss Brown, was under the impression that no engagement had been scheduled for the evening, and so Professor Haldane's invitation to meet some young Indian scientists was accepted. It transpires that Miss Brown was misinformed. In any case, there appears to have been an inadequate indication to the Professor that the impromptu dinner he had arranged stood cancelled. So, at the time appointed, the Professor went to collect his guests. Here is where the real controversy starts. The Professor says that his guests told him that USIS had insisted that they should "ditch" the Professor's party. So, the other invitees that Professor Haldane had called found that they were attending a dinner at which, like a Hamlet without the prince, the guests of honour were absent. Now comes the ludicrous part of it. Whether there was really a slip-up on the part of the USIS, we do not know, but Professor Haldane's decision to go on fast and the failure of USIS to patch up the quarrel caused both to cut ridiculous figures. On the one hand, USIS is held to ransom, and gets the most undesirable sort of publicity. On the other, the betel-chewing Professor undertakes a fast where it would have been much more dignified on his part to have issued a statement drawing attention to the misdemeanour or whatever it was that he held USIS to be guilty of. I still can't fathom the whole truth in this matter, but all that is left is a bit of unpleasantness that we could have well done without.

So the financial target for the Third Plan, owing to the persuasive capacity of the States, is to be, in the public sector, Rs 8,000 crores. There hasn't been any perceptible improvement in the expectation of resources. There is therefore an uncovered gap, just as there was one of Rs. 400 crores in the Second Plan. Our past experience in regard to hoping to spend much more than we had in hand has been good, thanks to the tremendous tax effort that was made in the Second Plan Budgets. Unfortunately, the target for resources to be found by taxation is, for the Third Plan, already pitched high enough, and hence the prospect is that gap will remain uncovered till the bitter end. I am beginning to wonder if the kind of discussion we have recently been having on the Third Plan does not smack of election campaigning. No doubt, by the end of 1962, the Third Plan will need to be revised and reprinted. I am also afraid that, unless foreign assistance is vouchsafed to us in a matter of weeks, the Third Plan may stall even before it starts. Delays may be there not only in the completion but also in the starting of projects. On the other hand, it is undeniable that Government revenues have recently worn an aspect of great buoyancy. Indeed, this may have accounted at least in part for the successful mobilisation of resources for the Second Plan. There is evidence to show that in this, the last year of the Second Plan, Government may be able altogether to avoid recourse to deficit financing. It would follow that Third Plan projects whose foreign exchange component is of negligible proportions can get speedily executed. In turn, this may provide an impetus and momentum to an export drive. This is not being unduly optimistic since, by and large, trends in industrial production, particularly in the private sector, have been most heartening. But here, again, a reservation has to be made in that industries with a high reliance on imports for either components or raw materials may not, even though possessed of the capacity, be in a position to augment output. Be that as it may, for all the high hope that we might have had that, because thought began to be bestowed on it well in time, the Third Plan's formulation would be more precise, we shall actually have to suffer a continuing vagueness.

The new steel retention prices have been announced, but, here, too vagueness is the dominant note. No decision has been taken on the

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

representation of the private steel producers that they ought to be compensated for the increase in costs that has occurred over the last five years. Moreover, the present rise of Rs 25 per ton is very much an ad hoc decision, since it is the provisional price for the two year period till 31 March 1962. It is provisional in the sense that the advice of the Tariff Commission has still to be received. Then, as from 1962-63, a new structure of steel prices is supposed to come into being. The considerations behind the ad hoc decision are not hard to find. First of all, the new structure is being deferred until such time as the Government steel plants operate to capacity. Secondly, it is also possible that the heavy charge of Development Rebate in respect of the Government steel plants is sought to be got out of the way before determination of state steel costs. Thirdly, the ad hoc increase of Rs 25 is intended, I suppose, to enable Gov-

ernment to postpone somewhat more their decision on the request of the private steel producers. I hope I am wrong in thinking that the indication of a new structure of steel prices from 1962-63 does not mean the perpetuation of the system of retention prices, with a return to ununiform prices for different producers. For, the system of the retention prices, in its old format, should not be brought back so that the private steel producers, who have for so long subsidised imported steel, will in due course be called upon to subsidise higher costing public sector steel. Instead, I wish that this is a hint that the retention price system is going to be scrapped, since we shall have obviated the need for imports as soon as the public sector plants begin to operate to capacity. The actual report of the higher retention prices has been gratefully greeted by the stock exchanges, but it would be wise to remember that Budget day is less than six weeks hence. I may add that the Budget for 1961-62 will not only be the first for the Third Plan period but also the last before the general election is held. So, if I may stick my neck out a bit, the next Budget will be even more political and less economic than Budgets in recent years have tended to be.

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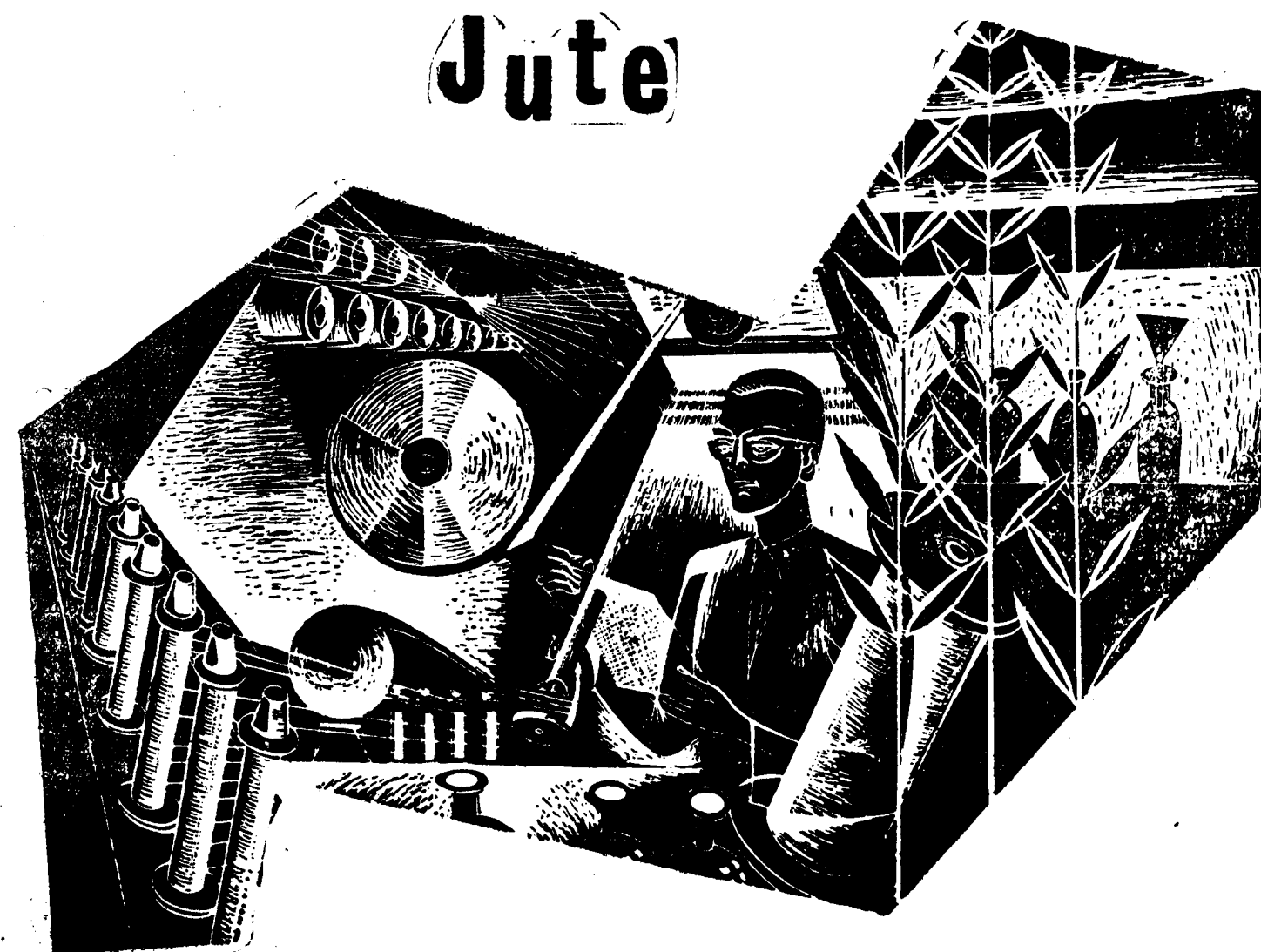
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— an industry on the march

Long regarded as the cheapest heavy-duty packaging material, jute is today claiming attention as a fabric with greater possibilities and wider applications.

Laminated with paper or plastic, jute fabrics provide moisture-proof containers for fine or high-grade products. Treated with chemicals, they offer protection against rot, mildew, corrosion and attack by rodents and insects. Scientific experiments have resulted in the production of a hessian membrane for water-proof roofing... hessian in combination with asphalt is finding increasing favour as a material for

canal-lining and a moisture barrier.

These and other discoveries which have dramatically widened the scope of jute usage, stem from the fundamental and applied research carried out at the Indian Jute Mills Association's Research Institute in Calcutta. Side by side, the Institute of Jute Technology—financed by the IJMA—provides facilities for training young men for important supervisory positions in jute mills.

Founded in 1884, the Indian Jute Mills Association seeks to serve India's vital jute industry in ever-increasing measure.

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107/1/14 4301

21 January 1961

OLYMPUS

Expansion of Education

A MILD protest against the persistent criticism of the present system of education in the country and particularly of the alleged fall in standards was made by Dr Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, in his inaugural address to the 28th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education last Monday. The criticism is by no means new. As Dr Shrimali pointed out, "Ever since the turn of the present century, we have been talking of a fall in standards and talking with greater frequency and vehemence as the years pass by. Even at the convocation addresses of universities which are really meant to inspire the young men and women who are about to enter life, they are at times made to feel that they are not good enough." Dr Shrimali felt that "the kind of unhelpful and sweepingly unconstructive criticism which we are having today has done not a little to demoralise the teaching profession and the student community."

The educational progress achieved in the last decade does not justify the gloomy prognostications of the critics. There are heartening indications of rising standards at the primary stage. The improvement is evident in the higher qualifications and emoluments of teachers, improvements in methods of teaching and its content as well as in reduced wastage. Effective action is also being taken to pull up standards at the Secondary and University stages.

Dr Shrimali also reviewed the development of education during the last decade which has been marked by an "unprecedented rate of expansion." Though it has not been possible to implement the directive of the Constitution to introduce universal education in the age group 6 to 14, by 1961, the progress achieved is by no means insignificant. The total additional enrolment during the last ten years in the primary stage is almost equal to the enrolment made during the preceding 150 years. The total enrolment in the age group 6-11 in 1949-50 was 181.93 lakhs or 41.5 per cent of the total population in the age group. This had increased to 251.67 lakhs or 50.8 per cent at the end of the First Plan and is expected to rise to 340 lakhs or 60 per cent by the end of 1960-61. The target for 1965-66 is an enrolment of 510 lakhs or 80 per cent. The enrolment in age group 11-14 has increased from 28.44 lakhs (11.9 per cent) in 1949-50 to 42.93 lakhs (16.7 per cent) at the end of First Plan and will rise to 62 lakhs or 22.8 per cent by the end of the Second Plan, and to 100 lakhs or 30 per cent at the end of the Third. For the age group 6-14 as a whole, the enrolment which was 210.37 lakhs (31 per cent of the total population in the age group) in 1949-50 rose to 294.60 lakhs (39 per cent) in 1955-56 and

is expected to rise to 402 lakhs (49 per cent) in 1960-61 and to 610 lakhs (63 per cent) in 1965-66. The number of Secondary Schools has more than doubled in the last ten years and the increase of enrolment between 1950 and 1965 in the age group 14-17 will be about three and a half times the total enrolment in 1950 which was 10.86 lakhs. Against the target of 20 per cent enrolment in this age group to be achieved in 40 years which was suggested by the Sargent Plan, an enrolment of 16 per cent will be achieved in 16 years. The pace of expansion of university and technical education has been even more rapid. Enrolment in colleges of general education has been trebled during the last ten years and a fourfold expansion in the field of technical education has been achieved in the last twelve years.

The vast increase in the number of students on the rolls of universities has brought up the problem of maintenance of standards in an acute form. The problem is to provide facilities for higher education to all those who desire it without spreading the resources too thin. One of the main topics on the agenda of the meeting is the introduction of a scheme of Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges in the Third Plan. This is complementary to the proposal for restricting admissions to colleges which has been talked about for years. While the need for restricting the number of students in colleges to manageable dimensions is recognised, the principal difficulty in carrying it out has been the feeling that it would be unfair and unjust to deny for all time every chance of academic improvement to those who for economic reasons could not pursue their educational careers in the normal manner. The selection moreover has to be on the basis of the results of an external examination and, even if the prevalent criticism of examinations is not valid, it cannot be claimed that examinations are infallible means of discovering aptitude for higher studies. Dr Shrimali announced that the Government of India have considered this matter carefully and have decided to launch in the Third Plan a scheme of Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges. These courses, said the Minister, are intended for those who cannot attend day and fulltime institutions because of necessity to earn a living, or for those who live away from places where colleges and universities are located, or for those whose abilities and achievements do not merit admission in regular day-time institutions but who can nevertheless profit from higher education if it is slower-paced and adapted to their learning tempo. It is proposed to make a modest beginning by providing this facility to 60,000 students, of which 40,000 will be expected to join evening colleges while 20,000 receive instruction through correspondence courses. Of the total number of seats in the evening colleges, 10,000 seats will be reserved for science students while 50,000 will be for students taking arts courses. The scheme is expected to cover 10 universities and 100 colleges spread

over the country. The same teachers who would be teaching the relevant classes in day time institutions will be made responsible for the correspondence courses in order to maintain standards. But there is room for doubt whether the teachers, who are not now able to give individual attention to the students in their classes or to set and correct exercises, will be able to carry the additional burden.

Side by side with the expansion of opportunities for higher education through Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges, the National Scholarship Scheme, under which 200 scholarships are awarded yearly on the basis of matric results, is to be largely extended. It is now proposed to offer 1500 scholarships per year during the Third Five Year Plan for students of outstanding merit at the conclusion of their School-Leaving, the Intermediate and B.A. stages. The amount of scholarship has also been increased and now ranges from Rs 75 to Rs 200 a month. In addition the scholarship-holders will be given allowances for travelling and buying books. Another feature of the scheme is the provision of a Counselling Service to help, guide and watch the progress of the selected scholars.

The expansion and equalisation of educational opportunities is intimately bound up with the question of examination reform. The programme of reform initiated two years ago with the setting of a Central Evaluation unit and the steps necessary for evolving a co-ordinated plan of action were considered at a Conference of chairman and secretaries of the Boards of Secondary Education which met on January 10. This was followed by the meeting of the All India Council of Secondary Education two days later which also considered this question. Both the meetings were inaugurated by Mr P. N. Kirpal, Secretary Ministry of Education, Government of India. The immediate step to be taken, Mr Kirpal stated, is to establish State Evaluation units, because it is not possible for a Central unit to implement a reform of this magnitude in every State. The Conference of Chairmen and Secretaries of Boards of Secondary Education and the Directors of Education, which concluded its two-day session on January 11, has recommended the setting up of a Federation of Secondary School Boards to ensure greater co-ordination in the task of examination reform, and suggested the acceleration of the pace of reform. A suggestion that examination results should not declare 'pass' or 'fail,' but merely announce the pupil's performance in the external examination and that universities, other institutions and employers could lay down their own criteria for selection was referred for further study to the Examination Sub-committee of the All India Council for Secondary Education. The Conference also emphasised the need for national uniformity in the system of declaration of 'divisions' and 'distinctions' at examinations so as to ensure national standards for

admission to universities and for purposes of employment. The Conference recommended the adoption of 75 per cent marks for 'distinction'; 60 per cent marks for 'first class'; 45 per cent marks for 'second class'; and 35 per cent marks for 'pass'.

The Third Plan programme for the expansion of primary education will involve enrolment of 190 lakhs of girls. It has been indicated in the Third Plan that States where the enrolment of girls in primary schools is markedly below the national average will be given the resources and facilities needed, so that the all India figure may reach about 80 per cent at the end of the Third Plan. The financial assistance required for the purpose was discussed at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education when a number of members are understood to have underlined the need to for making girls education a special responsibility of the Central Government. It was suggested that the funds earmarked for the intensive development of girls education in the less advanced States should preferably be in the Central Sector. It is also understood that the Planning Commission has agreed to review the earlier decision that such funds should be in the States' Sector. This may lead to some alteration in the outlays in the States Sector announced earlier, by inclusion of special schemes for expansion of girls' education in the category of 'centrally sponsored schemes'.

During the discussion the Union Education Minister is understood to have revealed that the Government were negotiating with some foreign countries for the import of good quality paper to launch the scheme for distributing free text books of good quality to children attending primary schools. A suggestion that production of text books for primary schools should either be nationalised or entrusted to a single agency, to ensure uniformity in get up and content is understood to have been made by Mr C. Subramaniam, Madras Education Minister.

CORRECTION.

In the report of Finance Commission's Press Conference published in the issue of January 14, 1961 on page 39, Line No. 31 in Column 1 should read: "Commission which will consider".

BOAC'S RECORD YEAR.

Just on three-quarters of a million passengers flew by BOAC in 1960—the largest number the airline has ever carried, and over 30 per cent higher than in 1959.

Provisional figures for 1960 show that the total number of passengers carried by the airline on its world-wide routes was 748,900 against 569,942 the previous year—an increase of 31.4 per cent. Mail and cargo carrying were also up appreciably.

During the year, BOAC's jet and jet-prop fleet flew over 54 million miles in commercial service, an increase of over 20 per cent, and spent over 159,500 hours in the air on commercial flights—nearly eight per cent more than last year.

GATEWAY GOSSIP

Cotton Textile Industry

ALTHOUGH Government have succeeded in bringing down the price of cotton cloth substantially without taking drastic measures, it is generally known that the reductions have not come readily. The initial response from the industry to the call for lowering cloth prices did not meet with the approval of Authority and further reductions were found necessary before Government could be satisfied. Whether it was openly stated or not the successive reductions in cloth prices left the impression in the public mind that the industry had been profiteering. From the time the first price cut was announced, the mill industry has been repeatedly averring that its financial position would be adversely affected by any reduction in its selling price of cloth.

In his statement issued to the shareholders of the Ahmedabad Advance Mills Limited along with the annual report, Mr Naval H. Tata has pointed out that the charge of profiteering often flung at the cotton mill industry is untenable. In his view the remedy lies not in forcing the mills to reduce their selling price but in taking active steps to increase the supply of cloth. Mr Tata has further averred that the organised mill sector "alone can fully shoulder the responsibility of producing cloth to meet the demand of India's fast growing population."

Referring to the factor on which the demand for a cut in prices had been based by Government, Mr Tata has proved that as far as his company is concerned, the relevant figures show that the difference between cost of production and mill selling price is not big. According to the figures quoted by him the consumers pay 37 per cent more than the ex-mill rate and one half of this is accounted for by excise duty. Mr Tata goes on to show that even of the ex-mill price, at least 88 per cent is composed of items over which the industry has no control. He wants similar statistical data pertaining to other companies to be collected before judgement is pronounced on the cotton textile industry's profitability.

All available information goes to show that the cotton textile industry is not very prosperous. Some of the recent studies on industrial profits made by the Reserve Bank of India do not seem to lend support to the prosperity theory. The proper conclusion to be derived from the finding of these studies is that the cotton textile industry is not making much profit.

Mr Tata has rightly pointed out that in dealing with the cotton textile industry, it should be remembered that the industry faces a big problem in the shape of the urgent need for rehabilitation and modernisation. It is accepted on all hands that if the industry is to function efficiently, it is imperative that its equipment is modernised as early as practicable. It has been estimated that a huge outlay will be necessary to implement a programme of modernisation covering the whole of the industry. A very large number of units in the industry are extremely old-fashioned by modern standards and unless the machinery is brought up to present-day standards obtaining elsewhere in the world, the Indian cotton textile industry will find it increasingly difficult to compete with other cloth manufacturers in overseas markets. It would appear that Government have a fixed idea that whenever there is some trouble with keeping the cotton cloth price level stable, the blame is to be immediately put on the industry. Mr Tata has shown that in 1956 it was a steep increase in excise duty and in 1960 the tactics have been changed. The result in both cases is the same—financial stringency to the industry. It is inconceivable how the industry will be able to mobilise adequate resources for modernising its equipment if Government are determined not to allow it to make adequate profits.

Among the problems which the programme for industrial development has thrown up, that of stepping up power generation in a progressive manner will be admitted to be a formidable one. The country started on its plans with extreme deficiency in this field: Production at the time of Independence being only at a meagre 1.7 million kilowatts. There has been fair progress since then and by the end of the Third Plan, power production is expected to amount to 13.3 million kilowatts. But in relation to the ultimate objective of attaining an industrial stature on a par with the advanced countries, present achievement in the field of power generation pales off into insignificance, and the per capita consumption of electricity continues to be one of the lowest in the world being only 1/30 of France, 1/40 of the UK and 1/70 of the US.

The need for accelerating rate of industrial development implies equal acceleration in the pace of power production. What this would mean in practical terms is indicated by the estimate of probable demand for power at between 55 to 60 million kilowatts by 1980 and 1985. Coal and river water constitute the present sources for energy, but they fall short of future requirements. The hydel power potential of the country has been estimated at 43 million kilowatts but the utilisable potential

is only 20 to 25 million kilowatts. With the reserves of coal also being only of a limited order, the only way of adding to power resources would seem to be to set up atomic plants. The need for setting up atomic plants to serve as future sources for power was stressed by Mr M. N. Chakravarti, Administrator of the Tarapur atomic power project when he addressed the Rotary club of Bombay last week. Mr Chakravarti expressed the opinion that the country would have to set up at least 20 such atomic plants in the course of the next 30 to 35 years if the demand for power was to be met. No doubt the programme may call for considerable investment which seems to be beyond the present resources of the country. Already vehement criticism has been voiced against the Government when they first gave their views in favour of development of atomic power for meeting future demand. However, in the context of the growing demand and the limitations of hydel and thermal sources, development of atomic power becomes inescapable.

THE PENINSULA

Crisis in Coffee

THE deepening crisis in the coffee market has caused concern among the South Indian Coffee growers. The Nilgiri-Wynaad, leading coffee producing area in Madras State, is particularly worried about the situation. They met to consider the situation and passed a special resolution.

The resolution said that in the background of the world market having turned out to be a buyers market, no change had been made in the marketing policy to compensate for the change in marketing conditions. Neither had any action been taken on the report of the Expert Committee on Coffee marketing whose report was submitted eighteen months ago to the Government of India.

The Coffee Board had 14,738 tonnes of last season's crop still unsold on December 1, 1960. It was possible that some of this coffee had deteriorated, the resolution said, and feared that it might become a complete loss. In addition, a record crop of 55,000 tonnes, was anticipated for this season. "On the Board's present policy, it will not be possible to sell a substantial amount of the new crop", the resolution said.

If stated further that growers had to wait more than one year for final payments for their coffee which they had to deliver to the pool. Many producers had to finance the running of estates on an overdraft, thereby incurring extra expenditure. The Board also made payments to growers mainly overdrafts, the permitted maximum of which was Rs 5 crores. The Board charged growers for

marketing their coffee, thus adding still more to their expenditure. Even then, the resolution feared, should the Board fail to sell the unsold surplus from last season, as well as this season's record crop, the unsold coffee would be lost due to deterioration. The resolution stated that with this year's record crop the return to the grower was only just sufficient to balance expenditure.

Stating that next season many growers would harvest a small crop the resolution said: "If prices are also lower as they certainly will be, if the present policy is continued, many units will be involved in enormous losses, and the industry will be ruined within the next two or three years".

Some of the best coffees in the world are produced in India. These coffees, the resolution said, if expert advice of the trade is made use of, would sell at prices which would be remunerative to the grower. As it is, with only two dealers participating in export auctions, they are being sold at less than the internal price and very much less than their value in European markets. The internal market in turn is flooded partly with coffee of export standard. The resolution apprehends that it is likely that much of this will have to be sold at prices which will not cover the growers' expenses.

The coffee market should be made free and should be run on the same lines as the tea market and the resolution feels that superior coffees will regain their good name in the world market and fetch the prices they are worth. This will mean extra foreign exchange while high grade coffee producers would receive a return commensurate with their expenditure.

The resolution feels that the Coffee Board's policy does not tend to the interests of growers or consumers. The Nilgiri-Wynaad growers urge immediate action lest growers should be forced to close down their estates involving loss of foreign exchange and estate unemployment.

Mr H. Sitarama Reddi, Chairman of the Coffee Board, stated at Bangalore last Tuesday, that there was no question of huge coffee surplus lying with the Board. He affirmed that the carryover coffee stocks upto the present were in no way excessive compared to the stock position in the corresponding periods of the previous years.

Mr Sitarama Reddi asserted that there was no problem of over-production of coffee at present in India and that the present offtake of coffee in the country was far from the saturation point.

This assertion which he made at the 51st meeting of the Coffee Board in answer to the Nilgiri-Wynaad Coffee Planters special resolution recently which called attention of the Government of India to what they described as the alarming surplus Indian coffee position and urging the India Government to act belatedly to save the coffee grower from closing many of their estates that might become uneconomical in the event of continued undisposed coffee surplus.

Mr Reddi agreed that recent pronouncements made by those closely connected with the coffee industry

expressing apprehension over stock position had caused deep concern not only outside the industry, but also within. Mr Reddi stated these pronouncements, though made with the best of intentions, acted as bearish factors in the Board's marketing. Foreign buyers were made to feel by these statements he stated, that the Board might be made to part with stock at distress prices because it was faced with surplus stocks.

With difficulty Mr Reddi said he had to dispel this notion from a foreign firm with whom he was negotiating to sell the Indian coffee.

There was about 9,200 tonnes of coffee today against 8,637 and 8,307 tonnes as on January 1, 1960 and 1959 respectively. Mr Reddi added this was notwithstanding the fact that 1959-60 crop of 49,248 tonnes was bigger than the previous year's crop of 44,205 tonnes and the 1958-59 crop of 46,520 tonnes.

Mr Reddi stated that this carry-over was to meet the internal demands from the old crop in the early months of the year so that as much of the freshly cured coffee of the new crop could be made available for export when there was better demand from foreign markets at a better price.

The annual meeting of the Tamil Nad Congress at Vellore reflected the official policy of the Madras Government. This year the meeting was really a showy business. Chief Minister, Mr K. Kamaraj generally unaccustomed to long speeches, took two hours to explain the achievements of his party that had been in power for the past one decade and more and he reminded the Congress members of the necessity to educate public opinion on the benefits of the Congress continuing in power. The Vellore meet was more or less an election campaign inauguration by all party bosses of Tamil Nad.

The question of industrialisation of the State figured prominently in the discussion on the TNCC's resolutions. One of them commended the allocation of Rs 291 crores for the State's Third Plan. There was also an appeal significantly for extension of the existing railway lines to meet the growing trade and commerce in the State. Inclusion of the Tuticorin Port development in the Third Five Year Plan was positively stressed by the resolution. More industries under the Central Plan were asked to be established in the State.

Importance of the development of the Tuticorin Port as well as Mangalore port has come to be realised by the Government of India when it was known that in iron ore export, Japan was willing to pay more if there had been better port facilities at Tuticorin or Mangalore. It is also learnt that Japan was prepared to pay more for the Nilgiris iron ore whose iron content is higher, but the Madras Government have refused to sell the Nilgiris iron ore.

Some of the Coimbatore industrialists are now utilising the Nil-

giris ore with low shaft furnace to get their own steel for casting purposes. Due to paucity of coal in certain seasons their steel output may not be as much as to meet their own requirements.

Mr C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, was naturally pitched upon to speak on the resolution relating to the Third Five Year Plan of the State. His speech was largely devoted to answering opposition criticisms in the country. He pointed out that India could not stagnate herself merely as an agricultural country. He was of the view that India needed to progress on a mixed-economy basis resorting to medium scale industrialisation. Industries as such, he emphasised, should occupy equal attention as agriculture. Both these were important and one could not be developed at the expense of the other keeping in view also the growing population of the country, he stated.

Industrialisation naturally involved foreign help through machinery and also by loans. Mr Subramaniam stated there was no escape from this and India, he affirmed, undertook to repay loans in due course. One problem was inter-linked with the other and if there was to be industrialisation, they had to resort to borrowing, and having secured foreign aid, there was need for planning which we could not afford to neglect he declared. Therefore all talks that planning was unnecessary and foreign help was also bad did not take into account the need for India to progress soundly on economic lines he said.

Mr Subramaniam, like others of the Tamil Nad Congress did not fail to refer to the Swatantra Party's criticism. He accused the Swatantra Party with the views that it did not want progress but stagnation. (Most of the speakers at this Vellore Conference seemed to have been obsessed with the Swatantra Party propaganda and therefore much of their time was devoted to this party.)

Incidentally Mr Subramaniam ended his speech with an election appeal for the people not to lend their support at all to any opposition parties, if they wanted to avoid chaos and see their country on the road to orderly progress.

Mr O. V. Alagesan, President of the TNCC, stressed home the point that it was the Congress Party alone which was functioning on the right lines for the good of the people.

Devoting most of his address to the Swatantra Party which he described as 'retrograde', Mr Alagesan dismissed it as unsuitable for the country's present conditions. He even went to the extent of injecting a religious attachment to the Congress Party saying that the very idea of doing away with the Congress was 'sinful,' because he thought Congress had immensely sacrificed for the achievement of the people's freedom, he said.

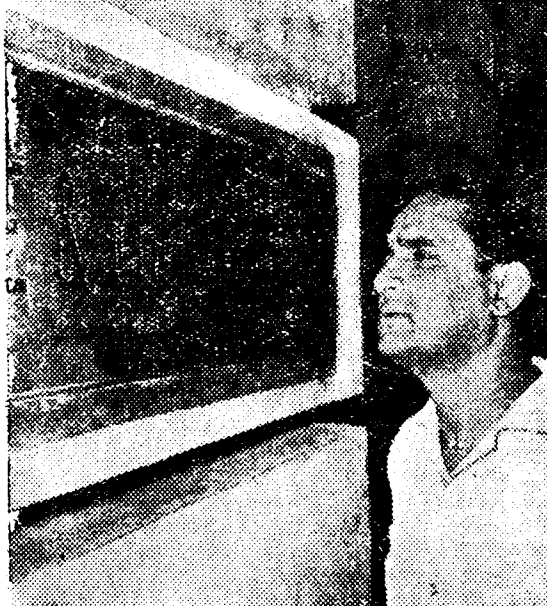
Without any common purpose opposition parties in Madras, as also outside, Mr Alagesan stated, were aligning themselves to gain power. Like Mr Subramaniam he also ended his speech with an election appeal.

Chief Minister, Mr Kamaraj, noted the propaganda made by opposition parties in the State and mentioning the Swatantra, the DMK and the Communist Parties, he stated these were making efforts to disunite the country. He was firm in his declaration that the Congress, at any rate as far as

this part of the country was concerned, was never so strong as it was today.

Mr Kamaraj is essentially a people's man and naturally his reference to the Swatantra Party as representing the capitalists was oddly suited to the occasion. He could not be blamed for the official sanction to the contribution of funds to political parties. This reference to other parties as either capitalist or anti-capitalist comes too soon in the wake of the amendment to the Companies Act.

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Prices Touch New High

PRICES in the jute markets scaled new high levels during the past week. Bullish sentiment has been aided mainly by the continued belief that raw jute will be in short supply throughout the current jute season. So far the trend of raw jute arrivals in Calcutta and mill centres is not very encouraging and it would appear that unless the scarcity theory is disproved by a sizable increase in raw jute arrivals, there is little chance of an appreciable decline in prices. The goods market has also considerably firmed up partly in sympathy with raw jute and partly due to fresh foreign enquiries. Business has been reported done during the past week with the US and Australia. Yet another favourable factor has been the news that burlap consumption in US during December has amounted to 72 million yards. The fact that consumption has been well maintained during the past month (consumption amounted to 72 million yards in November also) seems to have imparted renewed strength to sentiment. The inference evidently is that American buyers of burlap have accepted the position that the price rise noticeable in recent months is inevitable in the context of the high prices for raw jute which in their turn have been influenced by a smaller jute crop this season. However, it is to be noted that burlap consumption in 1960 is only 857 million yards as against 895 million yards recorded in 1959.

Despite the considerable difficulty experienced by jute mills during most part of the year, production of jute goods in 1960 has been well maintained. Actually total output is slightly higher at 1,067,100 tons as compared with 1,051,500 tons in 1959. The higher production is due to the fact that

on balance the percentage of sealed looms last year had been lower than in the previous year. Whereas in 1959, the percentage of sealed looms was 12½ upto 1 March, 14 from 2 March to 21 June, 12½ from 22 June to 23 August, 10 from 24 August to the rest of the year, during 1960 mills worked with the percentage of sealed looms at 10 from 1 June to 1 May, 9 from 2 May to 16 October, 14 from 17 October to 23 October and 19 from 24 October to 22 November. From 23 November sealed looms were reduced to 17 per cent. From 26 December a 45 hour working week with 12 per cent sealing of looms came into effect. Of the two main categories of goods, the production of hessian shows a decline to 422,200 tons as compared with 458,000 tons but that of sacking is higher at 540,700 tons as against 503,700 tons in the previous year. The emphasis on the production of heavy goods has been due to the better demand for this category of goods as compared with hessian.

The position is not very encouraging when the figures for despatches are analysed. Total despatches during the 12 months ending December have amounted to 1,038,000 tons as compared with 1,096,400 tons in 1959. The decline is due to reduced despatches for export which are placed at 771,500 tons; in 1959 such despatches were 864,300 tons. It is evident that export demand has been adversely affected by the high prices of goods prevailing especially during the second half of the year. A significant development, however, is the steady increase from year to year in despatches for internal consumption which for 1960 are placed at 266,500 tons as compared with 232,100 tons. The up-trend in internal consumption is likely to continue as demand for jute goods is bound to increase within the country with the rapid progress of industrialisation and development of agriculture. It will be seen that now about one-fourth of mill production is absorbed by internal consumption. The continued growth of internal consumption is to be welcomed but in the present context of the acute shortage of foreign exchange, the emphasis is on maximising of exports even at the cost of internal consumption. Government are anxious to ensure that foreign mar-

kets are not starved of jute goods and have consequently allowed the cement industry to bag cement in used bags with a view to cutting down internal demand for new jute bags.

1960 has closed with total stocks considerably higher (80,300 tons) than at the corresponding time of last year (closing stock of 1959 i.e., total stocks at the end of December 1959 was 58,900 tons). Even so stocks are still below one month's production and in view of the cut in production already implemented and contemplated, the level of stocks will not cause much worry. Actually the slight decline in December-end stocks (at end-November total stocks stood at 82,200 tons) has been interpreted bullishly with the up-trend gathering further momentum following the news that production during December has been higher at 90,700 tons as compared with production in November of 85,900 tons.

Description	(000 Tons & Metric Tons)
Hessian Cloth & Bag	29.2 30.1 22.1 (29.7) (30.6) (22.4)
Sacking Cloth & Bag	41.2 43.2 25.8 (41.9) (43.9) (26.3)
Others	9.9 8.3 11.0 (10.0) (9.0) (11.2)
Grand Total (000 Tons/Metric Tons)	80.5 82.2 58.9 (81.6) (83.5) (59.9)

Description	(000 Tons & Metric Tons)
Hessian	33.3 32.0 38.8 (33.8) (32.5) (39.4)
Sacking	49.2 47.2 47.9 (50.0) (48.0) (48.6)
Others	8.2 6.7 6.9 (8.3) (6.8) (7.1)
Grand Total	90.7 85.9 93.6 (92.1) (87.3) (95.1)
Hours worked	213.0* 206.0 217.9

*This was the number of hours scheduled to be worked and does not take into account the hours lost due to the general strike on the 20th December.

Despatches of Jute Goods from Mills: December 1960.

(In 000 Tons/Metric Tons).			
For Export			
	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959
Hessian ..	31.6 (32.1)	29.9 (30.4)	39.3 (39.9)
Sacking ...	27.8 (28.2)	24.1 (24.5)	29.8 (30.3)
Others ..	3.5 (3.6)	3.3 (3.3)	2.8 (2.8)
Total ...	62.9 (63.9)	57.5 (58.2)	71.9 (73.0)

For Local purposes			
	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959
Hessian ..	3.3 (3.4)	2.5 (2.6)	3.9 (4.0)
Sacking ...	22.8 (23.2)	18.9 (19.2)	21.0 (21.3)
Others ..	2.9 (2.9)	2.4 (2.4)	2.2 (2.3)
Total ...	29.0 (29.5)	23.8 (24.2)	27.1 (27.6)
Grand Total			

Grand Total			
	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959
Hessian ..	34.9 (35.5)	32.4 (33.0)	43.2 (43.9)
Sacking ...	50.6 (51.4)	43.0 (43.7)	50.8 (51.6)
Others ..	6.4 (6.5)	5.7 (5.7)	5.0 (5.1)
Total	91.9 (93.4)	81.1 (82.4)	99.0 (100.6)

Indian Finance

PRICE TRENDS

	As on 6 Jan.	As on 17 Jan.	As on 18 Jan.
Hessian:			
45" x 11 ozs	64.00	69.25	67.00
40" x 10 ozs:			
Ready	58.75	64.25	62.00
February	58.25	64.10	62.00
March	58.25	64.00	62.00
40" x 8 ozs	47.25	51.00	50.00
40" x 7½ ozs	44.25	48.00	47.00
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	181.50	196.00	191.75
February	180.00	196.00	191.50
March	178.50	196.00	191.00
Hy. Ceas (Green)	181.00	194.00	191.50
Corn sacks	186.50	199.00	199.00
Cubans	230.00	240.00	238.00
A. Twills	215.00	234.00	231.00
L. Twills	206.00	218.50	215.00
D. W. Flours	209.00	223.50	219.00
Sugar Twills	205.00	218.00	216.00
Ready Raw Jute: (per maund)			
Assam Bottoms	62.50	58.50	58.00
Norther	52.00	58.00	57.50
Dalsee	54.50	60.50	60.00



Outlook for the New Year

ACCORDING to the figures released this week, Tea production in Northern India is higher by 362,943 pounds at 13.47 million pounds in December 1960 as compared to December 1959. But, total production for the whole year 1960 amounts to only 527.63 million pounds, showing a decline of 34.20 million pounds from the 1959 figure. This reflects the shortfall in production as a result of the drought early in the past year.

The short crop has, however, little effect on the international trend, as the world crop is only 10 million pounds lower than in 1959 and the supplies have been more or less in balance with consumption. As far as India is concerned, the auction trends indicate that quality teas are still in good demand although the outlook for the New Year depends a great deal on the buying of out-markets. While Russia is reported to have stopped buying from January last, the UAR is not showing much interest at current prices. These apart, competition from African teas has increased in overseas markets.

But, prices in India are not expected to slip back in the near future, especially when consumption has been on the increase and the domestic stocks are not adequate. Moreover, it is felt that, as exports have been maintained at a high level, there may not be enough tea for the domestic consumption. As a matter of fact, the export markets have absorbed more than the internal demand in view of the shortfall in crop.

21 January 1961

In the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings amounted to 73,831 packages. There was a strong and general demand at irregular rates. Only a few of the very best CTC teas came in for good support at firm to dearer rates; but the remainder and medium CTCs were up to 20 nP per kilo lower. Secondary grades were a very irregular feature.

Medium Assam BOPs came in for fair support, but inclined easier except for the brighter liquoring types which were fully firm. Similar CFs with bright liquors were again a strong feature and sold at dearer rates. Medium brokens were about firm. Fan-nings with a clean leaf appearance and brighter liquors were dearer, the remainder being about steady.

Plain brokens and Fannings, although irregular, were 5 nP and occasionally 10 nP easier. Except for a few lines which were about steady, Legg-cut teas were generally 10 nP to 15 nP lower. Well-made leaf grades were about steady, but the poorer stalky types declined further. Darjeeling teas with autumnal liquors were well supported. The very few Tippy teas on offer were sold well. Following were the rates quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 5.20 to Rs 5.45; Plain Broken Pekoe Rs 4.50 to Rs 4.65; Plain Fannings Rs 4.80 to Rs 5.00; Medium BP Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.85; Medium Fannings Rs 4.90 to Rs 5.15; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 5.50 to Rs 5.90 and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 5.80 to Rs 6.30.

In the Internal Sale, offerings were 21,470 packages of Dusts and 510 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand, which strengthened as the sale progressed. Orthodox descriptions were irregular with the smaller and brighter liquoring dusts generally dearer. Legg-cut teas came to a strong market and were sold well.

CTC teas met with useful support at about last rates. The small and bright types were sold at dearer rates. Good CTC types were up to 10 nP per kilo dearer with the best in this category irregularly easier. Darjeeling teas were a strong feature of the sale and were sold well at dearer rates. Following rates were quoted (per kilo):—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.80 to Rs 4.95; Medium Assam Dust Rs 5.00 to Rs 5.30 Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.50 to Rs 5.70; Legg-cut Dust Rs 5.15 to Rs 5.35 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.90 to Rs 6.40. There was a good general demand for Leaf grades at dearer rates.

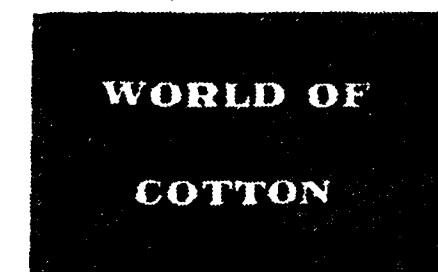
According to tea sources in Calcutta, exports of North-East Indian tea declined to 250.67 million pounds during the second half of last year from 276.6 million pounds in the corresponding period of the previous year. While exports to the UK fell from 183.75 million pounds to 174.78 million pounds, those to other destinations at 75.89 million pounds showed a fall of almost 17 million pounds.

Despite a decline in off-take to 13.92 million pounds in July-December 1960 from 14.46 million pounds in the second half of 1959, Russia maintained her position as the second largest customer for North-East Indian tea. Exports to the Irish Republic also fell to 9.22 million pounds from 10.9 million pounds as did those to West Germany to 2.25 million pounds from 2.95 million pounds.

According to tea sources in Colombo, tea production in Ceylon rose to 45.6 million pounds in November 1960 from 39.3 million pounds in November, 1959. In the eleven months ended November 1960, total production was higher at 401 million pounds as against 377.9 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1959.

Production of tea in East Africa was higher at 4.78 million pounds in October 1960 as compared to 4.51 million pounds in October, 1959. In the first ten months of 1960, total production amounts to 39.93 million pounds as against 36.82 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1959.

Tea stocks in London, as on 6 January 1960, totalled 119.06 million poundss as against 117.24 million pounds in the previous week. The quantity to be landed on the same date was 41.16 million pounds. Total afloat was 3.8 million pounds including from Calcutta nil; from Chittagang 1.31 million pounds; from Cochin 6.05 million pounds and from Colombo 907,500 pounds. The average price realised at the auction during the week ended January 6 was 56.84d per pound against 57.91d in the previous week and 53.95d a year ago.



Easy Trends in Futures Market

THE Bombay cotton futures market depicted easy trends due to lack of adequate mill support. During the past week Jarilla April Contract has touched a new low of Rs 588 per three quintals.

Reports emanating from the cotton growing areas narrate that production of cotton this season will be approximately five million bales. The output of cotton in the previous season was only 3.8 million bales.

The arrival of new crop in the market is fast increasing. The commencement of the marketing season in Gujarat naturally brought more of new crop into Bombay. Kandesh and Vidarbha are still

pumping out the new crop at a progressive rate. Good arrivals from Malwa and Moglai are also reported.

Prices in the spot market also fell down in sympathy to the easy trend in the futures market. All the available varieties shed Rs 10 per candy. It appears that most of the mills have exhausted their quotas and are unable to enter the market at present. All the available varieties are now offered at about Rs 30 per candy below the ceiling prices. The daily turn over has dwindled into an insignificant trickle. It is expected that the off-take will broaden when more quotas are issued.

The decision of the Government of India to enhance the floor and ceiling prices of Kalyan and other varieties by about Rs 15 per candy was not greeted by the trade which was anticipating an increase of at least Rs 30 per candy.

It has been decided to convene a conference of cotton interests in February to consider the various problems relating to the growth of cotton and its marketing in the country and abroad. It has been understood that East India Cotton Association will draft a comprehensive memorandum on the trade's grievances and present it to the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry.

No fresh developments were visible in the export and import fronts. Meanwhile the shippers are anxiously awaiting the release of a fresh export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi.

Import of foreign cotton into India from 1 September to 24 December in 1960 totalled 349,266 bales. The following table will give a detailed account.

Description	1960	1959
	(In bales)	
American	207,938	18,118
Sudan	27,511	45,510
Egyptian	20,190	41,897
East African	72,744	20,930
Pakistan	2,245	....
Other Sorts	18,638	1,257
Total	349,266	125,712

Exports of cotton from India to the foreign countries during the same period amounted to 14,790 bales.

Countries	1960	1959
	(In bales)	
UK	100	1,392
Continent	296	5,643
Hongkong	4,333	2,927
Japan	9,859	66,903
USA	134	5,168
Other Countries	68	1,253
Total	14,790	83,286

Consumption of cotton by the Indian mills last year totalled over 5 million bales. This consisted of about 4.5 million bales of indigenous cotton and the remaining of imported varieties. According to

recent estimates the consumption of cotton this year too will be in the vicinity of last year's total.

LIVERPOOL

Trading in the Liverpool futures market exhibited improved demand for actual cotton during the past week. Some trade covering in the current crop positions pushed the prices up to about 10 points. Shipment offering prices in the long staple varieties have been well maintained. At the close of the market on Thursday last, the various positions were quoted as follows: American contract March 22.95 d., October 23.90 d., American type contract March 23.25 d., and October 24.25 d. Sudan contract, however, remained unaltered at 35 d.

NEW YORK:

Activity in the New York futures market was chiefly confined to switching operations in the March and May positions by spot interests. Registered export sales upto 30 December totalled about 4.7 million bales. At the close of the market on Wednesday last, the March position was quoted at 32.62 cents and the October position at 33.65 cents.

PIECEGOODS:

Trading conditions in the Bombay piecegoods market displayed a marked improvement during the past week. Demand in both the domestic and export sections was on the whole encouraging.

In the domestic section, medium and coarse varieties of cloth met with fairly good enquiries. West Bengal, Bihar and UP figured as the main consuming centres. Madhya Pradesh and Punjab were scared away from the market by the cold season and South after having covered for its requirements for the Pongal festival did not come out in the market.

The unusual delay in the arrival of stamped goods in the market is causing serious concern to the traders and the retailers fear that the delay might cause a scarcity. The announcement of the Textile Commissioner that dealers should dispose of that portion of cloth which bears the price only last was widely appreciated by those concerned particularly the ultimate consumers.

A revival of demand after the Christmas holidays was evident in the export front. Moderate business was done with Sudan in grey sheetings. Only a limited business was done with the United Kingdoms for the want of import licences. A good deal of enquiries from Singapore for gadlapat was reported. East Africa evinced some interest in grey sheetings, gin and gadlapat. Aden which was away from the market for a pretty long time, appeared again on the scene and accounted for a small quantity of gin and gadlapat.

J. K. COTTON SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO. LTD.

KAMLA TOWER, KANPUR.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Scrips for the new 6½ per cent Tax-Free Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares and Equity Shares issued by the Company vide Prospectus dated 14th April, 1960 and allotted on 3rd June, 1960 are lying ready and are being exchanged for Letters of Allotment duly discharged. This information has already been posted to all the allottees. It is hereby requested that those who have not yet sent their Letters of Allotment duly discharged, should send them to the Company for being exchanged for respective Certificates.

KANPUR,
12th January, 1961.

R. N. GUPTA,
Secretary.

MARKETS

More Sugar for Export

THE Government of India have already announced the release a further quantity of 50,000 tons of sugar for export through the Indian Sugar Mills' Association; and this decision has been taken after taking note of the trend of production, consumption and the supply position. The Government had earlier permitted the export of 50,000 tons. Of the first quota, it is learnt that 39,000 tons have already been exported to Malaya and West Asian countries. The balance and the

additional quota now announced are likely to be exported to the same markets.

Despite the above decision, the general belief in the sugar trade is that the problem of plenty confronting the industry will become more serious in the months to come. Because of the larger cane output this year, the production in 1960-61 is now expected to amount as much as 27 lakh tons, as the diversion of sugarcane to gur and khandsari manufacture has tended to become unprofitable.

With a carryover of 5.49 lakh tons, the total availability, for the season, will be around 32.49 lakh tons against a maximum internal consumption of 22 lakh tons and exports of one lakh tons. It is fairly certain that the season will end with a balance of 8 to 9 lakh tons. Whether the industry will be able to shoulder this heavy burden without a serious strain or not remains to be seen.

It is learnt that the sugar trade will shortly make a fresh plea to the Government to decontrol the com-

modity. But, it is obvious that the country will have a hard time in finding a proper solution to the problem of plenty in the context of the strictly limited possibility of finding an export outlet and grave fears on the part of the manufacturers that total decontrol might administer a severe shock to the industry and the growers on account of the attendant fall in prices.

For obvious reasons, sugar markets have turned weak and prices developed a reactionary tendency due to the release of a further quantity of two lakh tons. The reported decision of the Uttar Pradesh Government to release 50 per cent of their sugar quota of 25,000 tons per month for free sale has also aided the fall in the prices of the commodity. In the Hapur market, the rate is quoted around Rs 109.50 per bag.

Some State Governments have already relaxed control on sugar and, in Uttar Pradesh, the Government have permitted free disposal of unlifted sugar out of the previous quotas. Sugarcane supplies to the

factories are also reported to be heavy. With more units in operation with larger capacity, it is expected that sugar production will touch a new high level this year.

Gur

Gur prices have been depressed, as demand from the main consuming centres of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is restricted even at the present low levels. In the Hapur market, Panseera quality is quoted around Rs 13.62 per maund. In Delhi, arrivals average 4,000 maunds and these are lifted by stockists on expectations of an early resumption of loading. The rate for the Panseera quality is quoted at Rs 13.50 to Rs 13.62 per maund.

The 28-day deadlock in Gur Phagun contract is reported to have been resolved in Delhi. At a general meeting of the trading members of the Rajdhani Exchange, which conducts forward trading in Delhi, one of the members is appointed as an arbitrator in the dispute between the bull and bear operators. A majority of the members present at the meeting accepted the rate of Rs 14.40 a maund for the settlement of the outstanding contracts in gur Phagun. Meanwhile, the Exchange is understood to have sought the permission of the FMC to start trading in the new gur Baisakh contract on 21 January, 1961.

Foodgrains

The markets for Foodgrains have been ruling quiet from the beginning of the year. The easy sentiment is attributed to better arrivals and prospects of a good crop following the recent rains. A comfortable stock position and sufficient imports have also contributed to a feeling of confidence. Above, the Union Government's decision to allow the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh Governments to export surplus wheat to other States has been welcomed by the trade, as it will ease the supply position in the deficit areas.

Wheat prices have recorded a fractional fall, to be quoted at Rs 17.37 a maund for the Dara quality and up to Rs 18.50 for the farm produce. Cultivators are steady sellers in view of the good prospects for the "rabl" crop. Supplies in the market are further augmented by sales of wheat and wheat flour through rationshops.

Rice prices have continued to rule steady due to despatches to other States. The supply position, too, is reported to be satisfactory, as the new crop arrivals are good. Prices of other grains are ruling easy due to comfortable stock position.

Coffee

With the rising production and the internal offtake showing signs of stagnation, the Coffee Industry is now facing the problem of disposing of mounting surplus stocks. The Coffee Board is looking for a market to sell about 75,000 tons within the next one year. We are sure of an internal offtake of not more than 30,000 tons. The rest will have to find a market abroad. It is very

Indian Finance

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doubtful whether the world market, which is now overloaded with a heavy surplus, will absorb easily a cent per cent increase in India's exportable coffee. Leaders of the coffee-growing industry are now certain that the Board will not be able to maintain the growers' return at the present level. The growers' position is going to be further worsened by the malady that has affected the coffee plants in Mysore.

Export prices have already gone below the minimum release price fixed by the Board for the internal market. This has naturally caused another concern among the growers, as it will mean a lower price on a lower crop. When even the choicest Plantation coffee is finding it difficult to get a market, there is almost absolutely no scope for getting a market abroad for our Robusta.

Meanwhile, the world coffee crop for the 1960-61 season is expected to show a decline on account of the anticipated shortage in Brazilian output. Latest estimates put the Brazilian crop at 33 million bags over all and 25 million bags exportable against last season's 43.5 million bags and 36.5 million exportable, respectively. Drought is reported to be largely responsible for this sharp fall in Brazilian output. Even at this lower output, several million bags will be left over to be added on to the existing carryover stock.

According to the figures released by the Coffee Board, the receipts of coffee into the 1960-61 Pool have been estimated to total 53,050 tonnes, made up of 31,130 tonnes of Arabica and 21,920 tonnes of Robusta. The total quantity sold for export from the 1959-60 crop, up to the end of December 1960, amounted to 18,542 (15,867) tonnes made up of 11,343 (8,168) tonnes of Plantation; 2,712 (3,100) tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 4,487 (4,599) tonnes of Robusta. Total offtake by the internal market, during the calendar year 1960, amounted to 29,950 (30,105) tonnes comprising 11,997 (11,280) tonnes of Plantation; 4,275 (4,753) tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 13,673 (14,072) tonnes of Robusta. Figures shown in brackets are that of the corresponding period in 1959.

Copra

The outlook for Copra is reported to have undergone a radical change in recent months. Major producers like Penang and Ceylon have witnessed a 15 to 20 per cent fall in prices within a year due to overproduction. The copra from Ceylon has come down from Rs 1,200 to Rs 925 per ton, while that from Penang has lost Rs 200 at Rs 820 per ton. Current world average price at around 165 dollars per ton is practically the lowest during the past five years.

Both large and small consumers in various countries seem to have bought enough copra for January and February. Some shippers, who cannot hold back supplies any longer, are reported to be diverting additional shipments to Europe despite the unsatisfactory state of the market there.

The immediate cause of the fall is the keen desire of Philippine shippers to sell copra, which is already afloat on its way to Europe. In the face of only moderate demand, they have been keeping prices up by restrained selling; but many of them appear to be anxious to increase sales even at the lower levels.

Bangalore Silk

During the week under review, brisk activity was reported in the sale of substantial quantity of fila-

ture raw silk, consequent on the downward revision of prices undertaken by the State Government for the filature silk produced in all the Government-owned units with effect from 2nd January, 1961. Trading in other qualities particularly in Cottage basin silk was bearish. The prices for charka and cottage basin were showing a downward trend. Decline by Rs 1.10 to Rs 1.50 per kilogram in charka and by Rs 2.20 upto Rs 3.85 per kilogram in cottage basin silk was noticed. The week ending quotations were between Rs 80.48

and Rs 83.25 per kilogram for filature silk, Rs 74.80 and Rs 77.00 for cottage basin silk and Rs 52.80 and Rs 72.60 for charka silk. Due to sparse cocoon crops during winter months, the supplies were limited.

In sympathy with the general decline in prices for raw silk, prices for reeling cocoons was also indicative of a downward trend. However, the decline was only slight on account of the low production during winter months. The prices were quoted between Rs 3.85 to Rs 5.00 per kilogram for cocoons from Channapattana

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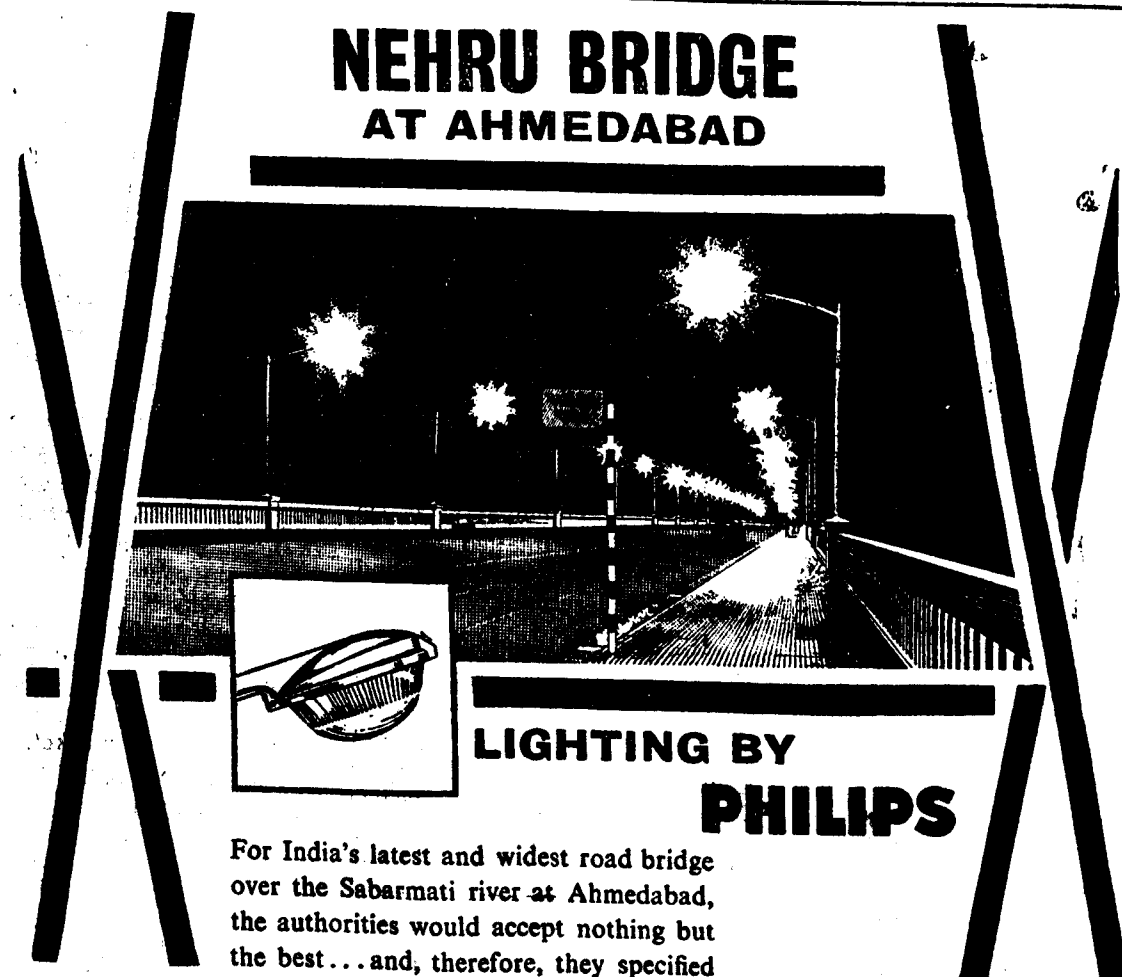
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area, Rs 4.82 and Rs 4.95 for Sidlaghatta area cocoons and Rs 3.15 and Rs 4.25 for Mugur area cocoons.

Prices for seed cocoons did not indicate any violent fluctuations. The Mysore race seed cocoons remained steady with prices quoted between Rs 4.75 and Rs 5.25 per 1000 as in the previous week, while

foreign race seed cocoons showed a decline by Re 1 and the quotations were between Rs 4 and Rs 10 per 1000 seed cocoons.

Oils & Oilseeds

After opening on a quiet note, prices on the Bombay Oilseeds Ex-

change displayed a firmer tendency towards the close of the week, thanks to higher London advices and better demand in the ready section.

The Groundnut section took a bullish turn from the beginning of the week due to the receipt of groundnut falling short of demand.

Crushers and vanaspati manufacturers emerged as consistent buyers, while the reports from Saurashtra indicated renewed strength in spot groundnut and groundnut oil. Sentiment was also bullishly influenced by a sharp rise of £7 to £120 per ton in the UK prices of groundnut oil. Reports of a drastic decline in the Chinese output of soyabean were also interpreted bullishly. Groundnut Bold quality was quoted at Rs 40 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 19.80.

Conditions in the Castorseed section were, however, far from inspiring with the UK prices of castor oil remaining unremunerative at £120 per ton for commercial quality and £127 for the BSS grade. The outlook for business with the USA also continued depressing and there were also reports of Brazilian offers of castor-bean to the USA. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 34.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 14.15.

Fluctuations in the Linseed section continued to be shaped by North Indian operators and up-country advices regarding rapeseed. Reports of a fall in the Argentine output of linseed oil were mainly of sentimental value in view of the big disparity between domestic and foreign prices. Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs 36.75 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.60.

In the Calcutta market, the price of Linseed has increased further to Rs 30.50 a maund for ready delivery. There are shortages of supplies, while crushers are reported to be finding it difficult to obtain their requirements. The price of Linseed Oil has also risen and only small local business is being transacted. Prices of Oilcakes are ruling very steady with sellers rather reserved. Prospects of further exports coupled with increased buying by vanaspati interests have promoted bullishness in Groundnut.

Hides & Skins:

There was better offers for tanned skins in the Madras Skins & Hides market. Prices improved and as many as 2,000 pieces of tanned goat skins and 23,000 tanned sheep skins were bought. Still the market had 11,000 tanned goat and 44,000 tanned sheep skins available. But c.i.f. business did not improve due again to the high prices factor. Certain classes, particularly the middle grades, were offered for lesser rates but this did not give rise to any response. Market was firm for pimesheep and good semiprime skins.

Tanned Cowhides still looked dear from the point of view of overseas buyers. The same applied to c.i.f. section also. Anticipating lower trends next fortnight, outside buyers are not prepared to negotiate deals for these cowhides.

In tanned cow calf there was good arrival and stocks held are much. Bulk offers nevertheless are not found suitable to shippers who are not encouraged to regularise business for big shipments. There has been practically no domestic business in tanned buffalo calf. But in the c.i.f. section 1-3/4 to 2 lb weights were supported at 76d.

21 January 1961

Chairman's Statement

INDIAN OXYGEN LIMITED

Industrial Gases and Electrodes Play Increasingly Important Part in Industrialisation of the Country

Proposed Rights Issue to Finance Large Expansion Programme

The following is a statement by Sir John Douglas Keith Brown, Chairman, Indian Oxygen Limited, issued to the shareholders, together with the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1960 and the Notice of the Company's 26th Annual General Meeting which is to be held on 14th February 1961.

SALES

The Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th September last are being circulated with this statement. In keeping with the trend in these matters, your directors have felt that the statement which is normally made by the Chairman at the Annual General Meeting, which is attended by only a very small proportion of the shareholders, should be circulated in advance to all members and that this opportunity might be taken to deal at some greater length than previously with the company's trading experience in the year under review, its financial position and its development plans with particular reference to its position in the expanding economy of India.

PROFITS, TAXATION AND DIVIDEND

The profit for the year, after providing Rs. 37,10,806 for depreciation and Rs. 38,85,900 for taxation, amounted to Rs. 62,98,449. This compares with a net profit for the previous year of Rs. 53,07,450 which was arrived at after charging depreciation of Rs. 31,69,459 and taxation of Rs. 34,62,755. As stated in the report of the directors, the profit may be considered satisfactory. Ours is, however, a capital-intensive industry and past experience has demonstrated the necessity continuously to plough back profits to provide for plant replacements at increased cost and for expansion which, as an industry serving other industries, we must always be prepared to carry out in anticipation of demand. I shall refer later in this statement to the expansion which we visualise over the next few years and to the arrangements which are contemplated to finance it. Suffice it to say at this juncture that, for so long as can be foreseen, there will always be the necessity to plough back substantial sums of money each year and it is in these circumstances that your directors have felt it appropriate, notwithstanding the increase in profits, to recommend the same rate of dividend as was paid in respect of the previous year.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION

Industrial gases and electrodes, which are your company's main products, play an increasingly important part in the industrialisation of the country, and this was appropriately recognised during the year when the Planning Commission called a meeting of the major producers and consumers to discuss the requirements of these

products in the Third Five-Year Plan period. The outcome has been the inclusion of our industry's overall requirements in the draft outline of the Plan published a few months ago.

While the Planning Commission has indicated the country's overall requirements of our major products during the next few years and while this is extremely useful as a basis for planning our own production facilities, these requirements have to be broken down to assess the needs of each region. This is particularly important in the case of industrial oxygen and dissolved acetylene, where extremely high distribution costs limit the frontiers of the market. The whole country, therefore, has to be divided into several regions to be served by carefully sited producing and supply points. Again, each production point has to be of a capacity geared to the needs of the region it serves, and as the state and pace of development varies from region to region, it is obvious that the capacity and size of the various plant units will also vary. In catering for additional oxygen requirements, therefore, we have to consider the alternatives on the one hand of multiplication of plants of similar capacity, and on the other of stepping up the size of each unit as a region progresses industrially, so that benefit may be derived from the economies of larger scale production.

Your company is in a particularly favourable position to fulfil this requirement of regional development, and this is accomplished by transferring oxygen producing plants from one region to another, and installing plants of higher capacity and greater efficiency in regions which, by reason of economic advancement, require such plants. This incidentally results in a significant saving of foreign exchange as the import of one additional plant may, through a number of consequential transfers, help to increase available capacity in more than one region. Thus, during the past year we have succeeded in stepping up oxygen production at Ahmedabad and Madras by transferring plants from Bombay to Madras and from Madras to Ahmedabad. This leaves the oxygen plant capacity at Bombay to be augmented, and we are hopeful that the necessary licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act will be forthcoming in the near future, to enable us to import a plant with adequate capacity against foreign exchange procured by the company.

Oxygen requirements in the Calcutta and Jamshedpur region have been growing apace and an additional 400 M³ oxygen plant was installed in each of the Calcutta and Jamshedpur factories during the year. Another significant development took place at Burnpur, where we installed argon purification and high purity nitrogen production facilities, which were successfully

commissioned during the year with the help of technical assistance received from The British Oxygen Company Limited. In our Burnpur factory we are now equipped to produce and compress argon, high purity nitrogen and argon/nitrogen and argon/oxygen mixtures. The production of these gases for the first time in India will lead to substantial savings in foreign exchange which had hitherto been expended on importing them and the cylinders which contained them. Argon, high purity nitrogen and their mixtures will provide electric lamp manufacturers with an indigenous source of supply, while argon will help in welding and fabricating stainless steel and aluminium and aluminium alloys, which are to be produced in the country in growing quantities in the years to come, and will also fulfil the large requirements of the Government Alloys Steel Plant to be set up at Durgapur.

The present oxygen producing plant in Bombay also produces liquid nitrogen which is essential for the operation of India's atomic reactors. The additional oxygen plant we hope to install there will further augment our supply of this gas, the demand for which is increasing and will continue to increase as India progresses in the field of atomic power generation.

Through the pioneering efforts of your company, liquid oxygen is being more and more used with loxite cartridges as an effective and economical explosive in open-cast mining for coal, iron ore, limestone and manganese. In developing the use of this explosive, we have been closely associated with the National Coal Development Corporation, the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. The loxite cartridge manufacturing plant which was established at Burnpur in May 1959 is producing the additional cartridges required to match developing sales.

The draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan envisages rapidly increasing requirements of electrodes and our new factory at Khardah, Calcutta, is being equipped to meet the greater demands. The level of production at this factory improved during the year and new types of special electrodes were developed and introduced into the market. Our equipment factory at Calcutta, which two years ago undertook a phased programme of indigenous manufacture of gas-user equipment, is now on 100% local manufacture of the components required. Here again, plans are afoot to raise the level of production in the near future.

At Bangalore construction of a new oxygen and dissolved acetylene factory is progressing on schedule and operations should commence within the current financial year. When complete, this will afford increased production of dissolved acetylene in that growing industrial area.

This expert has won the trust of millions in the label 'Sanforized'

Meet our American-trained expert who makes sure that any fabric marked 'Sanforized' won't shrink. Every day, all through the year, he tests fabrics bearing this international label; so that your clothes won't shrink out of fit—even after many, many washings!



Traveling from mill to mill, he advises and helps them with their technical problems; and makes on-the-spot tests that ensure value in the cloth you buy labelled 'Sanforized'.



These tested samples are sent to the New York office for re-checking, and with them goes the expert's detailed report. These documents record the progress and prosperity of each individual mill.



Whenever he visits the mills, he takes at random several samples from their godowns as well as off the processing machine. These samples are first measured, and then given a standard wash test.



The New York office checks thousands of samples from all over the world. This is your assurance that fabric labelled 'Sanforized' is of a uniformly high standard, and is welcomed everywhere in the world!



And then, the samples are re-measured. This is the first stage of ensuring quality. All fabric must meet the Company's strict anti-shrinkage specifications before it can use the label 'Sanforized'.



Issued by Chitt, Peabody & Co. Inc., (Incorporated in the U.S.A. with limited liability) proprietors of the Registered Trade Mark 'Sanforized'. The use of the trade mark 'Sanforized' is permitted only on fabrics that meet this Company's rigid anti-shrinkage requirements.

For information: 'Sanforized' Service, 95, Marine Drive, Bombay-2

SAN. 20.1

At Gauhati, we have installed an oxygen plant within the premises of Indian Refineries Ltd., and I think we can claim that we have contributed in no small measure to the progress of erection of the refinery by coming forward with timely supplies of oxygen.

Nitrous oxide, which is an anaesthetic widely used by the medical profession in India and which is also exported, is now produced in our Calcutta factory. A licence for setting up a second producing plant for nitrous oxide at Bombay has recently been obtained and when this plant is in operation, it is hoped to increase substantially both sales generally and in particular exports to the Near and Far East.

With regard to welding rods, miscellaneous gas-user and medical equipment and electric welding plant, it has been our policy to encourage their manufacture through feeder industries, thus reducing our reliance on imports. I am glad to say that in very many cases these feeder industries have been nursed and encouraged to undertake manufacture of these items, not only through the orders we place with them, but with the technical help we render them by drawing on our collaboration arrangements with The British Oxygen Company Limited.

It is obvious that with the increasing pace of industrialisation in the country and in particular having regard to the greatly increased quantities of steel which will become available for fabrication and machine building during the next Five-Year Plan period, the consumption of your company's products must continue to rise. What may not, however, be so widely appreciated is that based on the experience of the industrially developed countries, the rate of expansion of the industrial gases industry is likely to exceed the rate of expansion in the output of steel. Even today, in the United States of America, the consumption of oxygen per ton of steel produced is still increasing and this is a factor which I believe will have to be borne in mind in considering the scale of development required in India if shortages and deficiencies are not going to handicap the steel-using industries in highly competitive years which lie ahead of us.

COMPETITION

Government's policy towards competition, especially with regard to industrial oxygen, has been indicated by the Planning Commission as follows:—

"...It was agreed that while recent entrants into this field and newcomers might be given some weightage in the interest of preventing over-concentration of growth, there could be no question of freezing the capacity of leading producers at current levels and that taking all relevant factors into consideration, an appropriate share of the ex-

pansion should be allowed to them also."

We accept this position which is in line with the declared economic and social objectives of planning in this country. I feel, however, that I should make one comment in this connection and it stems from what I have stated before, namely that by the very nature of its business, oxygen production facilities have to be sited at multiple points each serving a certain optimum area. If, therefore, the country is to reap the benefits of increased production each one of these production points should be allowed to grow to be able to achieve the economies of scale which in this industry are very considerable; indeed, spectacular. A careful eye should, therefore, be kept on this aspect of the problem so that wasteful competition is not allowed to lead merely to unnecessarily high prices to the detriment of our customers and therefore of the nation as a whole through failure to achieve economic cost levels.

FINANCE

The considerable expansion in our production facilities which has already taken place as well as the further expansion which is now visualised, necessarily involves financial commitments which cannot be completely met from cash retentions in the business. Apart from the quantum of the finance required, the necessity at this stage to import plants gives rise to a demand for foreign exchange, and this is being met in various ways. The biggest single item in the past year has been for oxygen and dissolved acetylene cylinders and, for this purpose accommodation was arranged through the United States Export-Import Bank. As a counterpart of this arrangement, the rupee equivalent of the U.S. Dollar cost which could not be met from internal resources was secured by way of additional facilities from our Bankers in Calcutta.

Our capital expenditure in the three years ending 30th September, 1963 is presently estimated at a figure of Rs. 3,85,00,000. Your directors have carefully considered the methods of financing this large expansion programme and in view of the steadily increasing investment in fixed assets have come to the conclusion that the Ordinary Share capital should now be increased. By virtue of The British Oxygen Company Limited's holding in our equity capital this will also yield foreign exchange in our hands through the parent company's subscription towards the new Ordinary Shares to be allotted to them. The consent of the Controller of Capital Issues has, therefore, been sought and obtained, and it is now proposed to make a rights issue of 6,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs 10/- each at a premium of Rs. 8/- per share. You will notice that various matters arising out of this issue

of share capital are proposed to be dealt with at the meeting to which this statement is to be submitted and full information is contained in the explanatory statement attached to the notice convening the meeting. I would particularly point out that although on the basis of its current holding of Ordinary Shares, The British Oxygen Company Limited, is entitled to 70% of the rights issue, they have agreed that they should take up only 60% thereof, thus enabling 40% to be offered to members other than The British Oxygen Company Limited, being very largely members of the Indian public.

MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL

In an expanding organisation such as ours which by the nature of its production is necessarily widely dispersed throughout the country, the need to provide for the development of senior executives is a continually increasing one. We have taken advantage of the facilities afforded to us by The British Oxygen Company Limited, to send a number of our officers to the United Kingdom for specialised training while nominees of the company have also attended the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad as well as other specialised courses in sales and administration which have been available in India. We were particularly proud that our Secretary, Mr. A. K. Basak, was selected by the National Productivity Council to lead a Productivity Study Team on stores and inventory control to Japan, the United States of America and West Germany, while we are also pleased that one of our officers has been chosen for inclusion in a Productivity Team on welding which is to go abroad in 1961. The burden on our senior executives is a heavy one and I assure you that we have been well served by them. Our particular gratitude is due to our Managing Director, Mr. A. K. Sen, who has been untiring in his devotion to the company's interests. To him and to the other senior executives as well as to the staffs and work-people at our installations throughout the country I offer on your behalf our grateful thanks.

TECHNICAL COLLABORATIONS

It would be inappropriate to close this statement without a special mention of the help and assistance which we continue to receive from our parent company, The British Oxygen Company Limited. With the increasing tempo of development in India the contact between the personnel of the two companies has continued to grow at all levels and we were particularly pleased to welcome just a few weeks ago Mr. J. S. Hutchison, the Chairman of The British Oxygen Company Limited, who in a crowded programme visited Jamshepur, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. On your

behalf I extend to The British Oxygen Company Limited and to its Chairman our appreciation of their valued assistance and of the very real interest which I can assure you they continue to take in our progress.

PROSPECTS

The Company is now embarked on a further expansion programme, the scale of which is substantial even on the basis of its already widespread activities. We are, however, building on a sound foundation and from what I have already stated, shareholders will appreciate that I have no doubts regarding the future demand for our products. Expansion of the steel-using industries constitutes a basic feature of the Third Five-Year Plan just as increased steel production was the central theme of the Second Plan. In these circumstances it is clear that our industry must forge ahead. At the same time I must point out that we have already shouldered substantial liabilities in the shape of foreign exchange loans and the likelihood is that the demands of Indian industry will compel us to consider before long a further stage of expansion, involving fresh financing problems. Having regard to all these considerations it may, I fear, be necessary for shareholders to be prepared to exercise a degree of patience in regard to the expectation of increased returns by way of dividend; but from what I have stated it is only reasonable that you should be able to look forward to a steady growth in the value of your investment in an industry which is vital to the continuing growth of the Indian economy. I have no doubt that, given a steady supply of the necessary raw materials, all industries in this country will bend themselves to the task of achieving what is expected of them under the Third Five-Year Plan and in serving them Indian Oxygen will play its full part.

IRON ORE PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The production of iron ore during November, 1960, was 791,000 tonnes, according to the Indian Bureau of Mines.

This brings the total output during January-November 1960 to 9,726,000 tonnes which was higher by 36 per cent when compared to the output of 7,160,000 tonnes during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Orissa was the chief producing State with an output of 240,000 tonnes followed by Bihar with 229,000 tonnes. Mysore and Madhya Pradesh recorded an output of 148,000 tonnes and 121,000 tonnes respectively while the output from Maharashtra was 27,000 tonnes.

During the month despatches of iron ore for consumption in the iron and steel plants totalled 623,000 tonnes while the despatches for export were 222,000 tonnes.

FOR THE INVESTOR

Smart Rally

Investment Gossip:

THIS week's recovery in equities is mainly due to indications of favourable developments as regards the steel counters. It was Dalal street which initiated the uptrend and the factor influencing it had been the rumour of an impending announcement regarding steel retention price. The announcement came late on Wednesday and the actual reaction of the market could be seen only in Thursday's trading when Indian Irons at one time were taken to a high of Rs 24. Government have provisionally increased the retention price for steel by Rs 25 per ton. This increase will be effective from 1 April 1960 and will be in force up to 31 March 1962 when the matter will be examined again. The final retention price for the next two years will however be arrived at after the Tariff Commission's recommendations in this respect are considered by Government. Some uncertainty about the steel retention price will still continue because Wednesday's announcement is silent on the demand of the two steel companies for a retrospective increase for the past five years.

The improvement in sentiment has also partly stemmed from current discussions on the shape of things to come in the Central Budget. It is argued that since the Central revenue receipts so far in the current financial year have recorded substantial increase as compared with the corresponding period of the previous financial year, the Union Finance Minister may not find it necessary to administer too many jitters to the market.

It is therefore expected that though there would be some new levies their impact may not be severe on the corporate sector. Such an inference is derived from the belief that while advocating a rapid industrialisation of the country, Government would not initiate steps which will in effect render existing industries inefficient. Even so, there is an under-

current of anxiety and this will continue to influence market sentiment till the Budget is out of the way. It is rather surprising that the revival has come notwithstanding the upward revision of the Third Plan outlays by the National Development Council.

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New Issue Notes:

MAHENDRA ELECTRICALS

Mahendra Electricals Limited has offered for public subscription 23,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each. The subscription list will open on 21 January and close on 28 January or earlier, but not earlier than 24 January. The company has already obtained a licence for setting up a plant for the manufacture of rubber-insulated cables and wires.

SWASTIK RUBBER

Swastik Rubber Products Limited has received the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues to the raise the share capital from Rs 25 lakhs to Rs 50 lakhs. The company, however, intends to issue only 15,500 equity shares of Rs 100 each. The new shares will be offered, in the first instance, to its existing shareholders. Out of the shares not taken by them, the managing agents and their friends have agreed to take up shares worth about Rs 10 lakhs. The balance of the shares will be offered for public subscription. The new capital will be utilised for financing the expansion scheme of the company.

MODI INDUSTRIES

Modi Industries Limited has obtained a licence for setting up a 10-ton rayon acetate plant at Modinagar in Uttar Pradesh. A well-known American firm is likely to collaborate in the project and will invest Rs 1 crore by subscribing to the equity shares of the company besides providing technical know-how. The American firm will also arrange long-term loans in America to cover the cost of the plant. The capital outlay of the project is estimated to be Rs 10 crores.

MOHANWI CORPORATION

An industrial licence has been secured by Mohanwi Corporation Private Limited to set up a factory in Moradabad for the manufacture of spare parts for automobiles and aircraft. The company will produce such spare parts as are not being produced now in the country. Negotiations are in progress for

securing foreign technical and financial collaboration. The capital outlay of the project is estimated at Rs 1 crore. The factory is expected to go into production by the end of 1962 or the beginning of 1963.

DWARKA PAPER MILLS

A new company known as Dwarka Paper Mills Limited will be formed shortly for undertaking the manufacture of glazed newsprint and mechanical printing paper, which are not presently produced in the country. The estimated capital outlay will be Rs 6½ crores. The factory will be set up in Betul district, Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Government have approved the scheme and the requisite licence is expected to be issued shortly.

KOTHARI SUGARS & CHEMICALS

Kothari Sugars & Chemicals Limited has completed allotments in respect of its public issue. In respect of applicants for 100 shares, allotment has been made in full. Applicants for over 100 and up to 500 shares will get 50 per cent of the shares applied for but subject to a minimum of 100 shares and to be rounded off to the nearest 50. Applicants for over 500 shares will get 40 per cent of the shares applied for, subject to a minimum of 250 shares and to be rounded off to the nearest 50.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

The Southern Industrial Corporation, Madras, will enter the capital market in the middle of February. To meet the cost of the expansion programme, the company will offer to the public Rs 5 lakh equity shares of Rs 10 each.

A sum of Rs 2.50 per share is payable on application; Rs 2.50 on allotment and the balance in two calls at intervals not less than three months between each call. The directors have already taken up 3,000 shares. The company has been manufacturing wood screws, gate hooks, ship chains and machine screws.

£RS

Balance-Sheet Briars:

The working of the Kirloskar Electric Company Limited has resulted in a profit of Rs 4.99 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against Rs 5.82 lakhs for the preceding year. The dividend is reduced from 10 to 9 per cent, taxable.

The outh Sugar Mills has made a profit of Rs 50.56 lakhs for the year ended 31 July 1960 as against Rs 45.65 lakhs. An ordinary dividend of Rs 20 per share, taxable, is proposed to be paid.

The net profit of the Bank of India Limited has gone up by Rs 20.69 lakhs to Rs 103.37 lakhs for 1960. A final dividend of 12.5 per cent is proposed. This makes a total of 20 per cent, taxable, as against 16 per cent.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda has also gone up by Rs 11.77 lakhs to Rs 40.66 lakhs. A final dividend of 10 per cent is proposed, making a total of 17 per cent, taxable, for the year. This compares with 14 per cent paid previously.

The United Commercial Bank Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 67.43 lakhs as against Rs 60.42 lakhs. The dividend is increased from 11 to 12 per cent, taxable. The carry forward is Rs 1.47 lakhs against Rs 1.04 lakhs brought in.

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MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS PROPOSED

Companies	Meeting Date	Dividend Proposed	Previous Dividend	Transfer Books Closed
		(Rs Per Share)		
CALCUTTA:				
Ghusick & Muslia	Jan. 25	Nil	Nil	16/1/61 to 25/1/61
Basti Sugar	Jan. 27	15.00	10.00	7/1/61 to 27/1/61
Bathgate & Co.	Jan. 28	Nil	Nil	12/1/61 to 28/1/61
Associated Hotels	Jan. 30	...	Nil	10/1/61 to 30/1/61
Clive Row Investments	Feb. 2	0.25	0.83	24/1/61 to 2/2/61
Indian Oxygen	Feb. 14	1.50	1.50	28/1/61 to 14/2/61
Alkali Chemical	...	1.20	0.95	...



Selected Equities Forge Ahead

Watch-Dog Writes:

THANKS to higher advices from Bombay and the announcement with regard to the provisional increase of Rs 25 per ton in steel retention price, stock markets have given a satisfactory performance this week although the improvement in values varies from counter to counter. There has, however, been no marked expansion in the volume of business due to the cautious attitude adopted by the operators.

Cheerful conditions were noticed on the the Calcutta Stock Exchange and further gains in prices were recorded under the lead of speculative issues.

The Bombay Stock Exchange exhibited a bright sentiment with selected shares moving up further as a sequel to short-covering and stray bull support.

Steady conditions were noticed on the Madras Stock Exchange although business continued to be restricted.

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Calcutta

Thursday, Evening

SENTIMENT on the local stock exchange appeared to have taken a better shape during the week under report when the improvement in the values of certain shares was distinctly impressive. Apart from the fact that it was the record of corporate performance that induced some buying at the recent low levels, some operators entertained the belief that the forthcoming Central Budget might be a pedestrian one and the Government might not introduce any fresh imposts on consideration of the general election next year. Also, the announcement of a provisional increase of Rs 25 per ton in steel retention price imparted further strength to the market.

There was, however, no marked expansion in turnover due to the cautious attitude adopted by the operators in the absence of any support from investors who had turned their attention to the spate of new issues. Again, monetary stringency and the difficult foreign exchange position made for further hesitation.

Gilt-edged securities ruled generally steady although business continued to be restricted. With monetary conditions tight, banks also showed little interest, while interest from other sources was small. Even so, selected issues were in

demand, either due to the proximity of half-yearly interest or to other conditions. Interest in State Loans was also limited, 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan changed hands at Rs 74.40 to Rs 74.65.

The release of encouraging working results for 1960 induced a steadier tendency in the prices of Bank shares. Punjab National hardened to Rs 19.44 from Rs 19.37, while United Commercial were enquired up to Rs 83.37 from Rs 82.75 following the increase in dividend from 11 per cent to 12 per cent, taxable.

Despite firmer advices from the jute goods market, Jute shares continued to be neglected in view of the corresponding rise in raw material prices. There was also a general disposition to await the outcome of the controversy still going on over the proposed cut in the working hours from 1 February. Howrah were the solitary scrip, having advanced to Rs 21.19 from Rs 20.37 due to settlement considerations. Ganges met with business at Rs 10.12 to Rs 10.44; New Central at Rs 19.44 to Rs 20.06; Nuddea at Rs 45 to Rs 45.50 and Birlas at Rs 27.37 to Rs 27.87 and Budget at Rs 125 to Rs 128. National came in for offer at as low as Rs 21 against Rs 22.75.

Coal shares continued to receive selective support on the hope that the industry might obtain financial assistance from abroad for expansion. Burrakur were taken up to Rs 18.81 from Rs 18.62; Equitable up to Rs 28.62 from Rs 28.12; Central India up to Rs 11.81 from Rs 11.44 and Western Bengal up to Rs 7.75 from Rs 7.69.

Sellers continued to dominate the Tea section. This was mainly due to the anxiety that, in spite of the higher average prices obtained for the commodity, the North Indian estates were unlikely to improve their profitability in 1960 in view of the shortfall in production. Brooke Bond changed hands at Rs 15.50 to Rs 15.62; East Indian at Rs 17.75 to Rs 17.81; Hasimara at Rs 21.56 to Rs 21.62; Jayshree at Rs 16.50 to Rs 16.75 and Methoni at Rs 17.50 to Rs 17.56.

Sugar shares, which had been ruling very firm during the past many weeks, developed a reactionary tendency on fears of excessive supplies and a consequent accumulation of stocks in the event of any decline in domestic consumption. Raza Buland came in for offer at Rs 13.37 to Rs 13.50 against Rs 13.69 in the previous week; Bel-sund at Rs 11.66 x.rts. against Rs 11.81 x.rts. and SKG at Rs 13.06 against Rs 13.12. Carew, after a long time, came in for some enquiry up to Rs 9.58 from Rs 9.44. Ramnugger Cane were an exception to the general trend, having forged ahead to Rs 26.69 from Rs 24.87 on reports of good working.

Textile scrips turned slightly active, obviously due to the extension of the export incentive scheme for cloth. Moreover, the mill industry was reported to have not

abandoned its bid for securing a higher Third Plan target of cloth production for the organised sector. Jayshree were enquired up to Rs 15.44 from Rs 14.12 in the previous week; Dunbar up to Rs 23.37 from Rs 22.56; Kesoram up to Rs 28.62 from Rs 28.12 and J. K. Rayon up to Rs 15.19 from Rs 14.50.

Thanks to encouraging advices from Bombay, Engineering shares developed a firmer tendency under the lead of Indian Irons. Although there was a mild setback in prices in mid-week due to settlement considerations, there was a subsequent recovery following the announcement of the provisional increase of Rs 25 per ton in steel retention price. After opening steady at Rs 23.16, Indian Irons advanced steadily to Rs 23.59 to suffer a setback to Rs 23.42 on Wednesday when the settlement rate was fixed at that level. The scrip showed a sharp recovery again towards the close to Rs 24.00. TEXMACO met with business at Rs 22.65 to Rs 22.95, Jessop at Rs 19.12 to Rs 19.25; Britannia at Rs 12.69 to Rs 13.06 and Kumardhubi at Rs 5.87 to Rs 6.09 G. K. Williams were enquired up to Rs 37.50 from Rs 36.19.

Miscellaneous issues, after ruling initially weak, developed a firmer tendency although higher levels could not be retained till the close due to modest profit-taking. Following were the price trends of a few selected shares:—

	Week's Week's Week's		
	High	Low	Closing
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orient Paper ...	40.40	39.85	40.30
Shree Gopal ...	27.75	27.25	27.75
Sirpur ...	16.58	16.31	16.56
Alkali Chemical ...	34.87	34.19	34.87
Rohas ...	20.44	19.69	20.44
Dunlop ...	41.37	40.62	41.37
Hindustan Motor ...	19.06	18.50	19.06
I. Oxygen ...	41.25	40.50	41.12
I. Cable ...	32.25	31.94	32.19
I. Aluminium ...	30.25	29.87	30.25
I. Steamship ...	9.31	9.19	9.31
I. Copper ...	4.66	4.56	4.65
Union Carbide ...	48.75	48.37	48.50
Metal Box ...	43.12	42.19*	42.25*
Aluminium Corporation ...	16.84	16.44	16.84
BIC ...	6.75	6.62	6.75

* = Ex.

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Madras

THERE was better activity in the Madras Stock Exchange early this week. Anticipating good profits, Banks had better deals. Though weak, yet buying in sugar shares was good particularly with Deccan which was higher. Plantings had good absorption in tea and coffee shares like Consolidated at higher rates. Textiles proved strong, several among them moving up, with Travancore Rayon and Madura coming in for good inquiries. Also the Miscellaneous section reported good support and turnover with Aluminium Industries going up in value.

Sugars and Breweries: Cauvery improved to Rs 138 by the week beginning but lost a rupee at today's transactions at Rs 137.00. Deccan was higher at Rs 14.80, EID gained 25 nP at Rs 39.25. KCP did not change at Rs 26.00 or Travancore at

Rs 10.40. Two more rupees were gained by the United Breweries at Rs 127.00.

Plantings: Alageswar was quoted better at Rs 2.42. Blue Mountain was better at Rs 3.88. Cochin Malabar moved up to Rs 6.95. Coffee Lands was the same at Rs 18.30, but Consolidated Coffee had better preference at Rs 21.20. Coorg Tea was available at Rs 5.43. Cottanad with 10 per cent dividend was unchanged at Rs 11.25. Kailas did not gain anything at Rs 5.18 with 10 per cent interim. Kil Kotagiri was marked at Rs 5.30. Lucky Valley or Manimala did not also change at Rs 13.75 and Rs 8.75 respectively. Mysore Plantation was the same at Rs 2.23 and Mysore Coffee was available at Rs 5.34. Nelliampathy was fractionally lower at Rs 2.73. Midland lost 10 nP at Rs 11.30.

Oucherlony was in demand slightly at lower level of Rs 4.50. Panchura improved to Rs 5.30. Pariskde was quoted 25 nP better at Rs 27.00. Pullangode was marked at Rs 1.82. Stanes Amalgamated was at Rs 14.78. TR & T xid was quoted at Rs 9.40. Tropical gained 25 nP in the trading at Rs 17.75 and Twyford lost 10 nP at Rs 11.90. Wartyhully was bought 24 nP better at Rs 3.40.

Textiles: Both Bangalore Woollen and Buckingham did not change at Rs 195.00 and Rs 196.50 respectively. Coimbatore Spinning was fancied only 50 nP higher at Rs 42.00 and Dhanalakshmi lost a rupee at Rs 215. Janardhana was quoted at Rs 58.00 and Jawahar was improved to Rs 12.35. Kannapiran gained at Rs 8.50. Lakshmi was unchanged at Rs 148.00 and Madura was fancied at the slightly higher level of Rs 35.37. Premier gained two rupees at Rs 227.00. Radhakrishna's improvement was slight at Rs 28.25. Travancore Rayon gained ten nP at Rs 32.70. Vijayeswari was less by 50 nP today at Rs 113.50.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

Distribution of Profits—1960

	Rs.
Net profits for the year	217,58,900
Brought forward from last year	55,87,500
	273,46,400

Dividend to Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 22.75 per share, subject to deduction of tax (made up of Interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10/- per share—Rs. 56,25,000 and Final Dividend at the rate of Rs. 12.75 per share—Rs. 71,71,875) ... 127,96,875

Transferred to Reserve Fund ... 25,00,000

Transferred to Pension Funds ... 7,29,000

Bonus to Staff ... 42,00,000

Transferred to Staff Welfare Fund ... 5,00,000

Transferred to Staff Co-operative Housing Fund ... 10,00,000

Carried forward ... 56,20,525

Indian Finance

21 January 1961



Right Issue by Indian Oxygen

AS a result of discussions, the Planning Commission have recognised the growing importance of industrial gases and electrodes in the industrialisation of the country and have included the overall requirements of these products in the Third Five-Year Plan. With the anticipated increase in demand as envisaged by the Plan, the Indian Oxygen Limited has formulated an expansion scheme for raising the production of industrial gases, electrodes, gas-using equipment, medical equipment, and nitrous oxide.

The implementation of the expansion scheme will require a large capital outlay, which, according to the present estimate, will be in the region of Rs 3.85 crores, spread over the next three financial years ending on 30th September, 1963. In view of the steadily increasing investment in fixed assets, it is felt that the share capital of the company should bear a reasonable relationship to the value of the fixed capital assets.

The directors have, therefore, considered that the share capital should now be increased by the creation of 6 lakh new Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each and the issue thereof to the shareholders for cash at a premium of Rs 8 on each new Ordinary share.

The British Oxygen Company Limited presently holds 70 per cent of the ordinary shares in the company. It is proposed to issue to them 3.6 lakh new ordinary shares of Rs 10 each (which represents only 60 per cent of the new issue) at a premium of Rs 8 per share. While this issue to the British Oxygen Company will reduce their total holding in the company to below 70 per cent of its issued capital, the proceeds of the issue of the British Oxygen Company will be available towards meeting the foreign exchange required for the purchase from the United Kingdom and other parts of the sterling area of plant and machinery required for the expansion project.

The following are the proposals for the issue and offer of 6 lakh new ordinary shares:—3.6 lakh new ordinary shares of Rs 10 each will be issued at a premium of Rs 8 per share to the British Oxygen Company against their present holding of 14 lakh Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each; but the British Oxygen Company shall not be entitled to renounce the shares so offered in favour of any third person or to sell their rights in the open market or otherwise.

The balance of 2.40 new ordinary shares will be offered to the members of the company (other than the British Oxygen Company and/or its nominees) at a premium of Rs 8 per share. The new shares will be offered in the proportion of the new shares for every five existing ordinary shares.

The offer of 2.40 lakh new ordinary shares may result in fractional entitlements. It is proposed that any member, who may be entitled to a fractional share and takes up his rights fully, should be required to pay for such fractional shares (at the rate of Rs 18 for every new ordinary share); but the company will not issue any certificates in respect of fractional shares. The total number of shares representing such fractions will be allotted by the company to two of its directors as nominees of the members entitled to fractional shares and the company will issue in favour of such nominees certificates for the whole shares comprising such fractional shares which will then be sold by the nominees in the open market at the best price ruling on a date to be appointed by the Board of Directors and the net proceeds of the sale will be distributed among the members entitled to fractional shares in accordance with their respective entitlements.

Meanwhile, the company's sales for the year ended 30 September 1960 have gone up to Rs 6.46

crores from Rs 5.54 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 62.98 lakhs as against Rs 53.07 lakhs for the previous year. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 37.11 lakhs from Rs 31.69 lakhs; Taxation provision to Rs 38.86 lakhs from Rs 34.63 lakhs; General Reserve to Rs 21 lakhs from Rs 9.50 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 12 lakhs from Rs 9.80 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at 15 per cent, taxable.

Chairman:—Sir John Douglas Keith Brown

Year ended Sept.	1960	1959	1958
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	64,551,858	55,418,015	48,590,959
Stocks	7,250,257	5,631,471	5,747,935
Raw Materials & Components	3,734,402	4,681,767	5,104,927
Works in progress	502,591	406,850	220,085
Net profit	14,318,071*	11,939,664	9,319,596
Taxation	3,885,900	3,462,755	2,889,865
Wealth Tax	2,110,806	3,169,459	2,492,675
Depreciation	3,700,000	950,000	...
Reserve Fund	1,200,000	980,000	1,320,000
Development Rebate Reserve	15,517	22,695	...
Other Funds	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
Div. Amount	1,378,431	972,583	617,828
Ordinary	15T	15	10
Carry Forward	15T	15	10
Div. % Ordy.	15T	15	10

(Annual General Meeting on 14-2-60 at 4 p.m.)

*Includes Rs 422,916 being Refund of Tax on Profits for 1957

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of September.

Liabilities	1960	1959	1958
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Capital Reserve	657,489	641,972	619,277
Reserve Fund	8,724,004	7,050,104	6,537,349
Other Funds	3,500,000	2,300,000	1,320,000
Loans Secured	8,106,456	4,996,555	7,500,000
Loans Unsecured	7,500,000	7,512,945	4,766,096
Taxation Provn.	6,696,725	5,235,266	4,458,498
Debts	17,283,911	15,986,762	14,526,916
Carry Forward	1,378,431	972,583	617,828
Total	73,847,016	64,696,187	60,345,964

Assets.	1960	1959	1958
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	59,968,652	52,627,893	46,156,945
Depreciation	24,806,248	21,474,994	18,574,917
Block (net)	35,102,404	31,152,899	27,582,028
Cap. Exp. 'in progress	2,823,068	3,285,539	3,773,007
Stores	4,513,468	4,122,760	3,155,041
Stocks in progress	502,591	406,850	220,085

Raw Materials & Components	1960	1959	1958
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stocks	3,734,402	4,681,767	5,104,927
Outstandings	7,250,257	5,631,471	5,747,935
Do More than 3 months	10,273,289	7,469,710	7,230,070
Do More than 3 months	3,343,352	2,665,073	2,216,244
Mis. Deposits and Advances	2,843,004	2,314,977	2,616,673
Investments	446,023	446,023	446,023
Cash	3,015,158	2,582,113	2,193,922
Total	73,847,016	64,696,187	60,345,964

ACC Pays Dividend from General Reserve

The working of the Associated Cement Companies Limited, for the year ended 31 July 1960, are not encouraging. This was mainly due to the fact that, despite technical improvements resulting in improved efficiency and higher production, costs have continued to rise steadily. The implementation of the recommendations of the Cement Wage Board would have increased the labour costs still further, but for the acceptance by the Government of the view expressed by the Wage Board concerning the incapacity of the cement industry to bear this additional burden and the consequent need to neutralise it by an appropriate increase in the retention price.

While sales for the year have risen from Rs 25.55 crores to Rs 27.09 crores, the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 2.16 crores against Rs 2.04 crores for the previous year. Apart from providing a sum of Rs 1.77 lakhs for Amortisation Reserve, the Depre-

ciation amount is raised to Rs 2.34 crores from Rs 2.13 crores and Taxation provision to Rs 1.11 crores from Rs 1.00 crore. The provision for Development Rebate Reserve is, however, lower at Rs 70.04 lakhs against Rs 74.16 lakhs. The directors have proposed a taxable dividend of 12 per cent against 11 per cent previously.

According to the directors' report, the extension of the Shahabad Works, which raised its capacity from 4 lakh tons to 5.65 lakh tons per annum, was completed in June 1960.

The first stage of the modernisation and extension of the Kymore Works was completed early this year. At Chaibasa, the Flotation Plant was commissioned in July 1960. The installation of the Coal Washing Plant at the Novrozabad Colliery was completed at the end of 1959. The second dryprocess kiln at Mancherial was originally scheduled to commence production in March 1960. However, due to prolonged labour unrest at the factory, it was not possible to complete erection work as programmed.

So far, the company has taken up 99,600 equity shares of Rs 100 each in ACC-Vickers-Babcock Limited against payment in cash. The construction of their factory at Durgapur is proceeding satisfactorily.

The sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues to the issue of bonus shares by the capitalisation of Reserves has not been availed.

Mg. Agents:—Cement Agencies (Private), Ltd.

Year ended July	1960	1959	1958
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales of Cement, Etc.	270,867,671	255,537,291	243,448,524
Sale of Power Stores, Etc.	4,809,061	5,421,510	...
Interest, Div. & Mis. Incomes	3,386,024	2,168,375	3,360,137
Stocks	11,768,532	12,969,303	10,179,965
Net profit	65,072,520*	59,601,972*	53,001,258
Taxation	11,093,000	10,035,000	14,757,000
Depreciation	23,959,917	21,274,544	18,024,294
Development Rebate Reserve	7,003,656	7,415,936	2,100,140
Other Funds	177,000	...	3,400,000
Div. Amt. Ordy.	22,889,421	20,982,249	14,780,393
Carry Forward	42,021	92,495	198,252
Div. % Ordy.	12T	11	8½

*After transferring Rs 8,450,000 from General Reserve.

*After transferring Rs 7,900,000 from General Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of July.

Liabilities	1960	1959	1958
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	190,627,783	190,586,033	190,238,708
Share Application Money	79,250	104,350	136,690
Share Premium	12,697,483	12,689,133	12,619,638
Capital Reserve	8,457,537	8,457,537	8,457,537
Reserve Fund	15,700,000	21,250,000	22,700,000
Other Funds	70,991,207	68,544,402	69,519,403
Loans Secured	48,874,963	56,677,955	46,988,555
Taxation Provn.	10,754,961	16,574,601	18,525,387
Debts	84,896,663	71,483,571	75,721,446
Carry Forward	42,021	92,495	198,252
Total	443,121,868	446,460,077	445,105,656

Assets.			
G. Block	420,540,586	403,085,720	363,276,342
Depreciation	167,069,557	146,678,575	127,915,052
Block (net)	253,471,029	256,407,145	235,361,290
Cap. Exp. 'in progress	9,566,774	15,660,309	8,205,570
Stores	93,721,775	103,362,002	141,044,842
Stocks	11,768,532	12,969,303	10,179,965
Outstandings	31,039,332	23,603,259	19,847,742
Do More than 3 months	5,237,662	5,984,663	5,860,803
Mis. Deposits and Advances	11,282,597	6,212,640	6,912,372
Investments	11,140,253	7,671,840	7,732,968
Deposits in Banks	11,046,000	9,446,000	6,400,000
Cash	4,847,914	5,142,916	6,400,000
Total	443,121,868	446,460,077	445,365,632

Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES
(1952-53=100)

Week ended	9-1-60	31-12-60	7-1-61
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
Total	101.5	100.7	100.7
Government of India	101.4	100.6	100.6
State Governments	102.7	101.3	101.4
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	100.0	99.8	99.8
Debentures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India			
Total	101.7	100.6	100.6
Preference shares—All-India			
Total	91.4	85.5	85.2
Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India			
Total	160.3	165.4	163.9
Agriculture and Allied Activities			
Total*	172.2	161.1	159.7
Tan Plantation	168.0	154.0	152.9
Coffee Plantations	207.5	192.1	189.5
Rubber Plantations	169.1	171.1	170.8
Mining and Quarrying: Total	145.4	153.7	152.0
Coal	107.8	117.4	117.5
Other Mining	171.2	178.6	175.7
Processing and Manufacturing: Total			
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc. Total)*	167.6	176.6	175.0
Sugar	185.0	161.3	177.6
Cotton, Textiles	143.5	143.1	142.4
Jute Textiles	95.6	84.7	84.1
Silk & Woolen	722.5	989.9	974.6
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc.) Total*			
Iron & Steel	181.8	186.3	184.6
Transport Equipment	152.9	150.5	149.3
Electrical Machinery	325.6	380.3	373.7
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	128.6	135.4	135.0
Basic Industrial Chemicals	205.9	200.5	198.1
Processing & Mfg. (Others): Total*	184.8	206.4	204.4
Cement	153.9	158.2	156.8
Paper	136.7	139.8	138.4
Other Industries: Total*	210.3	215.2	214.3
Electricity Generation and Supply	113.2	107.6	106.2
Trading	87.4	80.2	79.4
Shipping and other Transport	112.3	115.2	114.1
Construction	122.0	125.4	124.4
Financial Total	302.5	277.6	267.9
Banks	175.3	177.6	177.6
Insurance	193.1	198.9	198.9
Investment Trusts	140.3	133.8	134.9
	100.4	91.7	92.1
Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional			
Bombay	163.4	166.8	166.8
Calcutta	151.9	154.1	153.1
Madras	175.5	184.0	184.0
Dalhi	197.8	219.1	217.2

*Including "Miscellaneous."
*Including "Edible and Vegetable oils."

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	15-1-60	6-1-61	13-1-61
Price			
Ra. nP.			
%			
3½% 1961	99.85	99.65	99.65
3½% 1962	100.04	99.27	99.25
3½% N.P.B. 1967	99.85	98.85	98.85
3½% Dev. 1970-75	99.03	98.81	98.94
3½% 1974	99.75	99.20	99.20
3% (Con.) 1986 or later*	73.65	74.37	74.45

*Running yield.

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	15-1-60	6-1-61	13-1-61
	Ra. nP.	Ra. nP.	Ra. nP.
GOLD—Spot			
Highest	111.05	115.45	117.25
Lowest	109.93	114.00	115.75
Average	110.44	114.98	116.55
1st Settlement—Highest			
	110.46	115.05	117.70
Lowest	109.82	113.95	116.45
Average	110.22	114.58	117.12
SOVEREIGN—Average			
	81.55	90.05	90.25
SILVER—Spot			
Highest	183.93	197.60	202.05
Lowest	182.14	194.75	197.95
Average	182.56	196.01	200.13
1st Settlement—Highest			
	183.21	195.80	203.55
Lowest	182.19	194.85	198.35
Average	182.59	195.17	200.63

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES
(Per cent per annum)

	9-1-60	30-12-60	6-1-61
Call Money—From Banks			
Bombay	4.25	4.62	5.00
Calcutta	3.98	4.75	5.02
Madras	4.36	4.12	4.25
From Public—Bombay			
Calcutta	2.00	2.00	2.00
Madras	2.00	2.00	2.00
Fixed Deposits—3 Months			
Bombay	3.50	3.49	3.50
Calcutta	3.49	3.49	3.50
Madras	3.37	3.50	3.50
6 Months			
Bombay	3.48	3.50	3.50
Calcutta	3.39	3.46	3.50
Madras	3.45	3.50	3.50

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate	Date of change
		From To	
Belgium			
Fca. to Ra. 100	1039	1041	11-1-61
"	1041	1040	12-1-61
"	1040	1041	11-1-61
Netherlands			
Gulden to Ra. 100	78.90	79.00	11-1-61
"	79.00	78.90	12-1-61
Italy			
Lira to Ra. 100	129.05	129.80	9-1-61
U. S. A.			
Ra. to \$ 100	477.00	476.75	10-1-61
"	476.75	477.00	11-1-61
"	477.00	476.75	13-1-61
Switzerland			
Fca. to Ra. 100	90.10	90.20	11-1-61
Sweden			
Krona to Ra. 100	108.30	108.40	13-1-61
Canada			
Ra. to \$ 100	481.75	480.75	7-1-61
"	481.75	481.75	9-1-61
"	481.50	482.00	11-1-61
"	482.00	483.00	13-1-61
"	483.00	482.00	13-1-61

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	8-1-60	30-12-60	6-1-61
Forward Contracts—Purchases			
£ ('000)	485	320	300
Ra. ('00,000)	65	43	27
Sales			
£ ('000)	50	...	...
Ra. ('00,000)	7	...	...
Deliveries—Spot Transactions—Purchases			
£ ('000)	80	...	120
Ra. ('00,000)	11	...	16
Sales			
£ ('000)	300	1,755	200
Ra. ('00,000)	40	2,34	27
Against forward contracts—Purchases			
£ ('000)	900	370	855
Ra. ('00,000)	1,20	50	1,14
Sales			
£ ('000)	25	45	...
Ra. ('00,000)	3	6	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

Week ended	8-1-60	30-12-60	6-1-61
Amount offered			
...	2.00	...	2.00
Amount tendered			
...	2.00	...	2.00
Of which against maturing Treasury Bills			
...	...	...	...
Intermediate Treasury Bills sold			
...	...	...	...
Total sales			
...	2.00	...	2.00
Average rate of discount for auction sales			
...	2.420	...	2.556
Sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India			
...	15.88	51.42	21.48
Total amount outstanding			
...	1,191.38	1,109.18	1,113.68

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group and Sub-Group	29-10-60	22-10-60	1-10-60	31-10-59
Food Articles				
Cereals	121.6	121.5	122.9	123.3
Pulses	105.4	105.7	107.4	108.9
Fruits & Vegetables	94.4	94.7	94.7	95.1
Milk & Ghee	117.0	116.1	108.9	117.4
Edible oils	115.0	114.3	123.9	119.5
Fish, Eggs & Meat	151.5	152.9	151.5	127.6
Sugar & Gur	127.4	127.8	122.9	111.2
Others	140.5	135.7	136.3	160.9
Liquor and Tobacco				
Tobacco	117.5	118.1	103.7	102.6
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	119.9	120.0	119.9	117.9
Industrial Raw Materials				
Fibres	146.2	148.0	149.6	130.4
Oilseeds	97.9	97.9	98.7	97.7
Minerals	126.3	126.5	125.3	128.3
Others	125.1	125.0	122.8	111.2
Manufactures				
Intermediate Products	130.6	130.6	129.9	115.2
Finished Products	124.2	124.1	121.6	110.6
Textiles	128.1	128.0	123.9	106.1
Cotton	129.0	129.0	131.4	115.5
Jute	139.0	138.7	...	89.3
Woolen	110.1	110.1	110.1	104.2
Silk & Rayon	101.7	101.7	101.3	91.8
Metal Products	146.8	146.8	146.8	144.6
Chemicals	104.8	104.8	105.0	106.6
Oil cakes	142.6	142.2	139.7	150.9
Mkly. & Transport Equipment	111.2	111.2	111.2	105.9
Others	116.4	116.0	116.0	113.7
All Commodities	126.4	126.4	125.9	118.9

* = Estimated.

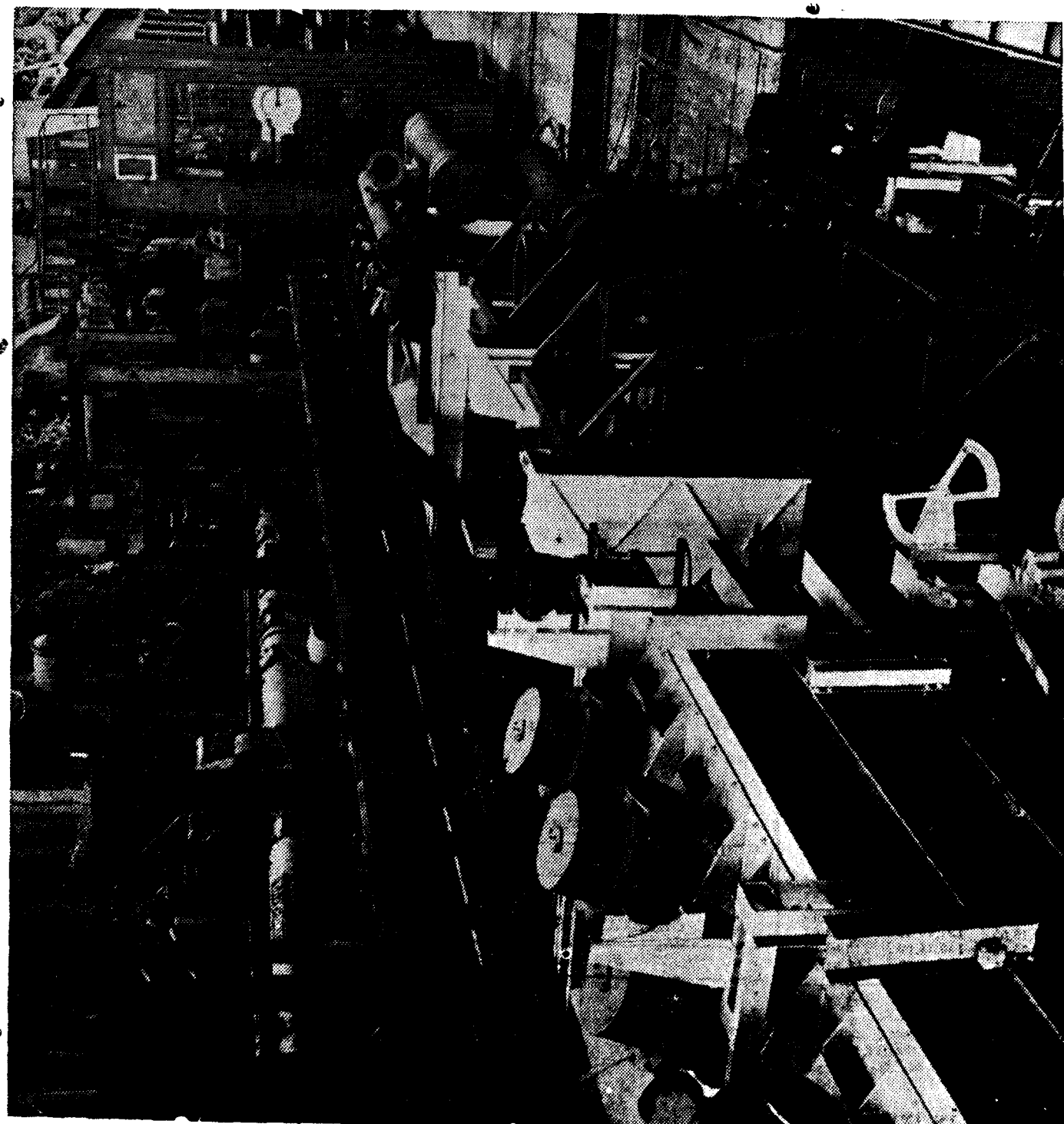
† = Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
ISSUE DEPARTMENT:
(In 000's of Rupees)

	13-1-61	6-1-61	15-1-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	10,92.66	16,39.02	9,79.13
Notes in Circulation	1920,71.90	1901,24.99	1777,89.74
	1931,64.56	1917,64.01	1787,68.89
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	128,00.89	128,00.89	163,00.89
Total of A	245,76.92	245,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	123,83.22	124,81.53	129,48.90
Rupee Securities	1562,04.42	1547,05.56	1377,43.07
	1931,64.56	1917,64.01	1787,68.89

	8-1-60	30-12-60	6-1-61
Forward Contracts—Purchases			
£ ('000)	485	320	300
Ra. ('00,000)	65	43	27
Sales			
£ ('000)	50	...	...
Ra. ('00,000)	7	...	...
Deliveries—Spot Transactions—Purchases			
£ ('000)	80	...	120
Ra. ('00,000)	11	...	16
Sales			
£ ('000)	300	1,755	200
Ra. ('00,000)	40	2,34	27
Against forward contracts—Purchases			
£ ('000)	900	370	855
Ra. ('00,000)	1,20	50	1,14
Sales			
£ ('000)	25	45	...
Ra. ('00,000)	3	6	...

	8-1-60	30-12-60	6-1-61
Amount offered			
...	2.00	...	2.00
Amount tendered			
...	2.00	...	2.00
Of which against maturing Treasury Bills			
...	...	...	...
Intermediate Treasury Bills sold			
...	...	...	...
Total sales			
...	2.00	...	2.00
Average rate of discount for auction sales			
...	2.420	...	2.556
Sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India			
...	15.88	51.42	21.48
Total amount outstanding			
...	1,191.38	1,109.18	1,113.68



Medium Section Mill—Bloom reheating furnace and Mill run-in table

Construction and operation proceed side by side at Durgapur Steelworks ISCON's Medium Section and Merchant Mills—the final unit of the Rolling Mills Plant—are now well on the way towards completion. Three Mills were commissioned earlier this year and are in operation. The two new Mills will make a considerable addition to Durgapur's productive range.

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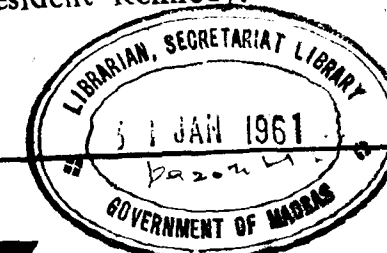
BRITISH COMPANIES WORKING FOR INDIA

Indian Finance

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HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

Is the new tenant in the White House going to order a national and international spring cleaning? Read the Leading Article on President Kennedy.



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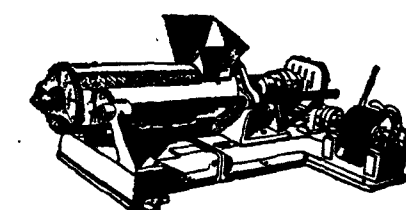
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Foreign Aid and Nationalism

THIS month when the Third Plan looms large, there has been attack from many quarters on the scale of outlay, the continued foreign borrowing and the acceptance of aid, compromising India's cherished neutralism. The balance of payments difficulties are often mentioned to magnify the burden of progress. As the Smallways family in Wells' novel testified, this progress cannot be stopped, must go on. India was pulled out by two world wars into the jet age and the pains of change have to be borne willingly. Agrarian reform was carried out for the peasants' sake by the Swatantra leaders (when in office) and trade was transformed by the advent of the lorry that levels prices, as some point out.

When India has adopted adult suffrage and discarded the aristocracy drastic economic change became inevitable and inequalities in income had to be modified by taxation for achieving new aims. How industrial development leads to an attack on agricultural inefficiency is obvious from the current clamour for both cheap credit and fertilisers. Industries grow under the tariff umbrella if foreign goods are kept out, but that does not always spell real growth because heavy industries alone make for big markets and lower prices. It is from excises levied on the new, growing industries that revenue is drawn, not from land. Of course, taxes on consumption have their value in broadening the tax base and getting in regular revenue without much of a squeal.

The scarcity of domestic capital for industrial growth renders recourse to world agencies logical. Countries cannot pay for capital goods from the proceeds of agricultural surpluses sold abroad, even if they are available. That is India's present position and the demand for bigger yields from the land is born of the feeling that cotton output has not gone up alongside cloth output. As India is committed to a mixed economy, the agriculturist has to be converted into a capitalist on a small scale, and as India has not got the large resources needed to develop minerals or oil, the offers of foreign aid have to be accepted. It may even be claimed that Mr Nehru is more practical than the business brains of the Swatantra party, because he sees that modern science has mastered the world and the Indian cultivator or artisan must come to terms with new techniques. There is also the fact that countries like Poland and Hungary have slipped out of the shell of arrested development. And India with experience of ten years of the Colombo Plan can argue that supplementary aid has helped to augment power and to bring new industries within reach. The country has escaped from what was called the "poverty of wants." The war made known to millions what Europe was making and consuming, and it came also to be seen that national freedom could be stable only on a foundation of economic strength.

Education did something to act as a catalyst and the local captains of industry grasped new opportunities. It is a pity that those who have benefited substantially by the vast changes after 1947 are now prone to complain that the masses are being pampered, whereas the capitalist did very well and is doing very well out of the accelerated change. But there are limits to gratitude and the only thing that needs to be mentioned is the rise of a chemical industry set up mainly with foreign aid as also the growth of dyestuffs manufacture under conditions quite favourable to native enterprise and prosperous mills.

The way in which foreign capital is secured is not by means of loans to government alone. The private sector does very well out of collaboration agreements, say for making locally synthetic rubber or even pneumatic tyres. And trucks made in India are relatively cheap today because German knowhow and capital has come to help Indian enterprise. Of course, profits made here have to be remitted. Foreigners are not in business for the good of their health. And to make Japanese steel makers buy for a long period iron ore from India in quantity, some conditions have to be fulfilled, if Goa is not to take away all the business offering.

Foreign loans for new ports or opening railway links then appear indispensable and if the Budget Memoranda will give all the data about loans taken, instalments paid or due, the prejudice recently created will not linger. The burden of new debt can be magnified. Much can be repaid in rupees by degrees, and it may be noticed that India is getting capital on better terms than South Africa in the past because the latter needed big money for extractive industries with the attendant risks. The fact that a lot of foreign business has been bought out (nationalised, in another sense) deserves recognition by those who argue that further industrialisation means a permanent mortgage or a limited income. But if idle capacity in engineering persists, it is because there are fuel and other problems and in the case of coal, remedies will be soon forthcoming. The theory that taking loans means a sacrifice of independence is baseless. Japan, like India, borrowed heavily in the past. The Empire could act on its own in every matter. And Japan's credit status was based on the growth of industry, even to the detriment of European trade in Asia. The USA for long had to depend on foreign capital, but the Republic went on developing and the time came when all foreign holdings could be bought out and all loans could be repaid in gold.

The radical change from creditor in 1945 to debtor in 1955 in the case of India has probably touched off anxiety about ends and means. But the foreign aid is got under special agreements and the agency is often a consortium created under foreign auspices. The consortium idea is extended to group of nations. That investment breeds goodwill is apt to be ignored but Durgapur is now as much a landmark as the battlefield of Plassey for the British at any rate. And the Soviet Union effusively points to Bhilai as a memorial to Indo-Soviet good relations. And competition in giving aid has come. Canada is helping in the field of atomic energy and Italy is getting ready to help in the development of oil. The economic policy pursued is not authoritarian. Parliamentary approval for industrial policy, for calling in foreign capital, and for borrowing abroad has been sought, and taken. And the Swatantra party that glibly talks of a crisis due to rapid development certainly ignores the point that India has done far better than either Brazil or Turkey, that India gets aid on her merits and her record.

Guide for Foreign Investors

ON the eve of the inauguration of the Third Plan, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has rendered a thoughtful piece of service by issuing a brochure containing valuable information for the guidance of foreign investors. The Third Plan depends to a large extent on foreign capital, and it is therefore appropriate that the

Federation should take the initiative in collecting data on a variety of relevant subjects, like the range of the Indian market, availability of raw materials, Government's industrial policy, tax concessions, procedures for obtaining licences, etc. It points out that India is potentially one of the most important markets for consumer and producer goods in the world. Though India is in the group of countries with the lowest per capita income, it has a fertile soil and is rich in mineral deposits and power resources. Its deposits of iron ore, known to be of the highest quality in the world, are assessed at 21,000 million tons, about one-fourth of the total world resources.

The brochure indicates not only particular lines in which private foreign capital can be of special assistance, but also demarcates areas where we do not feel its need. Thus, we welcome capital for manufacture of industrial machinery, metals; engineering goods; chemicals and fertilisers; but not for trading and financial enterprises. The objective is that foreign investment help us where we are comparatively ill-provided. Secondly, such investment should contribute to strengthening the foreign exchange position of the country through production of commodities which would lead to saving of foreign exchange on imports or to addition to it through increased exports.

Describing the main features of official policy, the brochure points out that there is equality of treatment with domestic capital. There is no hard and fast rule about ownership and control, each case being dealt with on merit. Actually, majority participation by foreign investors has been permitted in several cases. Compensation is paid on a fair and equitable basis in case foreign enterprises are compulsorily acquired. There is no objection to employment of non-Indians if suitable Indians are not available. There is no restriction either on withdrawal of capital or on remittance of profits. Payments in the form of royalty are authorised for the use of know-how, secret processes, patents, trade marks, etc.

On Taxation, too, the brochure is comprehensive. Details regarding double taxation avoidance agreements concluded between India and a number of countries are given. The extensive tax concessions to encourage investment in India are competently summarised.

"The record of India in the payment of foreign debt or in regard to the facilities provided for repatriation of capital and remittance abroad of the profits has been considered to be exemplary by all," says the Federation; and it quotes the opinions of such foreign statesmen and economists as Mr Eisenhower, Mr Eugene R. Black, Mr Per Jacobsson, who have spoken appreciatively of the efforts of the Government to develop the Indian economy rapidly by democratic methods.

The Federation's brochure is timely and it will prove valuable to all those who are interested in this subject. In recent years, there has been a keener interest on the part of foreign businessmen to invest in Indian enterprises. In 1959, approvals given for foreign investment aggregated Rs 19 crores as compared with Rs 13 crores in each of the preceding two years. In the first half of 1960, about 200 offers of foreign collaborations were approved by the Government of India. Nevertheless, it has to be realised that the inflow of foreign capital can be much larger in volume and greater in velocity. This calls for some adjustments in tax policy and a better oiled official machinery for processing new offers expeditiously. For example, the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry recently observed that a reduction in the level of corporate taxation and in particular the withdrawal of the differential taxation of

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certain types of foreign companies would be helpful. He added: "Perhaps the major difficulty the corporate investor encounters is the frustration and delay in dealing with the Government machine, particularly at State level, and the time which elapses before decisions can be obtained."

The Government of India has already done a good deal to facilitate the flow of foreign capital, and if some of the existing deterrents are removed, investment from abroad on an increased scale during the Third Plan will be assured.

The Prospects in 1961

By PAUL EINZIG

THE turn of the year is usually characterised by a wave of optimism. Human nature being what it is, most of us are inclined to hope that the coming year will be better than the one that has just ended. It would be a pity if the psychological effects of this traditional New Year optimism were to be spoilt on the present occasion by the all-too fashionable prophecies of gloom that gained prominence in recent months. Beyond doubt business conditions suffered some reverse in 1960. The tent of the setback has not been spectacular, however, except in certain over-expanded industries. Generally speaking the elements responsible for the prolonged post-War prosperity are still in operation.

The outlook for 1961 is of course obscured by uncertainty about the dollar situation. Even in that respect, however, there is now less cause for pessimism than there appeared to be two months ago. Owing to the exceptional narrowness of the Democratic majority at the Presidential Election, it is now widely assumed that the Democratic Administration will not launch into drastic New Deal legislation that would cause a flight from the dollar. The improvement in the United States balance of payments, and the somewhat belated efforts of the outgoing Administration to curtail military and political expenditure abroad, have gone some way towards restoring confidence in the dollar. The somewhat weaker tendency of sterling in December is one of the indications of the strengthening of the dollar.

It seems possible therefore that the new Administration will be able to afford to pursue mildly expansionary policies without thereby endangering the dollar. The resulting trade revival in the United States will generate an improving trend throughout the free world. The basic elements of post-War prosperity still exist and there is no reason why they should not become more active in 1961.

If, contrary to expectations, the new Washington Administration should take a radical line, the resulting dollar crisis would of course change the outlook to a very considerable extent. Even then, since the American economy no longer dominates the international economy of the free world to the same extent as it did until comparatively recently, it is conceivable that Western Europe would continue to expand. Integration within the two Western European trading groups would work in that direction. There could be, however, no real prosperity in the free world unless and until conditions in the United States have become stable and prosperous.

In the unlikely event of a dollar devaluation followed by an all-round devaluation of most currencies of the free world there would of course be a much more pronounced upward swing in trade. Such an expansion would

assume, however, an unhealthy inflationary character, and would carry within it the seeds of future trouble. On the other hand, restoration of confidence in the dollar at its present parity would be accompanied by a less spectacular but more dependable economic expansion in the free world.

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Local Taxation

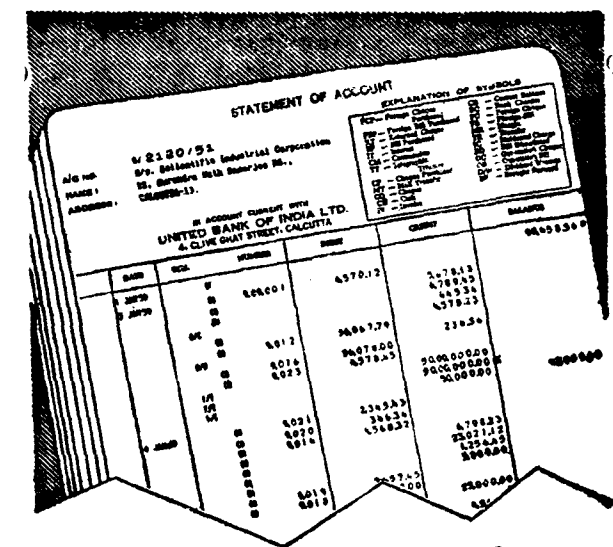
LOCAL and municipal taxation has not risen like State or Central taxation. Many years after the Wattal Committee's report local bodies, anxious to do better work, are eager to see the proposals implemented. Local bodies can ask for reform, but cannot ask for retrenchment. Larger areas demand larger expenditure and resources present a problem to municipal administration. The hint that the statute may be amended to vitalise civil administration has come in time. If no positive answer to the demands made by the Madras Corporation has been offered, it is at least clear that bigger municipalities can plan on the basis of larger revenue, in line with the rise in property values and rents. The levy of Octroi or tolls will be deprecated but the case for town duties on materials other than timber appears very strong, especially, as the State collects sales tax on some perishables also at present. The share in sales tax asked for in the past may not be conceded, but the motor vehicles in the Cities may be taxed on a higher scale to pay for improvement of roads, held to be vital, in view of increasing traffic. The revision of profession tax in the higher brackets may also be readily justified by municipal reformers eager to show results. The revision of salaries for staff entails a search for extra revenue and the municipalities can hope to get efficiency only by offering better terms for their employees. The revision of stamp duty to give municipalities a share in the revenue from share transfers (by means of a surcharge) may be approved in principle and if higher licence fees for objectionable trades or callings including aerated water factories are collected the public will certainly have no reason to complain. The search for extra revenue will tax official ingenuity but the Government has seen the point of the plea advanced by the Madras Corporation which can point now to a rise in revenue and better collection. And mayors in the next conference may compare notes and assemble suggestions before the city budgets are ready.

Technical Training

The Duke of Edinburgh, whose interest in problems of industrial management is well-known, has hit upon the happy idea of a Commonwealth Technical Training Week. During his visit to Australia he saw a State Apprenticeship Week in operation there. He felt that all Commonwealth countries may have similar celebrations and a Commonwealth Technical Training Week may be celebrated. The proposal was discussed at a meeting held in London which was attended by Commonwealth High Commissioners. The meeting welcomed the idea and the High Commissioners undertook to refer it to their Governments. The UK is celebrating the Week from May 29 to June 4, 1961 and an influential Committee with Sir Frederick Handley Page, C.B.E., as Chairman has been set up. The Duke has contributed an interesting Foreword to the brochure titled "Training for Today and Tomorrow" which details the activities in connexion with the celebration.

As the main idea of the week is generally to enhance the status of craftsmen and technicians and to promote production and prosperity, the responsibility for coordinating the planning and organisation of the week has been entrusted to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Director General of Employment and Training. A Central Coordination Committee has been formed with representatives of the Ministries of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Commerce and Industry, Railways, Defence, Health, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and the Planning Commission for planning and organising the week. The Director General of Employment and Training will be the chairman of this committee.

Because of seasonal differences and variations in the academic year, it is not possible to celebrate the Week simultaneously in all parts of the Commonwealth. In India the Week will be celebrated in September from 25-9-61 to 1-10-61. The State Governments, Central Ministries, Employers' organisations Engineering Associations may organise the week in the manner considered suitable by them. The activities suggested include exhibitions, publicity, in press and radio, window displays, screening of technical films, processions of trainees and apprentices, visits to technical institutions and so on. At the recent meeting of the National Council of Vocational Trades which considered the question of celebrations, the interesting suggestion was made that greater emphasis should be placed on technical films. Mr Nanda, who presided, agreed and suggested that larger number of more comprehensive technical films should be produced and screened so that the knowledge of new and improved techniques may reach a larger circle of workers.



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World of Finance

Busy Season: Severest on Record

THE 1960-61 busy season has yet to reach its mid-way mark; signs of monetary stringency are acute; beyond the de-freezing of additional deposits which had been maintained by the banking system, and beyond the indication that it will be prepared to liberalise its loans and advances against usance bills, the Reserve Bank has so far done little to help solve the problem of how the banks are to find the resources for financing what will go on record as the severest busy season that India has yet experienced. This last fact cannot, of course, be "proved", but a comparison of the relevant monetary indicators, with the corresponding figures in respect of the 1956-57 and 1958-59 busy seasons, indicates clearly that the pressure on the banking system—and the economy—has become now almost insupportable.

We need not discuss here the points of similarity in the three busy seasons, for, the figures tell their story unequivocally. But there are important differences, both in the manner that the busy seasons ran their course and in the steps that were taken to ensure that the legitimate financing requirements would be met. We may take, in the first place, the example provided by the period November 1956/April 1957. In 1956, owing to a smart increase in industrial production, and also because the import surplus on private sector account was large, the slack season failed to make its appearance. Thus, on the eve of the busy season, banks were already in an over-extended position. A considerable expansion in Advances was anticipated, and the Reserve Bank, in such knowledge, forearmed suitably the banking system. In simple terms, the banks were told that the Reserve Bank would revivify the bill market scheme, and that it would approve credit lines to the value of Rs 150 crores. In other words the Reserve Bank was willing and able to extend Rs 150 crores' worth of loans and advances, so that banks might be possessed of the resources to meet the busy season pressure. In the event, the banks did not need to utilise such credit lines to the limit, because there was then the phenomenon of new and unexpected accruals to Deposits. The strategy for the 1956-57 busy season was devised precisely because, during the 1956 slack season, new growth of Deposits failed to keep pace with the increased demand for Advances. Hence, to the extent that there happened, in fact, to be a rise in Deposit resources of the banks, the reliance on central banking credit was reduced. But the point to bear in mind is that the Reserve Bank proceeded on the assumption that there would not, or might not, be any significant increase in Deposits, and accordingly approved credit lines for the whole of the expansion in Advances envisaged.

In regard to the 1958-59 busy season, neither the monetary authorities nor the banking system anticipated any stringency. For, 1958 had been a "stagnant" year in production, and hence it was thought that the busy season that

was imminent would be of a pattern with the 1957-58 busy season. But Deposit resources fell; bank Advances were rising sharply, even more steeply than had happened in the 1956-57 busy season. Though the ratio of Advances to Deposits was low, banks did not have "free" resources, because from the middle of 1957 onwards, they had consistently been buying gilt-edged to hedge the "loss" on the Deposits they had "bought" at a time when Advances were not correspondingly rising. So, recourse was had to the Reserve Bank—indeed, indebtedness to the central banking institution, as at 9 January 1959, was almost double the relevant figure on the corresponding date of the 1956-57 busy season. But, by and large, by running down Reserve Balances and with borrowings from the Reserve Bank, the 1958-59 busy season was tidied over.

It has been clear for some many months that the 1960-61 busy season will be unduly severe. However, it got off to a late start, and this might have been responsible for unwarranted complacency. The Reserve Bank acted

—indeed, well before the busy season was notionally to start, it had already suspended the additional deposit requirements, though at the time (in September) it released only a moiety of the accruals under this head. Then, after the busy season had got under way, the balance still lying with the Reserve Bank in the form of additional deposits has been defroze. But the expansion in Advances is already of the order of Rs 85 crores, banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank and the State Bank have already risen by over Rs 38 crores, and banks have already suffered a fall of Rs 33 crores in Deposits. It would seem, at the moment, that busy season expansion still to be financed, between now and the end of April, may amount to as much as Rs 170 crores.

We cannot see frankly any prospect of such resources being found by the Scheduled Banks, unless the Reserve Bank helps in a big way. First of all, in the first week of April, in the wake of the governmental fiscal year-end disbursements, there may be some element of accruals to Deposits. But, even then, the banks may have to find another Rs 150 crores. We would stress that this amount can come only in one or a combination of the following two ways:

- The Reserve Bank must announce liberal credit limits—say for another Rs 150 crores—against usance bills.
- The Reserve Bank must be prepared to buy spot securities from banks, provided banks enter simultaneously into contracts for forward repurchase.

PROGRESS OF BUSY SEASON									
	26-10-56	11-1-57	Change	31-10-58	9-1-59	Change	28-10-60	13-1-61	Change
RESERVE BANK:									
Active Notes	1418.89	1495.21	+76.32	1534.44	1627.36	+92.92	1734.18	1920.72	+186.54
Rupee Coin	121.49	123.06	+1.57	140.01	134.10	-5.91	130.60	123.83	-6.77
Reserve Balances	51.39	56.24	+4.85	110.68	69.39	-41.29	100.56	78.61	-21.95
Other Loans and Advances	83.35	106.60	+23.25	53.35	89.99	+36.64	115.87	150.79	+34.92
STATE BANK:									
Deposits	229.60	247.76	+18.16	476.29	464.87	-11.42	583.17	565.87	-17.30
Borrowings	9.00	16.64	+7.64	...	15.68	+15.68	0.39	2.11	+1.72
Gilt-edged Investments	96.15	95.57	-0.58	257.13	273.27	+16.14	335.38	287.00	-48.38
Total of Advances	129.76	151.41	+21.65	162.07	179.91	+17.84	216.06	247.80	+31.74
ALL SCHEDULED BANKS:									
Net Deposits	1087.15	1103.36	+16.21	1577.30	1570.38	-6.92	1901.17	1867.99	-33.08
Borrowings from RBI and SBI	70.02	89.62	+19.60	5.13	44.24	+39.11	27.28	65.66	+38.38
Gilt-edged Investments	371.53	362.42	-9.11	618.43	633.65	+15.22	689.54	625.01	-64.53
Total of Advances	760.34	808.43	+48.09	838.85	901.52	+62.67	1111.18	1195.89	+84.71

Advances Cross Rs 1200 Crore Mark

The usual pause in currency expansion, even in the midst of the busy season, which occurs around the third week of a month is to be noticed in the returns of the Reserve Bank for 20 January; and the return of Scheduled Banks for the week ended 13 January is noteworthy for the fact that it records the crossing of the Rs 1200 crore mark in the total of Advances. The return of the State Bank for 20 January suggests the making over, in the week, of the January instalment of Rs 12 crores in respect of counterpart funds which are on deposit with that institution.

Active Note circulation has declined by Rs 5.85 crores to Rs 1914.87 crores, and there has been inflow of Rupee Coin for Rs 0.34 crores. In the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has improved by Rs 6.19 crores to Rs 17.11 crores.

In the Banking Department, the rise of Rs 21.71 crores to Rs 152.45 crores in Investments is to be largely ascribed to sales of securities by the State Bank in the relevant

week, though some element of deficit financing by the Central Government is not to be ruled out. The Centre's need for recourse to created money arose because of commitments in regard to payments to the State Governments, whose Deposits have registered a considerable rise of Rs 13.51 crores to Rs 31.93 crores, the while their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank, against ways and means borrowings, stands reduced by Rs 4.49 crores at Rs 40.59 crores. Reserve Balances of member banks are down by just under Rs 2 crores at Rs 76.71 crores, but since the State Bank reported a rise of Rs 10 crores, nearly, in cash in hand and with Reserve Bank, it is clear that other banks have drawn down their Deposits, presumably to reduce debt to the central banking institution; and, in this regard, it is significant that the Reserve Bank's Other Loans and Advances are sizably lower by Rs 12.33 crores at Rs 138.46 crores.

Since Other Deposits are unchanged, despite receipt of the January instalment of counterpart funds in process of being made over to the Reserve Bank, it is possible that, against negotiated projects, the Centre has received some such corresponding amount. Lastly, Balances Held Abroad are practically unchanged at Rs 19.42 crores against Rs 19.47 crores.

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The State Bank's return for 20 January probably reflects the making over of the monthly instalment of Rs 12 crores, against counterpart funds which had accrued with that institution. For, Deposits are lower by Rs 7.85 crores at Rs 558.01 crores, and there has been steep disinvestment (for Rs 19 crores) in gilt-edged. Pause in busy season pressure is responsible for merely a nominal rise of Rs 0.15 crores in the total of Advances, which are now placed at Rs 247.96 crores. With borrowings more or less unchanged, cash in hand and with Reserve Bank has gone up by Rs 9.81 crores to Rs 27.88 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for 13 January records a rise of Rs 9.07 crores in the total of Advances, and, in so doing, constitutes a landmark in that the Rs 1200 crore mark has been passed, Advances now being placed at Rs 1208.92 crores. This possibly is a sign of both busy season pressure and the spillover into the second week of beginning of the month disbursements. In any case, the same two reasons may be responsible for the decline in net Deposits, whereunder net Demand Liabilities are down by Rs 5 crores and net Time Liabilities by Rs 10 crores. Consequently, banks other than the State Bank have found it necessary to draw on their balances with the Reserve Bank, an item which is lower by around Rs 6 crores. Borrowings both from the Reserve Bank and State Bank are more or less the same as in the previous week's return. The gilt-edged portfolio is down by over Rs 18 crores, but the bulk, or Rs 16 crores, is as a result of disinvestment in the relevant week by the State Bank.

Americans hoarding Gold Abroad

By Paul Einzig

THE outgoing Eisenhower Administration surprised the world by imposing a ban on American private holdings of gold abroad on the eve of its departure. This unexpected move took the bullion market by surprise and its first reaction was a pronounced setback in the price of gold. Very soon, however, second thoughts began to prevail and there was a partial recovery. This was probably due to the fact that the ban will not become effective for more than five months, and that there is room for two opinions about how effective it is likely to become. Too much time is allowed for American holders to hesitate whether or not to comply with the new regulations and meanwhile the market is left in uncertainty. Beyond doubt, a fairly high proportion of American holders will prove to be sufficiently law-abiding to comply with the law, but it remains to be seen what proportion. Even so, between now and the end of June, there is bound to be a certain amount of American selling of gold.

It remains to be seen, however, whether this tendency will not be offset and more than offset by the effect of dollar devaluation fears. It all depends on the measures to be taken by the new Administration to strengthen confidence in the dollar. If those measures are deemed inadequate and if New Deal legislation should drive American capital abroad, the ban on gold holdings will be largely ineffective, and to the extent to which it will be effective it will simply divert American capital from gold holdings into other forms of hedges against a dollar devaluation.

Since the outgoing Republican Administration has set an example for adopting restric-

tions, possibly the Democratic Administration will proceed further in that direction. It may deem it necessary to place a ban on various forms of long-term investments abroad. Such measures would help against unwarranted dollar scares. In themselves, however, they would not save the dollar in face of a flight due to unsound policies. The fundamental position is therefore still the same as it was before the ban on gold holdings. The international markets will keep a watchful eye on the measures and intentions of the new Administration to decide whether or not to trust the stability of the dollar.

The last-minute efforts of the Republican Administration to strengthen the dollar should go a long way towards forcing the new Administration's hand to proceed in the same direction though not necessarily with the same means. As far as can be judged at the time of the change-over, there is no reason to suppose that President Kennedy does not intend to defend the dollar. Intention in itself is not enough, however. To be able to defend the dollar successfully the Democratic Administration will have to practise self-restraint in the adoption of New Deal policies dear to the hearts of some of the new President's advisers. If it were President Kennedy's intention to devalue the dollar he could afford to listen to such advice. If, however, he is determined to defend the dollar, the New Deal legislation would have to wait until confidence in the dollar has been sufficiently restored to enable the Administration to embark on such measures with impunity.

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Bank Profits

The working of the Punjab National Bank Ltd, for the year ended 31 December 1960, has been satisfactory.

Subject to audit, the profit of the Bank for the year 1960, after making payment of Rs 12.77 lakhs to Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust and providing for Contingencies, amounts to Rs 121.18 lakhs including Rs 3.19 lakhs brought in from the previous year's account as against Rs 88.69 lakhs for 1959 including Rs 4.49 lakhs brought forward from previous year's account. A sum of Rs 12.50 lakhs has already been utilised toward payment of ad-interim dividend at Re 1 per share subject to tax, thus leaving a balance of Rs 108.68 lakhs for further appropriations.

The Directors have decided to make the following appropriations:

Provision for Income-tax	Rs 53 lakhs
Transfer to Reserve Fund	11 "
Transfer to Bonus to Staff Account	27 "
Transfer to Charity Account	1 "

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Capital Authorised	...	...	...	Hong Kong \$ 100,000,000
Capital Issued and Fully Paid	...	...	...	Hong Kong \$ 78,974,750
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	Sterling £ 10,949,165

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Notes

IDA & IBRD

Aid Programme

The areas in which the World Bank, and its associate IDA, are interested in extending aid for development were indicated by Mr J. Rucinsky, Director, Department of Operations for South Asia and the Middle East, IBRD, at a press conference last week. At this stage indications of figures of aid cannot be other than speculations, for, as Mr L. K. Jha has pointed out, the size of the loans cannot be determined until the projects have been processed. Incidentally examination of the projects requiring aid is the purpose for which Mr Rucinsky and colleagues have come to India. They will be followed by experts, some of whom have already arrived, to assess the technical aspects of the different projects applying for aid.

The IDA like the World Bank extends assistance only on project basis and not on basis of overall requirements of development. That will be a matter for consideration of the 'consortium' of friendly countries sponsored by the World Bank, which will be meeting in Spring, for which Mr Rucinsky will be preparing a report, apart from survey of individual projects for the World Bank and IDA. The overall size of the Third Plan, its scope and magnitude have been endorsed by the Hoffman Mission which visited India early

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last year. Mr Rucinsky's report will make their findings up-to-date in regard to statistical information relating to the Plan. There is also the possibility that the membership of the 'consortium' may be enlarged by the admission of new members. The Netherlands, France and Italy have been approached and are likely to become members, enlarging the base of foreign assistance that may be expected. Approaches have also been made to Sweden to join the 'Aid India Club'.

As regards the Bank's own programme of aid, Mr Rucinsky has indicated continued interest in the expansion programmes of Railways, Power and Ports. The Bank will also extend assistance as necessary to the ICIC to which it has already granted loans. Of great interest to the Eastern region, and especially Calcutta, is the indication given by Mr Rucinsky that the expansion programme of collieries in the Private Sector, as well as the programme for the development of Calcutta Port are under consideration for World Bank aid. As regards Power, he has indicated that aid will be available for expansion in the DVC area and in Bombay.

The IDA, whose programme is complementary to that of the World Bank, is expected to start operations next March with a capital of a billion dollars of which \$750 million will be available for loans. IDA can follow a more flexible policy and can make loans on easier terms for longer periods, and to projects which do not qualify for World Bank assistance by satisfying the exacting criteria required for that purpose. For instance IDA loans will be available for road development (but not for transport industry) for agricultural and community development programmes, rural electrification, etc. IDA loans do not carry interest, but an administration charge will have to be paid. IDA loans will be available not only for meeting foreign currency requirements, but also for expenditure in local currencies. The loans are repayable in convertible currencies.

The IDA has been set up mainly to assist countries which do not pass the World Bank's exacting standards of credit-worthiness. It may also help other developing countries getting World Bank assistance in respect of their programmes which are not eligible for World Bank aid. As the total sum available for IDA loans to all member countries in the next five years is only about \$750 million, the assistance that India can expect to get from IDA for Third Plan projects cannot be very large. But Mr Rucinsky has expressed the hope that the resources of the institution will be augmented in due course.

LABOUR Provident Fund to Rise?

THE technical committee set up to consider enhancement of PF contribution to 8 1/3 per cent during its visit to Madras was informed that any additional burden placed on employers might affect costs especially in export industry. It was made clear that rising costs handicap most trades and the flow of capital might be checked. It was argued also that the compulsory PF was often used as security for taking loans and thrift was not really sustained. Mr Meher and his colleagues were apprised by the Andhra Chamber that subjecting some industries to a higher levy would lead to new burdens on vulnerable industry and present the development of the system gratuities for retired workers. A new plea advanced was that some establishments should be exempt, companies not able to pay 6 per cent dividend stand on a footing different from those able to divide surplus profits with workmen companies not able to operate to installed capacity be termed prosperous enough to withstand an extra burden. It was also argued that when wage awards had already raised the quantum of PF the case for a higher percentage of contribution was not strong.

The Andhra Chamber's view will probably be reinforced by that of other organisations which view the burdens thrown by welfare as inhibiting economy and reducing competitive capacity. The Chamber presented oral evidence to prove its case against an increase. It suggested a comprehensive welfare cess on the lines of the Coal Miners' Welfare Fund and indicated that uniformity in the matter of burdens or liabilities overlooks the differences in age and resources, as also the fact that one concern may have different branches for operational purposes, and if all employees were declared eligible for new benefits, the problem of getting ready cash to pay regular contributions would become almost insuperable for many business houses. Of course, PF contributions help the gilt-edged market to stand up, and withdrawals are negligible as compared with the accretion to funds under official control. But the Treasury's needs are far less important in this connection than the capacity of employers to pay.

★

TRADE Exports Rise— But Imports, Too

India exported goods valued at Rs 569 crores, in the period January to November 1960, and this exceeded the previous year's figure by Rs 19 crores. This fact was given out by the Union Deputy

Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr Satish Chandra, while presiding over a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Export Promotion Advisory Council recently in Madras.

The Deputy Minister stressed the need for raising resources, both internal and external, and added that it was particularly necessary at a time when we are gathering momentum for the "take-off" stage in our economy.

There is, obviously, need to increase the range and diversity of exports, in terms both of value and quantity. The vital task, thus, is the promotion of exports.

During January-September 1960, of the exported items increases were registered in jute goods, cotton textiles, manganese ore, vegetable oils, unmanufactured tobacco, cashew kernel, spices, raw hides and skins, coir fibre and yarn, lac, iron ore, footwear, seeds and engineering goods. On the other hand, the following items suffered diminution in export during the same period: tea, raw and waste cotton, mica, oil cakes, art-silk fabrics, raw wool, tanned or dressed hides and skins, coffee and fresh or simply preserved fish.

Though the value of exports during first eleven months of 1960 was larger than that in the previous year, the Deputy Minister cautioned against complacency because this higher value was due to only higher prices of the exported items, and not owing to any increase in the volume of exports.

Imports during the first ten months of 1960 were placed at Rs 827 crores, an increase of Rs 47 crores over the corresponding period of the previous year. This showed, that, in spite of all the restrictions on nonessential items,

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Indian Finance

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Indian imports are outstripping the exports..

Mr Satish Chandra hoped that the inclusion of sugar in India's exportable goods list, would bring a larger inflow of foreign exchange.

★ FOREIGN AID OK, or—

Madras State's Finance Minister, Mr C. Subramaniam, while defending the assumption of debt by India in the initial stages of economic development, made it clear last week that foreign assistance by itself could not give the necessary strength to the Indian economic system. A certain amount of saving and investment capacity would have to be created.

Mr Subramaniam was inaugurating the first three-day State-level Conference of Planning Forums.

Planning being a continuous process in a developing economy, Mr Subramaniam stated that the targets for specific periods of five

years, as in the case of the country's five year plans, were arrived at with perspective development envisaged during a period of fifteen to twenty years. In the planned programme for regeneration, the present day students should take keen interest, because India's plan was based on the country being one political unit. The lack of such political unity in some of the African countries, Mr Subramaniam said, led to a confused picture like that in the Congo even after its independence was proclaimed.

Mr Subramaniam wanted investment capacity to be built up within the community itself. It was true, the present high cost of living did not enable any kind of saving, but it needed to be realised that, unless saving capacity was created within the community, progress was impossible.

In these circumstances, foreign assistance from friendly countries became necessary. Even countries like Germany had at one time or the other sought foreign aid. In India, population density

also adds to the difficulty of the problem and this was amply reflected in the agricultural sector. Therefore, the only way by which India can achieve industrial and economic progress was through aid.

Annamalai University's Vice-Chancellor, Mr T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, who presided, stated that vast scope yet remained for the private sector. He contended that provision of 40 per cent outlay for the private sector in the next plan was not insignificant.

As for the alarm expressed in some quarters over the country's borrowing policy, Mr Narayanaswamy's view was that most of the loans were only from international agencies. Such foreign Governments who loaned to India did so after examining the potentialities of the schemes for which the loans were applied for. Repayment of loans need not be a problem, and he believed the Third Plan had all the symptoms of sound growth on approved development. He pleaded for the acceptance of the services from the Universities who would

be happy to supply trained personnel.

In the course of his speech on the "Difficulties of Democratic Planning" Mr K. Santhanam pointed out that democracy will not survive in India without planning under democracy. A reconciliation had to be made between democracy and planned economic development, but he wanted the real value of money in terms of land, goods or services to be obtained for planning. He agreed that democratic planning tended to become increasingly bureaucratic, but he drew attention to the decentralisation through Panchayat rule and active non-official cooperation as effective checks to centralised bureaucratic planning. Democratic planning could not be as effective as planning under the totalitarian system, but India's plans cannot be implemented on a party basis as in the communist countries. Mr Santhanam stated that, during the past decade, India had merely laid the foundations which were more or less common and acceptable to all. Further development was

THIRD PLAN

Pattern of Outlays & Resources

The National Development Council at its last meeting held in New Delhi on 15 and 16 January have approved of the inclusion in the Third Plan of public sector programmes of an aggregate cost of Rs 8,000 crores including a total outlay of Rs 3,847 crores for the plans of States. Central assistance for States' plans has been estimated at Rs 2,431 crores.

At the same time, the NDC has agreed that, at present, the financial limit should be placed at Rs 7,500 crores of which Rs 3,725 crores would be available to the States. The Central assistance for expenditure of this order on States' plans will be Rs 2,375 crores. The difference between the two sets of figures of outlay is not described as the 'uncovered gap', as in the Second Plan, to make it clear that it is not proposed to fill it, by resort to further deficit financing.

The pattern of the distribution of the outlay of Rs 7,500 crores between the States and Centre and under different heads of development is likely to be on the lines shown in Table I.

While the Planning Commission has completed discussions with the States, talks with the Central Ministries on the level of allocations are still proceeding.

The Draft Outline had classified public sector industrial projects under the following five categories:

A. Projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan.

- B. New projects for which external credits are already assured.
- C. New projects included in the Plan for which foreign credits have not yet been arranged.
- D. Projects on which preparatory work should continue with a view to decisions in due course.
- E. Projects of a contingent nature.

The cost of projects under categories A, B, and C, originally estimated at Rs 1,535 crores, it is learnt, has now increased to Rs 1,657 crores. The cost of projects in the other two categories will come to about Rs 185 crores. Additional allocations for transport required at the Centre for certain essential projects will be about Rs 100 crores. The programmes of the Ministries of Education and of Health, it is estimated, will call for additional allocations of Rs 239 crores on Social Services.

The total requirements of the Central Ministries are roughly estimated at about Rs 4,367 crores.

The prospect of raising additional revenue to fill the gap is not rated very high by competent authorities. The estimate of Rs 7,500 crores itself, it is emphasised, is rather on the high side.

While the defence estimates, on which the estimates of resources are based, may have to be scaled upwards, the estimate of surpluses of public enterprises is likely to be reduced. The target for

loans as well as for additional taxation have been pitched as high as possible. The price situation does not allow any elbow room in regard to deficit financing, which has to be kept down to the minimum. The estimate of foreign assistance is based mostly on "indications" rather than firm commitments.

TABLE I
Distribution of Outlays

Draft Outline	(Rupees Crores)					
	On basis of total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores approved by the NDC			Union Territories		
	Centre	Total	Centre	States	terri- tories	Total
Agriculture and Community Development ...	175	1025	125	923	24	1072
Major and Medium Irrigation ...	5	650	5	650	1	656
Power ...	125	925	125	870	24	1019
Village and Small Industries ...	100	250	120	132	4	256
Industries and Minerals ...	1470	1500	1450	76	...	1526
Transport and Communications ...	1225	1450	1225	215	35	1475
Social Services ...	300	1250	300	824	76	1200
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	50	35	11	96
Inventories ...	200	200	200	...	...	200
Total ...	3600	7250	3600	3725	175	7500

TABLE II
Resources for the Plan.

As in Draft Outline	(Rupees Crores)				
	Present Estimates for the outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores		Total		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States
Balance from Current Revenues ...	385	—35	350	396	—12
Railways' Contribution ...	150	...	150	108	...
Surplus of Other Public Enterprises ...	300	140	440	300	149
Loans from Public (net) ...	520	330	850	500	350
Small Savings (net) ...	190	360	550	208	377
Provident Funds ...	170	60	230	170	79
Steel Equalisation Fund ...	160	...	160	...	160
Miscellaneous ...	325	—205	120	441	—233
Deficit Financing	...	...	...	...	...
Withdrawal from Cash on Reserves ...	550	...	550	524	26
Additional Taxes ...	1100	550	1650	1100	610
External Assets ...	2200	...	2200	...	2200
Total ...	6050	1200	7250	6107	1346

likely to be more difficult and though it might be also controversial. In a veiled reference to the present leadership, Mr Santhanam said leadership would have to be purer and more singleminded to obtain even a minimum degree of popular consent.

★

Thumbs Down?

A suggestion to call a halt to taking foreign loans in an unlimited way and to consolidate the economic gains of the country was made

by Mr A. D. Shroff recently at a meeting of the Forum of Free Enterprise in Madras. Mr Shroff repeated his view that unlimited foreign aid would lead to what he called a serious setback in industrial production, creating a big unemployment problem and national wastage.

He also iterated his criticism that the ex-Finance Ministers of the Central Government, Mr T. T. Krishnamachari and Mr C. D. Deshmukh, had not maintained a watchful check on the Commerce Ministry which, he alleged, allowed imports indiscriminately.

Quoting figures in support of his allegation, Mr Shroff said that, in the First Plan imports were of the order of Rs 727 crores yearly and exports amounted only to Rs 622 crores a year: there was an adverse balance of Rs 105 crores. In 1956, again allegedly due to the unrestricted import policy of the Commerce Ministry, imports rose to Rs 1,100 crores and exports remained at Rs 635 crores, with the adverse balance increasing to Rs 465 crores from Rs 105 crores. In 1957, imports again went up, with exports continuing to be stationary. Only when imports came to be

restricted by Government did the gap between imports and exports become narrower. Anyway, the speaker contended that the fact remained that, in the First Plan period, the average balance of payments was Rs 105 crores against India, and in the Second Plan it went up to Rs 451 crores.

Mr Shroff charged that, during the last five years, India has lost Rs 2,000 crores and over of foreign exchange. In 1960-61, the deficit, according to the Reserve Bank's estimate, would be of the order of Rs 500 crores. These statistics themselves told the tale of the foreign exchange crisis of the country.

It was again Mr Shroff's contention that this crisis was never due to the activities of the private sector but due only to those of the public sector. Private imports, he said, accounted for 72 per cent of total imports but this was reduced to 59 per cent during the Second Plan. It would still further go down to 40 per cent during the current year, as per the Reserve Bank's assessment.

In his considered opinion, the expanding public sector had affected the domestic economy as well as the foreign exchange position very seriously.

Unless, within the next three months, substantial foreign aid was available, the foreign exchange balance would come down from Rs 147 crores to Rs 100 crores. The normal working balance for a country of India's size should be about Rs 200 crores, and not lower.

Coming to the Third Plan's needs, Mr Shroff felt that it did not stand to ordinary common sense that they should think of a Third Plan needing Rs 3,200 crores of foreign exchange. The problem before the country was not the borrowing of Rs 3,200 crores for the country's further economic expansion, but one of maintaining the existing economic position. At present, India had not yet reached industrial self-sufficiency. And that being so, every addition to the ventures meant import expenditure on capital and other essential needs. Even now, the industrial capacity of the country was not fully exploited due to lack of raw materials, and Mr Shroff felt that an addition to the existing units would be merely to add to the idle units of industries in the country. This again would result in unemployment and a national wastage of a large magnitude.

As regards the depreciation of the rupee, the speaker said that continuous depreciation would cause repercussions on the value of our currency in the external market. Already commodity prices have gone up by 23 per cent, and Mr Shroff warned that, if the value of the rupee further depreciated indefinitely, it would give rise to doubts about the value of our rupee among foreigners.

Urging that the problem of foreign exchange needed careful thought, next to the nation's food, Mr Shroff said that, unless this

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was tackled with imagination and forethought, it would undermine the nation's economy and its external credit.

★

—Or Inevitable?

Dr P. S. Lokanathan, the noted Economist, described the projects like those to make watches and baby motor cars in India during the Third Plan as "moonshine" and he would rather have the planners develop only projects which will aid the nation's development with the available foreign exchange. Otherwise, the projects rejected by him would not help the poor man who has no wherewithal to buy a baby car ultimately costing him Rs 10,000.

Anything less than the proposed outlay of Rs 10,200 crores for the Third Plan was considered by Dr Lokanathan as not helpful in raising the standard of living and he thought the outlay and the targets in the next Plan were not to be considered ambitious. Lesser amount than this, he believed, would arrest the progress of the country.

Even this so-called ambitious programme would be able to provide employment only for about 14 to 15 million people during the next five years. The speaker apprehended social revolution in the country, creating more problems with a smaller outlay.

As for the means of raising the resources, Dr Lokanathan felt this was more a political and administrative than an economic problem. If national income rose annually by five per cent, then that rise itself would provide the extra resources.

If the planners bestowed attention on quick return yielding projects, it would be worthwhile. Another suggestion made by him was the toning up of the tax administration.

Dr Lokanathan was one with those strongly defending foreign aid. That was inevitable, and he asserted it was impossible to earn the required foreign exchange merely by exports. It was his tacit belief that foreign exchange should be utilised strictly for what he termed legitimate purposes, and never otherwise, because the foreign exchange presently was hardly adequate even to maintain ordinary import demands.

As for raising domestic resources, the speaker stressed the need for public enterprise to earn what he called legitimate profits and wanted that no avoidable expenditure should be incurred by them. Dr Lokanathan was of the opinion that such earning should be by raising quality rather than by increasing price or profits. It would be possible to increase price of commodities made by them since public sector enterprise, held a monopoly interest in these.

He reiterated the view that the efficiency of the public sector was

still to be achieved. For this, he laid stress on the Government to have "political courage" to tone up the taxation machinery. Lack of adequate and efficient machinery stood in the way of mopping up savings that existed in the country.

Also, he did not like a very steep system of taxation which he said killed the spirit of private enterprise. He stated that the raising of resources by five per cent of total investment through deficit financing was modest and sound. Deficit financing was sound, so long as it guided price levels and balance of payments.

Mr S. V. Ramamurthy, Adviser, Planning Commission, addressing the same Conference, stated that it was proposed to expend Rs 100 crores in the next plan for soil conservation schemes. About ten million acres in the country would get the benefit under the scheme.

The proposal to conserve soil was to use the soil to the maximum capacity, and Mr Ramamurthy declared that in the country presently, only about 25 per cent of the area was irrigated. In about ten or fifteen years of planning, this could be raised to 50 per cent. The primary basis of the soil conservation work was the increase of the irrigated acreage.

Stating that soil conservation was receiving top priority for the first time in the country, Mr Ramamurthy observed that, by the end of the First Plan, the total area conserved was about 700,000 acres. In the Second Plan, Rs 24 crores had been allotted for the same project, and the Second Plan schemes were expected to benefit about two million acres of agricultural lands.

During the Third Plan period, it was proposed to provide schemes for dry farming extension techniques in contour bunded areas, afforestation, soil conservation of river valley project areas and reclamation of saline and alkaline lands.

Mr Ramamurthy did not minimise the importance of people's cooperation in this big task, for, he felt then alone would the plan attain full success. While stressing the importance of the role playable by the Community Development and extension services, he wanted the staff of these organisations to be trained adequately. He thought that bunding and terracing should have to be taken up as public work from which immediate results of higher production could be achieved.

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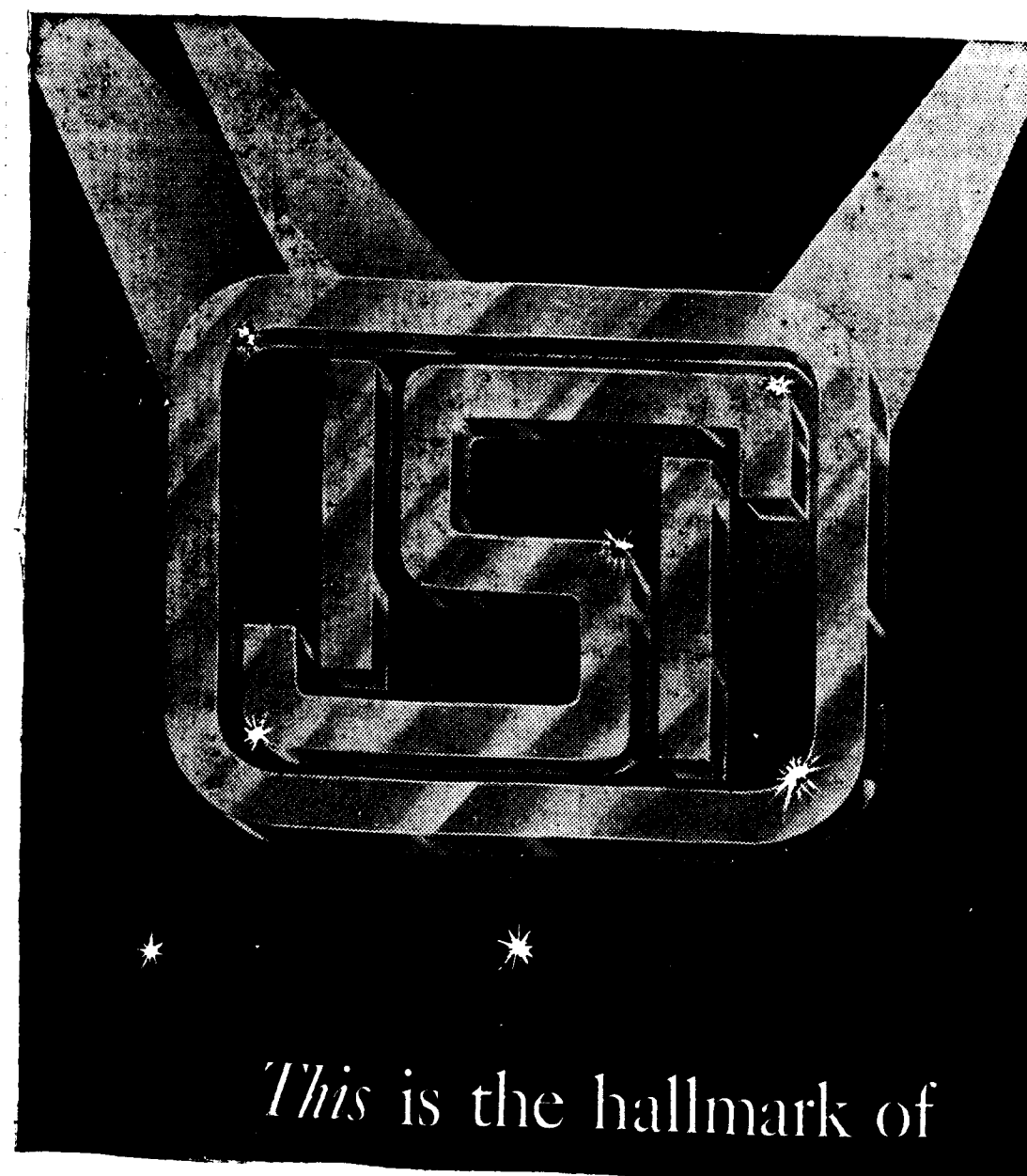
IAC Safety First

Great attention paid to the aircraft used by the Indian Airlines Corporation was reflected in the recent suspension of Viscounts for special inspection by the UK manufacturer's technicians. Of the ten Viscounts, five have been

passed for service already, and the fast service has been resumed. The IAC is to be warmly commended for the solicitude for absolute safety it displayed in grounding the Viscounts and putting it through a thorough check-up and the promptitude with which it carried it out. In this it has set a great example.

Air Vice-Marshal Lal recently made mention both of the loss due to this temporary withdrawal and the expansion plans promising air shuttle services between major cities in the South. The continued

use of Dakotas may produce queries, but a lot of D.C. 3's are still in use and have been described as real workhorses in the airlines that retain them. Their replacement is to be postponed because they are cheaper to operate, and anyway the IAC keeps plenty of spares for servicing the Dakotas. Remote areas have to be linked by air in the near future and the Dakotas will prove handy for the purpose. Import of new foreign aircraft is difficult, but the IAC hopes to buy Viscounts for the mail service. US airlines are in difficulties and



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they or their mortgagees may sell off surplus planes to India. But that too involves fresh outlay, and IAC's finances may be strained, and air mail surcharges may come into vogue again. The IAC can, however, hope to get a better deal from the P & T Board if it is assured that first class mail will continue to increase and if non-scheduled flights do not compete so as to limit its income from carriage of cargo by air. The growth of air traffic by stages clearly shows that civil aviation has come to stay, and that the monopolistic status created by nationalisation has yielded good results. The employees' grievances, too have been settled in a fashion, and IAC has opened the year with no blot on the record.

STOCKS Efficient Amateurs

Everybody was playing the stock market; that was said in 1927 in the USA. But amateur investors have grown up and a new aid is found in the investment clubs. Small friendly clubs pool savings and buy on the instalment plan both well and wisely. The Mutual Funds (what are called unit trusts) are a big business but the investment clubs direct their own affairs and frame their own policy, backing money by knowledge secured by effort. Common stocks are preferred, because they are a hedge against inflation, ensure participation in economic growth for the outside investor, and give a decent return over a long period. How-

ever Clubs take 2 or 3 years to show a profit. The new clubs help to spread financial democracy. Small firms get a chance to move on, if their Stock is bought by a local club. This is different from speculation but rests on taking a definite view. The Investment Club business has caught on in Canada and Japan and some clubs have started work in Australia and Holland. The element of blind chance is taken out even if buying stocks on the "big board" has to be done only through a regular broker. The amateur need not regret expensive errors, because his guess will usually come right and the employees of some big concerns join up to buy shares for themselves regularly through monthly subscriptions to the Club. The idea may not be easy to adopt in India today but the amateurs organised in the private share dealers' syndicates in the USA do fairly well. An article in SPAN this month tells much that is quite familiar: stock market operations are not a mystery to the amateurs. Investment clubs blend business and pleasure. They help to give the members a real shake in the country as part of a property-owning democracy.

NDIAN OXYGEN Prospects Bright

Both from the point of view of profits earned and sales registered, 1959-60 has proved to be a year of satisfactory working for the Indian Oxygen Limited. The profit for the year at Rs 62,98,449 compares favourably with Rs 53, 07,450 earned for the previous year. Sales have also registered

an overall increase of about 16 per cent exceeding in terms of value sales for the previous year by something like Rs 91 lakhs.

The statement issued by Sir John Douglas Keith Brown, Chairman, to the shareholders was mainly devoted to explaining the programmes now under way for the expansion and diversification of the activities of the Company. Installation of an additional 400 M³ oxygen plant in each of the Calcutta and Jamshedpur factories, installation of argon purification and high purity nitrogen production facilities at Burnpur and the setting up of an oxygen plant at Gauhati figure among the important achievements of the Company during 1959-60. With demand for industrial gases and electrodes being headed upwards, prospects for producers in this field can be reckoned as bright. Particularly the demand from the steel and steel using industries will be considerable and in the light of the expansion programmes envisaged for these industries under the Third Plan the capacity for industrial gases will also need to be stepped up substantially. While appreciating the scope for such expansion, Sir John warns against any wasteful competition being allowed in the planning of future production capacity. It is admitted that high distribution costs would point to regional development of this industry with units being sited at multiple points to serve particular regions as the most economic and desirable. But the capital intensive nature of the industry requires that, within each region, the production points should be allowed to grow to be able to achieve the economies of large-

scale production. It is worth pointing out that in its policy Government has sought to strike a balance between extreme concentration of growth and uneconomic dispersal of production.

Reference may here be made to the fact that, to finance its expansion programme, Indian Oxygen intends to make a rights issue. Sir John has stated that sanction has been received from the Controller of Capital Issues in respect of a rights issue, now proposed to be made, of 600,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 8 per share. It is interesting to note that 11.2 British Oxygen Co Ltd, which is entitled to 70 per cent of the rights issue, is waiving the right to 10 per cent, which is being offered to other members who are, in Sir John's words, "very largely members of the Indian public."

WASTELANDS Uppal Committee Reports

The Uppal Committee specially constituted to study the nature of wastelands in the country and to explore the means for their reclamation has already finalised its reports on the utilisation of wastelands in Bihar and Mysore States. According to the estimates of this Committee the total area of wastelands in Bihar and Mysore amount to about 5 million acres and 8.25 million acres respectively. Of them, only 0.14 million acres are fit for immediate reclamation.

During the course of its enquiry, the Committee came to understand that, in Mysore State, most of the wastelands belongs to the Government; and it suggested that these lands should be entrusted to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who will, with proper guidance and financial help, be able to convert these unproductive lands to arable lands. This suggestion is likely to get easy acceptance for, by doing so, both the lands and the recipients stand to gain. The expenditure that is to be incurred in this direction is estimated to total about Rs 1.25 crores. And the revenue of the produce from these lands is likely to amount to Rs 67 lakhs.

The total area that is found fit for reclamation in Bihar State, as pointed out by the Committee, comes to about 72,000 acres, the cost of which will exceed Rs 1 crore. Considering the high productive nature of the lands belonging to Darbhanga district, the Committee has recommended that top priority should be assigned to them.

For the successful implementation of the various soil conservation measures, the Committee has recommended the enactment of legislation on the lines of the model act drafted by the Government of India. This act provides for special powers to the State Governments to carry out such measures.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

TWO national anniversaries—15 August and 26 January—may appear to some as too large a ration of high purpose and to others as too extravagant a dissipation of scarce man-hours. But, over the years, these two dates in the national calendar have acquired distinctive characteristics, some of them consciously fostered. 15 August with Mr Nehru on the ramparts of the Red Fort is essentially backward looking, a day for distilling—for many, fast fading—memories. (It is sometimes shocking to realise that Gandhiji is a figure of history to school children today). The Republic Day, on the other hand, on which we permit ourselves a certain amount of solemn joy is a day of thanksgiving for present felicity and of hope tempered by humility for the future. The analogy, which I hope will not be considered sacrilegious, is with Easter and Christmas. Bureaucracy is so often berated that it is pleasant to be able to be nice to it: while politicians have been drowning away about emotional integration without doing anything very much to foster it—indeed the activities of some of them are anything but an example of such endeavour—hard working officials in New Delhi have been spending time and ingenuity in devising practical modes of achieving it. The Republic Day festivities of the last few years have been devised to make possible the sense of common past and destiny by modes that are most persuasive. As any student of the psychology of ritualism will tell you, the best of such modes usually combine a high degree of symbolism with concrete sensuousness. The parade, the tableaux, the folk dances and songs from all parts of the country and the crowds themselves converge on a single emotional focus. Those who austere object to such extravagance in the midst of poverty have never really known—or cared enough for—the poor. It is a poor heart that never rejoices, though such a fleeting good time puts you back a step or two, and I for one would be the last to deny the little colour and drama that the day brings to most of us.

And this year's Republic day celebration has an added touch of viganacy: in the hearts of some at least of the millions that will watch the state drive, republican sentiment will pleasantly war with royalist emotion. I dare say Mr

John Osborne, who once characterised British Royalty as a fatuous industry, will become an even angrier young man if he were to watch it. Some of "our traditional friends" in Britain may be slightly scandalised at this enthusiasm for royalty, particularly British royalty, that republican India has been showing in the last week. The reason, or rather the reasons for this, however, are not very esoteric. Undoubtedly, the mystique of "royalty" is potent even over the most revolutionary heart especially when its incarnation takes the form of a beautiful and young mother. Those who have read the memorable Italian play, The Queen and the Rebel, will see readily the point I am making. I have no doubt chivalry has something to do with it, for, I am sure that a King of England would not have evoked the same degree of affectionate interest. Indo-British association, to which President Rajendra Prasad made a reference, had certainly a great deal to do with it.

As far as the rest of India is concerned, the real reason is the manner and conclusion of the Indo-British struggle, to which the President made a thoughtful reference. More recent instances of transfer of power by erstwhile colonial and imperial powers underline only too pointedly the grace and dignity with which Britain withdrew from India. Without doubt, it was Gandhiji, more than any other single individual, who made this miracle possible. But it is to take nothing from his greatness—which in any case is beyond our power to add to or detract from—to say that no other power than Britain would have made it so easy for him.

What has intrigued me about the fuss over Mr Nehru's interview with the Daily Herald correspondent is that the Indian Press should have provided an eager sounding board for a casual reflective aside. The silly season in England is traditionally associated with kite-flying in Fleet Street about the next Prime Minister. Just now, however, the Indian Press is not bothered by a similar lack of good copy. With Queen Elizabeth just launched on her discovery of India, there is hardly any reason for resuscitating the

rather dreary game of "After Nehru, Who?" Even a perfunctory acquaintance with the facts of Indian political life would have shown how inconceivable it is that Mr Nehru should seriously think of retiring from politics at the moment. With the elections just round the corner and the Third and most crucial Plan about to be put through, is it at all likely that a man of Nehru's temperament and sense of political vocation should get away from it all? Nehru, of course, is news with us,—obsessively so. But even so, was it not necessary to put in proper perspective the wistful longing—quite improbable of fulfilment—of a public man for the quieter felicities of lesser men? Instead, I find political pundits solemnly relating this alleged political death-wish to the Sino-Indian border issue and the Assam riots! And I think that Mr Nehru is also rather to blame. In an interview which was bound to be widely publicised, it was necessary to indicate that his desire—rather than wish—to retire had psychological rather than practical implications. The fact that this was not the first occasion when the question of his retirement has come up before the public should have made him even more careful. His denial of any plans of immediate political Sanyasa was unavoidable in view of the frenzied public discussion the interview had let loose. But one can easily fancy the kind of moral

the author of Panchatantra will draw from the episode.

Well, it was thirty-three years ago today that Indian Finance was born. And so the changed format, the re-arranging of features, the new look. The titles of features in white against a shaded or grey background have been dispensed with; I liked them, but my press manager did not, because while, on newsprint, the shaded portions come off rather well, white printing paper is not quite so absorbent, and a smudge sometimes results. The re-grouping is for greater simplicity. The Notes section, with already enlarged coverage, is in due course to be made more comprehensive still. An excessive use of the first person singular is now sought to be avoided, by the discontinuance of Gateway Gossip and Peninsula; but an enlargement of the Comments section will make good the lost coverage. The markets are lumped together, for facilitating make-up of the pages. The section For the Investor remains, and Watch-dog is reviving the feature in which he applauds particularly good company accounts or developments or performances. All this will take a little time, but not too much, I hope, seeing that I now have the help of an able Associate Editor. N. S. Jagannathan, whom I have known for many years now, has joined this journal. The infusion of this new and considerable writing talent can be relied upon to ensure the quick and facile success of Indian Finance's expansion programme—in time, I hope, for coping with India's Third Plan.

EAVESDROPPER

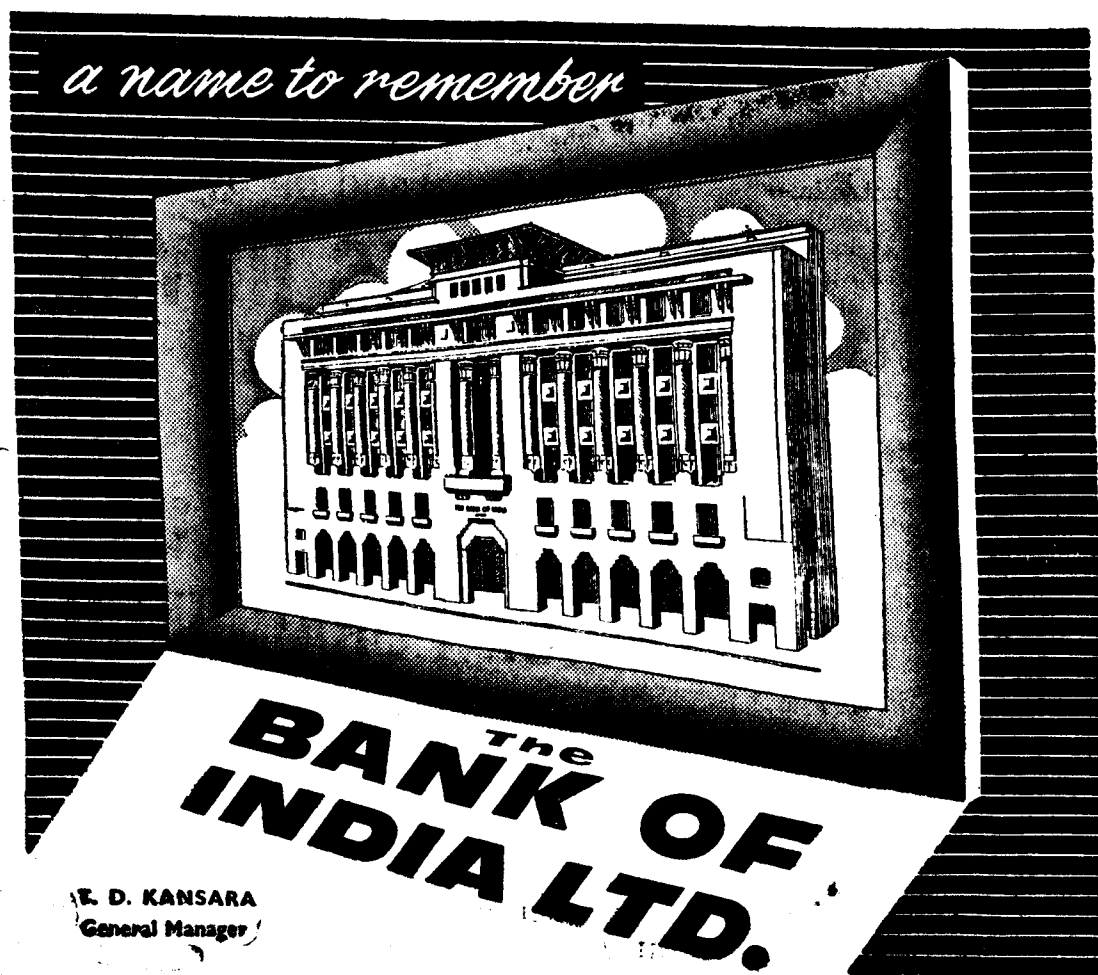
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JUST about a month before the Queen's visit, an agreement was signed in New Delhi for a credit of Rs 6.67 crores from the Government of the UK to the Government of India. This will reinforce the depleted foreign exchange reserves of this country during the last three months of the Second Five-Year Plan. This agreement, the fourth of its kind from the Export Credit Guarantee Department of the United Kingdom, is symbolic of the "great and continuous task of economic and industrial co-operation between our two countries" of which Sir Paul Gore-Booth, the British High Commissioner, spoke when he signed it on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

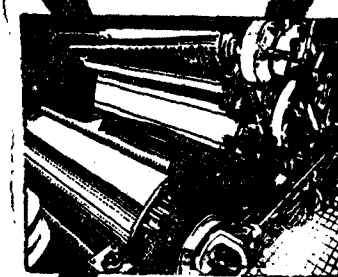
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The queen's visit is an appropriate occasion for reckoning the extent in monetary items, of this partnership. To date, the total British assistance, including the credit referred to earlier, comes to Rs 122 crores. In addition the British Government has agreed as an act of initial assistance for the Third Five-Year Plan, to make further loans amounting to Rs 40 crores to finance orders to be placed in the United Kingdom for capital goods required for implementation of the Third Plan. Further discussions are to take place regarding finance to meet the foreign exchange cost of the expansion of the Durgapur Steel plant estimated roughly at about Rs 26.67 crores.

The total credits from the Export Credit Guarantee Department since 1958 amount to Rs 107.33 crores, comprising Rs 20 crores granted in 1958 for the Durgapur Steel Plant, Rs 4 crores in June 1959 for Oil Pipe Line, and four general credit agreements for a total sum of Rs 83.33 crores. These general credits are meant to cover payments for supply of goods which were wholly or mainly produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or the provision of works or services in India in regard to such goods. These credits are in two parts; the first part is repayable in ten equal consecutive half-yearly instalments and the second part in thirty similar instalments, repayments starting about six years after the date of the respective agreements. The credits carry interest at the rate currently applied by the UK Treasury, on the date of issue of each promissory note, to a loan for a comparable period out of the UK Consolidated Fund plus one quarter of one per cent per annum. In addition to the credits from ECGD mentioned above, India has received a loan of Rs 15.33 crores from Messrs. Lazard Brothers & Co., a syndicate of British Banks, for the construction of steel works at Durgapur. This credit is repayable in five semi-annual instalments beginning on January 1, 1962, and carries an interest at the rate of 1 per cent above the Bank of England rate with a minimum of 4½ per cent per annum. By the end of November last year, all the credits authorised up to that date have been fully drawn.

The credits from the UK account for nearly eight per cent of the total of Rs 2091 crores in loans received by India from all countries up to the end of 1960. But for a proper evaluation of the concrete assistance received from Britain towards India's planned development, certain other elements apart from the loans mentioned above must be taken into consideration. First in importance is Britain's acquiescence in the accelerated withdrawal of sterling balance which enabled this country to with-

stand the foreign exchange crisis three years ago. Withdrawals from sterling balances during the Second Plan period have amounted to nearly Rs 600 crores. Another instance of readiness to come to help, when help is needed most is the advance repayment of surplus pension funds amounting to about Rs 30 crores. No doubt these amounts were in the nature of repayments of money due to India; but the timing of the repayments, and the readiness of the Government of the UK to revise earlier arrangements to suit India's needs, make these in effect, if not in form, an invaluable mode of aid.

Another notable feature of the UK credits is the great flexibility in their utilisation. The general credits, as Mr L. K. Jha has pointed out, are not tied down to particular projects or purposes and can be used by the Government of India at its own

discretion in such manner and for such programmes as it chooses. The form in which the credits have been made available has been particularly helpful; a developing economy needs foreign exchange not only for particular projects, but also for a variety of other purposes not directly linked to the projects.

Direct Government to Government loans do not exhaust the contribution of the United Kingdom toward India's economic development. Private investment, it is now being increasingly recognised, is a less onerous form of foreign assistance. In this field, the UK occupies a pre-eminent position. According to recent estimates, total foreign investments in India in non-banking business institutions as at the end of 1958 amounted to over Rs 570 crores. Out of this UK investments accounted for Rs 398 crores or nearly 80 per cent. The breakdown of this investment according to industry groups is as shown below:

	Direct Investments		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
	Foreign Branches	Controlled Rupee Co's	Portfolio Investments	Total
Petroleum	...	76.78	15	76.93
Manufacturing	21.33	77.28	17.96	116.57
Trading	13.65	6.90	2.21	22.76
Utilities and Transport	32.65	2.48	1.74	36.87
Mining	9.85	92	1.37	12.14
Financial	8	7.59	7.82	15.49
Plantation	89.81	52	4.57	94.90
Miscellaneous	2.95	14.59	4.83	22.37
Total	...	357.38	40.65	398.03

It has sometimes been suggested that British investments in India since Independence have just balanced the liquidation and repatriation of old investments. But actually British investments in India have been nearly doubled during the ten years from 1948 as will be seen from the following table:

As at end of	(In crores of Rupees)	
	UK Investments	Total Foreign Investments
June—		
1948	206.02	255.83
1953	326.42	392.05
1955	376.81	456.00
1956	392.52	492.82
1957	396.79	541.66
1958	396.03	570.64

From the table it will be seen that the trend has been steadily upward, though there was a tendency to level off in 1957-58, on account of payment of compensation for nationalisation of life insurance and gold mining companies. But at the same time it may be pointed out that British Investments have increased at a slower rate than the total foreign investments. British investments in India represent only one-sixth of total of British overseas investments in the post-war period. But with the repeated clarifications about Government's attitude towards foreign investment and liberalisation of procedure for licensing of new joint ventures, the scope for British participation in Indian enterprises has been greatly increased. The figures quoted above relate to period before 1958 and do not take into account considerable new investment made in the last two years.

External assistance in the form of loans can help to set up new industrial projects. But their efficient operation depends on personnel with the requisite training and technical knowledge. The help afforded by UK, both by Government institu-

tions and private firms, in the form of scholarships, facilities for training, as well as equipment and instructors for technical institutions in this country, deserves special mention in this context. Up to end of June 1960 the United Kingdom has supplied a total of 1,106 training places to Indians under the technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan. During the same period, 132 technical experts from the UK have come to India under the Colombo Plan Scheme. For the Durgapur steel plant, the UK has provided training facilities for 400 of the supervisory staff and technicians. The value of books and equipment gifted to 12 technical and medical institutions totals Rs 44.65 lakhs.

For a developing country, the importance of trade is as great as that of aid. If not greater. The UK is India's largest export market. In 1959 the value of imports from the UK amounted to Rs 172.72 crores out of total imports of Rs 888.6 crores. Exports to Britain in that year amounted to Rs 172.16 crores out of total exports of Rs 626.1 crores. In the first nine months of last year imports from the UK into India amounted to Rs 148.26 crores and exports to Rs 117.26 crores, while the total imports amounted to Rs 704.7 crores and exports to Rs 457.1 crores.

In his toast to Queen Elizabeth last week, the President gratefully acknowledged the generous help given to us by the Government and people of the United Kingdom. The Queen's reply contains the heartening assurance that the "people of Britain and of other industrially advanced Commonwealth countries are deeply conscious of India's needs and potentialities." The foregoing analysis clearly proves that there was more than post-prandial civility in these admirable sentiments.

28 January 1961

Markets

JUTE Prices Resume Uptrend

Reopening on Tuesday after an extended week-end, jute markets have once again begun to display a firm tone. The quiet tendency that was noticeable in later dealings last week seems to have stemmed from apprehensions of fresh curb measures from the authorities. Rumour had it last week that the fact that prices had continued to rule high would invite harsh Government attention since it has now far-reaching powers consequent to the passing by Parliament, in its winter session, of the amended Forward Markets Bill. But in Tuesday's trading, there was little to indicate any nervousness on the part of operators. On the contrary, there was buying support at steadily advancing price levels. It would appear that operators have been encouraged to extend commitments, because the past few days have passed without Government administering any jitters to the market. Another bullish influence appears to be the fact that some important foreign buyers have been lending support to the Calcutta market during the last few days despite the high prices. Reports from the US indicate that, after waiting for a considerable time in vain for prices to show a substantial decline, consumers in that country have at long last reconciled themselves to paying high prices for their requirements of burlap—at least for the current jute year.

Evidently, foreign consumers of jute goods have come to the conclusion that there is little chance of the remaining part of the current jute season producing any sizable increase to the supply of raw jute. The figures relating to arrivals of raw jute during December have gone only to strengthen the belief that this season's jute crop is much smaller than that of the last season's. Arrivals of raw jute during December have totalled 634,000 bales as compared with 663,200 bales in November and 826,800 bales in the corresponding month of last year. Arrivals of raw jute for the six months ended December 1960 total only 2,700,000 bales as compared with 3,140,000 bales in the corresponding period of last season.

However, some circles continue to maintain that this season's crop has been as large as the last one, notwithstanding the fact that arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and

mill stations so far have been poor. They are also not much perturbed by the continued paucity of supplies at the upcountry markets. The argument is that, encouraged by the high prices they have been able to get this season, holders are reluctant to part with their stock in the hope of extracting even higher prices from the buyers. But it is hard to believe that the cultivators, traders or whoever it is that are holding back supplies from the market, will be so greedy as to hope for prices to touch further new highs as current prices themselves are exorbitant enough. Government is also not doing much of late to bring down prices. It was expected that, on the basis of earlier indications of a fairly satisfactory jute crop this season, the publication of the official estimate of the crop would help curb speculation in the raw jute market. But, for some unexplained reason the official estimate of the crop has yet to be announced—and nearly seven months of the season to which the estimate relates have already elapsed. Marketmen cannot, therefore, be blamed if they have come to the conclusion that the 1960-61 jute crop is rather smaller.

That raw jute will be in short supply during the current season also seems to be the belief now subscribed to by most foreign buyers. This inference is derivable from the fact that, during the past few days, there have been

fresh foreign enquiries. US burlap consumers are said to be no longer concerned about the high prices but are keen on replenishing their fast-dwindling stocks.

Apart from the firmness of raw jute and the renewed support from markets overseas, the uptrend in goods prices has been accentuated by the fact that mills do not seem to be quite anxious to part with their production even at the higher levels. This is probably because the cost of production is likely to be further increased by the interim increase in the wages of jute workers reported to have been urged by the Wage Board for the jute industry. It is understood that this body has submitted an interim report to the Government recommending an increase in the workers' wages. The increase recommended unanimously by the Board is said to be Rs 5. The final decision is, however, to be made by Government, which is now said to be examining the report. In the meantime, the All India Jute Textile Workers Federation has, in a statement expressed dissatisfaction at the reported interim wage increase.

Price Trends

	As on Jan. 19	As on Jan. 24	As on Jan. 25
Hessian:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45" x 11 ozs.	67.00	69.00	71.00
40" x 10 ozs.	...	...	...
Ready	62.25	64.00	66.85
February	62.00	64.00	67.00
March	61.90	64.00	67.00
40" x 8 ozs.	50.00	51.00	52.75
40" x 7½ ozs.	47.00	48.00	49.50
Sackings:			
B Twills—			
Ready	192.00	196.00	202.00
February	192.00	197.00	202.00
March	192.00	197.50	202.00
Hy. Coes (Green)	196.50	200.00	204.00
Cornacks	241.00	241.00	247.00
Cubans	230.00	233.00	238.00
A Twills	213.50	218.00	222.00
D. W. Twills	220.00	224.00	228.50
Sugar Twills	218.00	216.00	222.00
Ready Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms	57.50	59.00	60.00
N. Bottoms	57.00	58.00	59.00
Dalsee Bottoms	60.00	61.00	62.00

TEA

Imports into the UK and USA

ACCORDING to the Board of Trade, London, Tea imports into the UK rose to 69.05 million pounds in November 1960 from 54.06 million pounds in the corresponding month of the previous year. This put the total arrivals of tea into Britain, in the first eleven months of 1960, higher at 473.95 million pounds as compared to 448.93 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1959. The increase in tea imports into the UK was entirely due to larger supplies from sources other than the major producing countries excepting Ceylon.

The increase in supplies from Ceylon from 125.86 million pounds in January/November 1959 to 140.62 million pounds during the period under review was offset by the decline in supplies from India from 238.21 million pounds to 223.34 million pounds. Imports from Pakistan, too, fell from 7.39 million pounds to 5.94 million pounds as did those from Indonesia from 9.62 million pounds to 8.37 million pounds.

According to official sources from New York, tea imports into the USA fell slightly to 8.03 million pounds in November 1960 from 8.34 million pounds in the corresponding month of the previous year. Total imports into the USA, in the first eleven months of 1960, are, however, higher at 107.27 million pounds as against 98.6 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1959.

Tea supplies from Ceylon increased sharply from 40.77 million pounds in January/November 1959 to 45.75 million pounds in the eleven months ended November last year as did those from Indo-

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nesia from 13.81 million pounds to 14.31 million pounds. Arrivals from British East Africa also increased from 5.48 million pounds to 6.03 million pounds. India, on the other hand, lost substantial ground in the USA tea market and was able to supply only 23.68 million pounds in January/November 1960 as compared to 5.54 million pounds in the similar 1959 period.

No export and internal sales were held in Calcutta this week.

In the Cochin market, 4,35,000 kilograms of Leaf tea was offered for export. The quality generally showed a slight improvement and the demand was good throughout. Plain and low medium broken-grades met with useful support and were steady. Fannings under this category had better support and were dearer. Mediums and good mediums, especially those with improved quality, often were sold at dearer rates.

There was only a limited enquiry for best liquoring highgrown broken; but corresponding fan-

nings were in strong demand and were sold at prices above last week's rates. There was keen competition for clean black leaf fannings, which were the strongest feature of the sale. CTC and leg-cut types were all supported although these were sold at easier rates. Whole Leaf grades continued to be firm, while a small selection of Tippy teas met with a useful demand. Low Medium was quoted at Rs 4.60 to Rs 4.90; Medium at Rs 4.95 to Rs 5.20; Good Medium at Rs 5.25 to Rs 6.00 and Quality at Rs 6.00 to Rs 9.10.

Production of tea in South India was estimated at 11.2 million pounds in December 1960 as against 11 million pounds in the corresponding month of 1959. This puts the total South Indian tea outturn, for the whole of 1960, higher at 169.1 million pounds as compared to 154.9 million pounds in 1959 and 161.9 million pounds in 1958.

In the Colombo market, offerings were 7,173,388 pounds. Although the quality generally improved,

there was less demand at irregularly lower rates. At the opening high-grown broken declined except where there was a marked improvement in quality. Medium-grown broken were generally lower, while low-grown teas were in good demand at a decline of about 5 to 8 cents per pound.

The Ceylon Government is making desperate attempts to save its tea market in West Asia, following a decision by Iran, one of the leading buyers of Ceylon tea from there, to cut off tea purchases from Ceylon from March 21 unless Ceylon entered into a trade agreement with Iran as India and Pakistan had done or would do in the near future. The Ceylon Government has decided to take stock of the whole question of its West Asian tea market, valued at about Rs 100,000,000 a year and particularly the Iranian market as it is in imminent danger of being lost.

In London auction, offerings were again substantial at 77,934 packages. The weight of tea, together with the fact that few top grade invoices are now coming forward, has resulted in prices frequently losing ground. Among Ceylons, for example, low and low medium fell by 1d to 2d per pound, while medium and high-grown sorts frequently recorded declines of 2d to 3d. Teas above 4sh per pound among British Africans were also easier. Plain teas for the most part showed greater resistance to ease. British African types falling within this category were, in fact, a good market.

Tea stocks in London, as on 13 January 1960, were 126.72 million pounds as against 119.06 million pounds in the previous week. The total quantity, to be landed on the same date, was 37.93 million pounds. Total afloat was 15.55 million pounds including from Calcutta 8.02 million pounds; from Chittagong nil; from Cochin 2.54 million pounds; from Ceylon 4.07 million pounds and from other Ports 920,600 pounds. The average price realised, during the week ended 13 January 1960, was 55.33d per pound as against 56.84d in the previous week and 53.61d a year ago.

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COTTON

Futures Easy : Spot Weak

AFTER an initial recovery the Bombay cotton futures market turned easy during the past week. The reasons for the early improvement are not far to seek. The persistent rumours of the release of another instalment of quota to the mills in the near future, the brisk preparations made by the mills to step up the cloth output following the directive of the Textile Commissioner by resorting to third shift working and the revival of support from Ahmedabad and other up-country centres sustained the initial recovery. Strong advices from

the spot market also, to a great extent, fanned the enthusiasm and consequently the price of Jarilla April shot up from Rs 568.50 to Rs 598.

But as the week under review proceeded the initial buoyancy showed signs of decline. The absence of any indications about fresh export quota for Bengal Deshi, which the market was considering imminent, compelled tired bulls to liquidate a part of their holdings. Reports of a further delay in releasing quotas to the indigenous mills and the general apathy to lend support at higher levels on account of seasonal pressure, heavy arrivals of new crop cotton, the possibility of a larger outturn of crop in the current season and the stringent monetary conditions—all these had adverse effects on the market and price of Jarilla April was pushed down to Rs 586.50 before winding up the week at Rs 589.50.

The spot market at Sewri also depicted signs of weakness. Most of the available varieties shed Rs 5 to Rs 10 per candy during the period under review. The turn over has dwindled into an insignificant trickle. Most of the mills were reluctant to enter the market on the anticipation of a further decline in prices in the immediate future. All varieties were offered below ceiling prices by Rs 20 to Rs 25 per candy.

The earlier apprehension of heavy damage to the quality of Vijay cotton seems to have shed thanks to the propitious weather prevailing in that area.

No fresh development was reported in the import front. The demand for East African variety was moderate. A small quantity of Sudan cotton of top "S" grades and Egyptian medium grades, Karnak and Menufi was also transacted. All other varieties remained dull and inactive.

Liverpool:

Listless conditions prevailed in the Liverpool futures market in the absence of any futures trading. Advices from Liverpool narrate that a moderate mill demand has been well maintained throughout the week. Enquiries were chiefly pointed toward US cotton of medium and lower grades in Texas Orleans styles. However, the actual turn over was only in the order of 16,400 bales. About 500 bales of Pakistani choice Sind Deshi were purchased for prompt shipment. A further decline in the offering prices of Egyptian styles was reported. The Egyptian Government has not yet announced its future marketing policy.

At the close of the market on Thursday last, the various positions were quoted as follows: American contract March 22.95 d., October, however, remained unaltered at 23.90 d., American type contract March 22.95 d., and October 24.25 d. Sudan contract shed 25 points and was quoted at 34.75 d.

Indian Finance

28 January 1961

New Yo

Augmented selling developed toward the close of the week in the New York futures market on account of a further increase in the certificated tenderable stock. Improved trade demand and commission house buying for the distant deliveries lent adequate support to the week's trading. At the close of the market on Wednesday last, the near March position was quoted at 32.09 cents and the distant March position was quoted at 34.10 cents.

Piecegoods:

Active conditions prevailed in the Bombay piecegoods market thanks to the mounting demands. Both upcountry and local merchants exhibited keen interest in almost all the varieties available in the domestic sector. Attention was specially directed toward lower and higher medium long cloth, higher medium shirting and lower quality goods. Enquiries for do-rais, voiles and mulmuls were also reported. Buying interest in the fine and superfine styles were on the other hand very restricted.

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi Punjab and West Bengal figured as the leading consuming centres during the period under review. Some business with the Southern centres was also done. But the upcountry offtake was rather moderate and was limited to immediate requirements.

Demand on the export front was on the whole satisfactory. A slight rise in the prices of some varieties was noticeable. Despite the resistance from the overseas traders, the offtake was quite encouraging.

Sudan's interest was focussed toward grey sheetings, mulmul, voiles and gadlapat. It appears

that shippers have concluded business with that destination for forward delivery upto March-April. East Africa was satisfied with a small quantity of grey sheetings and gin. Scattered business was done with the UK in the usual varieties. Other destinations were rather inactive.

Kerala's Rubber Plan

According to the latest reports, the Kerala Government do not appear to be able to make available more than 10,000 acres for Rubber cultivation, both in the private and public sectors, during the coming planting season under their ambitious two-lakh acres rubber-planting scheme included in the State Third Plan. This is far short of the target laid down originally. At present, the Kerala Government expect to make ready 4,000 acres for cultivation by landless people during this year. Another 4,000 acres may be available for cultivation in the public sector.

The Plan target is to plant 2 lakh acres. The estimate is, that the Government will be able to make available one lakh acres from their forest and other lands and another one lakh acres will be available with private parties who will be offered financial and other forms of assistance. This scheme has two advantages. First, it will go a long way to make the country self-sufficient in rubber. Secondly, it will solve Kerala's unemployment problem to some extent.

Meanwhile, there are reports that the Planning Commission is not favourably disposed towards the Commerce and Industry Minister's proposal to enhance the replanting sub-

sidy to Rs 1,000 per acre to make it sufficiently attractive to the planters when they were given a replanting subsidy ranging up to Rs 400 per acre. It is understood that the Kerala Government have already taken up the matter with the Union Government and the Planning Commission.

Chemicals & Dyes

The Bombay market for Chemicals and Dyes displayed divergent trends last week. While the Chemicals section was steady, Dyes showed a slight improvement in certain varieties.

The steady conditions in the Chemicals section was attributed to the unwillingness on the part of stockists to part with their holdings in anticipation of an increased demand. While the revival of uncountry demand sustained the market, the fears of a further supply of goods from the State Trading Corporation had a restraining influence on the buying enthusiasm. Camphor has declined to Rs 17.50 from Rs 19 while Menthol was quoted steady at Rs 78. In the case of camphor, traders reported regular arrival of goods from unauthorised sources. The firmness in menthol was attributed to the keen demand in the face of moderate stocks.

The improvement in the prices of Dyes was attributed to the fears that there would be a drastic cut in the import of certain items and the reports that solvents had been dropped from the list of import under the export promotion incentive scheme. Naphthols and vat colours were reported to be in keen demand from indigenous sources.

Yarn

Thanks to heavy speculative support, the Yarn market in Bombay continued to rule firm with prices

recording fresh higher levels on renewed buying by upcountry weavers. Staple-Fibre yarn shot up from Rs 775 to Rs 803 per bale following the news that the Government of India had deferred the scheme of stamping prices. Speculators greeted the news by lending fresh support to the market.

Acetate yarn, too, showed a marked improvement. Nylon yarns, however, remained unchanged. Cotton yarns remained very firm with Finlays gaining Rs 2 at Rs 59 per bundle.

The Textile Commissioner has stated that the availability of Art Silk yarn is rather tight at the moment and will continue to be so for some years to come. Although a number of new plants have been established during the last five years, the position in regard to supplies has not improved; because the demand is on the increase. The Textile Commissioner has added that, while demand from consumers is for a particular denier rayon yarn and a particular quality, the manufacturers are supplying them with different qualities. To remove this, a conference had recently been held. As a result, a programme has been worked out and it must be possible now for the manufacturers to produce the quality of rayon in demand.

The total exports of art silk fabrics from the country in 1960 have amounted to 3.44 crore yards as against 1.73 crore yards in the previous year. It is significant to note that, while the quantity of fabrics exported almost doubled last year in comparison with the performance in 1959, the value of exports declined slightly, thanks to the tightening of measures intended to prevent the abuse of the export promotion scheme. Afghanistan figured as the biggest buyer with shipments to that country amounting to Rs 86.87 lakhs despite the fact that trade with that country



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remained almost at a standstill for the last five months.

Conditions in the export trade have, however, deteriorated markedly during the past few months with shipments showing a sharp decline. The setback is attributed mainly to a very strict scrutiny of export consignments. While exporters appreciate measures taken to raise the standard of the export trade, it is felt that the authorities should make due allowance for the fact that the prospects of improving quality depend ultimately on the facilities available for modernising machinery.

Pepper

Thanks to fair internal demand, the Pepper market in Cochin has been ruling generally steady with the rate quoted around Rs 425 per quintal. There is, however, a feeling that the present tempo of seasonal demand will taper off after a month or so in view of the steady rise in arrivals, which are averaging about 500 candelas.

Again, looking to the poorer export of Malabar new crop, the position of the market appears to be vulnerable, as the present steadiness at the primary centres seem to be artificial. The money market at Malabar is also tight, as five banks in Kerala are under moratorium by the order of the Reserve Bank of India. As such, loans against pepper are not expected to be available as freely as was the case last year. Above all, there is sluggishness in foreign demand.

Although the rates at Singapore are reported to be almost unchanged, the dealers there are said to be offering daily in competition with India. Same is the case with Indonesia where the exporters are the willing sellers below the replacing parity for attracting buyers. It is, therefore, certain that, without sizable export of Malabar black before the end of April, the present steadiness in the market cannot be sustained for long.

Sugar

Sugar markets have continued to rule quiet in view of the easy supply position. In the Hapur market, the rate is quoted around Rs 109.50 per bag. The factories in Uttar Pradesh are reported to be crushing cane at a high speed with consequent higher production. Cane supplies are adequate as a result of the higher price offered by the factories. The production trend is, therefore, expected to be upward, especially when the installed capacity has increased.

As for exporting the commodity to foreign countries, two representatives of the ISMA, which handles Indian sugar exports, will shortly be in the USA to pursue the question of export to that country. But, supplies to the world markets are now in excess of the demand and the Indian sugar can be sold only at a loss. Trade circles, therefore, feel that the effort to export the quantity may not be of much significance and, if the price is to be made competitive in overseas markets, it is necessary to reduce production costs.

Khandsari

The Khandsari market is ruling quietly steady due to better buying

enquiry from Kanpur side for onward despatch to Assam. Production is being continued in almost all the producing areas. In the Hapur market, the rate for the superior quality is quoted at Rs 31 to Rs 34 per maund, according to quality.

Gur

Although loading facilities are still restricted, ready Gur prices have registered sharp gains due to brisk buying enquiry from the Punjab. Stockists have cleared almost all their stocks. Dispatches have been mostly to Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Daily arrivals at the Hapur market are about 4,000 maunds. Total arrivals from the beginning of the season to date are 3.64 lakh maunds as against 5 lakh maunds in the corresponding period of last year. Pansera quality is quoted at Rs 14 to Rs 14.25 per maund.

Foodgrains

Mixed trends in the prices of foodgrains were noticed in the Hapur market. While Wheat prices registered modest gains owing to paucity of stocks, prices of gram and other coarse grains remained depressed. Wheat prices registered fractional gains at Rs 17.62 a maund for the average quality and upto Rs 13 for the farm variety. The price for average Wheat in the corresponding period of last year was Rs 18.25 a maund and Rs 27 in 1958. Shortage of stocks was the main reason for the upward trend in wheat prices although the standing crop conditions were reported to be fairly good.

Rice prices, particularly of the inferior quality, touched lower levels due to the easy supply position as new grains are still reaching the market. According to the consultative sub-committee of the FAO, world paddy production will continue its upward trend during the current season and reach a new record figure. On the basis of provisional crop estimates, the Committee expects the world paddy production to rise to 140 million metric tons during the current season.

Gold & Silver

Prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange continued to rule firm with prices touching fresh higher levels for the week. In the Silver section, activity was brisk, being influenced by the reports of satisfactory offtake and reduced arrivals. Arrivals amounted to only 30 bars as against an offtake of 112 bars. Unrefined metal receipts totalled 20 bars. The demand for the metal was reported to be growing apace especially in the upcountry centres. The general feeling was that the tempo will be maintained in the current busy season. Silver (below .998) changed hands at Rs 205.80 to Rs 206.10.

Gold touched a new peak level of Rs 120.80 before closing at Rs 120.65. Sentiment was favourably affected by reports regarding the seizure of some contraband gold, gradual increase in the offtake and reduced arrivals. Further impetus to the movement was given by the continued rise in silver prices. Ready rates moved between Rs 120.35 and Rs 120.90, while Sovereign remained very firm at Rs 92.

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Improvement Maintained

THE improvement in sentiment noticed last week continues, though the participants in the upsurge are still limited to the speculative counters, especially to the steel shares.

The revival of interest in steel shares evidently stems from favourable news about the retention price of steel. It was reported last week that the Government had decided to put the new retention price at Rs 25 a ton effective 1 April 1960 for a two year period. The report, however, is still to be officially confirmed.

However, the lack of confirmation seems to have made very little difference to the attitude of market men toward the bellwether of Lyons Range. Indian Iron met with good support on Thursday and although Friday's trading saw no further progress by this scrip, it has been well-maintained around previous levels. Presumably, market circles have no doubt that the quantum of increase specified in last week's report is correct.

It would appear that the news of the new steel retention price has given some much needed impetus to the bulls. The increase in retention price may not swell much the profits of the steel companies with their heavy load of loans and other commitments. In this view, shareholders of steel companies may not be quite justified in feeling jubilant over the new price. But so far as the market men are concerned it is too rare an opportunity to be missed. Moreover, conditions have become propitious for the emergence of a constructive view. Analysts who claim to know the inner working of the mind of the Central Finance Minister seem to be unanimous in their view that the coming Central Budget will not bring any jitters to the stock market. They seem to derive their conclusion from three important points: buoyancy of Government revenue receipts, coming general elections, and the almost non-existent scope for direct taxation—accepted by the Union Finance Minister himself.

INVESTMENT SPECIAL Madras Cements

Madras Cements Limited has offered for public subscription 17,211 equity shares of Rs 100 each and

7,059 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 100 each. The subscription list was opened on 27 January and will be closed on 4 February or earlier, but not earlier than 1 February.

The company is raising additional capital to the tune of Rs 70 lakhs for financing the second stage of its development project. The entire issue is underwritten. Out of the above, the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Limited has subscribed for 27,500 equity shares and 7,500 Preference shares. The LIC has also underwritten and subscribed for 2,500 Preference shares. The balance of the issued capital, viz., Rs 24.27 lakhs consisting of 17,211 equity shares and 7,059 Preference shares is offered for public subscription, at par. The amount is payable at Rs 50 per share on application and the balance will be called up at the discretion of the Directors not earlier than six months from the date of allotment.

The company has obtained an industrial licence from the Central Government for erecting a factory at Tulukapatti, Ramanathapuram District, Madras State, with a capacity of 600 tons of cement per day, to be executed in two stages. The first stage with a capacity of 200 to 250 tons has been completed and the plant is about to be commissioned.

The total cost of the second stage of the project is estimated at Rs 120 lakhs and this is proposed to be met as follows: Rs 70 lakhs by the issue of share capital and Rs 50 lakhs by way of an additional long-term loan from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The requirements of working capital, viz., Rs 20 lakhs, for the second stage will be met out of the earnings of the first stage and borrowings from banks.

NEW ISSUE NOTES Universal Cables

Birlas are understood to have finalised plans for a cable factory with an installed capacity of 650 miles per annum of industrial paper-insulated lead-covered power cables (known to the trade as PILC cables). One of their existing companies will undertake the project under the new name of Universal Cables Limited. Fresh capital to the tune Rs 70 lakhs will shortly be offered, in the first instance, to the existing shareholders and the balance, if any, will be subsequently offered to the public, thus raising the total paid-up equity capital of the company to Rs 105 lakhs. The total outlay on the project will be about Rs 2 crores.

Ultramarine and Pigments

The recent issue of Ultramarine and Pigments Limited has been oversubscribed by just over three times. As far as applicants for 5 shares are concerned, one applicant out of two has been allotted 5 shares, whereas applicants for higher denominations have been allotted from 7½ to 50 per cent of the number of shares applied for.

Rajaramka Pulp & Paper

The Rajaramka Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, Tumsar, Maharashtra State, will shortly be in the market with an equity issue of Rs 12.25 lakhs. The authorised capital of the company is Rs 50 lakhs of which Rs 40 lakhs are in equity shares of Rs 100 each and Rs 10 lakhs in Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 25 each. The issued capital is Rs 25 lakhs in equity shares. Of the issued capital, the promoters and their friends have agreed to take 12,750 equity shares, leaving a balance of 12,250 equity shares for public subscription. A sum of Rs 10 is payable with the application; Rs 15 on allotment and the balance of Rs 75 in subsequent calls. The company has obtained a licence for the manufacture of paper and pulp with a capacity of 3,000 tons of writing and printing paper per annum. The estimated

capital outlay on the project is Rs 41.70 lakhs of which Rs 25 lakhs is to be raised by the proposed equity issue and the balance by way of loans and other credit arrangements.

Hindustan Aluminium

The final call of Rs 2.50 each on the equity shares of the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited has been made. The call money is payable on or before 15 March 1961.

Travancore Chemical

The Travancore Chemical Manufacturing Company Limited proposes to issue 20,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par, to the holders of equity shares on 1 March 1961 in the ratio of two new shares for every 13 equity shares held. The new shares will rank for dividend from 1 April 1961.

Enfield India

Subject to Government sanction, Enfield India Limited proposes to raise the share capital by issuing 233,300 equity shares of Rs 10 each. Of the new shares, 33,300 shares are to be issued to Villiers Engineering Company Limited, UK and 200,000 shares offered to the existing equity shareholders on a pro rata basis.

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THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT — NOT A PROSPECTUS.

A copy of the Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Madras State, for registration together with the documents specified in the Prospectus, as required by Section 60 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue by an order of which a complete copy is open to the public for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company at Rajapalayam. It must be distinctly understood that, in giving the consent, the Central Government, do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

A Licence has been obtained from the Central Government for the establishment of this new industrial undertaking of which a copy is open to the public for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in granting the licence, the Government of India do not take any responsibility for financial soundness of the undertaking or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed in regard to it.

The existing Equity and Preference Shares of the Company are officially listed on the Madras Stock Exchange Limited, Madras. Application will be made in due course to the Madras Stock Exchange Limited for permission to deal in the Equity and Preference Shares now offered.

The Subscription list will open at 10 A.M. on Friday, the 27th January, 1961 and will close at 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 4th February, 1961 or earlier as soon as subscriptions approximating to the amount issued hereunder to the public have been received, but not earlier than 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1961.

MADRAS CEMENTS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956).

SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:

1,50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 1,50,00,000
40,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each carrying a dividend of 9.3% free of Company's tax but subject to deduction of tax at source at prescribed rates.	Rs. 40,00,000
10,000 Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each carrying a dividend of 6½% net after deduction of income tax at the prescribed rates.	Rs. 10,00,000
Total	Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:

40,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 40,00,000
10,000 6½ per cent tax-free Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 10,00,000
Total	Rs. 50,00,000

PRESENT ISSUE:

50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 50,00,000
20,000 9.3 per cent Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 20,00,000
Total	Rs. 70,00,000

RIGHTS OF PREFERENCE SHARES.

The holders of Preference shares shall be entitled to be paid out of profits which the Board of Directors shall determine to distribute by way of dividends, a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate which after deduction of such amount of tax as may be prescribed from time to time under Section 18(3D) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, would entitle the holder of such share to a net dividend of 6½ per cent per annum on the capital paid up for the time being on such shares in respect of 10,000—6½ per cent Tax-free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each and at the rate of 9.3 per cent per annum, free of Company's tax, but subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rate as required under Section 18(3D) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, on the capital paid up for the time being on such shares in respect of 40,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each from the date of allotment and to a right on winding-up to be paid all arrears of preferential dividends, whether earned or declared or not, down to the commencement of the winding-up and also to be repaid the amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up on the Preference Shares held by them respectively in priority to any payment in respect of Equity Shares, but shall not be entitled to any other rights in the profits or assets of the Company; subject as aforesaid and to the rights of the holders of any other shares entitled by the terms of the issue to preferential repayment over the Equity Shares in the event of winding up of the Company, the holders of Equity Shares shall be entitled to be repaid the amount of capital paid-up or credited as paid-up on such shares and all surplus assets thereafter shall belong to Equity shares in proportion to the amount paid-up or credited as paid-up on such Equity shares respectively at the commencement of the winding-up. The holders of Preference shares that have already been issued and that may hereafter be issued shall, unless restricted by the terms of the issue of such shares, rank *pari passu* in the matter of payment of dividends and return of capital.

Any further issue of Redeemable Preference Shares over and above the present issue of 20,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the existing 10,000—6½ per cent tax-free Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and 20,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each now being issued under this Prospectus will be made only with the consent of holders of not less than three-fourths of the Preference Shares.

TERMS FOR REDEMPTION OF PREFERENCE SHARES.

The shares will be redeemed at par after 10 years and before 15 years from the date of issue of shares. The Company may, at their option, start redeeming the Preference Shares at par, after six years from the date of issue of such shares. The Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares, if any,

subscribed for and held by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi, shall be redeemed in the first instance without draw of lots.

The Preference Shares may be redeemed at a time or in instalments. The Preference Shares to be redeemed on each occasion shall be determined by the drawing of lots.

RIGHTS OF THE EQUITY SHARES

The new Equity shares for all purposes shall rank *pari passu* with the existing Equity shares of the Company.

ALLOTMENTS TO SHAREHOLDERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Pursuant to Section 81 of the Companies Act, 1956, and as per resolution passed by the Company in General Meeting on 1st October, 1960, authorising the offer of the present issue to the holders of both Equity and Preference Shares of the Company, all the shares under the present issue were offered in the first instance to the existing shareholders of both Equity and Preference Shares of the Company, whose names appeared on the Register of Members of the Company as on 3rd December, 1960, on the basis of one Equity Share of Rs. 100/- each for every Equity or Preference Share of Rs. 100/- each, held by them and two Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each for every Five Equity or Preference Shares or a combination of both held by them.

The shareholders of the Company have subscribed for 5,289 Equity shares and 2,941 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares having a total nominal value of Rs. 8,23,000/- leaving a balance of 44,711 Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each and 17,059 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each having a value of Rs. 61,77,000/-.

Out of the above, the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., have subscribed for 27,500 Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each and 7,500 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each and they have been allotted these shares in full.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India have also underwritten and subscribed for 2,500 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each and these shares have been allotted in full.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF Rs. 70 LAKHS IS UNDERWRITTEN.

The following underwriting arrangements have been made with the institutions mentioned below in respect of the quantities and classes of shares mentioned against each.

Name of Underwriter	Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares	Equity shares	Total Value. Rs.
Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.	7,500	27,500	35,00,000
Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi	10,000	...	10,00,000
Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay	2,500	7,500	10,00,000
Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Madras	...	7,500	7,50,000
Brokers: Jointly.			
(1) M/s. Chitra & Co. Madras	}	7,500	7,50,000
(2) " Maconochie & Co. Madras			
(3) " Somayajulu & Co. Madras			
(4) " Paterson & Co. Madras			
(5) " P. R. Subramanyam, Bombay			
Total	20,000	50,000	70,00,000

In the opinion of the Directors, the resources of the said underwriters are sufficient to discharge their underwriting obligations.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.

The balance of the issued capital, namely, Rs. 24,27,000/- consisting of 17,211 Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each and 7,059 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each is offered at par for public subscription in terms of the Prospectus and is payable as follows:—

On application	Rs. 50/- per share
On allotment	Nil

The balance of Rs. 50/- per share will be called up at the discretion of the Directors not earlier than six months from the date of allotment. No shares are issued for consideration other than cash.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India have also agreed to send us an open application for Equity shares to the value of Rs. 7,50,000/- which will rank for allotment on a par with other applications received from the public.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

- (1) Shri T. K. PALANIAPPAN, I.A.S., Secretary to Government of Madras, Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation, Madras.
- (2) Shri P. A. C. RAMASAMY RAJA, Industrialist, "Ramamandiram", Rajapalayam.
- (3) Shri L. ALAGUSUNDARAM CHEITTIAR, Industrialist, Director of Rajapalayam Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam, The Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam, Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., etc.
- (4) Shri K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Pasumalai, Madurai.
- (5) Shri K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU, B.A., B.L., Advocate, 94-C, Shenoy Nagar, Madras-30.
- (6) Shri A. S. K. RATHNASAMY NADAR, 68, Victoria Extension Road, Tuticorin.
- (7) Director of the Brilliant Trading Corporation Ltd., Madras, etc.
- (8) Shri P. R. RAMASUBRAMANIAM RAJA, B.Sc., "Ramamandiram", Rajapalayam.
- (9) Director of Rajapalayam Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam, The Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam, etc.
- (10) Shri K. TIRUVENGADA MUDALIAR, B.A., 34, Second Main Road, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Madras-20.
- (11) Director of Seshasayee Industries Ltd., Trichy.
- (12) Shri S. SUBBUSWAMY IYER, Zamindar, "Srinilayam", Vannarpet, Tirunelveli-3.
- (13) Director of Gitanjali Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam, etc.
- (14) Srimathi C. P. LEELAVATHI AMMAGARU, Zamindarini, Peria Arammanai, Turaiyur, Trichy Dist.
- (15) Shri A. M. S. PERIASAMY, Rubber Planter, No. 3, Main Road, Sunge Siput, Perak, Malaya.
- (16) Shri V. S. MONEY, B.A., B.L., Banker and Landlord, Mitta Mansion, Krishnapuram, Kadayanallur.
- (17) Director of Nagammal Mills Ltd., Nagercoil.
- (18) Shri K. E. S. ELLAPPAN, Banker and Landlord, Bungalow Street, Koilpatti.
- (19) Director of Shree Rajagopal Bank Ltd., Koilpatti.
- (20) Shri K. S. MOHAMED ARIFF, Contractor, 199, Angappa Naick Street, Madras-1.
- (21) Shri T. K. THIRUMALAIPPA MUDALIAR, Proprietor: Kanthimathi Medical Stores, Tirunelveli Junction.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. P. A. C. RAMASAMY RAJA & CO., "Ramamandiram", Rajapalayam. S. Rly., Ramanathapuram District.

BANKERS.

State Bank of India, Rajapalayam.
The Indian Bank Ltd., Madras.
The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Madras.
The Central Bank of India Ltd., Rajapalayam.
The Rajapalayam Commercial Bank Private Ltd., Rajapalayam.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. M. S. KRISHNASWAMI & JAGANNATHAN, Chartered Accountants, Coimbatore.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

"RAMAMANDIRAM", Rajapalayam.

FACTORY OFFICE.

Tulukkappatti, S. Ry., Sattur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.

UNDERWRITERS.

MADRAS INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD., 38, Whites Road, Royapettah, Madras-14.
INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, Reserve Bank Buildings, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, "Jeevan Kendra", Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay.
THE INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK LTD., Mount Road, Madras-2.
Messrs. CHITRA & COMPANY, Post Box No. 1557, 322/323, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1.
Messrs. SOMAYAJULU & COMPANY, 337, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1.
Messrs. MACONOCCHI & COMPANY, Post Box No. 291, Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras-1.
Messrs. PATERSON & COMPANY, Post Box No. 48, 22, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras-1.
Messrs. P. R. SUBRAMANYAM, 70-A, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Chitra & Company, Post Box No. 1557, 322/323, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1.
Messrs. Paterson & Company, Post Box No. 48, 22, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras-1.
Messrs. Somayajulu & Company, 337, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1.
Messrs. Maconochie & Company, Post Box No. 291, Mercantile Bank Building, First Line Beach, Madras-1.
Messrs. P. R. Subramanyam, 70-A, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
Messrs. A. B. Pandit & Company, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
Messrs. J. R. Motishaw & Company, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
Messrs. M. Nanjappaiah Jahgirdar, Post Office Box No. 71, 181, Cavalry Road, Bangalore-1.
Messrs. M. R. Dhawan & Company, 48, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1.

CONSENT.

The consent in writing of the abovenamed Bankers, Brokers and Auditors of the Company to act in the respective capacities have been obtained and have been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Madras, and have not been withdrawn.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT.

The Company was incorporated on the 3rd July, 1957, for the several purposes set forth in the Memorandum of Association and in particular to undertake the manufacture of Portland Cement and other allied products. A factory has been established for this purpose at Tulukkappatti, Ramanathapuram District. An industrial licence has been obtained from the Central Government for erecting a factory with a capacity of 600 tons of Portland Cement per day to be executed in two stages.

Large reserves of suitable limestone are available from quarries within a few miles from the factory. Suitable clay and gypsum are also available in and around the area. Extensive lands for the factory and residential buildings, both for existing and expansion scheme, have been acquired by the Company. Plenty of water is available from Arjuna River nearby. Necessary pipe lines have already been laid from the river bed to the factory site. The supply will be sufficient both for the first and the second stage of the project. The State Electricity Board have sanctioned necessary electric power to meet the requirement of the first stage of the factory and they have already made the power available. They have also assured the sanction in time of the required electric power for the second stage. The factory is located on the Madras-Cape Comorin National Highway and is well served by rail and road transport facilities. Besides, it is very near to the Tuticorin Port.

The Certificate of Commencement of Business was obtained on 31st July, 1957. The licensed capacity of 600 tons per day is to be executed in two stages, namely, the first stage having a capacity of 200/250 tons per day and the second stage having an installed capacity of 350/400 tons per day, making the total of 600 tons per day.

In accordance with the above phased programme, to finance the outlay of the First Stage, a capital issue of Rs. 50 lakhs was made. The original issue of Rs. 50 lakhs was in the form of Rs. 10 lakhs of Preference and Rs. 40 lakhs of Equity shares both of the denomination of Rs. 100/- each. The entire Preference capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs of Equity shares out of Rs. 40 lakhs were placed before the investing public without resort to the publication of a Prospectus, using the personal influence of the Chief Promoter, Shri P. A. C. Ramasamy Raja the well known Mill Magnate of Rajapalayam and the Managing Agents of Rajapalayam Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam. The Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Ltd. and Javaram Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam. The balance of Rs. 10 lakhs of Equity shares was taken up by the Madras Government to signify their confidence in the project. Further, a long-term loan of Rs. 40 lakhs was obtained from Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi, to secure the balance of requirements.

The Company has now completed the first stage of the construction of the 200/250 ton factory. The plant and machinery were supplied by the internationally well known firm of Messrs. Skodas of Czechoslovakia and they were erected under the supervision of their experts. The Directors are glad to state that the first stage of the project is about to be commissioned and the cement produced by the factory will be placed on the market shortly.

EXPANSION SCHEME.

The Company is now issuing additional capital to find the required finance for the second stage of the project. The supply and erection of plant and machinery for the second stage are also in the hands of Skoda, who have made all arrangements for delivery by the end of 1961 and erection of the machinery according to our present schedule.

The Import Licence for the plant and machinery for the expansion scheme has already been granted by the Government of India under Rupee payment terms and it is in accordance with the terms of this licence that we have placed firm orders with Messrs. Skodas.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The Company has entered into an agreement on 9-12-1959 with Messrs. Skoda (India) Private Ltd., Bombay, Agents of Messrs. Technoexport of Czechoslovakia, for supply of the expansion plant of 350/400 tons day capacity. The entire plant and machinery including electrical drives are to be supplied by the renowned manufacturers in Czechoslovakia, Messrs. Skodas. These manufacturers of cement-making and other machinery, enjoy a world wide reputation, particularly in the Cement and Sugar lines. They have undertaken the erection and the successful commissioning of the extension plant. The plant and machinery supplied by the above mentioned firm, Skodas, is for the wet process.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

The total cost of the second stage of the project is estimated as under:—

Plant and machinery	Rs. 76.25 lakhs
Civil Constructions	" 27.00 "
Other Assets	" 9.25 "
Contingencies	" 3.50 "
Expenses for issue of shares	" 4.00 "
Total	Rs. 120.00 "

The requirements of working capital for the Second Stage will be about Rs. 20 lakhs.

SOURCE OF FUNDS.

The total sum will be provided as under:—

By the present issue of share capital	Rs. 70 lakhs
Additional long-term loan from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi (already sanctioned)	" 50 "
Total	Rs. 120 "

The requirements of working capital, namely, Rs. 20 lakhs for the Second Stage will be met out of the earnings of the first stage and borrowing from banks.

PROSPECTS.

It is wellknown that the Cement industry in India has not only seen phenomenal growth in the last twelve years but is looking forward to a period of increasing consumption of cement in the next decade. Apart from a quadrupling of capacity in a little over a decade, the industry has been allotted a target of 14 million tons during the Third Plan period. The capacity of the industry at the end of 1960 was estimated at about 9 million tons. Thus, it is safe to expect that the target will be more than achieved during

the Third Plan period, though it is expected that, by this time, consumption of cement by the house building industry will, apart from the needs of the large projects of the Third Plan, have very considerably increased. Actually, it is expected that, by the first year of the Third Plan, cement consumption will receive a new stimulus with the availability of larger quantities of steel, with the completion and coming into operation of the three steel units in the public sector. The Company's expansion scheme, is therefore, timely.

PROFITS.

The Directors are of opinion that in the absence of any unforeseen circumstances, the Company will earn sufficient profits as to enable the declaration of a reasonable dividend within one year from the date the second plant goes into production.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

The Auditors' Report dated 10th January, 1961 in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, has been appended to the Prospectus. The Auditors have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the inclusion of their reports in the form and context in which it appears.

EXPENSES OF THE ISSUE.

The expenses of the issue, including underwriting commission and brokerage, are estimated not to exceed Rs. 4 lakhs and are payable by the Company.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION.

Underwriting Commission at the rate of 2½% on the nominal value of both Equity and Preference shares underwritten, will be paid to the underwriters.

BROKERAGE.

Brokerage at the rate of 1% will be paid to the Bankers of the Company and recognised Brokers on all allotments made in respect of applications for Preference and Equity shares bearing the stamp of such Banks or Brokers. Brokerage on the same basis is payable to underwriters in addition to the underwriting commission, on allotments in respect of applications made or procured by them and bearing their respective stamps. However, no brokerage is payable on shares subscribed by the existing shareholders under Section 81 of the Companies Act, 1956 or by the Directors or by the Managing Agents or their associates and by the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Limited.

DIRECTORS.

The Articles of Association of the Company provide that the number of Directors shall not be less than three and until otherwise determined by the General Meeting, not more than fifteen, including Ex-Officio Directors. The Maximum number of Directors not liable for retirement by rotation shall not exceed one-third of the total strength of the Board. The qualification of every Director, other than the first Directors, Ex-Officio Directors, and alternate Directors, Madras State Government Director, and Industrial Finance Corporation of India Director shall be his holding shares in the capital of the Company of the face value of Rs. 5,000/- and it shall be his duty to comply with the provisions of Sections 270 and 271 of the Act.

Every Director is entitled to receive a sitting fee of Rs. 100/- for every meeting of the Directors or of any Committee of the Directors attended by him and all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses incurred within India for attending and returning from meetings of the Board or a Committee thereof or in connection with the business of the Company.

BORROWING POWERS.

The Directors may at their discretion raise or borrow or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company provided that the moneys to be borrowed together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's bankers in the ordinary course of business) shall not at any time, except with the consent of the Company in General Meeting, exceed the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS.

Messrs. P.A.C. Ramasamy Raja and P. R. Ramasubramania Raja, Directors of the Company, are the partners of Messrs. P.A.C. Ramasamy Raja & Co., the Managing Agents of the Company and each of them is interested

in the remuneration payable to the Managing Agents in the following proportion.

1. Shri P. A. C. Ramasamy Raja	...	...	51%
2. Shri P. R. Ramasubramania Raja	...	...	49%

Each of the Directors is interested to the extent of shares subscribed, allotted or to be allotted to him in the Company and in the sitting fee receivable by him for attending the meeting of the Board of Directors.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. P.A.C. Ramasamy Raja & Co., have been appointed with the approval of the Central Government accorded in their letter No. 41(914)-CMN/57 dated 4th October, 1957, as the Managing Agents of the Company, for a period of 15 years from 30-1-1958 on a remuneration of 10% of the annual net profits of the Company. For this purpose, the net profits are to be computed in accordance with Sections 349 and 350 of the Companies Act, 1956. In the event of inadequacy or absence of profits of the Managing Agents will be paid, as minimum remuneration for every such financial year of the Company, such sum payable in such manner, as the Central Government may hereinafter fix in this behalf.

In the event of any compensation becoming due and payable to the Managing Agents for loss of office, such compensation shall be determined in accordance with Section 366 of the Companies Act, 1956.

The partners of the Managing Agents are well-known industrialists and they are associated with several successful enterprises.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and to the supervision and control of the Board of Directors, the Managing Agents shall have the Management of the whole affairs of the Company. The Managing Agents have a right of appointing not more than two Directors where the total number of Directors of the Company exceeds five and one Director, where the total number does not exceed five. Such appointees will be known as Ex-Officio Directors.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

The rights attached to any class of shares may be varied by complying with provisions of Sections 106 and 107 of the Companies Act, 1956.

INSPECTION

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the last three financial years and the Auditors' Report referred to hereinabove, the original consent order of the Controller of Capital Issues, Licence issued by the Government of India for establishment of new industrial undertaking and copies of other contracts, agreements and documents mentioned in the prospectus can be inspected at any time during the usual office hours of the Company at the Registered Office of the Company for a period of 14 days from the date of publication of the PROSPECTUS or until the Subscription List closes whichever is earlier.

APPLICATION AND ALLOTMENT

Applications for Equity and Preference shares must be for a minimum of 5 shares.

All applications must be made on the forms accompanying the Prospectus which can be had from the Registered Office of the Company, the Company's Underwriters, Brokers and Bankers. In respect of Bankers, arrangements have been made with the following offices for receiving applications and remittances.

State Bank of India, Rajapalayam, Madras and Bombay; Indian Bank Ltd., Madras, all their Branches in Madras State, Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi; Indian Overseas Bank Ltd., Madras, all their Branches in Madras State, Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi; Central Bank of India Ltd., Rajapalayam, Madras and Bombay and Rajapalayam Commercial Bank Private Ltd., Rajapalayam.

The form of application accompanied by the necessary remittance of Rs. 50/- per Equity or Preference share applied for, should be delivered to the Registered Office of the Company, Company's Underwriters, Brokers and Bankers mentioned in the Prospectus on or before the date of closing of the subscription list.

Cheques or drafts drawn on banks at places other than those mentioned above must include bank charges at 1/8% with a minimum of 75 nP. Cheques or drafts should be made payable to 'Madras Cements Limited' and should be crossed. A separate cheque or draft should accompany each application.

Associated Cement Companies, Limited

Continuous Rising Costs In Production

Uneconomic Retention Price

Unsympathetic Attitude By Government

The Chairman Mr Dharamsey M. Khatau, on inflation.

Speaking at the 24th Annual General Meeting of the Associated Cement Companies Limited held in Bombay on Friday, 20th January, 1961, the Chairman, Shri Dharamsey M. Khatau said:

"After the steady and continuous deterioration in profits over the preceding four years, there has at last occurred some slight improvement in gross profits and net profits. Encouraged by this and by the prospect, or at least the hope, that the Tariff Commission now examining our current and future costs will recommend a fair price and that the benefits accruing hereafter from the increase in installed capacity will not be wholly neutralised by further increases in costs, your Directors have decided to recommend a Dividend at Rs. 12 per share (subject to deduction of tax). This has been done in an endeavour to reach what we consider to be the minimum rate of dividend to which the shareholders are entitled. Your Directors realise that this is by no means yet a fair return on shareholders' capital having regard particularly to the fact that the shareholders have also contributed a very substantial amount of further capital by way of Premium on Shares paid in cash. But it is not possible to go any further in that direction just at present because even the modest dividend now recommended as well as the rate at which it is proposed to pay Bonus to our employees this year, have necessitated the heavy withdrawal of Rs. 84.50 lakhs from General Reserve.

PRODUCTION AND COSTS

"Despite the slight improvement in profits the results of last year's working have been disappointing. In keeping with the Second Plan, the installed capacity of your Company's factories in India rose from 34.42 lakh tons to 37.30 lakh tons, but despatches improved only from 31.47 lakh tons last year to 33.68 lakh tons. This was not due to any lack of demand for cement. On the contrary, the demand improved strongly since the beginning of 1960. But the shortage of railway wagons, especially since the end of May 1960, prevented us from taking full advantage of the improved demand. Moreover, your Company along with many other industrial concerns was adversely affected by the acute shortage of transport for coal, with the result that a num-

ber of our Works were obliged to curtail production for want of coal supplies towards the end of the year under review. The transport situation continues to be grave, though the authorities concerned are doing all they can to ensure for our cement plants at least their minimum requirements of coal and adequate supply of wagons for despatching cement. We are also endeavouring to increase despatches by road transport.

"Apart from these, the increase in gross earnings has been largely offset by further increases in the cost of various materials, enhanced railway freight, a further rise in the cost of coal and power, higher incidence of labour costs etc. The incidence of depreciation was also higher on account of the high capital cost of expansion and rehabilitation projects.

"The implementation of the recommendations of the Cement Wage Board would have increased the labour costs still further but for the Government's acceptance of the Wage Board's finding that the cement industry was incapable of bearing this additional burden, and that consequently there was need to neutralise it by an appropriate increase in the retention price. Unfortunately, in the process of computing this higher labour cost per ton of cement, the installed 'rated' capacity has been taken as the base instead of the actual production which was considerably lower.

"The major increases in costs which have been responsible for the progressive reduction of profits have been due to factors entirely beyond the control of the Company. They have in fact been the direct consequence of Government's own fiscal, monetary, labour and welfare policies in an attempt, on the one hand, to implement the Second Five-Year Plan which many of us regarded as extravagant and on the other, to move nearer to the goal of a socialistic pattern of society which at this juncture, most of us consider impracticable."

TARIFF COMMISSION

"In view of continually rising costs", the Chairman continued,

"your Company was constrained to approach the Government repeatedly since 1959 for some enhancement of the retention price. It was pointed out that the continued decline in the earning capacity of the Company, despite the substantially higher production and increased capital employed, which is amply borne out by our published accounts since 1956 was the direct outcome of increasing costs and the uneconomic retention price. The Government was well aware that your Company has always co-operated in the plans and policies of Government by readily assuming responsibility for its share in the expansion of the country's cement output, and by carrying out expansions and technical improvements with a view to keeping down production costs. Your Company has also participated in establishing a major Heavy Engineering project in the country in collaboration with two leading British Concerns, involving very considerable investment of resources in men and money. In view of all this, one cannot but deprecate the irresponsible attitude of Government in deliberately ignoring the difficulties and needs of this basic controlled industry, and in refusing to re-fix the retention price at a level which would yield a reasonable margin of profit, and also leave something over for ploughing back into the business. Even more reprehensible was the Government's failure to implement the last Tariff Commission's recommendations concerning the retrospective operation of the enhanced retention price fixed in 1958 and the need to alter that price from time to time with every change in the cost of coal.

"In these circumstances, the decision of the Government to refer the whole question once again to the Tariff Commission for a fresh investigation is welcome, though the decision was taken after nearly two years of inaction. In effect, this means that the Cement Industry will have to continue to suffer, without any redress, not only the entire rise in costs which has already occurred since January 1958, but also the further rise which will undoubtedly occur until a new retention price becomes operative. "Meanwhile, almost exactly a month ago, even before the Tariff Commission could make a start

with its formidable task, came an extraordinary edict from Government. They decided, by a stroke of the pen, to compel the industry to use second hand bags for packing cement; and this at a price so low, conceived as an average price for packing in New Bags, and Used Bags, that it makes the whole scheme both impossible of performance and grossly expropriatory.

"I have often wondered,—lately with some anxiety,—what could be the reasons for singling out the Cement Industry for such unsympathetic, if not indeed harsh, treatment. Can it be that, even after all these years, there is as yet no understanding in Government circles of the real needs, or the elementary "economics" of this major, basic, capital-intensive industry? Do they not want a Cement Industry that is buoyant and can grow with freedom and vigour to a point when shortage of cement will be a thing of the past? Or is it, quite simply, that State Trading in cement, though initially highly lucrative, has lately become such an unprofitable adventure, that a desperate attempt is now being made to minimise the liability by passing back the losses in State Trading to the producers? I suspect that this last point is nearest the mark, but whatever may be the true answer, I feel bound to say, with all the emphasis at my command and with a full sense of responsibility, that the recent policies of Government affecting this major industry are fraught with grave consequences to its future and to the early satisfaction of the country's urgent need for cement. I must also add that holding the price line is impossible, with planned inflation on the one hand, and with so many variable factors (of Government's own making) tending towards rising costs, on the other. In such circumstances a rise in the price of cement is an unavoidable necessity if a further increase in cement production is not to be throttled.

"It is with this background that we propose to urge before the Tariff Commission that the 'fair return' on the capital employed in the Cement Industry should be conceived as a 'fair net distributable return' after meeting all items of cost. In particular we shall urge that there can be no justification—legal or equitable—for excluding

THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD., KANPUR

BRANCHES DIVISION:

Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch Cooper Allen Branch
New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch North West Tannery Branch

London Branch

BEGG SUTHERLAND DIVISION:

Secretaries & Treasurers

The Elgin Mills Co. Limited Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd.
Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd.
Brushware Limited Saran Engineering Co. Ltd.

Secretaries for: Beta Picker & Co. Private Ltd. Agents for: Royal Exchange Assurance.

Estd.: 1906

H.O.: UDIPI, S.I.

The Canara Banking Corporation Limited

(As on 31-12-1959)

Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 24,98,000
Reserves	...	Rs. 18,00,000
Deposits	...	Rs. 8,44,65,000
Working Capital	...	Rs. 10,74,88,000

(Rounded off to the nearest thousand)

Banking business of every description transacted

Its branch in Calcutta City:

3/1/2, 1st Floor, ARMENIAN STREET

Phone No. 22-6263

from the over-all 'cost' of cement either such items of direct cost as the full charge for packing, whether in New or Used Bags, and the commission payable to stockists, or such large and specific items of overhead costs as Bonus and accruing Gratuity to employees, the remuneration payable to Managing Agents, the statutory Development Rebate Reserve and Company Taxation. To admit, on the one hand, that the industry is entitled to a fair return on capital employed but to insist, at the same time, that from this return itself the industry should in effect meet the cost of the items to which I have just referred is a contradiction in terms. It certainly results in our being left with a net distributable return which can hardly be described as fair."

EXPANSION AND REHABILITATION

The Chairman reported that the Company's various expansion and rehabilitation projects have made satisfactory progress. Giving details, Shri Khatau mentioned the extensions to the Shahabad Works which raised its capacity from 4.00 lakh tons to 5.65 lakh tons per annum; the modernisation and extension of the Kymore Works as a result of which the capacity of the factory has been raised from 3.60 to 5.73 lakh tons per annum; the installation of the floatation plant for the beneficiation of low-grade limestone and the slag-cement plant at Chaibasa; and the slag-granulation plant at Jamshedpur. The Chairman expressed his fears that it may not be possible to commission the recently completed second dry-process kiln at Mancharial immediately due to the inability of the Andhra Government to supply the full requirements of additional power.

NEW CEMENT WORKS AT DURG

Shri Khatau also announced that the Company had decided to start immediately on the building of a Cement Works at Durg in Madhya Pradesh which was held in abeyance due to the glut in the cement market and the shortage of foreign exchange etc. The Government of India has now agreed to give high priority to this project so far as foreign exchange is concerned. This new Cement Works will have an initial capacity of 1.65 lakh tons of cement per annum, and in due course, will produce slag-cement using blast-furnace slag from the Bhilai Steel Plant.

FIREBRICKS AND WHITE CEMENT

The capacity of the refractories factory at Katni was being raised from 17,640 tons to 30,000 tons per annum in view of the adequate demand for this product. The Company also marketed nearly 8,000 metric tonnes of Silivcrete white cement produced at the old Porbandar Works. Since demand continued to be fairly steady despite competition from imported and local white cement, and was likely

to increase in the coming years, the Company has planned to install a new 25,000 ton capacity white cement plant at Kymore.

COLLIERIES

Shri Khatau also said that the Company's Nowrozabad and Kotma Collieries met a good portion of coal requirements at some of the cement works and the modern coal-washing plant at Nowrozabad to improve the quality of the coal produced there, is supplying enriched washed coal to the Kymore Cement Works replacing the more expensive Bengal coal to a large extent.

MACHINERY MANUFACTURE

Continuing, the Chairman stated that in line with the Government policy of encouraging the setting up of a heavy-machinery industry in India, the Company has decided to establish a well-equipped engineering works at Shahabad for the manufacture of machinery required for cement, paper and pulp, chemical industries, etc. Meanwhile, the Company continues to manufacture cement machinery for its own requirements at the existing Central Workshops at Shahabad.

ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCK LTD.

The work on the construction of the Heavy Engineering Works at Durgapur in collaboration with Messrs. Vickers Ltd. and Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox Ltd. is proceeding according to schedule. The new Company is expected to go into production by the end of 1961. ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd. have up to now issued 3,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and the ACC's share, which is 49.8% of the shares so issued, amounts to Rs. 1,49,40,000/.

PAKISTAN

The Chairman reported that the Company's factories in Pakistan continued to function satisfactorily. Remittance to India of profits earned in Pakistan continued to be banned, but the Company was allowed to remit to India the due proportion of the management and administrative charges incurred at the Head Office. The demand for cement in Pakistan was steadily growing and naturally, the Government of Pakistan were eager to meet this growing demand by increased production within the country. "They, therefore, approached us to expand the capacity of our two plants in Pakistan; but we expressed our inability to do this for want of substantial foreign exchange resources required for the purpose."

The Chairman continued: "As the need for expanding the cement production in Pakistan was undoubted, we have been in negotiation with certain foreign interests—at first British, and now American—to transfer our factories to them on terms mutually agreeable and subject, before completion, to the approval of the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India. The prerequisites of any such transaction must be that we

get a price which is fair, having due regard to all the circumstances, and that the entire sale proceeds together with our cash balances should be received by us in Indian Rupees or in convertible foreign exchange. From the point of view of the Government of Pakistan, such an arrangement would be of great value because it would ensure considerable expansion of production capacity without any burden on the foreign exchange resources of the country either for the acquisition of our factories, or for their further expansion. To the Government of India also the transaction should be welcome as it would enable the release of our resources in Pakistan for investment in further expansion in India. Negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and before they are finalised the shareholders will be approached for their approval."

BONUS SHARES, MANAGING AGENCY, ETC.

The Chairman stated that the Directors "have been reluctantly compelled to drop the idea of issuing Bonus Shares until such time as Government may deem fit to withdraw this entirely unjust imposition" (of a 30 per cent tax) "the incidence of which your Company cannot bear". Shri Khatau hoped that the Government (in the Company Law Administration Department) will sanction the extension of the duration of the Managing Agency Agreement to ten years and to enhance the terms as to remuneration above the "standard scale."

LABOUR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Commenting on labour-management relations, Shri Khatau observed: "Among the outstanding events of the year under review was the publication of the Report of the Central Wage Board for the Cement Industry."

He said that its main recommendations had been approved by Government and had been voluntarily accepted by us. The Wage Board must be complimented on the competence with which it has worked out a clear, need-based, fair wage pattern for this Industry.

Continuing, Shri Khatau said: "For this very reason your Company, without waiting either for the actual realisation of the revised retention price or the assessment of proper work-loads, went ahead with the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations at most of our Works and has already paid the new fair wage in consultation with the Unions at those Works. I am confident that, very soon, with the co-operation of the Unions concerned, we shall be in a position to implement the new wage scales at the remaining Works also."

"There are, however, certain aspects of this question to which, I feel, I must draw the pointed attention of the authorities. The Wage Board has for all practical purposes ignored the importance of

fair work-loads as an essential element in any fair wage fixation. This was contrary to the positive stipulation of the Fair Wages Committee, the principles of which the Central Government desired the Wage Board to follow by making a specific provision to that effect in the Terms of Reference.

"I imagine that, by now, we have all come to realise that the productivity of our workers is very much lower than in other industrialised countries. For reasons beyond our control we have to engage a much larger manpower force than is the case elsewhere, even in plants of equal capacity, with identical equipment and the same degree of mechanisation. Raising the wages of workers in this context, unaccompanied by a corresponding assessment of fair work-loads or a rise in productivity, becomes a dubious and some-what self-defeating device because, in our developing economy, its inflationary result detracts from the workers' real income on which alone their standard of living can depend."

"The relegation by Government of work-load studies to a stage of secondary importance is all the more difficult to understand when the Planning Commission as well as the Government have repeatedly made it clear that higher productivity is the only sure basis of prosperity and well-being of the workers."

"However, it is at least some gain that the need for undertaking work-load studies has been accepted in principle. And although we did not succeed in persuading the Central Government to entrust the task of scientific work-load assessment to expert independent agencies having specialised knowledge of this particular type of work, Government has asked the Chief Adviser (Factories) to initiate pilot projects for intensive studies in two or three units in this Industry. We are giving the fullest assistance and co-operation to this team to facilitate and expedite their work."

APPRECIATION

Despite the low level of profits, the Chairman said, the Directors have decided to maintain the rate of bonus to all the Company's employees at the same level as last year, and the large majority of the employees in the lower scales of pay would receive substantially higher amounts of bonus this year in view of the increase in their basic wages due to the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cement Industry.

Shri Khatau concluded with an expression of warm appreciation of the sustained hard work and whole-hearted co-operation of all the Company's employees.

NOTE: This does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the annual general meeting which will be sent separately to shareholders on request.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Selective Buying: Indian Iron in the Forefront

Watch-Dog Writes:

TRADING in stock markets has reflected a mixed sentiment this week. While the speculative and a few selected shares have firmed up further from last week's levels due to renewed support, others have shown little change. There is, however, a general disposition to restrict commitments till the Central Budget is out of the way.

Reopening after the holidays, the Calcutta Stock Exchange displayed a steady trend with Indian Irons in the forefront.

Prices on the Bombay Stock Exchange showed a mixed trend.

Steadier conditions were noticed on the Madras Stock Exchange although most of the business was confined to the Planting shares.

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CALCUTTA

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

SENTIMENT on the local stock exchange was more cheerful than in last week and, under the lead of Indian Irons, selected equities forged ahead. Some of the rises in prices were, however, limited by obvious readiness to take profits at bulges.

Apart from encouraging Bombay advices, the main contributory factor to the sustained buoyancy of the market was the hope held in certain circles that Government might make the official announcement on the increase in the steel retention prices before the week-end. There was, however, cautious buying as fears were entertained in some circles that the Central Budget could not fail to bring in new levies in view of the increases in the total outlay. Also, support from investors was conspicuous by its absence and the little money that was available with them seemed to be reserved for fresh new issues.

The prevailing tight money conditions were reflected in the Giltedged section where business remained small. Although short-dated loans continued to be in demand, the improvement in prices was negligible. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan changed hands at Rs 74.35 to Rs 74.45, to finish the week at Rs 74.38.

Bank shares attracted increased attention in view of reports of persistently good working results which have been coming in and the rise in dividends that has been announced. Punjab National met with business up to Rs 19.69 from Rs 19.62 with United Commercial remaining very firm at Rs 85.

Jute shares were stagnant. Sellers rather than buyers were in evidence following the crisis in the industry developing more seriously as a result of the steady and sharp rise in fibre prices. The only exception to the general trend was Howrah which were pushed up to Rs 22.25 from Rs 21.25 due to speculative buying. Bally were maintained at Rs 186 with

Birla moving narrowly between Rs 28.50 and Rs 28.87; National between Rs 21 and Rs 21.37 and New Central between Rs 18.81 and Rs 18.87. Megna closed better at Rs 11.06 after touching a low of Rs 10.94.

Coal shares displayed remarkable steadiness on the belief that sooner or later Government will have to provide the necessary facilities to the collieries in the private sector to augment production to achieve the target output for the Third Five-Year Plan period. Burrakur changed hands at Rs 18.62 to Rs 18.87; Western Bengal at Rs 7.56 to Rs 7.62 and Bharat at Rs 4.50 to Rs 4.62. Karanpura Collieries were quoted around Rs 200.

The Tea section failed to respond to the general upturn in values. Professional operators as well as investors could not but be shy until they could properly assess the result of working in respect of the year just ended. Brooke Bond were done at Rs 15.50 to Rs 15.62; Dufflaghur at Rs 33.87 to Rs 34.25; Grob at Rs 11.37 to Rs 11.44; Hoograuli at Rs 23.50 to Rs 23.62 and Jutilbari at Rs 23.44 to Rs 23.50.

Sugar shares were rather sluggish on the view that there might be excessive supplies in the current season. Raza/Buland eased off to Rs 13.25 from Rs 13.37 and Darbhanga to Rs 15.25 from Rs 17.37. Balrampore were quoted at Rs 2.84.

Textile shares came in for selective enquiry on the assumption that profits for the last year would be maintained, if not increased. Dunbar had buyers up to Rs 23.81 from Rs 23.62; Cawnpore up to Rs 6.06 from Rs 5.94 and Jayshree up to Rs 14.81 from Rs 14.50. Kesoram remained firm at Rs 28.56 with J. K. Rayon a shade easier at Rs 14.94 against Rs 15.50.

The most outstanding feature of the week's trading was smart recovery in Indian Irons, reflecting anticipation of an early announcement with regard to the steel retention price. Against the previous week-end closing of Rs 24.45, Indian Irons opened lower at Rs 24.35; but improved steadily to Rs 24.76 on the emergence of bull support, to finish the week at Rs 24.56. In sympathy, TEXMACO improved to Rs 23.20 from a low of Rs 22.95; Jessop to Rs 19.44 from Rs 19 and G. K. Williams to Rs 37.81 from Rs 37.62. Kumardhubi were nearly maintained at Rs 6.12.

Thanks to the favourable corporate rumours, the Miscellaneous section provided several firm features, as will be clear from the following price trends of a few selected shares:

	Week's Low	Week's High	Week's Closing
Orient Paper ...	40.60	41.00	40.60
Sirpur ...	16.37	16.50	16.37
Shree Gopal ...	27.62	27.75	27.62
Dunlop ...	41.12	41.37	41.00
Rohas ...	20.00	20.31	20.12
H. Motor ...	18.69	19.31	19.25
Asso. Battery ...	36.00	36.31	36.25
Phillips Carbon ...	15.00	15.19	15.06
I. Oxygen ...	41.19	41.37	41.37
I. Cable ...	32.69	32.90	32.75
I. Aluminium ...	30.19	30.37	30.19
I. Steamship ...	9.00	9.19	9.06
I. Copper ...	4.60	4.64	4.63
Alkali Chemical ...	33.37	33.69	33.62
Karanpura Development ...	20.69	21.06	20.75

MADRAS

Steady conditions prevailed in the Stock Exchange. Buying was in evidence in all sections, industries particularly being in keen demand. Also investment inquiries in Government loans resulted in some transactions. Banks' shares were sought: Indian Bank, Indian Overseas and Punjab National all had buyers. Sugars showed an improved tone. Among Coffees, Consolidated came in for good support. Cochin Malabar, Midland and Periakaramalai were transacted at higher levels. Textiles were steady. In the Industries section Aluminium Industries, Ashok Leyland and Mysore Paper came for backing at higher levels.

Government Securities: Madras 4 per cent 1964 Loan was quoted at Rs 99.15. Transactions took place in Madras 4 per cent 1969 at Rs 97.15. Madras 4 per cent 1968 loan was higher today by ten nP at Rs 97.55. Andhra 44 per cent 1969 also was transacted, though one nP lower at Rs 97.65. Other scrip remained at listed prices.

Banks: Andhra was quoted at par for its Rs 100 paid shares. Indian Bank came in for inquiry at Rs 169.00 for the Rs 100 paid shares, and Rs 80 paid-up shares were at Rs 143.00. Indian Overseas Bank, with its 14 per cent dividend, was quoted at Rs 183.00. Punjab National Bank was quoted at Rs 19.25.

Electrics: South Madras declined by 10 nP at Rs 9.70. Kumbakonam remained at Rs 9.90. Negapatnam was unchanged at Rs 8.75. Vellore and West Coast were quoted at Rs 12.90 and Rs 13.10 respectively.

Sugars & Breweries: Cauvery was sold at Rs 138.00, a rupee higher. Deccan, with 18½ per cent interim declined slightly to Rs 14.80. EID improved to Rs 40.00. India Sugar was quoted at Rs 12.85. KCP was unchanged at Rs 27.00. Mysore and Kirlampudi were quoted at Rs 59.75 and Rs 77.50 respectively. United Breweries went up to Rs 87.00.

Plantings: Blue Mountain were bought at Rs 3.93. Chembra remained at Rs 5.50. Cochin Maibara, with an interim of 9%, was sold at Rs 7.30. Coffee Lands did not change at Rs 18.30, but Consolidated Coffee improved to Rs 22.20. Conoor Tea was unaltered at Rs 27.25. Arthala was quoted at Rs 4.00. Kadur gained thirteen nP at Rs 2.85. Emerald Valley lost 10 nP at Rs 5.55. Kil Kotagiri changed hands at the higher rate of Rs 5.27. Midland gained three nP at Rs 11.15. Mysore Coffee was available at Rs 5.90. Mysore Plantation was priced at Rs 5.40. Neelamalai was quoted at Rs 4.90. Nilgiri was available at Rs 7.90. Ouchterlony did not change at Rs 4.55. Parkside was transacted ten nP higher at Rs 28.00. Periakaramalai also went up by 7 nP to Rs 3.50. TR & T improved to Rs 9.35. Tropical was quoted at Rs 18.60

and United Nilgiri was priced at Rs 23.25.

Textiles: Though this counter was steady, business transacted was meagre. Buckingham declined by a point to Rs 196.00. Bangalore Woollen remained at Rs 196.00. Coimbatore Spinning moved up to Rs 44.00. Kothari gained fifteen nP at Rs 12.00. Loyal was higher at Rs 37.50. Madura was unchanged at Rs 35.75, and Lakshmi was also unaltered at Rs 151.00. Rajalakshmi gained a rupee at Rs 74.00. South India Viscose improved by two rupees to Rs 153.50. Travancore Rayon was unaltered at Rs 33.10. Venkatesa was at Rs 191.00. Vijayeswari was quoted at Rs 113.50 and Virudhunagar was available at Rs 49.50.

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Industries gained Rs 2.10 at Rs 24.10. Andhra Cement also improved to Rs 10.12. Ashok Leyland was better at Rs 8.65. Central Scientific was quoted at Rs 6.89. Enfield was at Rs 15.25. India Cement was bought at Rs 5.94. Kirloskar Electric was at Rs 13.10. Mettur Chemicals gained 5 nP at Rs 12.90. Mysore Paper was transacted at Rs 24.50. Orissa Cement was lower at Rs 13.80. Seshasayee Papers was at Rs 4.40. Spencer remained unaltered at Rs 22.50. tific was quoted at Rs 6.89. Enfield Standard Motors was listed at Rs 17.00. Textool remained at Rs 173.00. Tube Investments remained at Rs 291.00. United India Fire was quoted at Rs 6.90 and Western India Plywoods at Rs 239.00.

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INVESTMENT NOTES

The Premier Automobiles Limited has submitted to the Government of India an ambitious scheme for expansion, costing Rs 25 to Rs 30 crores, with a view to stepping up the production of cars and trucks. The expansion programme is to be completed in about three years. The foreign exchange component of the expansion cost is expected to be about 75 per cent of the total outlay. The US Government has already approved a \$7.2 million loan for the company, to be channelized through the Development Loan Fund. The authorised capital is to be raised from Rs 10 crores to Rs 25 crores of which Rs 15 crores will be in equities and the balance in unclassified shares.

Indian Steel Rolling Mills Limited has a programme of expansion for manufacturing wires and wire products. It is proposed to double the capacity for production to 7,200 tons per annum. The necessary licence has been obtained from the Central Government. This part of the expansion programme is estimated to cost about Rs 6 lakhs. It is also proposed to repay on maturity the Debenture loan of Rs 5 crores taken from TISCO. Additional capital is to be raised for Rs 25 lakhs in equity shares.

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid. up per Share.	Quotation as on 20-1-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid. up per Share.	Quotation as on 20-1-61 Rs NP
Banks			Banks		
Allahabad 6% ...	100	100.00	Kinnison 7% ...	100	83.00†
Behar 5% ...	50	16.00	Lansdowne 7% ...	100	90.25
			Lawrence 7% ...	100	86.00
Coal			Lawrence 5½% ...	100	68.08†
Asso. K'pura 4½% ...	100	50.50	Naihati 7% ...	100	98.00
Bharat 5½% ...	100	38.50	Naihati 4½% ...	100	78.50
Borra 6½% ...	100	77.00†	National 7% ...	100	93.00
Burrakur 7% ...	100	90.50	Nellimarla 6% ...	100	76.00
Burrakur 6% ...	10	7.25	N. Central 7% ...	100	80.90†
Equitable 6% ...	100	76.00	Northbrook 5½% ...	100	70.50
Ghusick & Muslia 5% ...	100	100.00	Rameshwara 6% ...	10	10.50
Gourangdi 5% ...	100	40.00	Reliance 7% ...	100	80.00
Karanpura 5½% ...	100	56.00	S. Ambica 7½% ...	100	90.00
Khas Kajora 5½% ...	10	8.25	Soorah 7% ...	100	99.00
M. Beerbhoom 7% ...	10	10.00	Union 7% ...	100	84.00†
N. Churulia 5% ...	10	2.56	Waverley 5% ...	50	37.25
N. Hunteidih 6% ...	100	45.00			
Ondal 6½% ...	100	74.50†	Minings		
Parasea 5½% ...	100	44.50†	Asso. Mining 5% ...	50	30.00
United Colliery 5% ...	100	71.00	Ch. Mica 5½% ...	100	49.50
			Metal Corpn. 5% ...	100	88.00
Cotton					
Basanti 6½% ...	10	9.25	Cement		
Bengal-Nagpur 7% ...	100	75.00	Dalmia Bharat 6% ...	10	8.12
Bharat Commerce 9% ...	100	100.00	Jaipur Udyog 3% ...	100	37.00
Bowreah 8% ...	100	110.00	Kalyanpur Lime 7% ...	100	80.00
Bowreah 7% ...	100	65.00	Kalyanpur Lime 6% ...	100	100.50
Elgin 8% ...	100	108.00†	K'dhubi Fire 5½% ...	100	49.00
Elgin 5% ...	10	7.62	Orissa Cement 4½% ...	100	35.06
Jagatjit 8½% ...	100	81.75			
Jijajeev 8½% ...	100	88.50	Chemicals		
J. K. Cotton 6% ...	100	93.60	Alkali 5% ...	100	99.00
J. K. Rayon 6½% ...	100	100.00	Bathgate 6% ...	100	20.00
Kesoram 7% ...	100	99.00†	Bengal Chem. 7½% ...	10	11.94
Kesoram 5½% ...	100	88.50	Bengal Chem. 4½% ...	100	66.00
Muir 6% ...	100	83.00	Calcutta Chemical 6% ...	10	8.75
N. Victoria 6% ...	5	2.12	Frank Ross 4½% ...	100	51.00†
Orissa 5% ...	100	64.50	Smith Stanistreet 10% ...	50	64.62†
Shree Madhusudan 4½% ...	100	75.00			
Shree Niwas 4% ...	100	54.00	Electrics		
Shree Bhawani 8% ...	100	68.00	Calcutta 5% ...	£1	9.62
Swadeshi 6% ...	100	70.50	Dishergarh 5% ...	100	70.00
			Dishergarh 4½% ...	100	70.50†
Jute					
Agarpara 7% ...	100	89.50	Engineering		
Alexandra 7% ...	100	83.00†	Arthur Butler 7% ...	10	10.75
Alliance 6% ...	100	65.00	Br. Building 6% ...	100	50.00†
Anglo-India 7% ...	100	91.00	Br. Engineering 7% ...	100	93.00
Auckland 5½% ...	100	66.08†	Burn & Co. 7% ...	100	112.50†
Auckland 4½% ...	100	60.00	Burn & Co. 6% ...	100	104.00†
Bally 7% ...	100	92.50	Indian Iron 5% ...	100	90.75
Barnagore 5% ...	£5	34.00	India Machinery 7% ...	100	77.00
Belvedere 7% ...	100	88.00	Ind. St. Wagon 7% ...	100	112.00
Bengal 5½% ...	100	61.00	Jessop & Co. 5% ...	100	85.00†
Birla 7½% ...	100	88.00	J. K. Steel 7% ...	100	101.00
Birla 5½% ...	100	90.50	Kumardhubi 5% ...	100	83.00
Budge-Budge 7% ...	100	90.00	R. Cruddas 5½% ...	100	54.00
Calcutta 6½% ...	100	51.00	Steel Products 5% ...	10	7.87
Caledonian 7% ...	100	80.00†	Texmaco 5½% ...	100	87.00
Cheviot 7% ...	100	97.50†	Texmaco 5½% ...	100	61.50
Chitavalsah 7% ...	100	87.00	Texmaco 6½% ...	100	96.00
Clive 6% ...	100	52.00†			
Clive 7% ...	100	60.00†	Miscellaneous		
Dalhousie 7% ...	100	82.00	Alum. Corpn. 6% ...	100	91.00†
Delta 5% ...	100	64.35	Alum. Corpn. 5% ...	100	70.00†
Empire 7% ...	100	86.00	Amal. Dev. 5% ...	100	37.00
Fort Gloster 7% ...	100	104.00†	Asso. Hotel 7% ...	100	51.00
Fort Gloster 5% ...	100	64.00†	Bharat Nidhi 6% ...	100	49.00
Fort William 7% ...	100	105.50†	Birds Investment 5½% ...	100	53.50
Ganges Mfg. 8% ...	100	90.00	Br. Biscuits 8% ...	10	8.90†
Gourepore 6% ...	100	77.75	B. I. Corporation 8% ...	100	116.00
Hastings 6% ...	100	85.00	Cal. Cr. Corpn. 6% ...	100	42.50
Hooghly ...	10	10.06	Cal. Cr. Corpn. 5½% ...	100	29.00
Howrah 'A' Pref. ...	100	87.50†	Calcutta Gas 5½% ...	100	57.50
Howrah 7% ...	100	93.50†	Calcutta Silk 5% ...	100	49.12
Hukumchand 7% ...	100	90.00	Calcutta Trams 5% ...	£1	8.00*
Kamarhatti 6% ...	100	76.00	Duncan Bros. 4% ...	100	53.50
Kankannarah 6% ...	100	89.50	Dunlop 6% ...	100	111.50
Kedarnath 6% ...	100	68.00	Dunlop 6% ...	100	85.00
Kedarnath 7% ...	100	85.00	Eastern Inv't. 5% ...	100	69.94
Kelvin 7% ...	100	91.50	Gillanders 5% ...	100	55.50
Khardah 6% ...	100	64.00	Godfrey Phillip 5½% ...	100	56.00
			Greaves Cotton 5% ...	100	32.86
			Greaves Cotton 6% ...	100	48.43
			Hindustan Alu-minium 6.3% ...	25	24.90
			Hindustan Motors 6% ...	100	180.00

NAME	Paid. up per Share.	Quotation as on 20-1-61 Rs NP
Hindusthan National Glass 8% ...	100	93.00†
Indian Alum. 5% ...	100	67.00
Indian Cables 6% ...	10	31.00
Indian Plastics 5½% ...	100	40.50†
Indian Rubber 5% ...	100	68.00†
James Wright 6% ...	50	19.75
J. Henderson 5½% ...	100	54.75
K. Bullen 5½% ...	100	57.00
K. Bullen 4% ...	100	53.00
Kustum 5½% ...	100	64.00

Maceill & Barry 5½% ...	100	54.25†
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6% ...	100	93.00†
Martin Burn 5% ...	100	84.00
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	51.00
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	51.00
2nd Pref. ...	100	60.00
Metal Box 6% ...	100	85.50
National Rubber 6% ...	100	75.00
National Tannery 5% ...	10	3.00
National Tobacco 5% ...	100	69.00
National Tobacco 4½% ...	100	61.50
Nav. Bharat Vanija 100		66.75
Rallis 6% ...	100	98.50
Rohtas Indus. 7% ...	100	117.00
Rohtas Indus. 4½% B	100	55.00
Sen Ralegh 5% ...	100	157.00
Shaw Wallace 6% ...	100	68.00†
Spencer 6½% ...	10	6.27†
Spencer 8½% B	10	10.04†
Standard Vacuum 6% ...	100	88.50†
Union Tobacco 5% ...	100	22.00

Asso. Mining 5% ...	50	30.00
Ch. Mica 5½% ...	100	49.50
Metal Corpn. 5% ...	100	88.00

Dalmia Bharat 6% ...	10	8.12
Jaipur Udyog 3% ...	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7% ...	100	80.00
Kalyanpur Lime 6% ...	100	100.50
K'dhubi Fire 5½% ...	100	49.00
Orissa Cement 4½% ...	100	35.06

Alkali 5% ...	100	99.00
Bathgate 6% ...	100	20.00
Bengal Chem. 7½% ...	10	11.94
Bengal Chem. 4½% ...	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6% ...	10	8.75
Frank Ross 4½% ...	100	51.00†
Smith Stanistreet 10% ...	50	64.62†

Calcutta 5% ...	£1	9.62
Dishergarh 5% ...	100	70.00
Dishergarh 4½% ...	100	70.50†

Arthur Butler 7% ...	10	10.75
Br. Building 6% ...	100	50.00†
Br. Engineering 7% ...	100	93.00
Burn & Co. 7% ...	100	112.50†
Burn & Co. 6% ...	100	104.00†
Indian Iron 5% ...	100	90.75
India Machinery 7% ...	100	77.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7% ...	100	112.00
Jessop & Co. 5% ...	100	85.00†
J. K. Steel 7% ...	100	101.00
Kumardhubi 5% ...	100	83.00
R. Cruddas 5½% ...	100	54.00
Steel Products 5% ...	10	7.87
Texmaco 5½% ...	100	87.00
Texmaco 5½% ...	100	61.50
Texmaco 6½% ...	100	96.00

Alum. Corpn. 6% ...	100	91.00†
Alum. Corpn. 5% ...	100	70.00†
Amal. Dev. 5% ...	100	37.00
Asso. Hotel 7% ...	100	51.00
Bharat Nidhi 6% ...	100	49.00
Birds Investment 5½% ...	100	53.50
Br. Biscuits 8% ...	10	8.90†
B. I. Corporation 8% ...	100	116.00
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 6% ...	100	42.50
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 5½% ...	100	29.00
Calcutta Gas 5½% ...	100	57.50
Calcutta Silk 5% ...	100	49.12
Calcutta Trams 5% ...	£1	8.00*
Duncan Bros. 4% ...	100	53.50
Dunlop 6% ...	100	111.50
Dunlop 6% ...	100	85.00
Eastern Inv't. 5% ...	100	69.94
Gillanders 5% ...	100	55.50
Godfrey Phillip 5½% ...	100	56.00
Greaves Cotton 5% ...	100	32.86
Greaves Cotton 6% ...	100	48.43
Hindustan Alu-minium 6.3% ...	25	24.90
Hindustan Motors 6% ...	100	180.00

Br. Building 6% ...	100	50.00†
Br. Engineering 7% ...	100	93.00
Burn & Co. 7% ...	100	112.50†
Burn & Co. 6% ...	100	104.00†
Indian Iron 5% ...	100	90.75
India Machinery 7% ...	100	77.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7% ...	100	112.00
Jessop & Co. 5% ...	100	85.00†
J. K. Steel 7% ...	100	101.00
Kumardhubi 5% ...	100	83.00
R. Cruddas 5½% ...	100	54.00
Steel Products 5% ...	10	7.87
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Texmaco 5½% ...	100	61.50
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J. K. Steel 7% ...	100	101.00
Kumardhubi 5% ...	100	83.00
R. Cruddas 5½% ...	100	54.00
Steel Products 5% ...	10	7.87
Texmaco 5½% ...	100	87.00
Texmaco 5½% ...	100	61.50
Texmaco 6½% ...	100	96.00

Carew 6½%	...	100	81.00
Cawnpore 8%	...	100	108.00
Jaswant 5½%	...	100	85.00
Mohini 5%	...	100	70.00

NAME	Paid- Quotation up per Share.	as on 20-1-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid- Quotation up per Share.	as on 20-1-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid- Quotation up per Share.	as on 20-1-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid- Quotation up per Share.	as on 20-1-61 Rs np
Mysore Paper ...	10	29.87	Dibrugarh ...	10	27.50	Tea Producing Co. ...	10	10.37	Devon 7½% ...	100	95.00
Orient Paper ...	10	40.25	Dimakusi ...	10	25.00	Tilkah ...	10	10.00	Heileyburia 5% ...	100	72.50
Shree Gopal ...	10	27.75	Dufflaghur ...	10	34.62	Chittagong Gardens			Highland 6% ...	10	8.03
Sirpur Paper ...	10	16.37	East India ...	10	17.50	Kadur Coffee 6½% ...	10	6.50	Karikode 6% ...	10	6.99
Star Paper ...	10	13.00	Gillapukri ...	10	25.50	Kodal ...	10	10.00	Kil Kotagiri 7% ...	10	8.60
Straw Products ...	10	11.62	Gohpur ...	10	14.62	Kornafuli ...	10	8.00	Kurchermal 6½% ...	10	5.88
Straw Products ...	5	4.75	Grob ...	5	11.56	Oodaleah ...	10	8.00	Malabar Agri. 6% ...	20	16.56
Titaghur P.O. ...	2½	3.72	Hapjan Purbat ...	10	13.50	Sylhet Gardens			Manimala 5% ...	10	9.00
Titaghur Ord. ...	10	36.00	Hoograjuli ...	10	24.12	Baitakhal ...	10	5.00	Mer. Rubber 6% ...	10	7.85
U. I. Couper ...	100	60.00	Hoolungoorie ...	100	177.00	Chundeecherra ...	10	24.94	Midlands 6% ...	10	7.40
West Coast ...	100	203.00	Joankotille ...	10	27.62	Hattikhira ...	10	10.50	Milamallay 7½% ...	25	24.75
PRESSING			Jutlibari ...	10	23.50	Kaliti ...	10	6.44	Mysore Amal. 6% ...	10	6.25
Bhagwati ...	10	5.25	Kyang Tea Seeds ...	10	4.81	Lockatoorah ...	10	18.25†	Mysore Plan. 6% ...	10	7.00
Camperdown ...	100	100.00	Kingsley Golaghat ...	100	157.00†	Loobah ...	10	3.12	Neelamalai 5% ...	10	7.20†
Hooghly Ganges ...	10	5.50	Krishnabehari ...	10	9.22†	Maud ...	10	12.25†	Nelliampathy 6% ...	10	7.75†
REAL PROPERTY			Ledo ...	10	16.19	Methoni ...	10	17.62	Nennmeny 7% ...	10	9.35
Bengal Bonded A ...	500	530.00†	Moheema ...	10	12.31	Nilambur ...	100	170.00	Nilgiri Tea 6½% ...	5	3.75
Bengal Bonded B ...	62½	58.93†	Mothola ...	100	475.00†	Patrakloa ...	100	9.56	Peermade 6% ...	100	92.00†
Bengal Bonded C ...	100	96.00†	Murphulani ...	10	20.00	Rajnarar ...	10	112.00	Ponmudi 6½% ...	10	8.70†
Bengal Bonded D ...	12½	12.14†	Murphulani P.O. ...	10	22.00	Tellapara ...	001		Pullangode 6% ...	10	8.05
Clive Bldgs. ...	150	150.00	Naga Hills ...	10	41.50	South Indian Gardens			Rajagiri 6% ...	10	6.63†
Hindustan Bldg. ...	10	4.00	Namburnadi ...	10	12.87	Kotamullai ...	5	10.62	Rajendra 6% ...	10	7.75†
Humayan Prop. ...	10	10.35†	New Cinnatollah ...	100	80.50	Teral Gardens			Rajendra 5½% ...	10	7.00†
Humayan Defd. ...	1	3.12	New Monkhooshi ...	7½	20.25†	Atal ...	10	7.87†	Sangameswar 7% ...	10	9.51
Midnapore Estate ...	85	14.00	Rajgarh ...	10	37.25†	Belgachi ...	10	24.00†	Talayar Tea 6% ...	10	7.01
Regent Estate ...	10	1.00	Sadol ...	10	20.00	Gungaram ...	100	142.00	Teekoy 6% ...	10	7.00
SAW MILLS AND TIMBER			Seajuli ...	10	32.25	Hansqua ...	10	15.62	Thamarapally 6½% ...	5	4.05
Andaman Timber ...	10	9.87	Telujan ...	10	24.87	New Chumta ...	10	34.75†	T. R. & T. Co. 6% ...	10	8.85
Assam Saws ...	3	2.69	Tengpani ...	10	34.37†	Putinbaroe ...	10	25.37	Udayagiri 7% ...	10	9.11
Bengal Timber ...	100	15.25	Tycoon ...	10	8.00	Tirrihannah ...	10	45.00	Velimalai 7% ...	10	8.61
SHIPPING			Darjeeling Gardens			Woodcote 6½% ...	10	3.14†	Waterfalls 6% ...	10	8.40
B. A. Steam ...	100	90.00	Bloomfield ...	10	2.25	Woodlands 6½% ...	10	7.45	Woodlands 6½% ...	10	7.22
Calcutta Landing ...	10	13.12	Chamong ...	10	10.00	TEXTILES			Adoni 6% ...	10	10.90
Calcutta Steam ...	10	14.00	Darjeeling ...	100	130.00	Anglo-French 6% ...	100	70.00	Bangalore Wool 6% ...	100	112.90†
Fraser & Co. ...	10	9.50	Dilaram ...	100	104.00	Buckingham 7½% ...	100	115.00†	Birmingham 7½% ...	100	108.00
I. G. Navigation ...	£10	63.75	Giele ...	10	8.81	Cambodia 7% ...	100	100.75	Cambodia 7% ...	100	100.00
India Shipping ...	10	9.22	Jayshree ...	10	17.00	Cauvery Spg. 6½% ...	100	90.75	Cauvery Spg. 6½% ...	100	90.75
Port Shipping ...	10	11.00	Lingia ...	10	16.50	Coim. Kamala 8½% ...	100	100.00	Coim. Kamala 8½% ...	100	100.00
SUGAR			Longview ...	10	11.25	Coim. Muru. 6% ...	100	85.00	Coim. Pioneer 6½% ...	100	85.00
Balrampur ...	2½	2.87†	Margaret's Hope ...	10	13.25	Hemalatha 5% ...	100	67.00†	Kothari Textile 6% ...	10	9.00
Belsund ...	7½	11.66†	Mim ...	100	211.00	Loyal 5% ...	100	62.50†	Loyal 5% ...	100	62.50†
Bharat ...	10	16.25	Nagri Farm ...	10	23.06	Palani Andavar 7% ...	50	125.00	Palani Andavar 7% ...	50	125.00
Basti ...	100	120.50	Okayti ...	100	600.00	Rajalakshmi 6½% ...	50	47.00	Rajalakshmi 6½% ...	50	47.00
Carew ...	10	9.50	Pashok ...	10	20.00	Tirupati 6½% ...	10	8.75	Tirupati 6½% ...	10	8.75
Cawnpore ...	10	13.19	Poobong ...	10	6.06	Travancore Rayon 5% ...	10	7.32	Travancore Rayon 5% ...	10	7.32
Champanan ...	10	19.44	Pussimbng ...	10	8.62	Vasanta 6½% ...	100	98.75	Vasanta 6½% ...	100	98.75
Darbhangha ...	10	17.37	Runglee Rungliet ...	100	350.00	Vasanta 6% ...	100	96.75	Venkatesa 6% ...	50	50.00
Deoria ...	10	9.06	Seeyok ...	10	11.75	Vijayakumar 6% ...	100	88.00†	Vijayakumar 6% ...	100	88.00†
Dyer Meakins ...	5	26.69	Singell ...	100	35.50	Virudhunagar 5% ...	100	55.00	Virudhunagar 5% ...	100	55.00
Ganesh Sugar ...	10	19.87	Singtom ...	10	5.75	AMALGAMATED			Amalgamated ...	10	13.25
Jaswant ...	10	5.25	Soom ...	10	35.00	Anandam ...	10	14.37	Anandam ...	10	14.37
Mohini ...	10	4.12	Sungma ...	10	12.00	Anapara ...	10	4.70	Anapara ...	10	4.70
Nawabganj ...	100	60.00	Teesta Valley ...	10	12.87	Arthala ...	5	4.00	Arthala ...	5	4.00
New India ...	10	32.62	Tukvar ...	10	7.50	Athimattam ...	2	0.95	Athimattam ...	2	0.95
New Savan ...	10	5.00	Dooars Garden			Attikhan ...	2	2.90	Attikhan ...	2	2.90
Punjab ...	100	65.00	Banarhat ...	100	317.50	Bababudin ...	5	8.75	Bababudin ...	5	8.75
Purtapore ...	10	13.37	Baradighi ...	10	24.25	Badra ...	2	3.84	Badra ...	2	3.84
Ramnugger Cane ...	10	25.81	Bhatkora ...	10	16.94	Balanor ...	10	16.70	Balanor ...	10	16.70
Ratna ...	10	1.45	Birpara ...	100	179.00	Balmadies ...	2	2.36	Balmadies ...	2	2.36
Raza Buland ...	10	13.31	Carron ...	100	162.00	Be Be ...	5	3.00	Be Be ...	5	3.00
Ryam ...	10	12.00	Choonabhutti ...	100	261.00†	Blue Mountain ...	2	2.90†	Blue Mountain ...	2	2.90†
Samastipur ...	10	12.37	Ellenbarrie ...	100	155.00	Chandramalai ...	2	2.90†	Chandramalai ...	2	2.90†
Shree Anand ...	10	11.00	Engo ...	100	196.00	Chembra ...	2	5.55	Chembra ...	2	5.55
Sitalpur ...	10	6.25	Ethelbari ...	10	9.81†	Cochin Malabar ...	3	7.10†	Cochin Malabar ...	3	7.10†
South Behar ...	10	3.87	Gairkhatta ...	100	124.00	Coffe Lands ...	10	18.30	Coffe Lands ...	10	18.30
South Behar (Defd.) ...	2	0.25	Gopalpur ...	25	22.32†	Cons. Coffee ...	10	21.62†	Cons. Coffee ...	10	21.62†
Sri Hanuman ...	10	17.00	Hantapara ...	100	132.00	Coonoor ...	10	27.25	Coonoor ...	10	27.25
S. K. Gyanoday ...	10	13.37	Hasimara ...	10	21.62	Coorg ...	2	5.43	Coorg ...	2	5.43
Shree Sitaram ...	10	7.00	Hill Tea ...	10	10.25	Cottanad ...	10	11.25†	Cottanad ...	10	11.25†
Tulsipur ...	5	5.31	Huldibari ...	10	22.00	Cowooddy ...	2	4.90	Cowooddy ...	2	4.90
Upper India 'A' ...	100	102.00	Jaybirpara ...	10	13.25	Devashola ...	10	30.50	Devashola ...	10	30.50
Upper India 'B' ...	25	8.75	Kadambini ...	15	15.00	Devon ...	10	14.37	Devon ...	10	14.37
Upper Ganges ...	10	67.00	Killcott ...	10	17.62	Emerald Valley ...	5	5.65	Emerald Valley ...	5	5.65
United Province ...	10	17.00	Malhati ...	10	17.25	Gokul ...	2	1.90	Gokul ...	2	1.90
TEA			Manabarrie ...	10	54.25	Halleyburia ...	10	13.85	Halleyburia ...	10	13.85
Assam Gardens			Nagaisurree ...	100	160.00	Highland ...	10	14.45	Highland ...	10	14.45
Amluckie ...	10	24.75	New Dooars ...	100	275.00	Kadur ...	2	2.74	Kadur ...	2	2.74
Ananda Assam ...	10	16.50†	Oodlabari ...	10	13.94	Kailas ...	2	5.19	Kailas ...	2	5.19
Anandabag ...	10	26.50	Phaskowa ...	100	127.00	Kalpetta ...	10	13.10	Kalpetta ...	10	13.10
Baghmari ...	10	17.00	Rajabhat ...	10	15.00	Karikode ...	10	9.22	Karikode ...	10	9.22
Carduar Tea ...	6	7.00	Ranicherra ...	10	16.50	Kilkotagiri ...	2	5.25	Kilkotagiri ...	2	5.25
Basmatia ...	10	28.06	Rydak ...	10	30.50	Kumargode ...	2	4.90	Kumargode ...	2	4.90
Bateli ...	5	21.50†	Sarugaon ...	10	40.00	Kurchermal ...	10	8.20	Kurchermal ...	10	8.20
Betjan ...	10	23.25	Cachar Gardens			Lingapur ...	2	6.20	Lingapur ...	2	6.20
Bishnauth ...	10	20.25	Arcuttipore ...	10	7.00	Lucky Valley ...	10	13.75	Lucky Valley ...	10	13.75
Bokakhat ...	10	13.70†	Central Cachar ...	100	75.50	Malabar Agri. ...	10	7.30	Malabar Agri. ...	10	7.30
Borahujan ...	10	15.25	Eastern Cachar ...	10	2.94	Malabar Indust. ...	10	11.58	Malabar Indust. ...	10	11.58
Borpukhuri ...	10	17.75	Kalimpong Property ...	100	102.00	Manankara ...	10	18.00	Manankara ...	10	18.00
Brooke Bond ...	10	15.56	Kalinugger ...	100	100.00	Manar ...	2	2.65	Manar ...	2	2.65
Dejoo Valley ...	10	50.75	Kunchanpore ...	10	7.87	Manimala ...	10	10.35	Manimala ...	10	10.35
Deesai and Purbat ...	100	128.00	North-West Cachar ...	100	200.00	Mercara ...	5	8.75	Mercara ...	5	8.75
Dhokhat ...	10	22.06	Pathemara ...	10	6.25	Midland ...	10	8.65	Midland ...	10	8.65
Dhunseri ...	10	16.83	Roopacherra ...	10	15.31	Milamally ...	25	39.58	Milamally ...	25	39.58
			Rungamattae ...	50	52.50	Mysore Amalgam. ...	5	5.90	Mysore Amalgam. ...	5	5.90
			Sonai River ...	10	9.12	Mysore Coffee ...	2	5.40	Mysore Coffee ...	2	5.40
						Mys. Plantations ...	2	2.23	Mys. Plantations ...	2	2.23
						Neelimalai ...	2	4.90†	Neelimalai ...	2	4.90†
						Nelliampathy ...	2	2.70†	Nelliampathy ...	2	2.70†

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Oum-Dividend.
§Rs-Rights.

Ordinary Shares

MADRAS

NAME	Paid- Quotation up per Share.	as on 20-1-61 Rs np
Andhra ...	100	100.00
Andhra ...	85	86.00
Canara Bank ...	50	85.00†
Canara Banking ...	50	80.00
Canara I. & B. 'A' ...	100	188.00
Canara I. & B. 'B' ...	10	18.50
Canara I. & B. 'C' ...	1	1.88
Indian Bank ...	100	169.00
Indian Bank ...	80	143.00
Indian Overseas ...	100	180.00†
Indo-Comm'l. 'A' ...	100	38.00*
Indo-Comm'l. 'B' ...	25	10.00*
Indo-Comm'l. 'C' ...	50	11.00*
Pandyan ...	25	33.00
Punjab National ...	10	19.15

ELECTRICS

Berhampore ...	10	6.00
Cochin ...	10	10.20
Ellore ...	10	16.55
Karakkal ...	10	9.75†
Kumbakonam ...	10	9.9
Negapatam ...	10	8.75
Salem-Erode ...	10	11.66
South Madras ...	10	9.80
Tin-Tuticorin ...	10	11.80
Vellore ...	10	12.90
West Coast ...	10	13.10

SUGAR

Alageswar	2	2.40
Amalgamated	10	13.25
Anandam	10	14.37
Anaparai	2	4.70
Arthala ...	5	4.00
Athimattam	2	0.95
Attikhan	2	2.90
Bababudin	5	8.75
Badra ...	2	3.84
Balanoor	10	16.70

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation 20-1-61 as on Rs np	NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation 20-1-61 as on Rs np	NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation 20-1-61 as on Rs np	NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation 20-1-61 as on Rs np
Khandelwal Ferro			BANKS			Bajaj Electricals	100	115.50	S. Indian Viscose	100	151.00
Alloys 7 1/2% ...	100	97.00	Baroda ...	50	97.00	Bajaj Electricals ...	50	57.00	Standard Batteries ...	100	169.00
Khodiyar Pottery 4 1/2% ...	100	100.00*	Central ...	25	58.50	Baroda Rayon ...	100	125.00	Standard Motor ...	10	16.24
L. & Toubro 5% ...	100	93.00	Central (A) ...	24	61.00	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	193.00	Star Paper ...	10	12.40*
Madhusudan 4% ...	124	6.00	Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	54.30	Bombay Cycle ...	20	22.24	Star Paper 'A' ...	10	12.40*
Madhya Pradesh Ind. ...	100	106.00*	Hind. Mercantile ...	50	15.00	Bombay Potteries ...	100	188.00	Straw Products ...	10	12.32
6% ...	100	106.00*	India ...	50	13.24	Bombay Safe ...	200	405.00	Structural Eng. (New) ...	100	235.00
Mahindra 6% ...	100	97.00	India 'A' ...	50	114.00	Bombay Silk ...	50	5.00*	Sundatta Foods ...	50	50.00
Mahindra 6 1/2% ...	100	104.50	Jodhpur Commercial ...	5	1.76	Bom. Swadeshi Stores ...	5	6.24	Supreme Industries ...	100	157.50
McKenzie 5 1/2% 1st ...	100	86.00	Maharashtra ...	50	51.80	Bombay Uganda ...	80	49.00	Tata Chem. (New) ...	10	15.76
McKenzie 6 1/2% 2nd ...	100	100.00*	Punjab National ...	10	19.76	Bradbury Eng. ...	80	81.00	Thacker & Co. (Old) ...	100	640.00
Motor & G. Fin. ...	25	36.00*	State Bank ...	100	309.00	B. I. Corporation ...	5	6.80	Tractors (India) ...	10	31.00
National Electric 7% ...	100	80.00*	Union ...	5	6.32	Brunton Eng. ...	10	4.00*	United Motors ...	20	17.00
National Rayon 5% ...	100	69.50	United Commercial ...	50	86.00	Ceat Tyres ...	100	222.50	W. H. Brady ...	100	360.00
National Rubber 6% ...	100	82.00	INSURANCE			C. I. Machinery ...	10	10.00*	West Coast Paper ...	100	182.00
N. Cen. Jute 7% ...	100	103.00*	All-India General ...	8	1.82	C. P. Railway ...	100	46.75	W. I. Plywoods ...	100	300.00
N. I. Fisheries 6% ...	100	101.00*	British India ...	10	12.00	Chase Bright Steel ...	10	13.60	W. India Vegetable ...	100	122.50
New Stand. Eng. ...	75	72.00	Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	31.00	Chemo. Pharma ...	25	26.25	Zandu Pharma ...	100	112.50
Orient Paper 1st ...	100	86.00	Empire of India ...	100	268.75	Colour Cehm. ...	100	307.50			
Orient Paper 2nd ...	100	61.00*	Indian Globe ...	25	8.00*	Commerce (1935) ...	10	22.00*			
Parshuram Pat 6% ...	25	25.00*	Indian Mercantile ...	40	42.50	Dehri-Rohas Railway ...	10	17.78			
Parshuram Pat 4% ...	52	16.24	Jupiter ...	15	7.28	Dena Investment ...	10	10.38			
Poly Chem. 7 1/2% ...	50	47.80	Neptune ...	10	1.46	Delhi Safe ...	10	10.00*			
Poison 6% ...	100	76.20	New Asiatic ...	5	2.76	Delhi Safe ...	7	7.00*			
Premier Const. 1st ...	100	76.00	New Great ...	20	20.28	Dharamsi Chemical ...	50	231.25			
Premier Const. 2nd ...	100	72.50	New India ...	15	54.00	Dharamsi Chemical ...	50	222.50			
Premier Const. 3rd ...	10	5.24	New India 'A' ...	15	55.70	Dharangadhra ...	100	121.00			
Premier Tyre 6 1/2% ...	50	49.00	Sentinel ...	50	52.00*	Digvijay Tiles ...	100	115.00			
Rohas 7 to 9% ...	100	58.00	Universal Fire ...	10	20.08	Digvijay Woollen ...	10	15.08			
Sathe Biscuits 7% ...	100	94.20	Vulcan ...	10	16.48	East India Hotel ...	10	10.00			
Sen Raleigh 5% ...	100	145.00	ELECTRICS			Empire Dyeing ...	15	64.50			
Sirpur Paper 8% ...	100	87.00	Amalgamated ...	10	10.08	Estrela ...	50	55.00			
Standard Motor 6 1/2% ...	100	103.00*	Anand ...	50	53.00	Ferro Alloys ...	100	195.00			
'A' ...	100	103.00*	Bassein ...	10	8.50*	G. Claridge ...	100	195.00			
'B' ...	100	103.00*	Broach ...	10	6.00	Greaves Cotton ...	100	150.00			
Stanvac 6% ...	100	89.00	Dharwar ...	50	51.00	Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00			
Star Paper 5% ...	100	73.00*	Nadiad ...	50	54.90	Gujarat Safe ...	75	120.00			
Star Paper 6 1/2% ...	100	100.00*	Nasik Deolali ...	100	105.00	Gwalior Rayon ...	10	41.25			
Structural Eng. 5% ...	100	105.50	Porana ...	100	108.50	Har and Sabapathy ...	450	365.00			
Structural Eng. 6 1/2% ...	100	106.00	Surat ...	100	85.00	Hind Cycles ...	100	85.00			
Sundatta Foods 8% ...	50	50.10	CEMENT			Hindustan Alumna. ...	74	7.84			
Supreme Ind. ...	100	67.50	Ashoka ...	10	8.80	Hindustan Electric ...	100	107.00			
Tata Chemical 5% ...	100	82.50	Bagalkot ...	10	8.00	Hindustan Housing ...	25	25.00			
Tata Oil 4 1/2% ...	100	57.00	Dahmia ...	10	11.38	Hindustan Lever ...	10	43.25			
Texmaco 1st 5 1/2% ...	100	85.00*	India Cement ...	5	6.60*	Hingir Rampur ...	80	23.00			
Texmaco 2nd 5 1/2% ...	100	62.00	Jaipur Udyog ...	10	25.00	Indian Dye stuff ...	100	430.00			
Texmaco 6 1/2% ...	100	98.30	Sone Valley ...	5	4.80	Indian Hume Pipe ...	100	161.50			
West Coast Paper ...	100	110.00				Indian Rayon ...	50	53.00			
W. I. Plywood 6% ...	100	90.00*				Indian Tool ...	100	125.00			

Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)

BOMBAY

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation 20-1-61 as on Rs np	Mukund (New) ...	5	14.08	Mukund Defd. ...	10	111.00
			SHIPPING					
			Bharat Line ...	10	7.24	Great Eastern New ...	5	8.60
			Malabar Steamship ...	10	11.96			
TEXTILES			SUGAR					
Adoni ...	10	8.20*	Cauvery ...	100	107.50	Hindusthan ...	100	341.25
Bradbury ...	50	117.50	Kesar ...	40	232.50	Maharashtra ...	50	196.00
Burhanpur Tapti ...	100	98.50	New Swadeshi ...	100	360.00	Oudh ...	100	199.00
Coorla ...	100	131.25	Ravalgaon ...	50	104.00	Ravalgaon Defd. ...	50	30.00
Davangere ...	100	116.50	Raza Buland ...	10	13.40	Kr. Gyanoday ...	10	14.78
Dawn ...	50	114.30	South Behar ...	10	1.00	South Behar Defd. ...	24	0.25*
Geekwar ...	100	220.00	Ugar ...	100	140.00	Vishnu ...	100	235.00*
Gold Mohur ...	100	245.00	PLANTATIONS					
Hindustan F.P. ...	1000	4750.00	Blue Mountain ...	2	5.20	Highland ...	10	12.60*
Hindustan P.P. ...	250	992.50*	Halleyburia ...	10	16.52	Kalpetta ...	10	12.52*
Hukumchand ...	100	105.00*	Midland ...	10	12.32	Nelliampathy ...	2	2.88*
Indian Manfg. ...	1000	2270.00	Rajagiri ...	10	21.78*	Twyford ...	10	13.24
Indian Manfg. ...	500	1050.00*	Waterfalls ...	2	4.16*	MISCELLANEOUS		
Jam. Ranjitt ...	1000	1500.00	Adarsh Chemicals ...	50	58.00	Alemble ...	100	222.50
Jiyaerac ...	10	15.60	Aluminium Corp. ...	10	16.36	Amar Dye Chem. ...	100	375.00
J. K. Cotton ...	10	14.00	Amar Dye Chem. ...	100	362.50	(New) ...	100	152.00
Khandesh ...	1000	1200.00	Ambika Silk ...	100	301.25	Anil Hardboards ...	100	107.50
Khandesh ...	250	375.00	Asso. Rubber ...	100	105.00	Associated Stone ...	10	21.52
Kothari ...	10	10.00*	Automobile Products ...	74	12.00			
Lakshmi ...	250	500.00						
Mafatlal ...	100	723.00						
Mahendra ...	100	315.00						
Mahendra (New) ...	40	40.00*						
Model ...	250	80.00						
Modern Mills ...	50	14.50						
Navsari Cotton ...	100	216.25						
New City ...	100	144.00						
N. Kaiser-I-Hind ...	100	47.00						
Phoenix ...	100	130.50						
Pulgaon ...	10	10.24						
R. Motilal ...	100	92.00						
Ruby ...	25	65.00						
Sassoon Silk ...	10	15.00						
Sassoon Spinning ...	10	45.00						
Shree Bhawani ...	10	10.00*						
Shubhalaxmi ...	100	125.00						
Swadeshi (Kan.) ...	10	12.00*						
Swadeshi (P.O.) ...	10	10.40*						
Victoria ...	100	297.50						
Vishnu ...	100	101.00						
Western India ...	1000	4075.00						

Ordinary Shares (Cleared)

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation 20-1-61 as on Rs np	NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation 20-1-61 as on Rs np	NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation 20-1-61 as on Rs np	NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation 20-1-61 as on Rs np
TEXTILE			ELECTRICS			SHIPPING			MISCELLANEOUS		
Ahmed Advance ...	100	166.50	Ahmedabad ...	100	85.00*	Great Eastern ...	10	15.00*	Alcock ...	100	254.00
Apollo ...	2	1.46	Andhra Valley ...	100	93.75	Scindia ...	20	14.52	Bombay Burmah ...	125	552.00
Azam Jabi ...	100	67.00	Bombay Suburban ...	100	83.50				B. B. Petrol ...	35h	2.06
B. R. Cotton ...	100	26.00	Tata Hydro ...	100	100.50				Cooper Engineering ...	100	159.50
Bombay Dyeing ...	25	60.20	Tata Power ...	100	1017.50*				Hindustan Motor ...	10	19.60
Central India ...	100	98.00							Indian Copper ...	25h	4.60
Century ...	100	468.50							Ind. Inv. Trust ...	100	79.80
Edward Textile ...	200	262.50*							Larson and Toubro ...	10	34.25
Elphinstone ...	50	58.00							National Rayon ...	100	488.00
Finlay ...	100	330.00							Polsen ...	100	152.50
Gokak ...	100	179.00							Premier Auto ...	100	168.00
India United ...	10	13.96							Premier Const. ...	30	280.00
India United (Defd.) ...	1	1.56							Shivrajpur ...	10	69.50
Khatana ...	100	130.00							Sirpur Paper ...	10	16.36
Kohinoor ...	100	442.50							Tata Chemical ...	10	17.48
Minerva ...	100	64.00							Tata Loco ...	100	293.00
Morarjee ...	100	317.00							Tata Oil ...	25	73.00
Mysore ...	50	58.50							Texmaco ...	10	22.88
New Great ...	100	194.00							Volta ...	100	251.50
Osmanshahi ...	100	43.00*							Wimco ...	100	258.50
Pedar ...	100	134.00									
Shrinivas ...	100	234.00									
Simplex ...	50	168.00									
Standard ...	100	1032.00*									
Swadeshi ...	100	256.00									
Swan ...	100	480.00									
Tata ...	25	40.00*									

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ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).

	Week Ended		
	20-1-61	13-1-61	22-1-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	17,11,00	10,92,66	20,67,87
Notes in Circulation...	1914,86,88	1920,71,90	1767,32,22
	1931,97,88	1931,64,56	1788,00,09
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India ...	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	nil
Sterling Securities ...	128,00,89	128,00,89	163,80,89
Total of A ...	245,76,92	245,76,92	280,76,92
(B). Rupee Coin ...	124,17,03	123,83,22	129,81,43
Rupee Securities ...	1562,03,88	1562,04,42	1377,41,74
	1931,97,88	1931,64,56	1788,00,09



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1928
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Banking Prospects

THE high, and indeed record, profitability of the banking system in respect of performance in 1960 has been proved beyond doubt; and, in the sense that banking resources are usefully employed to the full, it seems reasonable to infer that, from the point of view of earning potential, banks have now been greatly strengthened. In fact, the magnitude of profits in 1960 has enabled large-scale transfers to published reserves, and it may not be incorrect to assume that inner reserves have also been buttressed. It would appear, consequently, that prospects are generally rosy.

But it has to be borne in mind that the 1960 profits have the characteristics of a windfall, though it is true that the same money market attributes bid fair to be experienced during the current year as well. One reason is that the return of seasonal funds, in May/October 1960, got obscured by the increased demand for funds occasioned by a steady and substantial rise in industrial production. Meantime, Deposits of banks were by and large stagnant. With the inter-bank agreement on Deposit rates in effective force, the while there was an automatic rein kept on the expenditure of banks, the sustainedly high level of bank Advances resulted in a considerable rise in banks' profits. Furthermore, toward the end of the notional 1960 slack season, the Reserve Bank issued a directive whereunder banks' lending rates all along the line, were raised by 0.5 per cent. This further boosted bank earnings. At the time that such directive was issued, it formed part of a package deal which, it was thought, was intended primarily to arrest the inflationary pressure on the economy. We had, however, immediately interpreted the package deal in the following terms in Indian Finance of 24 September 1960:

"... most important of all, the measures taken in their entirety suggest that their real intention is to strengthen the banking system... Analogous to Regulation Q, a power possessed by the Federal Reserve Board in America, we had been suggesting that the Reserve Bank should prescribe both a floor for Advance rates and a ceiling for Deposit rates... the Palai Central closed down, and its failure must have made the Reserve Bank keenly aware of the need for strengthening the banks. Recently, it may be recalled, legislation was passed for keeping banks' inner reserves outside of the grasp of industrial tribunals. The present move, by ensuring a minimum earning margin for the banks, may be said to be intended to strengthen banking reserves."

In the event, it is heartening to note that transfers to published reserves have by no means been small; the United Commercial Bank is to be credited with the commendable feat of transferring fully Rs 30 lakhs to reserve from the 1960 profits. It is, also, not erroneous conjecture that banks may have found it possible besides to have added to inner reserves. But dividends, too, have been raised. The reason, of course, lies in the fact that 'it has seemed just and proper to restore to the shareholder the loss in effective dividend arising from the changed structure of company taxation, from two years ago. For, in relation

to Deposit liabilities, not only the Reserves but the paid-up capital of the banking system has been unhappily small. There is thus need for banks to attract new capital, and the obvious way of doing it is to enhance bank shares in the eyes of the investor; and hence the dividend hikes.

It is likely that the rise in industrial production will be maintained, for, perhaps, as many years in the future as we care to look forward; and the only limiting factor may be an unavailability of foreign exchange resources for import of raw materials. So, the earnings side of the profit and loss account of banks can safely be relied upon steadily to go up. However, it is by no means certain that banks will be able to secure the new resources which they can use in an extension of Advances. Undoubtedly, one of the reasons why bank Deposits were stagnant in 1960 lay in the fact that, with the closure of the Palai Central and the runs on two large banks, public confidence in banks had been disrupted. Therefore, we consider it imperative that a scheme for the insurance of bank Deposits be introduced since, otherwise, there is real danger that banks' capacity for financing industrial growth will be limited by failure of new Deposits to materialise. Secondly, the recent improved collections under small savings suggest that, conceivably, the higher interest available thereon has offered stern competition to the banks. We are consequently of the view, secondly, that banking interest rates stand in need of realignment. In both these matters, expeditious action by the Reserve Bank, on the one hand, and the Indian Banks Association (and the Exchange banks), on the other, is clearly urgently necessary.

We need have no fear that, during the 1960-61 busy season, productive endeavour will get disturbed for want of banking finance. It is the acknowledged objective of the Reserve Bank that, while money is to be made hard to get for speculative with-holding of stocks, etc., a smooth flow of accommodation is accorded to productive enterprises. It follows that, if banks find difficulty in financing the busy season requirements, they will be able to obtain as much as they need from the Reserve Bank. Presumably, the central banking credit will be against usance bills; certainly, where applicable, the loans will attract the penal interest rate of 6 per cent. But then, the Reserve Bank, by its directive of September 1960, will have added Rs 6 crores to banks' earnings. So, why should the banks now balk at paying a penal rate of interest on something like 10 per cent of the total of their high-earning assets?

In the discharge of its duties as watchdog over the economy, much sterner though the responsibilities have become with industrial growth and planned progress, the Reserve Bank has been both alert and quick to act. It is in the fashioning of the money market that its most important task will lie; for, whether from the point of view of Government borrowings or in respect of banking finance for industrial production, the money market is central to the Indian economy. The Reserve Bank deserves every help in carrying out that onerous responsibility.

External Assistance

THE fourth annual report on External Assistance published by the Finance Ministry does a great deal to dispel the factual and figurative fog that surrounds the subject. Figures published in particular contexts from time to time—and some of them repetitively by the several agencies involved—give an impression of exceptional luck or exceptional providence depending upon the two well-defined opposing attitudes to foreign aid. Facts, soberly recorded here, have a rather different story from both to tell. As will be evident from Table III, total assistance authorised from 16 agencies upto 31 December 1960 is nearly Rs 2728 crores, of which a little over Rs 636 crores is in the form of outright grant. This total does not include certain forms of assistance listed at the foot of the table. This is certainly impressive evidence of friendly interest in Indian development. It is evident therefrom that assistance for the second plan was far greater than what the planners had dared hope at first. Against this is to be set the fact that the estimated total foreign assistance for the third plan is of the order of Rs 3200 crores, which is much more than what we have received over a nine-year period. Whether we shall succeed in getting it is one of the crucial uncertainties of the third plan. But the Finance Minister has been repeatedly emphasising that expectations of assistance on this scale is not too naively sanguine, though he is, as reported by the Economist, in its recent survey of the Indian scene, ready enough to cut his coat according to the cloth.

Not surprisingly, India's largest benefactor has been the U.S. US assistance on a massive scale began in 1951 with the passing of the India Emergency Food Act under which a loan of \$190 million was granted to import two million tons of wheat. This has been followed by other aid programmes administered through various Government agencies. The break up of the total aid is as follows:—

	(In Rs crores)	
	Loan	Grant
Wheat Loan ..	90.31	
T.C.A. Programme ..	71.43	137.41
P.L. 480 ..	510.10	368.27
Development Loan Fund ..	199.71	
U.S. Banks Credit ..	5.90	
Exim Bank ..	97.19	
Total ..	974.64	505.68

Under the Technical Cooperation Agreement (TCA) the US has been providing assistance for a broad range of projects closely coordinated with the Five Year Plans. Up to end of October 1960, over a hundred such agreements had been signed. The economic and technical assistance is provided in the form of demonstration and capital equipment, services of US technicians, facilities for training Indians abroad, as well as allocations of essential commodities, like food grains, cotton, steel, fertilisers and D.D.T. The loans under the TCA are repaid in rupees in half yearly instalments ranging from 73 to 80 and carry interest at 4 per cent.

The DLF loans amounting to a total of Rs 199.71 crores are repayable in rupees and cover twenty agreements entered into at different dates and providing for varying periods for repayment and different rates of interest ranging from 3½ to 5½ per cent. The Exim Bank credit, repayable in dollars, bears an interest of 5½ per cent and is for a term of 15 years. The entire credit, which is available for procurement of capital equipment etc., has been allocated to various development programmes in the public and private sectors. These include public sector projects for irrigation, power, iron and coal mines, roads and bridges, Neyveli and Dandakaranya and, in the private sector, textiles, engineering, chemical, automobile and aluminium industries, as well as manganese and iron ore mines.

The second fact that strikes us on the face of it, is the comparatively poor utilisation of authorised assistance. Of the total assistance authorised, loans and grants unutilised as on 31 March 1960 is about Rs 927 crores. Further authorisations upto end of 2 December 1960 is of the order of Rs 914 crores. This includes authorisation specifically earmarked for the third plan to the tune of Rs 369.57 crores. This means the unspent amount, not reckoning what has been spent during the current financial year, is of the order of Rs 1500 crores. Some allowance will have to be made for the fact that some of these authorisations have yet to be processed, the relative agreements having been concluded only after 1 April 1960. But even so, it is seen that out of the US authorisation upto the end of the financial year 1959-60 of Rs 674 crores, Rs 473 crores remained unutilised. The bulk of such unutilised aid is out of PL 480 authorisation (Rs 314 crores). The reasons for this state of affairs are mainly bureaucratic chocking of free flow, delays involved

TABLE I

Brief particulars of the Public Law 480 agreements signed so far, the value of commodities covered by the agreements and the allocation of rupee proceeds for various purposes are given below:

Agreement	Commodities	Allocation of Rupee Proceeds (\$ million)			
		Value in dollars millions	Loans to Govt. of India	Grants to Govt. of India	Retained for US uses
First PL-480 agreement dated 29-8-56 as subsequently amended.	Wheat, Rice, Cotton Tobacco and Dairy Products	354.556	226.236	54.000	74.300
Supplementary agreement dated 23-6-58.	Wheat, Yellow, Corn and Sorghum	55.277	33.377	...	7.700
Second PL-480 agreement dated 29-9-59.	Wheat, Yellow Corn	259.800	129.700	37.500	27.600
Third PL-480 agreement dated 13-11-59 as amended.	Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Tobacco and Corn	297.870	119.110	119.110	44.740
Fourth PL-480 agreement dated 4-5-60 as amended.	Wheat, Rice, Milo, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Soyabean Oil	1,334.700	562.765	576.765	142.415
TOTAL		2,302.203	1,071.208	773.375	296.755
or Rs Crores		1,906.287	510.099	368.274	141.312

TABLE II

The following loans have so far been approved by the Export-Import Bank of USA out of the funds earmarked for loans under the Cooley Amendment with the approval of the Government of India:

Applicant	Amount in Rs lakhs
Otis Elevator Co ..	10
Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co ..	2.25
Mysore Cements Ltd ..	55
Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd ..	3.92
Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited ..	1.00
Merck Sharp & Dhome of India (P) Limited ..	50
Ex-Cell-O Corporation ..	20
Seshasayee Brothers ..	2.00
Premier Tyres Ltd ..	30
Lederle Laboratories India (P) Ltd ..	25
Total ..	11.07

Note: The total amount to the credit of the Cooley Amendment is Rs 76.602 crores.

in processing particular projects to which assistance is tied up, and the reluctance to incur the higher cost involved in the compulsion to purchase in the US. Recent tightening up of 'Buy American' requirement will not wholly account for this lack of interest, since US authorities have agreed to exempt from this condition, assistance to which they were committed earlier. From every point of view, therefore, it would be worth while to have a senior official act as trouble shooter and general expediter of individual projects tied up with these loans. Otherwise, a wholly misleading picture of the pace of utilisation and therefore of the need of foreign assistance will be conveyed. There is some suspicion, especially abroad, that there is deliberate over estimate of the foreign exchange content of the plan for much the same reason that prompts overbudgeting all over the world. The comparative sluggishness in utilisation of aid already vouchsafed has done nothing to allay this suspicion.

The report also shows up another aspect of our failure to get the best out of resources made available by foreign aid. Not only is utilisation of funds tardy, but the subsidiary benefits from the use of counterpart funds are not reaped fast enough. As is well known, the counterpart funds arising out of rupee payments by our government to the US in respect of imports under PL 480 are intended to be utilised in one of three ways: a portion of it is lent or given away as grant, again to Government of India for use on approved projects; a second part is earmarked for use by the US Embassy for its expenditure in India and yet another part is under what is called the Cooley amendment to be lent for projects in the private sector. Table I gives the picture of the allocation of the counterpart funds. It will be evident therefrom that out of Rs 1906 crores Rs 510 crores is to be reloaned and Rs 363 crores is to be given away as grant; Rs 141 crores is to be retained for US embassy uses and Rs 76 crores are to be used for assistance to private enterprise in India under the Cooley Amendment. From the figures available in the report it is found that the amounts drawn for these purposes out of accruals that have already taken place is somewhat disappointing considering the quantum available. Out of the accrued counterpart funds, Rs 150.84 crores (Rs 132.33 crores as loan and Rs 18.51 crores as grants) have already been earmarked for agreed projects both under the public and the private sectors. But out of these only Rs 62.49 crores (Rs 60.76 crores as

4 February 1961

loan and Rs 1.73 crores as grants) has been drawn. (Again, as Table II will show, the utilisation under Cooley amendment is only to the extent of Rs 11.07 crores out of a total availability so far of Rs 76 crores.) This is certainly rather a poor showing, again attributable to avoidable delays in processing. As in the case of utilisation, so in the case of drawing of available funds the impression must not get abroad that more is being grabbed than is likely to be used. The problem is essentially administrative and organisational rather than financial.

Part at least of the difficulty in the way of quick processing is the tie-up of foreign assistance with particular projects. Apparently, the requirement has a certain logic based in different ways on the wisdom behind the proverbs about the man who pays the piper and looking the gift horse in the mouth. But while one appreciates concern on the part of our friends to see that we spend the money wisely, it is necessary to remember that this mode of ordering affairs brings with it its own kinds of foolish expenditure. Priorities are no longer ordered strictly on the urgency of our compe-

ting needs, but on what our friends are likely to approve of. The two views of relative urgency may coincide, but often they may not. So long as our friends are satisfied on the essential soundness of our plans, they should let us have sufficient room for manoeuvre. Otherwise the inevitable rigidity in commitments to particular projects is likely to lead to further waste. The necessity for this relative freedom is more urgent now than ever before because the third plan, unlike the second, starts with practically no foreign exchange reserves to fall back upon.

TABLE III
AID RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

AID RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES												(In Rs. Crores).	
Source.	Authorisation up to 31-3-56		Balance of unutilised aid as at the end of 31-3-56		Aid authorised from 1-4-56 to 31-3-56		Balance available at the end of 31-3-60.		Authorisation after 31-3-60.		Total authorisation from inception to December, 1960.		
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	
USA	90.31	...	...	...	32.15	44.01	23.72	25.63	...	2.65	90.31	137.41*	
Wheat Loan	39.28	90.75	36.99	48.75	32.15	44.01	23.72	25.63	267.98	267.98	71.43	368.27**	
TCA Programme	...	...	...	...	242.12	100.29	214.07	100.01	...	...	510.10	...	
PL-480	...	...	...	...	92.85	...	49.27	...	106.86	...	199.71	...	
Development Loan Fund	...	...	...	...	5.33	...	...	...	57	...	5.90	...	
US Bank's Credit	...	...	...	...	71.43	...	60.37	...	25.76	...	97.19	...	
Exim Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							347.43	125.64			974.64	505.68	
USSR:	64.38	...	64.38	...	59.53	...	58.25	...	...	...	64.38	...	
Bhilai Steel Plant	...	...	...	...	59.53	...	58.25	...	...	...	59.53	...	
Industrial Steel Projects	...	...	...	...	9.49	...	9.49	...	...	...	9.49	...	
Drugs Project	...	...	...	...	11.90	...	11.90	...	...	...	11.90	...	
Oil Refinery Barauni	...	...	...	...	...	1.15	...	...	...	...	...	1.15	
Grants for Machinery	...	...	...	...	178.58	...	178.58	...	...	...	178.58	...	
Credit for Third Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.53	...	59.53	...	
—do—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383.41	1.15	
UNITED KINGDOM:	...	39	...	36	...	08	...	03	...	...	...	47	
Under Colombo Plan	...	39	...	36	...	08	...	03	...	...	...	47	
ECGD Credit for Durgapur Steel	...	...	...	...	20.00	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	...	
Lazard Credit for Durgapur Steel	...	...	...	...	15.33	...	2.00	...	...	...	15.33	...	
II ECGD Credit for Capital Goods	...	...	...	...	38.00	...	...	...	...	...	38.00	...	
III ECGD Credit for Oil Pipe Line	...	...	...	...	4.00	...	1.71	...	...	...	4.00	...	
IV ECGD Credit	...	...	...	...	25.33	...	16.53	...	...	...	25.33	...	
UK India (General) Credit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.33	...	13.33	...	
New Loans for import of Capital Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.67	...	6.67	...	
—do—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	...	40.00	...	
											162.66	47	
Canada	...	32.34	...	12.64	15.71	46.33	...	10.95	...	11.90	15.71	90.57	
Australia	...	11.08	...	5.88	...	1.19	...	02	...	...	...	12.27	
New Zealand	...	1.72	...	1.39	...	1.71	...	21	...	...	...	3.43	
West Germany	...	...	...	...	74.83	...	21.16	...	...	...	74.83	...	
Rourkela	...	...	...	...	19.05	...	08	...	...	...	19.05	...	
Other Credits	...	...	...	...	...	2.09	...	1.75	...	...	...	2.09	
Okhla and IIT Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.18	...	14.18	...	
First Credit DM 125.1 Million	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.18	...	14.18	...	
Second Credit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.34	...	28.34	...	
Assistance for Third Plan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150.58	2.09	
Japan	...	...	...	...	27.61	...	23.64	...	...	...	27.61	...	
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	23.10	...	23.10	...	...	...	23.10	...	
Rumania	...	...	...	...	5.23	...	5.23	...	...	...	5.23	...	
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	19.05	...	19.05	...	...	...	19.05	...	
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	1.53	...	...	...	...	...	2.19	
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.30	...	14.30	...	
IBRD:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Sector	32.00	...	3.00	...	154.10	...	50.38	...	33.34	...	219.44	...	
Private Sector	25.70	...	20.90	...	70.14	...	11.72	...	...	...	95.84	...	
Ford Foundation	...	5.61	...	3.35	...	5.07	...	4.71	...	3.52	...	14.20	
U N Special Fund	...	...	...	...	...	1.31	...	1.31	...	2.85	...	4.16	
TOTAL	251.67	142.55	125.27	72.37	1214.86	204.76	780.25	145.52	625.04	288.90	2091.57	636.21	
Third Country Currency Assistance from USA.		Allocations upto 31-3-60.				Disbursement upto 31-3-60.							
		Rs. 2.88 crores.				Rs. 1.90 crores.							

This statement excludes:—

(1) Assistance received in the form of suppliers' credit e.g., from Japan, France, Switzerland. (2) Rockefeller Foundation. (3) Gift Shipments from Private Voluntary Agencies in USA. (4) Assistance under Titles II and III of PL-480. (5) Assistance from Netherlands being mostly in the nature of Technical Assistance. (6) Switzerland aid for Logging equipment valued approximately Rs. 1.6 lakhs.

*This includes:—

(1) The amount of Rs. 31.92 crores representing the rupees equivalent of the dollar value of Agricultural Commodities imported under PL-665. Out of this amount a sum of about Rs. 18.99 crores is expected to be received as a part of the three Development Assistance Loans, and the rest is to be utilised by TCM for meeting rupee expenditure on Technicians and Participants, etc. (2) \$20 million loan for Orissa Iron Ore Project. (3) Excludes amounts obligated towards US technicians, participants and miscellaneous.

†This excludes:—Cooley Funds and amounts retained by the US Government. ‡This excludes amount of \$3.9 million granted direct to Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd. @ Amounts specifically earmarked for Third Plan.

Trends in Industrial Employment

THERE has been a steady increase in industrial production in India in recent years. The rise in output generally should have created more opportunities for employment. It will however, be interesting to analyse how far this is the case. Figures are not available for all industries, but the trends in some selected industries for which figures are available from official sources, are traced in this article.

In the mechanical and general engineering group, the total average daily employment rose from 40,831 in 1958 to 43,194 in 1959, an increase of 5.79 per cent. Notable increase took place in steel pipes and tubes (152.77 per cent); wire ropes (76.11 per cent); zip fasteners (34.96 per cent) and typewriters (40.14 per cent). There was a fall in employment in many industries such as belting (14 per cent); expanded metals (21 per cent) and railway wagons (12.74 per cent).

In industrial machinery, the increase in employment was from 21,459 in 1958 to 25,493 in 1959. The details are shown below:

Industry	Average Daily Employment	1958	1959
Industrial Boilers	..	1366	1735
Locomotive Boilers	..	4755	5220
Earth Moving and Road Making Machinery	..	1053	2946
Jute Mill Machinery	..	3229	3684
Mining Machinery	..	3271	4952
Sugar Mill Machinery	..	5590	5667
Tea Processing Machinery	..	830	300
Weighing Machinery	..	365	389

In the automobile and allied industries, the rise in employment was of the order of 20 per cent as shown here:

	1958	1959
Automobiles	..	14,899
Ancillaries	..	17,297
Motor Cycles, Scooters and Three Wheelers	..	1976
	970	1013

The production of automobiles increased sharply from 26,788 in 1958 to 35,468 in the next year. The demand for automobiles has shown a remarkable increase in recent years and this is one important sphere where there will be considerable scope for opportunities for employment.

In the electrical engineering group, there was an increase in employment from 36,736 to 38,957—a rise of 6.05 per cent. The main increase was in storage batteries from 2124 to 2661; in scientific instruments from 4428 to 5086; in radio receivers from 3277 to 3650; and in electric fans from 6565 to 7032. However, there was a fall in employment in power transformers from 3421 to 3089 and in electric motors from 4647 to 4252.

So far as metallurgical industries are concerned, there was a substantial increase in production in 1959 as compared to the preceding year. The production of aluminium went up from 8181 tons to 17,248 tons; antimony from 527 tons to 662 tons; and lead from 3334 tons to 3896 tons. The output of copper, however, declined slightly from 7841 tons to 7642 tons. The rise in production was accompanied by increased employment in aluminium from 3780 to 4540 and in antimony from 115 to 130. In lead, despite a rise in production, employment fell from 360 to 354 and in copper from 969 to 960.

Among mineral industries notable increase in employment took place in cement from 27,761 to 28,568; ceramics from 14,139 to 16,146; glass and glasswares from 28,518 to 31,100 and in refractories from 15,104 to 17,507.

As regards chemical and allied industries, it may be pointed out that 1959 recorded a big increase in production. The index of production for chemicals and chemical products stood at 214.3 in 1959 as compared to 206.2 in 1958, 181.3 in 1957 and 171.1 in 1956 (1951=100). In a number of items, (such as nicotinic acid, electro-plating salts, magnesium carbonate, methylene blue, industrial explosive etc.) production more than doubled. The rise in employment in 22 industries in this group was from 50,261 to 53,686—an increase of 6.81 per cent. The rise was pronounced in respect of dyestuffs (42.86 per cent), liver extracts (28.43 per cent); activated bleaching earth (24.37 per cent) and zinc oxide including red lead, (22.63 per cent).

Among other industries, mention may be made of paper and paper board where the increase in employment was of the order of 11.07 per cent; Viscose staple fibre 24.38 per cent; cork industry 46.96 per cent; glue 45.67 per cent; solvent extraction of oilcakes 14.02 per cent, linoleum 17.73 per cent and leather cloth 13.28 per cent.

Industrial production in 1960 continued to maintain an upward trend and the figures for employment when available are likely to show a substantial increase as compared to the preceding year. The shortage of foreign exchange and the scarcity of raw materials are, however, important factors which may have an adverse impact on production and employment. In the interests of employment no less than of production the Central and State Governments should see that industries are given the necessary facilities in both these respects to function to the full extent of their capacity.

Alpha Plus for Madras

IN his address to the opening session of the State Legislature, Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, highlighted the achievements of the State in the economic sphere. There should be genuine cause for satisfaction at the progress so far made since the record of the State in the implementation of Second Plan schemes is unequalled elsewhere. Madras offers the only instance of a State in which expenditure on Second Plan has exceeded outlay originally fixed. What is noteworthy is that physical achievements have paralleled expenditure incurred in various fields and targets under all heads of development are claimed to have been realised. The benefits of the Plan efforts to the people seem, no doubt, to have been distorted to some extent by the upward pressure on the general level of prices, but the greater momentum imparted to implementation of development schemes will not admit of denial. An analysis of sectorwise progress shows power generation to have made the greatest headway. By March 1961, the installed capacity is expected to reach a level of 572,000 kw against 257,000 kw in 1955-56. This should enable considerable extension of rural electrification.

Agricultural production has maintained a steady uptrend and the introduction of the Japanese method of rice cultivation has enabled notable improvement in the per acre yield of rice so that the Madras State now accounts for the highest per acre yield for rice in the country. Increase in agricultural production has come as the result of a combination of measures taken to stimulate intensive cultivation. Shortage of chemical fertilisers has to some extent detracted from the success in agricultural sphere. But progress of irriga-

tion with accent on major projects for which the Plan allocation amounted to Rs 14 crores has been satisfactory.

In the field of industries, a host of new units has come into being while expansion of old industries has proceeded steadily apace. The chemical unit at Attur, the paper mill of Seshasayee Brothers, the Premier Fertilisers, and Kothari Sugars and Chemicals Ltd, are the recent additions to the industrial sector. Expansion plans are under consideration for the Mettur Chemicals, the Madras Cements, Ashok Leyland and the Standard Motor Products. For progress in the direction of heavy industries, hopes are pinned on the schemes to be taken up in the Third Plan. It may however be noted that the various components of the integrated Neiveli lignite project such as the power station, the fertiliser factory, the briquetting plant and the clay washing unit have been making satisfactory progress.

Such impressive performance should certainly infuse confidence in implementing the Third Plan and the Governor reflected optimism in putting in the efforts to make a success of the Third Plan schemes. The original draft submitted by the State Government to the Planning Commission which fixed total outlay at more than Rs 350 crores has since been pruned by the Planning Commission to a figure of Rs 291 crores. That the reduction of total outlay will not affect targets in major heads of development has been assured by the Governor. Priority inevitably goes to foodgrain production in which sphere the setting up of fertiliser factories should make self-sufficiency possible. The target for additional foodgrain production is fixed at 15 million tons and the outlay earmarked is Rs 80 crores. Parambikulam is the major irrigation project that is slated for completion during the Third Plan and out of the 7 major dams in the Parambikulam-Aliyar project work has already started on 5.

A major aspect of the Third Plan endeavours would be comprised by the schemes to step up electricity generation from 572 Mega Watts at the end of the Second Plan to 1,441 Mega Watt at the end of 1965-66. Complete coverage in respect of rural electrification is one of the stated aims. But even with such substantial addition to power output, adequate supplies to industries by the end of the Plan period is not held feasible. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Madras State is fast reaching the dead end of hydel potentials, and among alternative sources only atomic power seems to hold promise. There is also scope for additions by means of supplies from neighbouring States and a common grid system for the Southern States may tend to the advantage of Madras.

Acceleration of industrial progress should however, be assisted by schemes for the setting up of a small scale steel plant and an aluminium plant utilising the bauxite ores of Salem. The aluminium project has already gathered its necessary capital, while the materialisation of the steel plant is contingent on the success of the experiment presently being conducted into the usability of lignite for smelting iron ore. Much would depend on the early erection of the Neiveli thermal plant with Russian aid. It is gratifying that attempts are being made to step up output with the mining target being raised from 3.5 million tons to 4.5 million tons. The inclusion of other units such as the raw film factory at Ootacamund, a teleprinter factory and a surgical plant unit should help diversification in development while the employment potential should be raised by the expansion of capacity in existing industries and greater attention to small scale and cottage industries. The out-

lay on small scale industries has been fixed at Rs 11 crores. The development of the Tuticorin port as a deep sea harbour is one of the important Third Plan projects though the beneficial effects of this scheme on the State's economy would become evident only in the Fourth Plan. There is also a welcome appreciation of the need for further development of railways in the Madras State on the part of the Railway Ministry and Third Plan may witness some concrete schemes being taken up in this field.

Provision has already been made of a sum of Rs 11 lakhs for the investigation of the iron and steel plant at Salem. Another sum of Rs 3 lakhs under civil works for preparation of plans and estimates in respect of road and bridge works in Plan III has also been sanctioned. Madras is thus embarking on its Third Plan in a spirit of great confidence based on its own past performance.

Privileges for Exporters

THE Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry has at last finalised the scheme for the enrolment of exporters. It has been introduced to develop confidence among foreign importers about Indian goods and build healthy and lasting trading relationships. It envisages enforcement by the enrolling authority of minimum recognised standards for the conduct of business by the exporters. It also enables such exporters to take advantage of special schemes for the promotion of exports introduced from time to time.

The authority to enrol exporters has been vested in the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and in the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

The qualifications for enrolment of an exporter have been laid down as follows:

He should be a manufacturer of the commodities proposed to be registered with the Development Wing or other Central Government Agencies or with the Director of Industries of a State. He should have past experience of the export trade and be interested in developing it. He should use standard contract for export; submit the consignment under such pre-shipment inspection arrangements as may be required by the enrolling authority or other appropriate agency nominated by it; follow a code of conduct if and when evolved by the enrolling authority; and abide by the provisions of any scheme evolved for regulating the utilisation of shipping space for export purposes.

It is further laid down that the enrolled exporter should draw up a plan for the export of various products from India to different destinations so as to co-ordinate it with the country's overall plan for export promotion. He should also submit quarterly statements of quantities and value of goods exported.

The scheme offers the following privileges to the enrolled exporters; their names will be supplied to the Indian Trade Commissioners for introduction to the local importers in their respective markets. Their names will be included in the Directory of Exporters. They will be introduced to the visiting overseas buyers. They may be considered for selection as Business Associates of the State Trading Corporation.

The scheme also contains a provision for the cancellation of the enrolment if the enrolling authority has reason to believe that the exporter in question has ceased to fulfil all or any of the basic qualifications or failed to

fulfil effectively their obligations arising out of the provisions of this scheme. On such cancellation, the exporter shall cease to avail himself of any of the exclusive facilities provided for enrolled exporters but shall not be absolved of any penalty to which he would have become liable for contravention of any regulation.

It is not clear to what extent the scheme of enrolment of exporters will be really useful to increase exports and augment earnings of foreign exchange. Businessmen are already complaining that they are obliged to fill in too many forms and to observe too many formalities. One wonders whether they will feel enthusiastic about accepting the new scheme for enrolment of exporters. The Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards have been made enrolling authorities; but in doing so there is the danger that these agencies may be neglecting their real work, which is to study market conditions abroad and provide exporters with the latest information about trends in international trade. The working of the Export Promotion Councils, generally speaking, has not been as effective as was originally expected, and it seems unfortunate that they should be burdened with this additional responsibility of enrolling and de-enrolling exporters.

India's export trade by and large continues to be dominated by a few traditional items. The new products which have been manufactured in India in the last ten years have not yet made any significant contribution to the export trade, although a small beginning has been made in some directions. Businessmen generally prefer to sell in the market and avoid as far as possible the distant and difficult markets abroad. Our objective, therefore, should be to encourage the maximum number of businessmen to enter the export trade and this will not be facilitated if they are required to comply with rules and regulations which do not seem quite necessary. It would have been much better if, instead of drawing up an elaborate scheme for enrolment, Government had drawn up a code of conduct for the export trade and enforced it strictly.

The success of the Third Plan calls for vigorous efforts for export promotion. Hitherto, much success has not been achieved because of lack of coordination among the various agencies engaged in the export trade and also because of other impediments. It is time that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry concentrated attention on tackling the real obstacles which have hindered our attempts to promote exports in recent years.

JAPAN

Bank Credit and Credit Control

By "HIROS"

POST-war Japan has made a most remarkable recovery. The traditional industriousness of the Japanese under-scores this progress. The Economic Planning Agency (EPA) reports that there is a general tendency for the mode of living to become modernised. This reflects the rising level of income and the development of mass production, and the adoption of new advertising and sales methods. The country enjoys a comfortable situation in respect of foreign exchange reserves. The reserves swelled by almost 100 per cent, from \$861 million at the end of 1958 to \$1,717 million at the end of October 1960. The Weekly Review of the Bank of Tokyo (of 4 January 1961) reports:

"Principals of stocks and proprietary interests that had been acquired by non-residents before the war and the remittance of dividends that had been permitted since February 8, 1960 under the Ministry of Finance Notification No 28 dated February 6, 1960 may now be repatriated freely. Investors have only to apply to the Bank of Japan for permission to remit."

The policy is a tribute to the present strength of the Japanese economy. What are the problems Japan has faced and overcome?

Post-war inflation has been one of the besetting woes of Japan. The monetary policy to control inflation and regulate the flow of capital and business activity was shaped to the task on hand. During the period of post-war reconstruction, an orthodox monetary policy was not workable because normal market functions were paralysed. Later, during the 1950's, when the Japanese economy was gradually regaining normality, a monetary policy built around the Bank rate weapon began to be practicable. In the past few years, it has been even more effective as a mechanism of economic adjustment for correcting general price rises and foreign exchange crises.

PRE-WAR PERIOD

The rate of growth of commercial banking in Japan during the pre-war period, up to the end of 1936, was rather slow. Poor accumulation of capital among the people was largely responsible for the slow popularisation of credit transactions, i.e., use of cheques and bills. Gradually, an improvement was noticed in the proportion of bank currency to cash currency which was nearly even. The ratio about the same time in the USA was 5:1 and in Britain it was 3:1. During this period, because investments in stocks or corporate bonds by the public were meagre, the securities issue market was left underdeveloped. There were no profession dealers in securities. Banks were reluctant to deal in stocks, although they were willing to extend loans against them. This placed large funds in the hands of speculators, who, rather than investors dominated the stock exchange. The slow development of the securities and stocks market hampered the growth of industries for want of finance. As banks lacked sufficient funds to finance expanding business demands, they had to borrow from the Bank of Japan.

WORLD WAR II

The enormous increase in note issue during and after the War brought about severe inflation, which caused a sharp decline in credit transactions. Another important factor was the widespread black market dealings resulting from post-war economic controls. The economic stabilisation of 1949 led to a recovery in credit transactions. The ratio of bank currency to cash currency (or Government money) was 0.5:1.0 as against 1:1 at the end of 1936. The corresponding ratio was 3:1 in the USA. After the war, enormous war debts of the Government to the banks for financing purchase of munitions were cancelled, and the banks correspondingly were allowed to cancel deposits. The Occupation Authorities further abolished the *Zaibatsu* in order to remove the stranglehold of big business interests on the economy and to democratise it. Stocks were placed on the open market for public subscription. Personnel combinations among the *Zaibatsu* companies were destroyed. Thus, the tie-up between the *Zaibatsu* banks and the affiliated companies that developed during the war was greatly weakened. Post-war inflation separated the two further, because no single bank had enough resources to meet the demands from the big companies; so, banks combined to lend.

POST-WAR

Bank Deposits during the post-war inflationary period went up sharply. However, time Deposits showed no noticeable increase. In ordinary banks, their ratio to total deposits dropped to 14 per cent at the end of 1949 from 32 per cent at the end of 1945. Subsequently, this ratio appreciated to 40 per cent at the end of 1958. Of the total loans and investments of banks, the percentage covered by Government bonds, which showed a considerable rise during the war, went down substantially during the post-war inflationary period. The low official rates were responsible for meagre gilt-edged holdings by banks in the fifties. The ratio of Government bonds, held by all banks, to Deposits was 37 per cent at the end of 1945; then dropped to 15 per cent at the end of 1949 and further decreased to 0.7 per cent at the end of 1958.

AFTER 1949

In the spring of 1949, anti-inflationary measures were adopted to secure large Budget surpluses. Securities and Reconversion Finance Bank debentures were bought by the Bank of Japan in order to relieve the acute stringency. In 1949, bank Deposits totalled 7,920 billion yens against cash currency of 3,572 billion yens (over 2:1). After the stabilisation of the economy, banks assumed respectability in their dealings with the big companies. The ratio of bank Deposits to cash currency moved up to 8:1 in 1959.

The Call and Bill markets, which were weak in the pre-war days, now weakened further. The ratio of call loans dropped from 3 per cent at the end of 1936 to less than 1 per cent at the end of 1942, and was 1 per cent plus at the end of 1958.

In the post-war period, direct investments in enterprises was encouraged by the Government. It advised corporations to repay their borrowings (to banks) by issuing stocks in order to expand their own capital. This resulted in repeated capital increases by various companies. Although this tendency increased, investment by the general public was inconsiderable. Financial institutions still continued to be the main source of funds for investment. Even though the issue amount of industrial and bank bonds increased markedly from 1949, the value of these transactions was negligible. For their funds, the banks continued to depend on the Bank of Japan and their borrowings from the latter tended to increase.

Ratio of borrowings to total Deposits.

Year.		Per cent.
1936	..	.. 4
1945	..	.. 24
1948	..	.. 9
June, 1951	..	.. 21*
Jan. 1956	..	.. 1**

*Korean War Investments

**Tight Money from October 1953

TIGHT MONEY

From 1955 onward, Japan's economy began to grow rapidly. The spurt in demand for imports and for new plant and equipment caused a foreign exchange hunger. Internal prices began to move up. In April 1957, foreign exchange reserve touched a low of \$685 million. To cope with this situation, the Bank rate was successively raised in March and May 1957. Suasion and fiscal retrenchment had a psychological effect. These measures led to a fall in money supply. The surplus on Treasury account had a gnawing effect that began to spread to all parts of the economy. There was consequential pressure on the cash reserves of commercial banks and on Advances from

the Bank of Japan, even though costly, to meet the needs of a fast growing economy. The increase in the Bank of Japan's loans was a sign of the efficiency of its control over the financial sector.

CREDIT CONTROL

Different methods were employed at different times to control the enormous inflation and make the economy manoeuvrable. Broadly speaking, monetary policy had three distinct facets, namely, (1) Repudiation, (2) Selective control and (3) Squeeze. Fiscal measures were also adopted in the spring of 1949.

Generally, open market operations were not in vogue in Japan. In the period immediately after the War, the pressure of inflation was too heavy for any selling operation to be successful in checking it. Later, the rates of Government bonds were pegged low and further dealings in Government paper were with different financial institutions on a mutual basis so that the market was not open, i.e., Government paper was not mobile. Perhaps, there is a touch of irony in the repudiation of War-time debts when it is known that the immediate object of founding the Tokyo Stock Exchange in May, 1878 was to deal in negotiable securities, "principally, the Government bonds, which had been issued in connection with the feudal pensions and currency reform." (Rinichiro Sugiyama in Money and Banking in Japan by Phra Sarasas.) Hence, in the post-war period, when the inflationary pressure was very strong, fiscal measures were also adopted. Subsequently, in the early 1950's, the Bank of Japan resorted to discount rates to control credit.

Owing to the unreliability of open market operations and ineffectiveness of reserve requirements, the Bank of Japan instituted selective control by which it varied the discount rates according to uses of funds and the methods of borrowing. The divisions in the discount rates structure was simplified by 1954; and, in 1955, the tight money era began.

For a more effective control of bank credit, the Bank of Japan resorted to a credit squeeze. Official rates were pegged low. Advances to banks above a specified limit were progressively charged at higher rates of interest. Credit control was now largely by means of squeezing or relaxing this graduated rate system, because the official rates were fixed below the commercial bank rates. But, from the summer of 1955, a certain measure of flexibility was introduced by moving the official rates to meet the needs of changing credit and monetary conditions. In mid-1960, the rate on internal Government bonds was as high as 7.685 per cent per annum. In principle, the application of rates higher than the official rates was reserved for banks with particularly lax management as a penalty.

FUTURE ROLE

In the next decade, the Japanese hope that the national income will double. The object of monetary policy will be to secure employment opportunities for a labour force increasing at an annual rate of 2 per cent. In 1960, the volume of employment has generally been 1½ times what it was in 1955. The second object of the policy will be to secure internal and external stability of the economy.

Internal stability has been achieved by more or less holding the price line. The wholesale price index was 102.3 in November 1960 as compared with the base year of 1955. The tight money policy forced the index well below the base in the years 1957 and 1958.

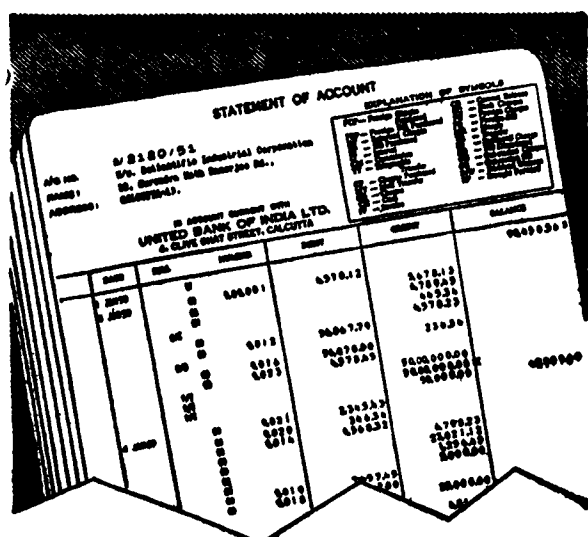
The vigour of Japan's economy today in respect of external stability is such that it is pressing for more and more freedom in its

foreign trade. The recent GATT agreement with Australia is an instance in point. For 1960, Japan had an export target of \$4,100 million, about the size of India's outlay in the public sector during the First Five Year Plan. The target for 1961 is higher at \$4,545 million, thanks to the "competitive strength" of the exports.

The year 1959 witnessed record progress. The gross national product, national income and per capita income rose by 17.7 per cent, 17.5 per cent and 16 per cent respectively over the previous year. The actual per capita income was 107,515 yens or Rs 1,422 (₹ 75.6 yens per Rupee). The high rate of growth continued in 1960, so much so that that year is sometimes referred to as Japan's "golden" year. In fact, the Bank of Tokyo issued its Semi-Annual Report with a golden jacket. The days of "pegging" were left behind with the mid 1950's. Loans and discounts by banks expanded due to substantial demand for funds for plant, equipment and working capital in industry and trade; this, despite the fact that the liquidity of banks was hedged in by increased reserve requirements and "rapidly-grown" security holdings, the latter obviously due to the more liberal and realistic interest rate policy.

Monetary policy should also help to secure a sustained growth of the economy without such deviations from planned targets as were noticed in 1956 and 1957 (low side) and 1958 (high side).

Lastly, flow of capital and business activity should be so regulated by a wise use of a flexible monetary policy as to reduce business fluctuations in the future. The introduction of the reserve requirements since September 1959 is, in this respect, expected to help in arresting over-expansion of the economy.



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World of Finance

STRINGENCY

“Untied” PL 480 Funds Can Help

THE latest return of the State Bank vouchsafes the information that the amount of US Funds on deposit with that institution is Rs 215.51 crores, as against total Deposits of Rs 554.36 crores. This means that, since July last, the State Bank has made over seven monthly instalments of Rs 12 crores each; and the fact accords with the revelation last year by Mr P. C. Bhattacharyya, the Chairman, at a press conference, that counterpart funds with the State Bank were of the order of Rs 300 crores. Since the busy season notionally began, from the end of October 1960, the State Bank has thus suffered a reduction of Rs 36 crores in Deposits owing to the repayment agreement; however, the net decline, as recorded in the statutory statement of the State Bank, is only Rs 24 crores, and the implication is that there has been other accretion—not being PL 480 counterpart funds—to Deposits of the order of Rs 12 crores over the period. But the fall in the gilt-edged holdings of the State Bank is rather sharper, at just under Rs 68 crores; and the inference is that, to avoid recourse to borrowings from the Reserve Bank, the State Bank has disinvested in gilt-edged. However, as we have often stressed recently in this column, such disinvestment has probably mostly taken the form of presenting Treasury Bills for payment on maturity. In other words, it is reasonable to suggest that the State Bank, for some many months now, has been contra-investing in respect of counterpart funds in Treasury Bills rather than in marketable securities. The purpose in the choice of Treasury Bills may have been twofold: firstly, on maturity the Treasury Bills would readily make available resources for the State Bank to meet the busy season expansion in Advances; secondly, investment in Treasury Bills would safeguard the State Bank from any loss in gilt-edged, in the event that Bank rate had been raised or that gilt-edged prices had fallen sharply. But the current state of the money market and the prospective continued drain on the Deposits of the State Bank are matters that merit the attention and study of the monetary authorities.

For, the banks are already over-extended, as it is; and three months more of the business season remain. Indeed, in the case of the State Bank, if Deposits and contra-investments pertaining to counterpart funds are left out of the reckoning, the Advances/Deposits ratio, as at the end of January 1961, is already at an unusually high 73.5 per cent. The ratio will undoubtedly further mount, both because of the special drain on Deposits and rise in the busy season demand for Advances.

The only method left, other than the rather unlikely possibility of banks emerging as sellers, and the Reserve Bank as buyer, of Government securities, is for the Scheduled Banks to borrow against their busy season needs from the Reserve Bank. As a tempo-

rary expedient, for seeing through the 1960-61 busy season, such recourse to central banking credit might suffice. But, in the long run, there is really no alternative to the banks becoming possessed of new and considerable Deposit resources. In this context, we may review afresh the decision taken as regards the tranche of counterpart funds being generated by the most recent—and biggest—of the Public Law 480 agreements: the amount involved, we may remind ourselves, is Rs 600 crores, of which Rs 200 crores' worth of surplus commodities may not produce counterpart funds if they form buffer stocks for India.

It became known early last year that all accruals thereafter of counterpart funds would no longer be deposited with the State Bank; in the new scheme, special transactions affecting Government, the US Embassy and the Reserve Bank would be carried out. Partly, this decision may have been taken to pacify grouches on the part of the "private sector" banks, that the State Bank was being given a windfall profit. But let us remember that the State Bank, in terms of the arrangement, took a not inconsiderable risk. For, the State Bank was obligated to contra-invest in gilt-edged, and if prior to the return of the funds to a duly specified authority—the US Embassy or the Reserve Bank—Bank rate had been raised or security prices fallen, the State Bank would have been saddled with maybe a sizable loss, and not merely a paper one at that. So, secondly, it is possible that the State Bank itself was not in favour of continued accretions of counterpart funds, so long as the stipulation was there that there had to be contra-investment.

In the event, however, the new counterpart funds are being sterilised, whereas they can be put to good use, particularly in view of the current—and prospectively continuing—stringent money conditions. If the counterpart funds can be deposited with the State Bank, but with no restrictive stipulation, the capacity of the institution to finance private sector—as also State—projects would be greatly enhanced. Indeed, it may be reasoned that it is but fair and just that, in this fashion, the State Bank should be recompensed for the finance it has extended to State projects, in order to enable it to function efficiently as a commercial bank for the private sector.

The objection will again be: why should the State Bank be thus favoured? Why shouldn't counterpart funds be deposited with all commercial banks, seeing that their need of new Deposit resources is as great? We gather that the difficulty lies in a US Government requirement that its funds may be kept only with American owned banks, or in other banks provided that such Deposits are guaranteed by Government, in our case, the Indian Government. Unless, therefore, the Indian Government can or will give guarantees in respect of all commercial banks, the State Bank alone would seem fitted to be repository of counterpart funds; and if, in any case, the commercial banks cannot get a slice of the cake, there is no need to deny the cake altogether to the State Bank.

But the commercial banks will then be able to make out a case for acting as bankers for, if not Government, at least governmental enterprises. There would be no justification

for the public sector accounts, whether relating to Deposits or to Advances, being placed solely with the State Bank, since the prospective "untied" counterpart funds are intended to recompense the State for the public sector financing that it has done.

We would suggest, consequently, that it would be desirable, in order that the money stringency may be somewhat relieved, that future accruals of counterpart funds be deposited with the State Bank without the stipulation that there be contra-investment in respect thereof. Secondly, to render justice to the other banks, the public sector accounts should no longer be the sole preserve of the State Bank but should instead be parcelled out and shared among all commercial banks.

We may, however, add that if, in fact, the US Government does not insist on guarantees in respect of counterpart fund Deposits, then the funds should, in all fairness, be distributed among the scheduled banks generally, and not placed solely with the State Bank.

BANK RETURNS

Pause Again in Busy Season

The returns of the Reserve Bank for 27 January show that there has again been a decline in Active Note Circulation, the relative figure being lower by Rs 5.38 crores at Rs 1909.49 crores. Rupee Coin has also returned from circulation in the amount of Rs 0.40 crores. As a result, the Reserve Bank's cash has improved by Rs 5.78 crores to Rs 22.89 crores. Both Foreign Securities and Rupee Securities, as figuring in the return for the Issue Department, are unchanged.

Investments, in the Banking Department, are practically unaltered at Rs 152.89 crores, but it needs to be noted that, in the same week, the State Bank has purchased Rs 5 crores' worth of securities, without doubt from the Reserve Bank. Hence, the inference is that the Central Government has instituted deficit financing for Rs 5 crores, and this has been obscured by the sale of securities for like amount to the State Bank. The Centre's need for recourse to created money probably arose because of the commitment in respect of maturing Treasury Bills purchased and discounted by the Reserve Bank, a portfolio that, in the latest week, is marked down by Rs 8.34 crores at Rs 56.30 crores. Also, the Centre may have received some element of repayment of loans and advances from the State Governments, whose balances are lower by Rs 10.46 crores at Rs 21.46 crores. However, the States have run down their Deposits with the Reserve Bank partly to reduce indebtedness, ways and means borrowings being down by Rs 4.60 crores at Rs 36.00 crores. Reserve Balances of member banks have improved by Rs 1.56 crores to Rs 78.27 crores, but with the State Bank reporting a decline in cash in hand and with Reserve Bank, the magnitude of rise in other banks' Deposits is seen to be of the order of Rs 4 crores. There is a small rise of Rs 1.82 crores in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank, reflecting the continued recourse to central bank credit by Scheduled Banks.

It may be mentioned, finally, that Balances Held Abroad are holding steady, in being fractionally higher by Rs 0.24 crores at Rs 19.66 crores. But it would appear that the Central Government's objective of enlarging foreign exchange reserves to Rs 175 crores by 31 March 1961 is unlikely to be achieved; we are Rs 27 crores short, and only two months remain.

The return of the State Bank for 27 January is largely featureless, except for the footnote advising us that, of the total Deposits of Rs 554.36 crores, US Funds constitute Rs 215.51 crores. Deposits, during the week, have declined by Rs 3.65 crores. The total of Advances has inched up by Rs 1.87 crores to Rs 249.83 crores. There has been an addition of Rs 5 crores to the gilt-edged portfolio, and hence cash in hand and with Reserve Bank has been drawn by Rs 2.26 crores to Rs 25.53 crores. Borrowings are fractionally lower at Rs 1.89 crores.

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The return of Scheduled Banks for 20 January discloses a fall of Rs 6.32 crores in Time Deposits other than borrowings, and this was wholly due to the State Bank repaying the monthly instalment against counterpart funds in process of being made over to the Reserve Bank. The steep disinvestment of Rs 19 crores in gilt-edged is also wholly on account of the State Bank. But, while the State Bank reported an increase of nearly Rs 10 crores in cash in hand and with Reserve Bank, Scheduled Banks' Balances with the Reserve Bank are practically unchanged at Rs 77.12 crores against Rs 77.95 crores. It is reasonable to suggest, therefore, that Scheduled Banks other than the State Bank have run down Reserve Balances in order to reduce indebtedness to the central banking institution, an item that is lower by Rs 10.84 crores at Rs 42.22 crores. It remains to add that the total of Advances is merrily mounting; in the latest week, the figure has gone up by a shade under Rs 4 crores from Rs 1208.92 crores to Rs 1212.87 crores.

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BANKS

Moratorium Problems

COMPLAINTS about the extension of the moratorium given to banks and consequent uncertainties and difficulties for depositors shareholders and the staff have become more insistent. In the case of the Indo-Commercial Bank, the amalgamation scheme with the Punjab National seems to hang fire; one reason for the delay is stated to be claim of the ICB employees for treatment admissible to the staff of an A Class bank. Most of these employees have only a few years more to serve and their continuance on employment would help to preserve connections in the event of the larger bank taking over the ICB branches. But there are apparently difficulties despite the fact that the PNB has made better profits in 1960 and maintained its dividend.

There have been representations that the Reserve Bank has not given due weight to all

the interests affected by the moratorium and has not indicated whether liquidation is not preferable in the case of a bank that has suspended business by order. The objections to mergers of uneconomic banks can be ignored, but the public directly concerned should be told what is possible in the light of figures ascertained by inspection. The Palai Central Bank episode has brought home the need for speed in the publication of essential information. Secrecy and delay are to be deprecated on all grounds. And if defects demand positive measures, they should be adopted without regard to political or other susceptibilities.

The rigorous investigation of non-scheduled banks' affairs may be adopted in the case of the banks that have received the concession of a moratorium depriving the depositors of a legal remedy in the absence of a scheme of deposit insurance made available by a special agency on the US model. The moratorium may conserve assets, but the depositors have also to be told of the proportion of bad debts, the directors' obligations and the debts due by officers. There is again the issue of contingent liability on the part of shareholders in the case of the Indo-Commercial and the Travancore Forward. If the shares of both are dormant, the bid by the larger bank acquiring control should be made soon, for shareholders, unlike the management, are the victims.

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The Cult of High Wages

By Paul Einzig

OW that wage demands can no longer be justified by reference to the rising cost of living or to rising profits, British Left Wing writers had to look round for a new set of arguments. They have succeeded in finding what they wanted. The latest fashion is to argue in favour of bigger wage increases on the ground that this would force employers to introduce labour-saving equipment. It is pointed out that the reason why American industries can afford to pay much higher wages and still remain competitive is that the amount of capital equipment per worker employed is much higher in the United States than in Britain.

On the face of it this argument may sound convincing. If we examine it closely, however, it presents a totally different picture. The truth is that there has never been in the United States such a degree of resistance to automation on the part of trade unions as there is in Britain. In innumerable instances British trade unions forced employers not to dismiss the workers that had become redundant through the installation of labour-saving

equipment. That being so, the beneficial effect of technological progress has been largely wasted.

This attitude provides the utmost discouragement to the progress of automation and other forms of costly modernisation. From the employers' point of view it is of little use to embark on heavy capital expenditure only to find that it does not enable them to reduce the number of hands employed. From this point of view it would hardly be helpful if British wages were to be raised to the level of American wages. It would only mean that even more would have to be paid out to workers who have to be retained in employment although labour-saving equipment has made them superfluous.

These facts are obvious enough. In spite of this Left Wing writers will no doubt be allowed to get away with their arguments. In fact pressure against unwarranted wage increases has greatly abated lately under the influence of the mild recession in some consumer durable industries. It is not popular just now to argue against an increase in consumer purchasing power. Quite recently the body popularly known as the committee of the "Three Wise Men", set up some years ago mainly to study the inflationary effect of wage increases, came out with a statement seeking to whitewash the attitude of the trade unions. It stated that the inflationary trend was not the fault of any particular class or group, seeing that the expansion of profits has not been inferior to that of wages. But this only means that employers do not display sufficient resistance to unwarranted wage claims, seeing that they can pass on the resulting additional costs to the consumer.

In any case, if the "Three Wise Men" were only half as wise as their name implies they would have pointed out that increase of profits is incomparably less inflationary than increase of wages because a much larger proportion of the former is taken away in taxation, saved, reinvested, or spent on goods whose prices do not affect the cost of living. Left Wing writers are guilty of gross inconsistency in advocating both wage increases and increased capital expenditure. If it were possible to induce the workers to save the same proportion of their incomes as is saved by higher income groups, higher wages would not be incompatible with higher rate of investment. But as things are the relaxation of restrictions on higher purchase firms is certain to result in the expenditure of a higher proportion of working class incomes. Which means that even less will be saved and will be made available for non-inflationary investment.

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Bank Profits

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Limited, for the year 1960 subject to audit after providing for taxes and including the sum of Rs 1,02,800.87 brought forward, amounts to Rs 41,68,551.98 which the Directors have disposed of as under:—

An ad interim dividend was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1960, at the rate of 14 per cent per annum subject to tax which absorbed	Rs 8,75,000.00
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The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1960, at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, making 17% per annum for the year, subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rates, which will absorb Rs 14,74,194.17 and to carry forward the balance of Rs 18,19,357.81 to the next account subject to payment of bonus to staff.

Indian Finance

4 February 1961

Notes

ECONOMIC CONDUCT Ancient and Modern

Three lectures delivered last week in the Madras University by Dr B. Natarajan attempt to relate the exhortations on economic conduct found in the Tamil classic Thirukkural to the modern world in its present setting. His exposition of the Public Philosophy of Thiruvalluvar is perhaps to be regarded less as a call to order than as an assurance that ancient Tamils held the right views on prices, wages and profits. The Kural is not a handbook of revolution but a guide to correct conduct on the part of both the governed and the governors. Thiruvalluvar's ideal of a moral law governing all activity relegates even the State to the second place. Human agency, including secular Government, is of less importance than the permanent values derived from spiritual life. The exaltation of austerity does not imply that the ancient Tamil poet forgot the issues of ordinary life. But he saw the foundations of economic life embedded in spiritual leadership and Providence was assigned a place higher than civil authority or free enterprise. The teaching of the schoolmen in the Middle Ages may afford a parallel. Stability and continuity of ordinary life were reckoned more important than progress, and

the modern passion for uplift is different from the acceptance in the Kural of the need to banish the hunger that cramped human effort in search of eternal values. The ancient Tamils (as the Kural bears witness) believed that each man is entitled to his due, and that godly discipline is meant to secure a just distribution of income and property. In these respects, the Kural partakes of Socialist teaching, not Marxist but Christian, and the infusion of morality into economics proves that modern thought was anticipated in Valluvar's terse couplets that expounded the whole duty of man.

Increasing recognition of the need to regulate human conduct, to relate ethical doctrine to economic activity in a society that is restlessly increasing wants, confers extra importance on a work that prescribes a higher morality in buying and selling as also in family life. The pursuit of gain has its place, but as medieval European thought also recognised, there is no place for unbridled selfishness. While condemning poverty as a barren ideal, the Kural accepts both the validity of moral ends and the paramountcy of agriculture. The good citizen must not be oppressed by fear of destruction or by ruinous taxation. That the Arthashastra (discovered for modern Indian scholars in the Twenties) anticipated some ideas in the Kural does not detract from the sublimity and simplicity of the doctrine of Thiruvalluvar, who saw plainly that the citizen was more important than the State, and that the satisfaction of everyday wants came before resolute pursuit of power.

The lectures made it clear that the ancient Tamil kingdoms had a guiding star in the Kural and the devotion of surplus income to public purposes by private citizens in village communities was inspired largely by the perennial vogue of the Kural. The Kural treats economics as a part of moral philosophy and is not concerned with formulas but the preservation of the good life as a common end. Spending money on the land to improve it was conceived as the best investment. That view has much to commend it today, when land stands in need of capital, even more than of labour. In its insistence on liberty as against authority, the Kural was a precursor of Adam Smith, whose main object was to damage Mercantalism (to which the Arthashastra inclined). The Kural thinks less of the discontents due to oppression than of the joys of earthly life or the sanctity of the family. The Kural also calls for skill and diligence on the part of labour; it emphasises the need for good work in return for decent wages. It also indicates that rewards are ordinarily based on the effort made and disparities are the consequence of

natural inequality. To that extent Thiruvalluvar, too, is a conservative, but his condemnation of selfishness and exploitation is unambiguous. The Kural does not sanction any predatory enterprise; and in upholding the moral order, the Kural truly encourages the guardians of society. In praising productive labour and calling for the wise use of leisure the Kural is wholly in line with modern doctrine. In this as in much else, the Kural is refreshingly modern, and those who ask for ethics in a business society will find in it a stimulating stand-by.

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CPI

Letters to Peking

The report that the Communist Party of India is engaged in correspondence with the Government of China on the border disputes and some replies to letters have been received raises important questions. The right of a political party to argue at home is not in doubt. But whether it can engage in argument with a foreign Government is likely to be challenged. There is, of course, Moscow's direction about an amicable settlement, but the CPI must take into account the Government of India's view about the course of negotiations so far and China's refusal to accept extant records as final and authentic. The general principle that a party cannot attempt to negotiate on foreign policy when territorial claims are at stake will be conceded by all. The split in the CPI last year may yet be offered as an explanation. The Maharashtra view is different from that of the Bengal group, which stands for early and complete appeasement of China. The pin-pricks by Peking are ignored by the CPI for the sake of proving that it stands by peaceful settlement. But when Burma's Premier declines to mediate, it is hardly possible for the CPI to play the friendly broker. Whether the CPI thinks that China's influence on world affairs will lead to friendly settlement soon is another matter. No political party can or should engage in affairs that concern the Government which, for a year, has sent its officers to explain and to expostulate. A distinction may be drawn between speeches at home and missions to Peking either to the Government or to the Communist Party. The locus standi will be certainly questioned by Mr Chou-en-Lai unless he hopes to use the power of the CPI to make trouble at home as a talking-point in further negotiations. There have been complaints last year about the attitude of the Indian Communists in the dispute, and the letters, even if one-sided, do not really improve matters. The CPI is only one of the opposition parties here, and it cannot speak for any but its own registered party adherents. It is the Government alone that can discuss territorial matters and conclude agreements, and that,

too, only after consulting State Governments directly like Kashmir or Uttar Pradesh. The Berubari episode offers a guide to future procedure. And it may be added that no party attempted to write to the Pakistan Government about border disputes, because the External Affairs Ministry alone should act in such matters. The CPI will do well to publish the letters sent or received in order to dispel doubts about its own communications on a delicate and dangerous issue. The CPI may or may not have extra-territorial loyalties. But its epistolary exercise does nothing to soften suspicion in this regard.

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COMPANY LAW Branch Audit Exemption

The Department of Company Law Administration has formulated rules under which the companies may claim exemption from the provisions contained in the Companies (Amendment) Act with regard to the audit of branch accounts of the companies. According to the Amended Act, a company is required to get the account of every branch audited either by the auditor or any other qualified person appointed by the company unless a branch office has been exempted from this requirement. Under the Companies (Branch Audit Exemption) Rules, where a company carrying on any manufacturing, processing or trading activity, has a branch office "the average quantum of activity" of which during the relevant financial year does not exceed Rs 2 lakhs or two per cent of the total

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turnover of the company, whichever is higher, the provisions of Section 228 will not be applicable to that branch.

In all other cases a company will have to put in an application in the prescribed form to the Government of India indicating the grounds on which it can claim exemption. Whenever such an exemption is granted the Government can stipulate the period and conditions in its order. Such conditions may provide that the company should allow access to an auditor to the books of accounts at all times and furnish such information or explanation as he may require. The auditor, should every year prepare a report on the accounts of the branch office and forward it to the Company's auditor. The management of the company is required to attach to the balance sheet a certificate to the effect that no material change has taken place in the arrangement for in-

ternal audit of branch accounts. Provision has also been embodied for enabling a company engaged in any other activity to seek exemption from branch audit by showing that it has made the requisite arrangements for scrutiny and check, at regular intervals, of the accounts of the branch office by a competent and responsible person.

Practical exigencies have naturally dictated these exemptions from too meticulous an audit requirement. Essential safeguards have also been provided. But the rules are also an act of faith, which the exempted companies will do well to justify.

UNIVERSITIES

Medium of Instruction

Perhaps the most important recommendation of the working

group appointed by the University Grants Commission to go into the question of medium of instruction in universities is the fact that it wants the universities themselves to shoulder the entire responsibility involved in the prescription of a particular language as the medium of instruction in their affiliated colleges. The Group thinks that in this matter the universities should be the sole arbiters without any interference from any outsider including the Government. This is a wholesome principle and if accepted and faithfully implemented, it will take proper care of the whole problem of the medium of instruction. One may be sure that once the universities know that there will be no undue interference from the Government, they will not do anything in a hurry.

The working group did not concern itself with the question of whether or not the medium of instruction should be changed. It

was mainly concerned with suggesting the steps that should be taken for an orderly changeover from English to some other medium whenever such a change is decided upon. The group has recommended that the medium of English should continue for the present for post-graduate and professional teaching and for science subjects at the undergraduate stage. Complete prohibition of a new medium for science subjects is not favoured but it is suggested that it should be made clear to the students opting to learn science subjects in the new medium that "the prospect of their being admitted to post-graduate courses will be limited". Change to a new medium should however await the publication of a fair number of books of suitable standard for students and teachers covering the whole degree course.

It is evident that the group is not very hopeful about Hindi becoming the national language in the foreseeable future. It has therefore rightly averred that for competitive examinations either English alone should be the medium or all the languages of India, English being a permitted medium. By the same token, it has recommended that English should continue to be the medium of inter-university communication.

It is gratifying to note that the expert body has made it clear that for the degree stage in science subjects, English should continue, and if its recommendations are accepted it may well be that it will not be an easy matter for any university to change its medium of instruction in a hurry. For an essential prerequisite prescribed is the provision of suitable books in the new medium.

English is one of the few assets we have gained, quite accidentally perhaps, but it is an asset that deserves to be jealously preserved. No other language in the world can lead us to the treasures of science. It will be a national waste, if, in the face of urgent need for technical knowledge, we change the medium of instruction in the Universities.

LAPIDARIES

Thinly Spread

The arrival of European jewellers in Delhi to buy precious stones is perhaps a sign that Indian craftsmanship will command more notice. Import control has reduced the supply of raw materials and synthetic stones have little chance of winning a market abroad. There is a Rangoon diamond industry in Trichy town and the workmanship and finish is known to be good. But the jewellery industry of UK or Germany is largely one of imitation stuff and the tourists are probably interested in buying jewels which are prized not only as representing investments for surplus cash but also

for this craftsmanship. The demand for semi-precious gems may go up if a trade in cut gems is established but much depends on export licensing. The authorities' attitude is crucial in this case, for the export of jewels may amount to the export of capital to which the Government is strongly opposed. The semi-industrial stones may be distinguished and a trade in corundum or beryl as in the days of the Roman empire, may be established with South India. But there is much to be said for specific import for cutting and shipping back and the rise of the Israeli diamond cutting industry is an argument for letting European jewellers open a trade connection which will help lapidaries whose business has dwindled with the fall of the native aristocracy and the rise of a plutocracy that may have the means but lacks the taste to apply wealth to the sustenance of craftsmen in Rajasthan or Madras. The tourist trade will certainly benefit if the jewellers' industry thrives and one may view the coming of the European trade team as a break in the depression caused by the limited supply of raw materials, reflected also in the high prices here. The jeweller's trade is now widely spread but it is also very thinly spread.

SCIENCE

Many Inventions

The report of the National Development Research Corporation for 1959-60 describes many inventions and tests made on them. Laboratory work is put into practical use and patents are taken out promptly. There is a new process for bamboo pulp being tried out by Orient Paper Mills and white cement from felspar is being made on a small scale. A baby food is now being made in Kaira by a co-operative dairy. Of more interest is the work taken up by the National Laboratories, and the plan for making hardboard from fibrous materials or building board from sawdust and waste may have great results in view of the high cost of good timber. The income from royalties is going up but the Corporation is running at a loss. It is, however, a scientific body, not a commercial agency. Diesel traction is being improved and a saving in fuel is expected by a German firm that has shown interest in the Suri system of transmission sponsored by the Indian railways. It is claimed that Research makes import of technical know-how superfluous in several cases and Indian firms should wait before plunging into foreign collaboration. That is a warning conveyed in the report to the Government because money is not to be lost in paying royalties to foreigners, when the NDRC is here to help industry. The channel through which industry gets the National laboratories to work and appraise processes is ready and co-operative research institutes may henceforth try to

rely on the NDRC. Scientific bodies as in the UK are not very forthcoming to help industry in India but leather research is being appreciated and the export trade stands to gain, because larger orders for footwear from Eastern Europe are being filled by small scale manufacturers also at present.

*

AMERICA

The Eight Eisenhower Years

President Dwight D. Eisenhower's final economic report to the Congress and people of the United States, on the eve of his handing over the reins of office to the new President, Mr John F. Kennedy, contains what amounts to a final summation of his underlying attitude toward the American socio-economic system and of the substantial progress it has made in the post-war years.

This summation inevitably involves a review of the Eisenhower Administration's experience in administering the Employment Act of 1946. It is the Act which requires the Annual Economic Report of the Federal Government, and makes it the official responsibility of the Federal Government to help create conditions conducive to the promotion of "maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

Within the context of this mandate, Mr Eisenhower emphasises the major role of private enterprise in the US economy, and restates his faith in the principle of "shared responsibility." This means that private business and state and local Governments must contribute effectively to economic growth and improvement, and should not leave the major burden on the Federal Government alone.

When the Employment Act was passed in 1946, the US economy was completing its successful readjustment from war to peace. Thus, that year can be said to mark the beginning of a new economic era—one which has seen notable advances in

production, in employment, in incomes, and in the personal welfare of the American people.

It is well to remember that the eight years of the Eisenhower Presidency encompassed more than half of that era, and thus more than half of the years during which the Employment Act has been on the books.

Just a few of the many post-war advances detailed in the Eisenhower review need be mentioned here. For example, the Gross National Product (GNP)—the nation's total output of goods and services—expanded from \$234,000 million in 1947 to more than \$500,000 million in 1960. This represents a remarkable gain of better than 100 per cent. Even in real terms, when figured in constant 1960 prices, the gain was a resounding 60 per cent—certainly a notable one for an economy as large and varied as that of the United States.

Again in real terms, business investment since 1946 has totalled \$650,000 million, almost three times the investment of the previous

doing structural jobs

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HC-60.

15 years. Nearly 20 million homes have been completed since 1946, a number equal to about half the supply of homes available when World War Two ended in 1945.

Increases since the war in the capacity for producing steel, refining petroleum and manufacturing paper range from 60 to 80 per cent. In other industries, such as aluminium, the growth has been even more rapid. Research and development outlays have jumped from less than \$2,000 million in 1946 to about \$13,500 million in 1960. The number of operating businesses has risen since 1946 by nearly 1.5 million, reaching more than 4.7 million in 1960.

Since 1946, the population of the United States has increased nearly 30 per cent, passing the 180 million mark in 1960. In that same period, real personal income, after taxes, rose more than 50 per cent over-all, and about 20 per cent on a per capita basis. A large increase in jobs has been achieved, with total civilian employment rising from 55 million in 1946 to nearly 67 million in 1960.

Means for protecting income and personal financial security have been

greatly strengthened. Comparing 1946 with 1960, the number of life insurance policy holders has grown from 77 million to 118 million, the number of shareowners in corporations from 6.5 million to 12.5 million, the number of workers covered by the Government's social security system from 37 million to 59 million, the number of persons covered by private hospital insurance from 42 million to 132 million.

In the important area of economic stability, the contractions in business activity since the Employment Act was passed have proved to be few and relatively moderate, particularly when compared to some of the dislocations of earlier, pre-war cyclical adjustments. The mildness and brevity of the post-war dips reflect, as the report points out, not only the deliberate steps taken by the Government under the Employment Act to offset the declines, but also the built-in anti-recessionary character of such "automatic" stabilisers as the nation's tax system and unemployment insurance programme.

What lessons have been learned in administering the Employment Act?

Among those cited in this final Eisenhower review are the importance of close surveillance of economic developments, the need to combat inflationary pressures, an awareness that economic growth must be balanced and sustainable and should not be "forced" to the point of jeopardising the future health and progress of the economy.

Implicit in these viewpoints is the Eisenhower appraisal that the Employment Act is, in his words, a "living document adaptable to changing circumstances". Its administration, he suggests, must be flexible and not tied to dogmatic and unrealistic approaches if economic policy is to meet adequately the challenges that are constantly arising in the modern world.

As the Federal Government has met its responsibilities under the Employment Act and has helped to maintain both progress and stability, there has developed an atmosphere of public confidence which itself has helped arrest downward spirals and support the nation's economic activity.

Mr Eisenhower sees this development, plus the remarkable advances in the welfare of the American people, as providing a basis for continued confidence in the future growth of the US economy.

"In sum", concludes this last Eisenhower report, "experience has proved the Employment Act to be a helpful instrument for achieving important common economic goals in a framework of free institutions".

AUSTRALIA A Buoyant Economy

The Information Bulletin released recently by the Department of Finance and Commerce, Australia, narrates the striking growth in the country's economy in recent months. The buoyancy can easily be gauged from the overall rise in employment during the months between June and September in 1960. The industrial production of almost all the products reviewed by the Department looked up. Among the rural production statistics, those relating to milk produce, indicate a substantial rise of about 3.8 million gallons by the first half of 1960 over the total produce of 1959.

The figures for the building industry indicate a rise of 19 per cent over the corresponding period in the previous year. The expected private capital expenditure of the various manufacturing industries from July to December shot up to £14.7 million from £10.86 million in the corresponding period in 1959.

The net amount of new money raised from the investing public by companies incorporated in Australia and listed on the stock exchange during 1959-60 totalled £24.1 million. This compares with £18.82 million raised in 1958-59.

A notable development in the Australian canned foods industry will be the completion of the Campbell Soup Company at Shepparton, Victoria. The cannery is planning to meet the needs of the local markets as well as to export canned foods to Asian and African countries. A sum of £5 million has been earmarked for the establishment of petro-chemical industry. Most of the plants are expected to go into full production within a couple of years.

A replica of a German automatic brick making plant is being constructed at Bankstown, New South Wales, at a cost of £0.365 million. The main advantages of this plant will be the economical mechanical handling of heavy materials and incessant kiln firing. This coupled with temperature control, will reduce fuel costs and ensure uniformity of products. Most companies in the textile manufacturing industry in Australia have registered improved trading.

4 February, 1961

INDUSTRIAL INDIA New Horizons

The inauguration of the carboxy methyl cellulose plant at Bilimoria by Mr Manubhai Shah, the Union Minister for Industry, constitutes an important landmark in the industrialisation of the country. Claimed to be the first of its kind in India, the CMC factory stands as a monument of the industrial enterprise of the Sardesai Brothers, the promoters of the plant, and the successful translation of the fruits of research from one of the research laboratories to commercial production.

In his inaugural address Mr Shah highlighted the remarkable progress registered by the country in the industrial field. He stated that the industrial development of India during the past decade is unparalleled in the history of any backward country in the world. The happy coincidence of the inauguration of the plant with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Sardesai Brothers concern, whose contribution to the industrial development of the country is well known, can be rightly considered as a good omen.

The initial capacity of the newly constructed plant is 1,200 tons per annum and the idea of doubling it is under the consideration of the authorities. It may be recalled that carboxy methyl cellulose is utilised by many industries like textiles, paper, jute, plastics, ceramic and rubber. Hitherto our industries have been depending on foreign countries for the requisite quantity of this essential chemical. And the country had to spend every year more than Rs 75 lakhs for importing this material. It is heartening that an earnest start has been made to manufacture this chemical in the country. The new factory in Bilimoria, will, in course of time, be of immense help to the nation in saving a sizable quantum of foreign exchange. Its employment potential is the not the least of its attractions.

CEMENT

Retention Prices

That cement production has not been having a smooth run has been evident for sometime past. One after another, new developments of adverse import to production have been posing problems to producers. Prior to 1960 it was lack of sufficient demand which the producers were worried about. Though, since the beginning of 1960 demand turned favourable, the effect on production was neutralised by transport difficulties. The state of the industry also bears evidence of the adverse effects of the increase in the cost of various materials, enhancement of railway freight, rise in cost of coal and power, incidence of higher wage cost etc. All these have

added up to a heavy burden on cost of production and this has led to questions about the adequacy of the retention prices now permitted by the Government.

The issue has been brought into sharp focus by Mr Dharamsey M. Khatau Chairman of the Associated Cement Companies in the course of his address to the 24th Annual General Meeting of the Company. The question of fair retention prices for cement producers has been a subject of sharp differences of opinion between the Government on the one hand and the cement producers on the other. The issue seemed almost settled when the previous Tariff Commission submitted its report embodying its recommendations on the price to be allowed to the producing units. But Government's refusal to accept the recommendation for an enhanced retention price fixed in 1958 with retrospective effect left the industry high and dry. The question has now been referred to the Tariff Commission for examination and on behalf of the producing units, it has been urged by Mr Khatau that a fair return on capital employed should be conceived as a 'fair net distributable return' after meeting all items of cost. Mr Khatau argues that the overall cost should be estimated on a basis that would exclude such items of direct cost as the full charge for packing whether in New or Used bags, and the commission payable to stockists, or such large items of overhead costs as Bonus and accruing Gratuity to employees, the remuneration payable to Managing Agents, the statutory Development Rebate Reserve and Company Taxation.

The ACC Chairman has made out a strong case for upward revision of the retention prices being paid to cement producers but, the question arises whether such an increase would not lead to rise in the price which the consumer pays for cement. A reconciliation of these conflicting interests is conceivable only if the Government could see its way to sacrifice a part of its revenue which accrues to it in the way of excise duty that is presently being levied on cement.

STEEL

Muddle, and—

The production of finished steel in 1960-61 is estimated by the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan at 2.6 million tons. This compares with the targeted production at the end of the Second Plan of 4.3 million tons. The trend of production since the publication of the Outline would appear to indicate that actual production that will be attained will be much less. A number of adverse factors have no doubt combined to retard the anticipated rate of production but it is the serious shortage of metallurgical

coal that has constituted the chief handicap. The irony of it is that Government is responsible for bringing about this shortage. Plans for production of metallurgical coal have gone awry and by the time some remedial action has been thought of, the Second Plan has almost run its full course. The private sector collieries will, it has been officially stated, be allowed to expand operations into non-contiguous but proximate areas with a view to augmenting the supply of coking coal. The abnormal delay in the construction of coal washeries has also considerably contributed to the present difficulties faced by the steel industry. Out of the five washeries scheduled for completion during the current Plan period only two have been commissioned so far. Even these are yet to work to full capacity. Of the remaining three, one may be completed some time in the current year and indications are that the other two may take one or two years more to come into operation.

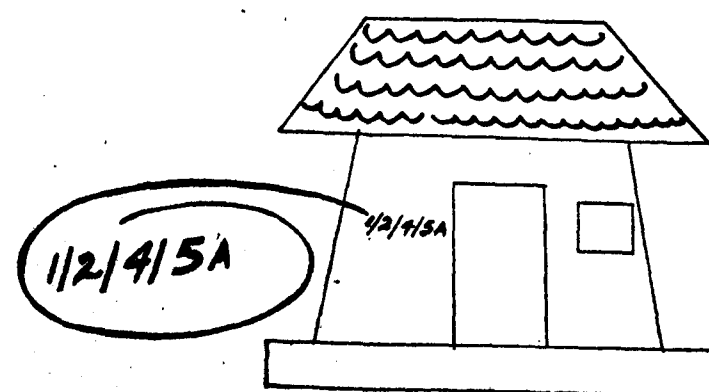
Viewed against this background of an inadequacy of coking coal and of facilities for washing and blending it, the Third Plan target of 9.5 million tons of steel ingots appears too ambitious. Even if all

the needed facilities for embarking on a programme of this magnitude are available, some circles would wish to see the target reduced to manageable proportions. Speaking at the Foundation Day Celebrations of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Sir Jehangir Ghandy, expressed the view that a target of 8 million tons is about all that is feasible under prevailing conditions in India. He has, however, no objection to a higher target if the additional facilities needed for augmenting steel-making capacity are put up without eating into our meagre resources of foreign exchange. In his view, it will be a profitable arrangement in every way to expand the engineering industry and keep the steel target somewhat lower than that proposed.

Even for realising this more modest target, the lessons of the Second Plan have to be digested. The concession now promised to collieries does go some way but not all towards removing uncertainties over coking coal supplies to the steel industry. The Government will also do well to heed the warning of Sir Jehangir with regard to the supply of lime stone if it wants to avoid a debacle

CENSUS 1961

10 February—5 March



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similar to the one over coking coal in the 2nd Plan period. His suggestion for the creation of adequate railway facilities in the Sundargarh district of Orissa which has untapped reserves, deserves serious and urgent consideration by Authority.

Considering the audience he was addressing, Sir Jehangir's reference to the fundamental imbalance in our mineral resources is understandable. India has almost an inexhaustible reserve of iron ore—21,000 million tons. It is not, however, so fortunate in regard to coal reserves which are estimated at only 2000 million tons. Since 1½ tons of coal are required to produce 1 ton of steel, Sir Jehangir is rightly concerned about the long-term prospect. Geologists do certainly have their work cut out for them. Another point in his address that should receive the earnest attention of the Government is the good scope for stepping up our exports of iron ore. For a long time this paper has been saying that India can easily export 10 million tons of iron ore a year. Recently it has been suggested by this paper that the foodgrain ships that are coming to our shores at the rate of one ship a day—this rate is to continue for the next four years—may well be utilised for carrying iron ore on their return journey. It is not inconceivable that the US will evince interest in our ore as it has started looking to foreign sources for its supply of iron ore.

More Muddle

Mr P. L. Master, President of the Steel Importers Association of India, also seems to think that the target of 9.5 million tons of steel is rather on the high side. In his view, it will be prudent to settle the target after a thorough examination of the factors that have retarded production during the current Plan and after ensuring that the products that are produced by our steel industry are needed for consumption within the country. Mr Master rightly says that planning steel production on the basis of exports is inadvisable. The main difficulty of the importers of course arises from the fact that steel imports have dwindled due to paucity of foreign exchange. But this is offset to some extent by the permission granted to importers to handle indigenous steel also. The importers may not feel the loss of import trade very much as they are likely to be asked to participate in the export trade also. Mr Master has given a long catalogue of disabilities of the importers and has averred that the problems facing the importers require to be looked into with sympathy and understanding by the authorities concerned.

Paradoxically, it is more on exports than on imports of steel and steel products that the Association will have to concentrate its future attention. The public sector steel plants seem to be confident of en-

tering the export field as they are planning to set up a panel of export houses from amongst the established importers of steel. If the private steel companies also set up some such organisation export promotion in steel products may overcome many a problem that will otherwise have to be tackled individually by the steel producers or exporters. Mr Master has given a number of suggestions to step up the export of steel and steel products. While most of the difficulties can be eliminated by suitable action by Government and other appropriate authorities, the same cannot be said about the handicap

AUTOMOBILES

High Hopes

Addressing the annual meeting of the All-India Automobile and Ancillary Industries Association at Bombay, Mr Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Industry, spoke in appreciation of the new trend that has set in the production of automobiles. Until 1959, the progress of the automobile industry was fitful and slow. The foreign exchange shortage that loomed large in 1957 particularly cast a shadow on future production. The turn in the fortunes of the industry that has since then occurred was however presaged by the change in Government's policy in respect of automobile production. Particularly after the enquiry of the Jha Committee, there was a wholesome appreciation on the part of the Government of the need for encouraging automobile production, and in this light, Government invited the manufacturing units to submit programmes of manufacture for purposes of foreign exchange allocation so that by the end of 1962 the import of components except those for which there is no immediate scope for developing indigenous manufacture, could be stopped.

On the basis of present progress and programmes that are in the process of implementation, it would be reasonable to expect that the automobile industry would be able to take in its stride the Third Plan targets which envisage a doubling of the

issuing from the ocean freight structure. Mr Master has pointed out some seemingly absurd situations prevailing at the moment. For instance, the freight from Indian ports to continental and other neighbouring ports are much more than the freight from these identical ports to Indian ports. This is a matter that can only be remedied by negotiations with the Conference Lines. It would appear that this is a matter that is to be looked into without loss of time for with such unfavourable freights our steel products, we cannot hope to compete effectively in foreign markets.

capacity for almost all vehicles. In respect of Government policy which affects the industry for good or ill, Mr Manubhai Shah has observed that the efforts already made by the Government so far and which they were continuously making were such as to promote the rapid development of a healthy industry. It is a limitation of the industry that it has to operate with a high cost structure contributed mainly by the low volume of production. While future increases in production should enable costs to be brought down, the extent to which this could be done will depend also on measures related to the development of the ancillary units for automobile components. During 1960 the value of production in the ancillary industry was estimated at Rs 9 crores while for 1959 it has been placed at Rs 7.5 crores. This works out to only a fraction of the total value of production in the automobile industry. As pointed out by Mr Shah, the ancillary industry has a dual role to play in its relation to the automobile industry—to assist the manufacturers to enable them to put more vehicles on the road by reducing their foreign exchange element for imported components, and to meet the demand for the service and maintenance of the evergrowing fleet of vehicles that go on the roads. The leeway that has to be made up is therefore great.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION.

	Nos.	1951=100	
		Index Number of Production.	General Index of Industrial Production.
1951	...	1,856	...
1952	...	1,274	...
1953	...	1,160	...
1954	...	1,205	...
1955	...	1,924	...
1956	...	2,678	...
1957	...	2,681	...
1958	...	2,239	...
1959	...	3,039	...
1960:			
January	...	3,784	...
February	...	4,145	...
March	...	4,607	...
April	...	3,775	...
May	...	3,809	...
June	...	4,356	...
July	...	4,293	...
August	...	4,647	...

BRITISH OXYGEN

Fresh Challenges

The British Oxygen Co Ltd, which is the parent body of the Indian Oxygen, reports a year of increased profits for 1960. At £9,515,941 the group profit of the Company compares with £8,587,144 for last year. The increase, as Mr J. B. Hutchison, Chairman of the company has disclosed in the statement issued to the shareholders is derived mainly from expansion of overseas sales. Though there has been increased turnover in home trading, this has been offset by higher wages and costs. This is a development that detracts somewhat from the prospects for improving profits in the home front. Demand is estimated to continue at a brisk pace, but anticipated inability of production to meet increasing costs offers no escape from a possible reduction of profit margin. What therefore, Mr Hutchison foresees in the short-term future is vigorous trading and capital development modified in terms of profit.

The Company would thus seem to be left with the alternative of concentrating on overseas markets to maintain profit margins. But prospects are none too good here also, and the Company has to reckon with emerging competition that is being actively fostered by countries trying to set up indigenous capacity for presently imported items. In the context of such competition emerging, Mr Hutchison envisages a fight to maintain and improve the Company's place in the future industrial world. However the fact that the Indian Oxygen, the subsidiary has been going from strength to strength should be a matter of some satisfaction to the parent company. The prospect anyway is challenging and the Company, Mr Hutchison says, should try to meet it. To quote his words, "there are no prerogatives save those that stem from an ability to produce quicker, cheaper and better than one's competitors".

PLANNED PROGRESS

Indian Watches

The laying of the foundation stone of the country's first watch manufacturing plant at Bangalore by Mr Manubhai Shah, the Union Minister for Industries, marks a significant stage in India's industrial development. Costing about Rs 2.5 crores, the project will be completed by Hindustan Machine Tools in collaboration with Japanese Citizens Watch Company. In the initial stages the factory will manufacture 55,000 watches per annum. But the capacity will be raised to 360,000 in the fifth year by introducing multiple shift. The watches to be manufactured initially will be of two models incorporating the latest improvements and fashions in watch designing.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

WHEN a man is great enough to join the select band of Bharat Ratnas, it is the Government that honours itself when it formally confers on him the title. Many, not necessarily in this part of the world, would feel that the gesture has come rather tardily for so versatile and dedicated a patriot as Dr Roy. Dr Roy himself is notoriously unsentimental and is not, unlike another famous Doctor on a memorable occasion, likely to whine that "had it been early, it had been kind". (Yes, I have rather a poor opinion of Johnson's letter to Lord Chesterfield.) Cynics may see a nexus between the timing of the honour and Dr Roy's deft riding of the whirlwind let loose by the Berubari Transfer and may point to the fact that there have been years in which the honour has not been conferred on any one. This reading seems rather far fetched to me. In any event, it is a matter for satisfaction that the formal imprimatur has been given to a status long conceded factually. Leadership in Bengal, especially in the last ten years, can hardly be considered a sinecure. Only idealism of a high order could have seen in it an opportunity, and only an innate strength of character could have withstood the pressure on it, some of it insidiously corrosive and others volcanically eruptive. West Bengal's ills are chronic and intractable and incapable of ministrations merely by an engaging bedside manner. Unlike certain other prolonged ailments—that of India as a whole, for example—West Bengal's have a habit of developing periodic crises. And in dealing with them, Dr Roy has not been helped any by a wide awake and resourceful opposition, which has been alternatively heckling and keening. Dr Roy is sometimes accused of escapism with his Napoleonic schemes for solving West Bengal's and Calcutta's problems. This is hardly fair, since the problems are, as the WHO report on Calcutta shows, of Herculean magnitude.

President Kennedy is certainly buckling down it. Given brains, brawn, plenty of red carpuscles, and a little compassion, we shall lick it yet—that seems to sum up his press conference and the State of the Union Message. Orders are flying about—garrulous generals are to shut up, eligible negroes are to find places in parades, U-2

flights are to stop et al. Deadlines are set for others and himself. Within the next fourteen days, proposals to Congress to tackle unemployment are to be sent by him. A series of "executive orders, legislative requests and co-operative efforts with our allies will get under way" to attract foreign investments and promote American exports and to see that the dollar is "as sound as the dollar". On what he calls the "sore spots on the American scene", messages will be sent to the Congress "within the next two weeks." The sharpening of tools, military, economic, and political are not to be leisurely: The Defence Secretary is to report "preliminary conclusions on the entire defence strategy by the end of February."—a quite impossible feat unless as our leading article argued last week, most of the conclusions have already been reached. Further appointments announced by the President—Ed. Murrow as the head of the USIS for example—confirm earlier impression of fresh air being let in places that had grown musty. Mr Kennedy pulls no punches in his State of the Union message, describing his legacy as "seven months of recession, three and a half years of slack, seven years of diminished economic growth and nine years of falling farm income." He scouts earlier Eisenhower hopes of a small budgetary surplus. (Mr Eisenhower is rather unlucky in his predictions of surpluses. As Walter Lippmann pointed out in a recent article, his earlier prediction of a surplus was for the fiscal year 1959. In the event, the year ended with a budgetary deficit of 12 billion dollars.) Concern about the slow rate of growth of the American economy which was somewhat muted during the last administration, is less inhibited now. On the international aspects of his immediate tasks, Mr Kennedy has very definite views. Of special interest to us is his reaffirmation of the need for a programme analogous to the Marshall plan for assistance to the underprivileged world. The five attributes of the aid programme are admirably summed up by him. They are: "more flexibility for short run emergencies, more commitment to long term development, new attention to education at all levels, greater emphasis on the receiving nation's role, efforts, purpose with greater social justice,

broader distribution and participation and more efficient public administration and tax systems and orderly planning for national and regional development instead of a piece meal approach." These are familiar Kennedy dicta and their reaffirmation should be particularly heartening to us in India.

The Cold War in Fleet Street has involved the Daily Herald in a struggle between newspaper magnates. The steep rise in Odhams shares may have delighted J. S. Elias who rose to be Lord Southwood. The take-over bid of Mr Thomson has been met by another offer made by the Daily Mirror group with an assurance that the Herald will keep its identity. Newspaper shares, long termed risky, have now been endowed with unexpected attractions, and the inquiries of politicians about the dangerous trend towards monopoly make the best shares like the News Of The World look even more tempting to buy for a rise. The TUC has lost control of the Herald: it is logical for Mr Thomson to step forth with a promise of something better for both its readers and shareholders. But a Johnny come lately is bound to cause alarm and the revival of the Harmsworth power under a King made a counter-offer logical.

The appearance of a third party promising to keep up the Herald's colour or colours was equally logical and the three-cornered contest has brought the House of Fraser into a battle that is concerned now with controlling the minds of men as well as their shopping habits. The newspaper proprietors are on the defensive: the printing trades, always trying to keep up a closed shop, may be alarmed by the consequences of their own restrictive practices for the Herald may be swamped by the quality papers of Mr Thomson.

The book publishing business has, of course, undergone many changes but individual firms may escape the clutches of pulp empires. Not so the journalistic enterprises which may remember that the Athenaeum and the Nation as well as the Weekend Review are merged or submerging in the New Statesman. And it is not forgotten that Carmelite House too has closed down papers that cannot bring in a big revenue to meet rising costs. But the struggle has one merit: it is conducted not by quota holders, but by public companies which publish the facts about their operations, resources and profits. In India, of course, newspaper chains hold mysteries that are deepened by the degree of protection offered

—in respect of pages and prices as also that lucrative sideline—the sale of waste newspapers.

The intelligence that American depositors who kept money in a bank in Tangier are now worried about the disappearance of the bank and its directors may be called a moral lesson to those US citizens who keep money abroad and try to buy gold. The bank shifted its domicile to Panama after the take-over of Tangier from the international regime by the Moroccan authorities. The bank's books of account were shifted to Panama, another haven for "funk money" but the directors have done a "bunk". The US depositors have found that about four million dollars of theirs have also migrated and the books of account have vanished: so also the Directors. The discomfited depositors have discovered that the insurance of deposits applies only to native American banks and emigrant funds are not covered by the scheme devised for the safety of both banks and their clients. From Tangier to Panama was a quick step and US citizens perhaps thought that like ships their money could do its work even better under a flag of convenience. The erosion of US privileges and the assertion of local authority in Panama against the extra-territorial privileges claimed for the USA in the Canal zone are developments which could not be anticipated by the most far-sighted and the Directors have probably dispersed after conversion of dollars into the more handy and anonymous form of gold bars. O. Henry could make a mordant story out of the experience of the too clever people who could not trust any but a Tangier bank operating in mystery and unwilling to furnish information to others about the private affairs of nominated clients. The plain moral is that there is no place like home for keeping money—a moral that has its points of interest for others nearer home.

In the passing away of Mr Ramcoowar Bangur, yet another link with Clive Street of old has been snapped. The association of the house of Bangurs with the stock market has been long and inextricable. Mr Ramcoowar Bangur was one of the founders of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association. The diversification of the Bangur interests and their latterday industrial orientation, owed not a little to the old man's acute sense of the trends of the times. Not all his time was spent on business. Only recently he completed and consecrated a Temple in South Indian style in Calcutta. He had other wise uses for his wealth, acquired, in the manner of his contemporaries, assiduously and unostentatiously. These and the growing Bangur enterprises are a fitting monument to a life usefully spent.

EAVESDROPPER

Olympus

Legislated Apprenticeship

The Third Plan programmes, it has been estimated, will need about 11 lakhs of skilled craftsmen—7,50,000 in the engineering trades and about 3,50,000 in non-engineering trades. At present there are 160 industrial training institutions offering training facilities for 37,000 technicians, as against 59 centres for 10,500 trainees at the beginning of the Second Plan. The Union Minister for Labour and Employment told the last meeting of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, that the number of Training Centres will be increased to 300 in another three years, providing facilities for training 1,00,000 craftsmen. The instruction imparted in the training centres has to be reinforced by in-plant training. The Minister emphasised the necessity for providing such training and urged that increased facilities should be made available to the largest number of workers. A comprehensive view should be taken of total

training requirements to see that the arrangements made by various agencies for this purpose were adequate in quality and quantity. The Minister also stressed the need to bring the training programmes now conducted by different agencies in the public and the private sector within the purview of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, in order to ensure maintenance of proper standards.

The National Apprenticeship Training Scheme and the legislation foregrounded by its effective implementation were among the main topics discussed at the last meeting of the Council. The Scheme was started with a limited number of Trades in a few centres, and aimed to provide ultimately for the training of 5000 apprentices during the Second Plan period, in trades which are customarily learnt in a practical way through training and work experience on the job. The Council was entrusted with the task of laying down policy and standards as well as coordination of the programme throughout the country. Implementation of the programme was the responsibility of the

Directorate of Training in the Ministry of Labour. At the State level Apprenticeship Committees, tripartite in character, were to be set up to promote and develop the programme. One of the main functions of these committees is to select and post apprentices for training on different industrial establishments through a sub-committee appointed for the purpose. Under the Scheme the employers are expected to provide and maintain practical training facilities or to release apprentices during working hours to attend related instruction at local technical schools. The sub-committee for selecting apprentices would also include the manager of the establishment taking the apprentices, who has the right of veto. The apprentices selected are paid on the same basis as under the existing apprenticeship schemes of the individual establishments in which they are trained. The actual payment made to Government apprentices, plus the value of hostel accommodation and messing, when provided, up to a maximum of Rs 50 per month for the first year and Rs 60 per month thereafter, would be reimbursed by Government. Government also makes a fixed monthly payment depending on the nature of the apprenticeship trade, but not exceeding Rs 15 per month per head, to compensate for consumption of material, use of tools etc., by Government apprentices. At the completion of the course the apprentices are tested jointly by the nominee of the National Council and the nominee of the employer giving the training and successful candidates are awarded certificates of proficiency. Industrial establishments are under no obligation to give subsequent employment to Government apprentices who have completed training in their works and have passed the trade tests nor could they claim any special lien on the services of a Government apprentice by reason of his having been trained at their works. Under this scheme seats were allotted among different States rising from a total of 1,315 seats in 1957-58 to 7,050 seats in 1960-61.

The progress of the scheme during the Second Plan period has not been upto expectations. A Committee set up by the National Council had recommended legislation to provide the legal framework for implementation of a Scheme of larger dimensions on a national scale during the Third Plan. The recommendations of the Committee were endorsed last August at the third meeting of the National Council which called for speedy action, and also suggested that consultations should be held with employers and officials concerned with the scheme to settle the detailed provisions of the proposed legislation.

The fourth meeting of the Council held last week was told that these discussions had been held and that the employers had indicated their agreement in principle. The modified draft of the proposed legislation is now under consideration of the Government. In the course of the discussions at the last meeting, divergent views were expressed on the necessity and advisability of introducing a measure of compulsion for the implementation of the scheme. Em-

ployers' spokesmen were generally against the provision by which industrial establishments would be compelled to take in a specified number of Government apprentices irrespective of the facilities at their command. It was strongly urged that the purposes in view, namely the training of the required number of craftsmen in different trades, could be better achieved by enlisting the co-operation of the employers. Enlightened employers have already done quite a lot in this direction without any prodding from the Government. Tatas, for instance, have apprenticeship training schemes which have been in operation for the last thirty-five years. The annual turnover of trained apprentices is now over 1700.

The difficulties of the engineering establishments under the proposed legislation should also be taken into account. The need for trained craftsmen is greatest in this young and rapidly growing industry. But, as their spokesman told the Council, many of the units are small establishments which do not have adequate accommodation even for their machines, and they would be hard put to discharge their obligations under the proposed law, unless their circumstances were taken into consideration in framing the final proposals. Large and small units cannot be treated on the same basis in respect of their obligations to provide training facilities. There should be provisions under which a number of small units in the industry could co-operate in setting up a common training centre. The problem is more complicated in the case of industries which are widely dispersed in small units, like the building trade, for instance. Special arrangements have to be made in respect of training craftsmen on an adequate scale for this industry which is marked out for large expansion in the Third Plan.

The official viewpoint appears to be that, while some employers have provided for training of apprentices, their number is limited and, unless there is a legal obligation, employers are not likely to come forward in sufficient number to provide in-plant training facilities on the scale necessary to meet the requirements for craftsmen during the Third Plan period. But this is a point which requires further consideration in the light of the practical requirements of effective training. There is need for detailed survey of the industries to assess the training facilities now available, as well as the additional facilities required, and to take steps to fill the gaps in respect of special workshops, recruitment of teachers, their training etc. This is a field in which it should be possible to extend the field of co-operation between Government and industrial establishments. Unless adequate steps are taken in this regard, legislation will remain largely ineffective. It was forcibly brought to the notice of the Council that it should not be necessary to wait for the enactment of legislation for setting up the necessary machinery for its implementation. And it was agreed that preliminary steps for implementing the provisions of the proposed legislation should be taken immediately and a special committee should be set up for this purpose.

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Markets

JUTE In Short Supply

Although prices in the jute markets are daily scaling new levels these past few days, not many are found attributing the present firm trend to speculation in raw jute. This is rather strange since till recently almost everyone who had anything to do with the jute markets and industry appeared quite convinced that the sorry plight of the jute goods trade was the result of unbridled speculation. It was generally believed then that if only Government took stringent measures to immobilise speculative tendencies among market men, everything would become normal and smooth. A series of measures had been issuing at frequent intervals during the past few months from various authorities. The matter was first left to be tackled to the best of its ability by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange and later on the Forward Markets Commission took an active hand in the proceedings. The last to join the fray was the Reserve Bank which placed a ceiling on advances by banks against jute and jute goods. In the meantime, Parliament has conferred on the Forward Markets Commission enlarged powers to enable it to initiate drastic steps to regulate prices.

The Indian Jute Mills Association has also played a notable part in trying to arrest the boom in the jute and gunny markets. Although it also subscribed to the view that speculation in raw jute was partly responsible for the runaway price levels, it had nevertheless initiated measures on the assumption of an insufficient jute crop in the current season. A cut in production by sealing looms and a quota system for the purchase of raw jute were two of the most important among these.

The question arises why then prices have not only not declined but have on the contrary continued to move up. It cannot be maintained that the measures taken by Authority and the steps taken by the IJMA to curb speculation have been ineffective. Whatever might have been the situation some time back, it must be admitted that speculation is playing a very minor part, if at all, in the present uptrend. It is evident that the paucity of raw jute in the market is directly aiding gunny prices. Assam Bottoms was done early this week as high as Rs 85 per maund and it is not surprising that B Twills and Hessian 40"x10 oz were done at Rs 208.00 and Rs 68.25 res-

pectively at the same time. The IJMA's quota system is somewhat effective in bringing down the price levels but the moment it is known quotas have been allotted, prices again resume the uptrend. As has been noted in this column last week, there is no denying the poor arrivals of raw jute so far this season. Now that the sowing time is fast approaching, it is extremely unlikely that cultivators are still holding appreciable stocks of raw jute in the hope of obtaining higher return than what they are able to get at the present juncture. Given favourable weather conditions, sowings next season will be larger and much sooner than usual for the simple reason that cultivators know that demand for jute will continue to be very good next year as there will be little jute left at the end of the current year to be carried forward. The inordinate delay in the publication of the crop estimates by Government is not helping any. On the contrary bulls have used it to reinforce their position. They argue that the reason for the delay is that Government has now found that its earlier estimate was unduly optimistic and since prices have already touched unconscionably high levels it does not want to add fresh fuel to the bullish fervour by publishing the estimate. It is also pointed out that Government is now able to see that there is no point in going on imposing restrictive measures when world prices of jute goods are by no means cheaper than Indian prices.

For the time being atleast, thanks largely to the good work done by the IJMA delegation which visited the US and other buyer countries with a view, among other things, to explaining to the consumers in those countries why jute goods prices had gone up so much this year, overseas buyers including the burlap consumer in America, will willingly pay the present high price, and this change of attitude is already evident in increased foreign enquiries. But it is idle to expect the foreign buyer to continue to pay the present high prices for any length of time. If he has agreed to oblige us now it is largely because he has been given an assurance that once the raw jute supply position improves, prices will come down appreciably. There is every reason to expect that he will not be disappointed. The only uncertainty—it is indeed a very big uncertainty—is the weather. Barring this, it may be expected that strenuous effort will be made to grow as big a crop as possible next year. There is every reason to hope that Pakis-

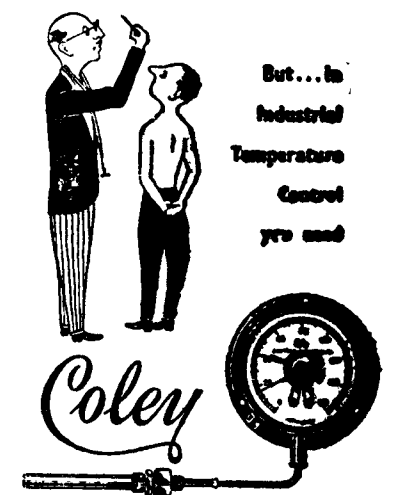
tan too will programme for harvesting a sizably enlarged crop. It is imperative that the conditions we are today witnessing in the jute markets do not repeat themselves next year—it is idle to attempt to bring down prices before ensuring a sufficient supply of raw jute. The only practicable idea is to be extremely vigilant from the growing period upto harvest time with a view to taking all necessary measures to offset adverse influences, not excluding vagaries of the weather. A sizable increase in productivity of the industry and the yield of raw jute per acre are two other desiderata, but they are obviously longterm ideas.

During the past week, prices of jute goods have been pushed up to giddy heights. Even though the week's high levels have not been found tenable in later dealings, the undertone has continued to be steady. The raw jute section is dictating the pace and indications are that it will continue to do so for a considerable time to come. The fact that a fair amount of foreign enquiries have been received during the week is also helping the firm trend. For obvious reasons mills are not evincing keen interest even at the present high levels, as cost of production is likely to increase due to factors other than the high prices for raw jute. Besides the interim increase in wages recommended by the wage board for jute (now accepted by the Government), cost of production may also go up if the recommendations of the Special committee on jute industry are accepted by the West Bengal Government. Yet another reason for the firm trend in gunnies is that mills have started working 42½ hours a week effective 1 February 1961. This will mean a further reduction in goods production and consequently of their availability to the overseas buyer.

The undertone in the jute markets on Thursday was somewhat quiet presumably due to rumours that Government might impose ceiling on prices of certain varieties of goods. Assam Bottoms February delivery was quoted at Rs 61 per maund; but there was still no indication that fresh quotas had been issued to mills.

In the goods section B Twills ready reacted to Rs 199.50 with Hessian 40"x10 oz changing hands at Rs 65.

Price Trends				
	As on 27 Jan. Rs	As on 28 Jan. Rs	As on 1 Feb. Rs	
Hessian:				
40" x 11 ozs	71.00	73.00	70.50	
40" x 10 ozs:				
Ready	66.50	68.25	65.25	
February	66.75	68.50	65.25	
March	66.75	68.50	65.25	
40" x 8 ozs	53.50	54.00	53.00	
40" x 7½ ozs	50.00	50.50	49.00	
Sackings:				
B. Twills:				
Ready	202.50	208.00	200.50	
February	204.00	210.00	200.50	
March	204.00	210.00	199.00	
Hy. Cess (Green)	208.00	211.00	204.00	
Cornacks	209.00	211.00	205.00	
Cubans	247.00	253.00	...	
A. Twills	241.00	244.00	242.00	
L. Twills	225.00	227.00	225.00	
D. W. Flours	231.00	235.00	226.00	
Sugar Twills	222.00	229.00	...	
Ready Raw Jute				
	As on 27 Jan. est	High-est	As on 1 Feb.	
Assam Bottoms	62.00	64.50	61.50	
Northern	61.50	64.00	61.00	
Daisee	64.00	66.00	63.00	



THERMOMETERS

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Bangalore - Calcutta
Coimbatore - Kanpur
Madras - New Delhi
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H.O.: UDIPI, S.I.

The Canara Banking Corporation Limited

	(As on 31-12-1959)
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 24,98,000
Reserves	Rs. 18,00,000
Deposits	Rs. 8,44,65,000
Working Capital	Rs. 10,74,88,000

(Rounded off to the nearest thousand)

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Its branch in Calcutta City:

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TEA

Demand at Irregular Rates

IN the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings amounted to 73,274 packages. There was a good general demand at irregular rates. The best autumnal teas came in for good support at dearer rates; but the remainder were 10 nP to 20 nP per kilo lower. Medium and secondary grade were very irregular, but generally up to 10 nP lower. Medium Assam BOPs and OFs were easier by 10 nP to 20 nP except for the occasional brighter liquoring types which inclined to be dearer.

Medium BP's were steady, while some Fannings were irregular though some of the better types were sometimes dearer. Black Doors BOPs were a very strong feature and were often dearer, but some Fannings were irregular. Plain Broken's were about steady, while Fannings, particularly the better types, inclined to be dearer. Legg-cut teas were irregular. Stylish leaf grades were sold well, but the poorer stalky types were easier and sometimes difficult to sell.

There was no overall change for the best Darjeelings; but the remainder inclined easier. Tippy teas, though irregular, were sold fairly well. Following rates (per kilo) were quoted:—Clean Block Pekoe Rs 5.20 to Rs 5.45; Plain BP Rs 4.50 to Rs 4.65; Plain Fannings Rs 4.80 to Rs 5.00; Medium BP Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium Fannings Rs 4.90 to Rs 5.15; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 5.70 to Rs 6.10 and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 5.80 to Rs 6.30.

In the internal sale, offerings consisted of 21,253 packages of Dusts and 545 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for dusts which strengthened as the sale progressed. Orthodox dusts were often firm with the small bright liquoring sorts a strong feature. Legg-cut dusts followed a similar trend, the smaller kinds again selling well. Darjeeling dusts came to a strong market and were taken up at enhanced prices. Medium CTC types were readily absorbed at around last rates with the brighter lines generally dearer. The best CTC dusts were sold at irregular rates following quality. Following rates were quoted (per kilo):—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.85 to Rs 5.00; Medium Assam Dust Rs 5.95 to Rs 5.35; Legg-cut Dust Rs 5.15 to 5.40; Medium Assam CTC Dust 5.60 to Rs 5.80 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.00 to Rs 6.40. Leaf grades met with a good demand, the few green teas realising excellent prices.

Production of Tea in India during 1960 declined further to 696.1 million pounds from 716.1 million pounds in the previous year and 717.7 million pounds in 1958. The decline in production was entirely due to the marked fall in output in North East India from 561.2 million pounds in 1959 to 527 million pounds last year. This decline was partly made good by the increase in production in South India from 154.9 million pounds to the new record figure of 169.1 million pounds during the year under review. The shortfall of 20 million pounds in the total Indian output is,

however, unlikely to affect the world market, as the tea outturn in Ceylon alone recorded an increase of 23 million pounds from 413 million pounds to 435.6 million pounds last year.

In the Colombo market, offerings were 7,163,272 pounds. There was good but irregular demand. Dimbula-Dickoya broken orange pekoes with distinctly improved quality were dearer; but others were frequently lower. Better liquoring medium BOPs were also irregularly lower; but poorer sorts were fully firm. Corresponding high and medium-grown BOP Fannings were also lower except for those with distinct improvement in quality. Low-grown teas, suitable for the Middle East market, were in strong demand at firm rates; but small leaf kinds were slightly lower.

In London auction, a total of 30,330 packages including 25,663 packages from Northern India were on offer. After a quiet opening, demand improved and prices for the best sorts and coloury mediums showed little change from last week. Thin liquoring types were irregular and occasionally easier; but plain teas were firm at last rates.

In the Cochin market, 139,000 kilograms of tea Dusts were offered for internal consumption. Against strong and excited demand, the market was irregularly 10 nP to 20 nP per kilo dearer for all sorts.

Exports of tea from South India have fallen to 6.24 million pounds in December 1960 from 8.81 million pounds in the corresponding month of 1959. This reduces the total exports, in the nine months ending December 1960, to 57.96 million pounds from 59.87 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1959.

COTTON Futures Continue Easy

Due to the conspicuous absence of any investment support, the Bombay cotton futures market continued to be easy during the past week. The inordinate delay in releasing fresh quotas to the mills to cover their requirements of Indian cotton was mainly responsible for the easy trend in the market. Many spinners were reported to have kept away from the market as they have utilised their previous quotas. The increasing arrivals of new crop from Gujarat, Malwa, Vidharba and Khandesh have in their wake cast a depressing spell on the market. Upcountry traders too were reluctant to enhance their stocks of cotton apprehending a further decline in prices in the near future.

The current rumours in the trade circles reveal that the Textile Commissioner is inclined to permit mills to purchase indigenous cotton to the extent of 75 per cent of their last season's consumption. Nearly 1.8 million bales of new crop cotton had been marketed so far and an equal quantum is likely to arrive in the market within a few months. In that case there will not be any difficulty to issue quotas to the mills on a liberal scale.

Prices of Vijay, Digvijay and Surtis registered a further decline of Rs 7 to Rs 10 per quintal. Other varieties of cotton also suffered a similar fall in prices. As the arrivals of cotton from South India are to commence very soon, mills have made a strong plea for the release of the third instalment of quotas at an early date. Bengal Deshi cotton is also reported to have suffered tremendously as the long awaited announcement of new export quota has yet to come.

Consumption of cotton by the Indian mills from 1 September to 31 October totalled 841,703 bales.

Description.	1960	1959.
Indian ...	607,247	791,404
Pakistan ...	6,229	...
American ...	148,279	17,446
Egyptian ...	22,217	10,270
Sudan ...	18,271	27,339
East African ...	34,427	25,805
Others ...	5,033	1,022
Total ...	841,703	873,286

Import of foreign cotton into India from 1 September to 7 January amounted to 362,250 bales.

Description.	1960-61	1959-60
American ...	211,429	21,743
Sudan ...	30,436	46,066
Egyptian ...	22,160	60,652
East African ...	75,383	22,402
Pakistan ...	2,245	...
Other Sorts ...	20,597	999
Total ...	362,250	151,862

Export of Indian cotton to foreign countries from 1 September to 7 January aggregated 57,001 bales as against 66,714 bales in the corresponding period in 1959-60.

Liverpool.

In the Liverpool futures market the near position weakened during the first part of the week due to small liquidation orders from the USA and some mill hedging. But as the week progressed prices of all deliveries improved as a result of the advance in New York market. The prospects of a higher new crop loan rate in the United States is likely to hold the new crop firm.

Inquiries during the week under review were mainly confined to US cotton to cover mill requirements for early spring shipment and the sales amounted to 10,200 bales.

This season's Nigerian cotton has turned out to be of good quality and 150,000 bales have already been disposed of. China, Japan, the UK, Belgium, and Holland figured as the leading buyers of this variety.

Shipment offering prices of all the growths have recorded a moderate change in the week under review. Holders of Sudan cotton are reported to have offered this variety at lower prices. The offtake was pronouncedly meagre. Recent purchases by Japan amounted to 98,000 bales.

At the close of the market on Thursday last, the various positions were quoted as follows: American March 23.10d., October 24.20d., American type Contract March 23.40d. and October 24.55d., Sudan contract, however, remained unaltered at 34.75d.

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New York.

Prices of new crop in the New York futures market looked up but near position is being held due to an additional increase in the certificated stock. Opinions of new crop prices have been heightened by stronger conviction that the new Administration will legislate for higher support prices. After a modest profit taking in new crops, the near March closed on Wednesday last at 32.22 cents and the distant March at 34.35 cents.

Piecegoods.

The Bombay piecegoods market depicted active conditions during the past week. Offtake was on the whole encouraging and the prices were a shade better.

Trading in the domestic sector was characterised by the improved demands from upcountry centres. Bleached longcloth, shirting, patto and drills met with fair inquiries. The premium ranged between 8 and 12 percent over the ex-mill prices. The revival of demand was induced by the fact that consumer demand had begun to pick up, though it failed to reach the expected level.

The supply position was unfortunately restricted. The arrivals of stamped goods into the market were disappointingly meagre. On certain occasions some of the popular varieties were not available in the market. Therefore ready business in these goods was limited. Kanpur, Delhi, Amritsar, UP, Calcutta and Bihar figured as the leading consuming centres.

Moderate activity was noticed on the export front. An outstanding feature of this week's trading was the emergence of W. Germany as a buyer of Indian cloth. That destination accounted for a small quantum of grey leopard of super quality. Rumours are also current that Ceylon is likely to impose a total ban on import of cloth from India.

Business with Sudan suffered tremendously due to the disparity in prices. Stray business was done with Mombasa in coating, grey sheeting, gadiapat, gin and leopard. The UK accounted for a small quantity of grey sheetings. Australia and New Zealand made limited purchases against new import licences. Singapore, Hongkong and Bangkok made enquiries for a variety of items.

NON-FERROUS METALS

The Copper market in Bombay appears to be holding very steady during the past few weeks. Wirebars are quoted at Rs 250; Ingots at Rs 235 and Blister at Rs 225. The general opinion is that, if there is a substantial cut in actual user licences and allocations—which appears to be a certainty due to the tight foreign exchange position,—the chances of copper and its products declining do not appear to be bright.

According to the Indian Bureau of Mines, the production of copper ore, during January-November 1960, was 407,854 tonnes, representing an increase of about 9 per cent as compared to the output of 373,078 tonnes in the corresponding period of the previous year. The entire production was reported from Singhbhum district of the Bihar State. The production

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of copper metal, during January-November 1960, was 8,161 tonnes as compared to 7,303 tonnes in the corresponding period of 1959.

Last week's cut in copper production by Anaconda, the US producer, has been quickly followed by a cut by another prominent producer. This means, that all the leading copper producers in the USA and Rhodesia have now reduced output by 10 per cent and a total of 300,000 tons of metal a year has been removed from the world market. Copper prices on the London market have, however, remained unchanged at £220 per ton. This is mainly due to a feeling among the consumers that there may still be a surplus this year, especially if world copper consumption falls.

In respect of other non-ferrous metals, Zinc has been steady around the previous week's rate with nothing fresh report except stray rumours that some actual users have received import licences.

The Lead section remains dull with small trading reported around to 133.85 per quintal.

Despite steady advices from Singapore, Tin is quiet with deals reported done at Rs 115 for ready and Rs 119.50 for January delivery, for 10 kilogrammes.

SUGAR

Sugar production during December 1960 totalled 478,000 tons as against 427,000 tons in the corresponding month of last year. This brings the total production for 1960-61 season up to December to 766,000 tons as against 642,000 tons in the corresponding period of last season. Offtake of sugar from factories, during December 1960, was 163,000 tons as against 171,000 tons. Despatches up to December 1960 totalled 314,000 tons as against 302,000 tons by the same date last season. The closing stock with the factories, as on 31 December 1960, was 994,000 tons as against 482,000 tons on the corresponding date of 1959.

Production in Uttar Pradesh touched a new high last year enabling the sugar mills to crush a record amount of 242,800,000 maunds, producing 1,220,000 tons of sugar.

Thanks to the announcement of a further quota of 50,000 tons released for export for the period ending 31 March 1961, Sugar prices have moved up in the Hapur market, quoting around Rs 111.25 per bag.

KHANDSARI

Khandsari prices have also moved up by about a rupee a maund on better outside demand. Khandsari is being sent to East Uttar Pradesh for onward despatch and also to the Punjab and Rajasthan. The rates for the superior quality are quoting at Rs 31 to Rs 35 a maund, according to quality.

GUR

The market for Gur is ruling quiet, reflecting a slack demand for the commodity. Daily arrivals in the Hapur market are reported to have declined to 3,500 maunds, while the local stock is estimated around 30,000 maunds. Pansera quality is quoted at Rs 13.25 to Rs 13.62 a maund.

FOODGRAINS

Quiet conditions prevailed in the Hapur Foodgrains market following good prospects for the "rabi" crop. Wheat, Gram and other coarse grains were sluggish, while pulses were featureless. After gains inspired by the paucity of stocks, wheat prices declined to the week's opening level of Rs 13.37 a maund for the average quality and to Rs 18.75 for the farm produce. Although the daily arrivals were small, consumer demand was being met by resorting to heavy sales of wheat and wheat flour at ration shops.

The market for Rice and Gram remained unchanged. The crop prospects for gram are considered to be good following rains in early January. Maize prices drifted to lower levels, as stockists were anxious sellers on account of the feeling that the consumer demand would subside by the end of February. The markets for Peas and Arhar were lifeless. Despite a poor stock position, the demand for pulses was dormant. Crop prospects are reported to be bright and harvesting of peas will begin by the end of February. New Urad and Moong were still reaching the market from outside and the prices for these were almost static.

A smart improvement in indigenous Rice provided the main feature of trading in the Bombay market. The improvement in prices was attributed mainly to trade support inspired by a growing feeling that the worst was over, at least for the time being. The outlook for the market turned better following the reports that the prices in Madhya Pradesh, the chief source of supply, had risen by about Rs 2 per quintal with Saurashtra, Gujarat and Kutch figuring as active buyers. Besides, the local demand continued to be fairly good. Most observers are, however, inclined to rule out the possibility of a further rise in prices in view of the local stock being fairly large and of the possibility of further arrivals from Madhya Pradesh.

As the demand was fairly good, Wheat prices looked up by a rupee per quintal on account of relatively small arrivals from upcountry centres. Traders, however, preferred to be cautious in view of the beginning of modest arrivals of new crop from Nasik. Trading in the Coarse grains section was highlighted by a drop of Rs 2 to Rs 3 per quintal in the prices of popular varieties of Jowar. The setback was attributed to selling pressure, induced by modest arrivals of the new crop from Sholapur.

YARN

In the Bombay Yarn market, Staple-Fibre Yarn showed a spectacular rise in prices. While the 2/40 denier February delivery shot up from Rs 798 to Rs 826, the April delivery gained about Rs 29 to quote Rs 822 per bale. Ready prices also went up by about 5 nP to 8 nP per pound. The spurt was largely speculative in character. There were also fears of any shortage of staple-fibre yarn in the near future; but the speculators rigged up prices on reports that the Government of India had deferred the scheme of stamping prices.

The market for Rayon yarn continue to rule steady. Nylon yarns remained almost unchanged.

In the Cotton yarn section, fine and superfine varieties displayed fresh strength. Powerloom factories from Surat, Bilaspur, Benares and Madura were reported to be active buyers of finer counts of yarn even at increasing prices. Among 60s, Finlays went up by a rupee to Rs 67 per bundle, while Madura 40s were placed at Rs 32.

In the Amritsar market, buoyant conditions were noticed in the art silk yarn market. Following heavy fall in import licences resulting in acute shortage of stocks and good seasonal demand by local market, art silk yarn prices advanced further by 6 nP to 12 nP a pound to reach the highest levels touched about four years ago. The demand was also attributed to pre-Id purchases by Delhi and Uttar Pradesh buyers.

The upward trend in Woollen yarn prices was also maintained and prices advanced further by 12 nP to 25 nP a pound to touch the highest level reached last year. The rise was due to a further fall in production by spinning mills in the Punjab on account of a further cut in power-supply and refusal of mills to enter into new commitments.

PEPPER

The absence of foreign demand is keenly felt in the Cochin Pepper market, where the rate is quoted lower at Rs 395 per quintal as against Rs 405 in the previous week. The US is keeping away from the market, as she gets her supplies at lower prices from Singapore. Indian stockists, however, do not seem to be in a mood to reduce their prices at present as they expect Singapore supplies to dry up soon and foreign buyers to turn to India ultimately.

CASHEW

According to the latest figures, India has exported 1,344,624 pounds of cashew kernels, valued at Rs 14.17 crores, during the first nine months of last year as compared to 1,322,985 pounds valued at Rs 11.79 crores in the corresponding period of 1959. The USA with an offtake of 870,307 pounds was the largest importer of Indian cashew kernels, the Soviet Union and the UK coming next in order with 175,551 pounds and 82,896 pounds respectively. Canada, Australia, West Germany, East Germany, Hongkong, Netherlands, Belgium, Singapore, Iraq and Malaya were some of the other big importers of Indian cashew kernel last year.

BANGALORE SILK

During the week under review, fair trading in filature raw silk was reported at the revised prices announced by the Silk Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd, Bangalore, effective from 2 January, 1961. Trading in other qualities particularly in Cottage basin silk continued to be bearish. The prices for charka and cottage basin showed a further decline by Re 1 per kilogram in charka and nP 96 to Rs 3.16 per kilogram in cottage basin. The week-end quotations were between Rs 80.48 and Rs 83.23 per kilogram for filature,

Rs 71.64 and Rs 72.74 for cottage basin silk and Rs 51.80 and 70.54 for charka silk. Due to sparse cocoon crops during winter months, the supplies of silk to the market were limited.

On account of low production during winter months the prices for reeling cocoons continued to be quoted high ranging between Rs 4.50 and Rs 5.50 per kilogram for cocoons from Channapatna area, Rs 4.95 and Rs 5.50 per kilogram for Sidlaghatta area cocoons and Rs 3.25 and Rs 4.25 for Mugur area cocoons.

Prices for seed cocoons maintained steady level. The Mysore race seed cocoons were quoted between Rs 4.50 and Rs 5.50 per 1000, while foreign race seed cocoons were quoted between Rs 9.00 and Rs 14.00 per 1000 seed cocoons.

GOLD & SILVER

Prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange continued to display a firmer tendency, thanks to renewed speculative support from Delhi operators. Advices from Calcutta were also encouraging. In brief, bulls were in full control of the market and manipulated prices in such a way that bears had to rush to cover.

Since Gold Maha delivery moved up by more than Rs 5 since the start of the settlement, the bullion authorities imposed a special margin at the rate of Rs 6 per 10 grams. Receipts amounted to 10,000 tolas as compared to an offtake of 5,000 tolas. Unrefined metal receipts amounted to 6,000 tolas. Ready gold changed hands at Rs 121 to Rs 121.50, while Sovereign remained very firm at Rs 93.25.

Firm in their conviction and in full control of the market, operators in the Silver section rigged up prices to new high levels. The reports, that spot demand in upcountry centres was broadening, also imparted further strength to the market. Arrivals amounted to 35 bars as against an offtake of 20 bars. Silver (below .996). Unchanged hands offtake of 20 bars at Rs 208.35 to Rs 209.

COCONUTS & ARECANUTS

Lagging pace in the production of coconut and arecanut would seem to have aggravated the difficulties in meeting the internal requirements of these two important commodities. It was revealed at the annual meetings of the Coconut Committee and the Arecanut Committee held in Madras recently that progress in production in these two fields measures upto only 50 per cent of the Second Plan targets. This would call for proper investigation for the reason that the price factor has offered sufficient inducement to growers to step up output. The price factor has in fact swung so much against the consumer that it has been felt necessary by the Central Government to appoint a committee to make recommendations on reasonable prices for these two articles. While some scope for reduction in price may be found, the proper approach should be to aim at a lower free market price on the basis of increased production, in which there is considerable shortfall at present. Total supply of arecanut has suffered a sharp

decline estimated at nearly 400,000 maunds in recent years. Shortfall in internal production of coconut is also a source of heavy drain on foreign exchange which is estimated at Rs 12 crores.

Though increasing the production is recognised to be important, the land ceilings legislation being put through by State Governments would seem make this difficult. The implications of such legislation came for notice and discussion at the meetings. It was not to the State Governments that in the interest of increased production and in the larger interests of the country, it may be necessary to make a different approach in the enforcement of ceilings to these plantations. While complete exemption from the purview of such land ceilings legislation is not asked for, a case for comparative immunity from ceiling legislation was persuasively argued.

Although the new season has started, indigenous supply of coconuts is falling short of expectations of millers and traders. The coconut yield this season is said to be below normal. Imports from Ceylon, which supplement the indigenous supply, have failed to come up to earlier expectations. The demand for coconut oil is, therefore, on the high side, while sellers seem to be reluctant to dispose of their stocks anticipating better prices. In fact, coconut, copra, coconut oil and oilcake have already registered a handsome rise in prices during the past two weeks. Following rates are quoted:—Cochin ready Rs 256.50 (per quintal); Alleppey Rs 770 (per candy) and Madras Rs 46.75 to Rs 47.50 (per tin of 16.5 kilogrammes).

OILS & OILSEEDS

The second conference of oilseeds workers in India was held in Madras on 17/18th January. and Mr H. Sitarama Reddi, Vice-President, Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, presided.

About 64 interesting papers on agronomy, physiology, plant breeding and genetics, plant pathology and entomology, oil chemistry and technology and marketing were placed before the conference.

In 1955-56, the value of oilseeds produced in India, from five major oilseeds crops, were valued at Rs 268 crores. The total value of oilseeds produced forms roughly 8 per cent of the value of the total of Indian agricultural products.

The oils produced are used in edible forms; and industries take them for paints, varnishes, lubricants and greases. Other important uses are for soap-making and hair-oils.

The need for raising edible oil production is greater today in view of the rapidly increasing population and the quick urbanisation of the country. Also, as the standard of life improves, the consumption of edible oils in the country will surely go up.

Mr Sitarama Reddi stated that the total internal consumption of edible oil was about 2.93 million tons. Assuming 30 per cent to be the oil content of the seeds, the total oilseed requirements would be of the order of 10.74 million tons. As seeds qua seeds needed for growing the oilseeds, the additional requirement would be 974,000 tons.

As for the Third Plan oilseeds requirements, Mr Reddi said that originally the estimated need was placed at 12.64 million tons. This represented an increase of 5.09 million tons over the Second Plan target of 7.55 million tons, ie, an increase of 67 per cent. But, this target was considered too high, and after taking into account the technical and organisational resources available in the country, it was refixed at between 9.2 and 9.5 million tons.

That the scope of expanding oilseeds acreage was also limited and that the increase was sought to be achieved through stepping up the yield per acre by resorting to scientific practices was pointed out by Mr Reddi. The average acre-yield in general, particularly in groundnut and castor, was very low in India. The yield could be stepped up considerably through improved methods, improved seed and improved agronomic practices. Provision of better irrigation and protection of the crop from diseases were also necessary.

Mr Reddi recalled how the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee in 1957 liberalised the pattern of financial assistance to State Governments for agricultural research and development schemes. There has, in fact, been a remarkable increase in the number of research and development schemes. Mr Reddi said it was of the utmost importance that the yield per acre should be raised by at least 10 to 15 per cent without any additional expenditure; unfortunately, the area under improved varieties of oilseeds crops in various States was disappointingly low. By distribution of improved seeds alone, an increase of 10 to 15 per cent could be achieved.

In his inaugural address, Mr M. Bhaktavatsalam, Madras State Agricultural Minister, pointed out that India accounted for 23 per cent of the world's oilseed production. India had enjoyed till recently a monopoly in the international market for groundnut and castor—but the situation had now altered. Indian oil exports were diminishing due to higher local consumption, growing population and growth of industries.

Madras State's acreage of oilseeds, is 7.5 per cent of the country's total, and from this acreage 15.5 per cent of the total production was harvested. During the Third Plan, Madras hoped to produce 1.1 million tons, representing an increase of 295,000 tons over the production of oil seeds at the end of the Second Plan.

The week's trading in the Bombay Oils and Oilseeds markets was highlighted by a sharp spurt in the prices of groundnut, following the Government decision to release for export 20,000 tons of HPS groundnut oilcake of the expeller variety. The announcement had a particularly bullish effect on sentiment because of the acute shortage of supplies. With the receipt of the new crop falling short of the internal demand, the market was already experiencing considerable difficulties.

Observers now feel that the latest decision will only aggravate the shortage, especially when crushers and vanaspati interests, have been actively absorbing all the available supplies. Although the inflow of the new crop in Saurashtra and Andhra is reported to be fairly good, most centres appear to have little to spare after meeting their immediate requirements.

So far as the outlook for exports is concerned, the trade is cautiously optimistic about business in HPS groundnut. While the current UK prices of £93½ per ton for bold HPS are stated to be lower than the Indian parity by about £1½ per ton, the Canadian levels are within the range of correction in the near future. There have been enquiries lately from some of the Communist countries, too, and the possibility of business with them is rated high. Developments in the next few weeks are expected to provide a clearer idea of the export opportunity. Meanwhile, groundnut bold quality is quoted at Rs 42.25 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 20.35.

Trading in the Castorseed section was devoid of any fresh influences. The outlook for the export of castor oil continued to be bleak; but some shippers were reported to be covering their requirements of oil against previous commitments. The sustained firmness in groundnut had a favourable effect on the prices although the market lacked strength of its own. Castor ready is quoted at Rs 34.62 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 14.05.

The Linseed section, presented a listless appearance, prices moving in line with those of other oilseeds. The possibility of exports of linseed oil continued to be remote and the volume of business was usually small. Linseed ready is quoted at Rs 36.25 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.35.

There has been a modest reaction in the Calcutta Linseed market this week due to bigger offers of the new crop at cut rates for April/May delivery. The ready price has declined to Rs 29.50 a maund. Although the demand for the commodity is good, crushers are inclined to buy rather cautiously. The Oil section is also quiet as buyers anticipate a further decline in prices. Turnover is limited.

HIDES & SKINS

In view of the prices of tanned cowhides being still high, big deals could not be put through. Receipts of stocks were also moderate. East India tanned cow-hide sellers still seemed to be very costly to UK customers and it was reported that they are trying to look to other

sources of supplies. But light weight hides were dealt with at 68d, 58d and 48d for run, fourths and fifths. Also good inquiry was made for higher weights of 8/8½ lbs Vs 10/12 lbs. However since local prices were more attractive, tanners did not pay attention to c.i.f. side.

Cow calf tanned skins were commanding quick clearance since arrivals were not large. The case with tanned buff calf was different since stocks are accumulating demand being poor. Prices for premium and semi-premium qualities were lower.

Prices were advanced in tanned skins between 12 to 15 nP per lb. For overseas quotations tanned sheep was priced at about 37d. Tanned goat skins were also unchanged in rates tanners asking 17/9d for 11/12 lb run: thirds or fourths were quoted at 17/3d or 14/3d. Vs were to be had at 14/8d.

The following prices prevailed in tanned skins per lb: Tanned cow prime 5/5½ lb Rs 2.81 to Rs 2.97; 6/6½ lb Rs 2.62 to Rs 2.75; 8/8-1/2 lb Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.56; 10/12 lb Rs 2.12 to Rs 2.25; Buffalo 12/13 lb Rs 1.75 to Rs 1.87; cow calf 1½/2 lb Rs 3.87 to Rs 4.00; buff calf 1½/2 lb Rs 2.87 to Rs 3.00; goat prime 8/9 lb Rs 10 to Rs 10.50; sheep ordy 6/7 lb Rs 6.75 to Rs 7.00; Sheep ordy: 5/6 lb Rs 9 to Rs 9.25; sheep prime 6/7 lb Rs 12.50 to Rs 13.00.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(Camp) Calcutta, the 19th January 1961, 29th Pausa 1882 (Saka)

NOTICE

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the State Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on Monday, the 6th March 1961, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank made up to the 31st December 1960 and the Auditors' Report on the Balance Sheet and Accounts.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
Chairman.

Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.

ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVES
METAL CEMENT OIL PAINT
BUILDING MATERIAL MERCHANTS
PAPER FLOUR CLEARING
FORWARDING AND
TRAVEL AGENTS
TEA BUYERS AND EXPORTERS.

Offices at
CALCUTTA BOMBAY NEW DELHI ANSANGOL

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP

Dull but Steady

AFTER an abortive attempt at pushing up prices earlier in the week, bulls have found it hard to bolster up sentiment especially since they have been proved wrong once again on Monday that the official announcement about the steel retention price closely following an earlier report in this regard, was imminent.

It is rather doubtful whether even confirmed news about steel retention price will have anything but a momentary favourable influence on the stock market. For, it is now generally realised that unless, concerted measures are taken to improve both the quality and quantity of the metallurgical coal supply to the steel companies, steel production may continue to be unsatisfactory.

The steel industry is not the only one to feel the pinch of erratic supply of raw materials. The jute industry is now looking forward eagerly to favourable weather conditions during the jute-sowing season and thereafter till the harvest is out of the fields, to enable it to supply consumers goods at reasonable prices and in adequate quantities. The mills have gone on a 4½ hour week effective from 1 February and the LJMA has said that this will be the last in the series of adjustments initiated since a few months ago to cope with the growing shortage of jute. For the time being at least foreign buyers seem to have reconciled to high prices for jute manufactures required by them. But should jute goods prices continue to be as dear as now for whatever reason, our exports of jute goods will suffer a serious setback. Even now it is doubtful if mills would be able to make much profit considering that they have to pay a high price for their raw material.

Besides these uncertainties relating to some of the major industries which keep interest in them at a meagre level, investors are still largely pre-occupied with new issues. As for speculative interest, it cannot be too venturesome with the prevailing stringency in the money market and the proximity of the Central Budget.

NEW ISSUE NOTES

Ballarpur Paper

More details are now available regarding the decision of Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Mills Limited to raise additional capital by the issue of rights shares in the proportion of three new shares for every two existing shares, at par. The cost of the expansion scheme is estimated at Rs 625 lakhs. This will be financed as follows: Rs 85.82 lakhs

from the right issue; Rs 275 lakhs from the existing liquid resources and future resources up to the middle of 1963 and Rs 255 lakhs being the amount of eight deferred payment instalments. The amount required for working capital and other purposes will be found by loans from bankers and managing agents.

Structural Engineering

The Structural Engineering Works Limited has a proposal to issue further capital for carrying out its expansion scheme which covers the manufacture of boilers in consultation with a well-known foreign firm. The company has been granted a licence to import a galvanizing bath with the help of which it will be able to execute big jobs for fabrication of transmission towers.

United Dyestuff

The recent issue of shares to the public by the United Dyestuff Industries Limited has been oversubscribed by nearly 2½ times. The allotment will be so made that every applicant will get some shares.

Blue Mountain Estates

The Blue Mountain Estates Limited has received the sanction from the Controller of Capital Issues for issuing 10,50,000 equity shares of Rs 2 each, at a premium of 45 nP per share.

INVESTMENT NOTES

It is understood that the Orient Paper Mills Limited, whose shares have been in good favour during the past few weeks on reports of the successful conclusion of arrangements for strating a new mill in Madhya Pradesh, has not yet taken a decision in regard to the timing of the issue of new shares. The company has already received the sanction from the Controller of Capital Issues for issuing the right shares at a premium of Rs 12.50 per share in the proportion of one share for every two shares held. There seems to be a feeling that the funds are not immediately required.

The US Government has announced an authorization of \$18.5 million dollars (Rs 9 crores) to the Orient Paper Mills Limited. The loan, channelled through the US Export-Import Bank, will be utilised for the purchase of pulp and paper-making machinery for a big paper mill to be built at Amlai in Madhya Pradesh. Using bamboo as the raw material, the mill will produce over 50,000 tons of paper annually.

Subject to the sanction of the Calcutta High Court, the directors of

the Sendra Coal Company, Limited have under consideration a scheme under which the Churulia Coal Company, Limited will be amalgamated with the former in consideration of the issue by the company to the members of Churulia Coal of one ordinary equity share of Rs 10 each for three Churulia Coal ordinary shares of Rs 4 each. It will, therefore, be necessary to increase the authorised capital of the Sendra Coal Company. It is proposed, subject to Central Government's sanction, to raise the authorised capital from the present Rs 8 lakhs to Rs 15 lakhs by the creation of 70,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing shares of the company. A general meeting of the company will be held in this connection on 21 February, 1961.

The Churulia Coal Company, Limited, which now functions as an investment company and owns 24/60th share in a partnership firm called "The Karanpura Mining Syndicate". Since Sendra Coal holds 4,800 ordinary shares in the company, the exchange of shares so held for its own shares will involve a reduction of the capital of Sendra Coal, which is considered to be neither desirable nor necessary. Such shares will therefore, be excluded from the proposed exchange. The company and Sendra Coal are both members of the above partnership firm. Sendra Coal will, by virtue of the amalgamation, have more than one-half share in the Syndicate as it will require 24/60th share of the company in addition to its 7/60th share. The directors state that, if the amalgamation schemes are carried out, the members of Churulia Coal will participate in an investment, company with much greater resources.

There is a proposal to convert Afsons Industrial Corporation Private Limited into a Public Limited Company with an authorised capital of Rs 1 crore. The company has plans to manufacture special types of paper, particularly highgrade printing and writing paper. The capacity of the plant will be 2,400 tons a year. The factory will be set up in the Maharashtra State.

According to the figures released by the Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited for January, the production of Saleable Steel has increased to 71,540 metric tons from 61,395 metric tons in December 1960, comprising 14,912 metric tons of semis and 56,628 metric tons of finished steel against 20,437 metric tons and 40,958 metric tons respectively. The output of Pig Iron has shown a small rise to 112,649 metric tons from 111,516 metric tons. In contrast, Steel Ingots have declined to 83,787 metric tons from 86,424 metric tons. Despatches of saleable steel are higher at 69,157 metric tons against 59,892 metric tons.

There are reports that Kelvinator of India Limited has started the construction of its factory building at Faridabad in collaboration with Kelvinator International Corporation of the USA. The project is estimated to cost Rs 1 crore. The production target for the first year has been fixed at 4,000 complete domestic refrigerators and the production will

be raised to 10,000 units a year later.

IN BRIEFS

Associated Battery Makers (Eastern) Limited has recommended a final dividend of 10 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 31 August, 1960. The working of the company for the year has resulted in a profit of Rs 52 lakhs after providing for depreciation.

The following jute mills have declared interim dividends (per share) (taxable) for the year ended 31 March, 1961. Auckland Rs 7; Dalhousie Rs 1; Lansdowne nil; Lawrence Rs 7; Northbrook 75 nP; Kinnison Re 1 and Union Rs 5.

Madura Mills Limited has recommended a taxable dividend of 15 per cent for 1960 as against 12½ per cent for the preceding year.

A. V. Thomas (India), Limited has passed the dividend for the year ended 30 June, 1960.

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The working of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited has resulted in a decline in the gross profit by Rs 81.45 lakhs to Rs 2.66 crores for the year ended 30 June, 1960. The dividend is reduced from Rs 1.30 to 60 nP per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Limited has reported a higher at profit of Rs 14.38 lakhs for the year ended 30 June, 1960 as against Rs 13.28 lakhs for 1958-59. The directors have recommended a taxable dividend of 6 per cent on the ordinary shares.

Spencer & Company, Limited, Madras, has shown a net profit of Rs 23.65 lakhs for the same year as against Rs 23.12 lakhs. A final dividend of 12 per cent is recommended, making a total of 18 per cent, taxable, for the year.

Panyam Cements & Mineral Industries Limited has been able to report better results for the year ended 31 August, 1960 with a sharp rise in the net profit from Rs 3.10 lakhs to Rs 17.41 lakhs. No dividend is, however, proposed. The debit balance of Rs 15.59 lakhs brought in from the previous year has been reduced to Rs 7.91 lakhs.

The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning & Weaving Mills Company Limited has earned a net profit of Rs 73,180 for the year ended 30 June, 1960 as against a net loss of Rs 1.37 lakhs. The directors have recommended a dividend of Rs 60 per share of Rs 1,000 each, subject to deduction of tax.

Shree Madhusudan Mills Limited has turned the corner. After the lapse of many years, sizable profits have been reported for the year ended 30 June, 1960. On the Stores side, Hall & Anderson Limited has made a net profit of as much as Rs 22.56 lakhs as against only Rs 8.13 lakhs for the preceding year. The cotton mill, too, worked more efficiently. The net profit works out to Rs 14.95 lakhs as against a loss of Rs 6.94 lakhs for 1958-59. The debit balance of Rs 21.89 lakhs has been completely wiped out, leaving a credit balance of Rs 32,888 to be carried forward to next year.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Profit-taking at
Bulges

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets have witnessed another dull session this week. Buying support has not broadened to the extent expected. This is mainly due to the inordinate delay in the announcement of the steel retention price. Moreover, with just three weeks left for the presentation of the Central Budget, professional operators are cautious in extending their commitments, while the investors seem to be busy in the several new issues which have opened their subscription lists. There is, therefore, a general disposition to book profits at each bulge, which has made it impossible for the most speculative shares to close around the week's best levels.

Apart from a few firm features, conditions in other sections on the local stock exchange remained generally dull owing to lack of buying support.

Values on the Bombay Stock Exchange broke appreciably as concern over the delay in announcing the anticipated increase in the steel retention price unnerved the bulls.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, business was confined to only a few selected shares.

The New York Stock Exchange reached its highest level since last June following President Kennedy's emphasis on increased spending.

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CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

PERSISTENCE of rumours relating to the steel retention price once again acted as a bullish force for prices on the local stock market to look up on the opening day of the week under review. But, stray liquidation as also lack of follow-up support at higher levels caused a slightly reactionary tendency in prices. With the result many shares closed a shade lower than their opening ones.

Although the improvement in sentiment that was noticed in the previous week was well maintained, it was not reflected in any increase in the volume of business. This was mainly due to the fact that persistent rumours about the steel retention price were not yet confirmed by an official announcement. Apart from this, the difficulties of the iron and steel industry received renewed emphasis, particularly about the supply of coal and raw materials. It was feared that these might prevent the steel companies from maintaining production at capacity levels and result in a further upsurge in working costs. Above all, there was a general disposition to restrict commitments on the eve of the Central Budget.

The Gilt-edged section was devoid of interest. With the monetary conditions tight, banks kept out of the market, while enquiry from other sources was negligible. There was a drop of 23 nP to Rs 74.15 in 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan. Several

State Loans, however, came in for active dealings.

Bank shares attracted some profit-taking at higher levels. United Commercial moved between Rs 84.75 and Rs 85.50, to finish the week at Rs 85, while Punjab National were rather quiet at Rs 19.56.

Thanks to the steady setback in raw commodity prices, Jute shares developed a slightly steadier tendency. The shares, especially of those companies trying to penetrate into new lines of production, had good support. The announcement of satisfactory interim dividends by some of the Bird-Heilgers group of mills was also a contributory factor. Birlas had buyers at Rs 28.75 to Rs 29.37; Ganges at Rs 9.94 to Rs 10.19; Howrah at Rs 22 to Rs 22.12; Megna at Rs 11.12 to Rs 11.25 and New Central at Rs 18.19 to Rs 18.69. Kelvin were enquired upto Rs 143.50 from Rs 136 with Kankannarah well maintained at Rs 75.50. Champdany were better at Rs 102 against Rs 100.

Although there was no marked expansion in the volume of business in the Coal section, prices of most

PRICE TRENDS

	Week's Week's Week's		
	High	Low	Closing
	Rs	Rs	R-
Orient Paper	40.65	39.85	40.00
Shree Gopal	27.44	27.12	27.44
Sirpur	16.62	15.87	15.94
Rohtas	20.12	19.64	19.44
Dunlop	41.50	40.87	41.19
H. Motor	19.81	19.19	19.19
Asso Battery	35.56	35.50	35.87
Phillips Carbon	15.94	15.87	16.19
Union Carbide	48.75	48.50	48.62
Angelo Brothers	22.25	22.00	22.22*
I. Cable	32.69	32.19	32.62
I. Aluminium	30.03	29.81	29.87
I. Steamship	9.06	9.00	9.06
I. Copper	4.75	4.62	4.71
General Tyres	5.37	5.31	5.31
BIC	6.84	6.62	6.75

* = Cd.

shares were maintained around the previous week's levels in anticipation of an early aid, proposed to be given by the eWorld Bank. Burrakur were pushed up to Rs 19 from a low of Rs 18.69 and East Indian up to Rs 31.37 from Rs 31.12, to close finally at Rs 18.87 and Rs 31.12 respectively on profit-taking. Bengal old shares changed hands at Rs 316 to Rs 319 and the new at Rs 300 to Rs 301. Western Bengal closed better at Rs 7.56 after touching a low of Rs 7.37 from Rs 7.69.

The week's trading was highlighted by a brisk rally in Indian Irons although higher levels could not be retained till the close in the absence of any official announcement with regard to steel retention price. Even the release of last month's production figures, which were considered satisfactory, had little effect on sentiment. Price movements, till the middle of the week, were subjected to settlement adjustments. Against the previous week-end closing of Rs 24.43, Indian Irons opened higher at Rs 24.61 and advanced further to Rs 24.70 before reacting towards the close to Rs 24.44. The settlement rate was fixed at Rs 24.52 as against last settlement of Rs 23.42.

The Miscellaneous section provided a few firm spots on favourable corporate rumours. Rallis were enquired up to Rs 132 from Rs 129 on the announcement of a maiden dividend of 4 per cent for last year.

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MADRAS

Firm conditions continued in the Madras Stock Exchange this week also, influenced by better advices from Bombay and Calcutta. Banks attracted attention, particularly Indian Bank, and Indian Overseas Bank. Sustained inquiries were the feature in tea shares, with Periakaramalais drawing good attention. Consolidated Coffee and Blue Mountain remained better while rubber shares continued to be dull. Lakshmi Mills shares were bought at a higher level, the expected 20% dividend did not materialise in Madras whose 15% dividend deduction apparently did not prod buyers to go in for these shares that remained unchanged. Keen buying was seen in Travancore Rayons. Aluminium Industries was the highlight in the industrial section being fancied at Rs 22.60, while Mettur Chemicals also was another scrip which had good inquiries. F.A.C.T.s. also drew attention at an improved rate.

Government Securities: Keraia Loan 4%, 1969 was 85 nP higher at Rs 97.85. Madras Government 4%, 1968 Loan was quoted at Rs 97.55. Other scrips in this section continued to be quoted at the listed prices.

Banks: Though the quotations remained unchanged in this, buyings were witnessed in Indian Bank Rs 80 share at Rs 143.00. The Indian Overseas Bank with 14% dividend attracted at Rs 187. Pandian Bank was quoted at Rs 33 and the Punjab National Bank was priced at Rs 19.40.

Electrics: There is nothing to enthuse over in the Electrics section. Karaikkal (xd) was quoted at Rs 9.05, Negapatnam was at Rs 8.75, South Madras was at Rs 9.85 and West-Coast at Rs 13.25.

Sugars and Breweries: Good turnover was reported in this counter. Cauvery sugar shares gained one point at Rs 139.50, Deccan was bought slightly at a lower rate of Rs 14.80. Jeypore was negotiated fifty nP higher at Rs 17.75 and United Breweries went upto Rs 95.00. K.C.P. remained at Rs 27.00 and Kirlampudi was unaltered at Rs 77.50.

Plantings: Balmadies gained six nP at Rs 2.42 and Blue Mountain was bought at a fractionally higher rate of Rs 3.88. Chadramalai was not changed at Rs 2.91, Cochin Malabar with 9% interim was offered at Rs 7.60 and Coffee Lands was unchanged at Rs 18.50. Consolidated Coffee looked up at Rs 23.15. Kalasa declined to Rs 4.64. Kalpetta was negotiated at Rs 13.12. Kil-Kotagiri was quoted at Rs 5.15. Lucky Valley was better at Rs 13.87. Midland was bought at a higher level of Rs 11.20. Neelimalai was unchanged at Rs 4.65. Nilgiri declined to Rs 7.64. Ossoor was 5 nP higher at Rs 3.35. Ochterlony was quoted at Rs 4.68. Periakaramalai was bought at Rs 3.56. Sangameswar was inquired at Rs 2.20. Tropical was higher by 12 nP at Rs 18.12. Others remained at the marked rates.

Textiles: This counter was steady. Adoni declined to Rs 9.75. Both Buckingham and Bangalore Million continued steady at Rs 195.00 and Rs 195.50 respectively. Coimbatore Spinning was higher at Rs 160.00. Coimbatore Spinning did not change at Rs 44.00. Dhalakshmi also was unchanged at Rs 216.00. Lakshmi changed hands at Rs 154.00. Madura was unaffected at Rs 36.40. South India Viscose continued to be quoted at Rs 150.00. Travancore Rayons was bought at Rs 33.40. Vijayakumar was priced at Rs 75.00.

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Industries improved to Rs 22.60. Andhra Cement was quoted at Rs 10.12. Ashok Leyland declined to Rs 8.70. Enfield was quoted at Rs 15.12. F.A.C.T.s. gained 25 nP at Rs 9.75. Madras Cements, the new share, was listed on par at Rs 100.00. Marikar x.d. went down to Rs 54.70. Mettur Chemical (61% interim) was sought at Rs 12.90. Parrys Confectionery was at Rs 4.95. Rallis was offered at Rs 130.00. Sen-Raleigh continued at Rs 25.75. Seshasayee Industries was on par at Rs 10.00. Spencer was at Rs 22.60, Seshasayee paper gained six nP at Rs 4.41. Standard Motors dropped to Rs 16.85. Textool remained at Rs 173.50, Travancore Cements at Rs 8.60 and W. I. Plywoods at Rs 239.00.

ASHOK LEYLAND.

With a record-breaking month in December, 1960, Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras, smashed five Indian records for the output of heavy-duty diesel truck and bus chassis.

With an overall increase in production of 42 per cent compared with the year 1959, the company announced that the records broken included the highest monthly production of heavy-duty truck and bus chassis in December 1960, thus creating a record in deliveries and a record in turnover of Rs 1,75,00,000 for the month.

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INDIA LEADING BUYER OF UK AIRCRAFT IN 1960.

The value of the British aircraft industry's exports during 1960 amounted to £142,300,000, of which £73,700,000—easily a record—was accounted for by the sale of aero-engines and £61,700,000 by aircraft sales.

India, with purchases of aircraft and parts worth £8,567,000, was the leading buyer, followed by the United States (£5,737,000), Argentina (£5,292,000), Canada, and Switzerland.

Indian was fourth on the list of buyers of aero-engines, with purchases worth £5,259,000. The United States was the chief customer, buying £16,687,000 worth, followed by Canada (£10,201,000) and France.

Since the war, the British aircraft industry has exported £1,084,378,000 worth of products, of which £358,000,000 was accounted for by aero-engine sales and half of which has been earned during the last three-and-a-half years.

The total for 1960 was the third-highest ever recorded, and compares with the 1959 record of £156,000,000.

Indian Finance

4 February 1961

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs nP
Banks		
Allahabad 6%	100	100.00
Behar 5%	50	16.00
Coal		
Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50
Bharat 5½%	100	38.50
Borra 6½%	100	77.00†
Burrakur 7%	100	90.50
Burrakur 6%	10	7.25
Equitable 6%	100	76.00
Ghusick & Muslia 5%	100	100.00
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00
Karanpura 5½%	100	56.00
Khas Kajora 5½%	10	8.25
N. Beerboom 7%	10	10.00
N. Churulia 5%	10	2.56
N. Huntodh 6%	100	45.00
Ondal 6½%	100	74.50†
Parasea 5½%	100	44.50†
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00

Cotton

Basanti 6½%	10	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowreah 8%	100	110.00
Bowreah 7½%	100	65.00
Elgin 8%	100	108.00
Elgin 5%	10	7.62
Jagatjit 5%	100	81.75
Jijajeeera 5½%	100	88.50
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	93.60
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	100.00
Kesoram 5½%	100	99.00†
Kesoram 5½%	100	88.50
Mult 6%	100	83.00
Orissa 5%	5	2.19
N. Victoria 6%	100	64.50
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4%	100	54.00
Shree Bhawani 8%	100	68.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	70.50

Jute

Agarpara 7%	100	82.50
Alexandra 7%	100	83.00†
Alliance 6%	100	65.00
Anglo-India 7%	100	91.00
Auckland 5½%	100	66.08†
Auckland 4½%	100	80.00
Bally 7%	100	92.50
Barnagore 5%	25	34.00
Beldvedere 7%	100	88.00
Bengal 5½%	100	61.00
Bengal 7½%	100	39.50
Bisla 6½%	100	90.50
Budge-Budge 7%	100	90.00
Calcutta 6½%	100	51.00
Caledonian 7%	100	80.00†
Cheviot 7%	100	97.50†
Chowmahalash 7%	100	87.00
Clive 6%	100	52.00†
Clive 7%	100	60.00†
Dalhousie 7%	100	82.00
Delta 5%	100	64.35
Empire 7%	100	86.00
Fort Gloster 7%	100	104.00†
Fort Gloster 5%	100	64.00†
Fort William 7%	100	105.50†
Ganges Mtg. 8%	100	90.00
Gourepore 6%	100	77.75
Hastings 6%	100	85.00
Hooghly	100	10.06
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	87.50†
Howrah 7%	100	93.50†
Hukumchand 7%	100	90.00
Kamarhatti 6%	100	76.00
Kankannarah 6%	100	89.50
Kedarnath 6%	100	68.00
Kedarnath 7%	100	85.00
Kelvin 7%	100	91.50
Khardah 6%	100	64.00

NAME

Kinnison 7%	100	83.00†
Lansdowne 7%	100	90.25
Lawrence 7%	100	86.00
Lawrence 5½%	100	68.08†
Naihati 7%	100	98.00
Naihati 4½%	100	73.50
National 7%	100	93.00
Nellimaria 6%	100	76.00
N. Central 7%	100	80.90†
Northbrook 5½%	100	70.50
Rameshwara 6%	10	10.50
Reliance 7%	100	80.00
S. Ambica 7½%	100	90.00
Soorah 7%	100	99.00
Union 7%	100	94.00†
Waverley 5%	50	37.25

Mining

Asso. Mining 5%	50	30.00
Ch. Mica 5½%	100	49.50
Metal Corpn. 5%	100	88.00

Cement

Dalmia Bharat 6%	10	8.06
Jalpur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00
Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50
K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	49.00
Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.06

Chemicals

Alkali 5%	100	99.00
Bathgate 6%	100	20.00
Bengal Chem. 7½%	10	11.94
Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6%	10	8.75
Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00†
Smith Stanistreet 10%	50	64.62†

Electric

Calcutta 5%	£1	9.62
Dishergarh 5%	100	70.00
Dishergarh 4½%	100	70.50†

Engineering

Arthur Butler 7%	10	10.75
Br. Building 6%	100	50.00†
Br. Engineering 7%	100	93.00
Burn & Co. 7%	100	114.00
Burn & Co. 6%	100	104.00†
Indian Iron 5%	100	90.75
India Machinery 7%	100	77.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7%	100	112.00
J. K. Steel 7%	100	85.00†
Kumardhubi 5%	100	101.00
R. Cruddas 5½%	100	83.00
Steel Products 5%	10	7.87
Texmaco 5½%	100	87.00
Texmaco 5½%	100	61.50
Texmaco 6½%	100	94.00

Miscellaneous

Alum. Corpn. 6%	100	91.00†
Alum. Corpn. 5%	100	70.00†
Amal. Dev. 5%	100	37.00
Asso. Hotel 7%	100	51.00
Bharat Nidhi 6%	100	49.00
Birds Investment 5½%	100	53.50
Br. Biscuits 8%	10	8.90†
B. I. Corporation 8%	100	116.00
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 6%	100	42.50
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 5½%	100	29.00
Calcutta Gas 5½%	100	57.50
Calcutta Silk 5%	100	49.12
Calcutta Trams 5%	100	7.94
Duncan Bros. 4%	100	53.50
Dunlop 6%	100	112.00
Dunlop 6%	100	85.00
Eastern Invnt. 5%	100	69.94
Gillanders 7%	100	55.50
Godfrey Phillip 5½%	100	56.00
Greaves Cotton 5%	100	32.86
Greaves Cotton 6%	100	48.43
Hindustan Alum. 6.3%	25	24.90
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	180.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs nP
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Hindusthan National Glass 8%	100	93.00†
Indian Alum. 5%	100	67.00
Indian Cables 6%	10	31.00
Indian Plastics 5½%	100	40.50†
Indian Rubber 5%	100	68.00†
James Wright 6%	50	19.75
J. Henderson 5½%	100	54.75
K. Bullen 5½%	100	57.00
K. Bullen 4%	100	53.00
Kusum 5½%	100	64.00

Macneill & Barry 5½%	100	54.25†
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6%	100	93.00†
Martin Burn 5%	100	84.00
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	51.00
2nd Pref.	100	60.00
Metal Box 6%	100	85.50
National Rubber 6%	100	75.00
National Tannery 5%	10	3.00
National Tobacco 5%	100	69.00
National Tobacco 4½%	100	61.50
Nav. Bharat Vanliya	100	66.75

Martin Burn 5% ...	100	84.00
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	51.00
1st Pref. ...	100	51.00
2nd Pref. ...	100	60.00
Metal Box 6% ...	100	85.50
National Rubber 6% ...	100	75.00
National Tannery 5% ...	10	3.00
National Tobacco 5% ...	100	69.00
National Tobacco 4 1/2% ...	100	61.50
Nav. Bharat Vanijiya ...	100	66.75
Rallis 6% ...	100	98.50
Rohtas Indus 7% ...	100	117.00
Rohtas Indus. 4 1/2% B ...	100	55.00
Sen Raleigh 5% ...	100	157.00
Shaw Wallace 6% ...	100	68.00
Spencer 6 1/2% ...	10	6.27
Spencer 8 1/2% B ...	10	10.04
Standard Vacuum 6% ...	100	88.50
Union Tobacco 5% ...	100	22.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs NP
Asso. Laikdih	10	5.50	Belvedere	100	142.00	Bareilly	10	11.94	Duncan Bros.	100	141.00
Bagdigi Kujama	10	7.00	Bengal	10	11.05	Benares	5	12.87	Dunlop Rubber	10	41.00
Bengal	100	314.00	Bharat	25	6.12	Bhagalpur	8	7.11	East Anglia Plastics	5	10.00
Bengal Bhatdee	10	3.48	Birla	10	28.31	Calcutta	10	15.00	Eastern Invest.	100	136.50
Bengal-Nagpur	10	21.00	Budge-Budge	100	127.50	Cuttack	10	7.62	Elec. Const.	10	12.12
Bhagora	10	4.62	Calcutta	10	10.50	Dharwar	50	41.80†	French Motor	20	40.50
Bharat	10	4.50	Caledonian	100	121.00	Dishergarh	100	87.00†	Ganges Rope	100	217.00
Bhowra Kankanee	10	11.12	Champany	100	100.00	Jubbulpore	10	11.50	General Tyres	5	5.31
Bhulanbararee	10	7.40	Cheviot	10	14.25	Jhansi	10	5.92	Gillanders	10	13.00
Bokaro & Rangur	10	18.25	Chitavalsah	10	13.37	Mirzapore	9	7.50	Godfrey Phillips	10	24.25
Boreea	10	20.62	Clive	10	11.25	Muttra	10	11.25	G. E. Hotel	250	232.00†
Burrakur	10	18.69	Dalhousie	100	107.50	Muzaffarpore	10	9.50	Greaves Cotton	100	127.50*
Central India	10	11.94	Delta	100	144.00	Patna	10	10.37	Gwalior Rayon	10	41.62
Central Kurkend	10	7.00	Empire	10	15.28	Shahjahanpur	10	6.25†	Hindus. Alum.	7½	7.69
Churulia	4	3.37	Fort Gloster	100	311.00†	Shiva Jheriah	10	8.12	Hindusthan Gas	7	14.62
Dhemo Main	10	7.87	Fort Gloster Rt.	50	283.75†	United Provinces	100	113.50	Hindusthan Ice	5	1.05
East Indian	£1	31.12	Fort William	10	21.44	Upper Juma	10	16.00	Hindusthan Lever	10	43.00
Equitable	10	28.37	Ganges Mfg.	10	10.31	ENGINEERING			Hindus. Motors	10	19.25
Ghusick & Muslia	10	14.12	Gondalpara	10	38.00	Arthur Butler	10	12.25	Hind. Nat. Glass	10	7.00
Gourangdi	10	8.25	Gourepore	100	325.00	Bhartha Elec.	10	11.12	Hindus. Pilkington	10	28.19
Guzzdar Kajora	10	6.00	Hastings	100	119.00†	Braithwaite & Co.	10	31.62	Hindusthan Twyford	5	8.35
Huriladih	10	14.37	Hooghly	10	14.44	Bri. Bldg. & Iron	10	5.12	Hindustan Wire		
Jainity Central	2½	0.43	Howrah	10	22.00	Bri. Egg.	10	14.00	Products	10	8.44
Jogta	10	1.75	Hukumchand	7½	19.37	B. I. E. Consn.	10	20.12*	Hoare Miller	10	6.87
Karanpura	100	200.00	India	12½	14.75	Bridge and Roof	10	55.12	Impl. Tobacco	10	11.75
Katras Jheriah	10	40.87	Kankarhaty	100	148.00	Burn & Co.	100	444.00	Indian Alum.	10	30.19
Khas Kajora	10	12.50	Kankarhaty (B)	100	136.00	Calculta Steel	10	16.56	Indian Cable	10	32.75
Kuardi	10	8.25	Kankarnarrah	100	75.50	Chase Bright Steel	10	13.50	Indian Oxygen	10	40.75
Lakurka	10	15.00	Kankarnarrah ('B')	100	73.00	Dalmia Iron	10	10.25	Indian Plastic	10	9.19
Mahabir	10	11.00	Kedarnath	10	6.62	Guest Keen	10	37.81	Indian Rayon	25	49.50
Mundulpore	10	1.37	Kelvin	100	136.00	Hooghly Docking	50	101.00	Indian Rubber	10	16.25†
Nazira	10	7.56	Khardah	10	17.50	India Machinery	10	24.56	Ivan Jones	2	1.75
New Beerbhoom	10	19.55§	Kinnison	100	144.00	Indian Mail. Casting	5	4.44	James Wright Defd.	1	0.69
New Churulia	10	4.75	Lansdowne	100	101.50	Defd.	1	2.75	J. Henderson	100	64.50
New Huntodih	10	5.00	Lawrence	100	120.00	Ind. St. Wagon	10	82.75	Jewanalal	10	7.77
New Manbhoom	10	16.00	Mahabir	100	85.00	I. Steel Wire	10	38.25	John Paterson	10	2.25
North-West (F.P.)	10	23.25†	Magna	10	11.06	I. Steel Wire F.P.	1	12.20	Kalimpong Rope	10	2.25
North-West (P.P.)	7½	17.37†	Naihati	100	63.00	Jay Engineering	10	32.25	Kettlewell Bullen	100	137.00†
Oriental	10	8.12	Naskarpara	10	12.13†	Jessop & Co.	10	19.44	Khandelwal Ferro		
Ondal	10	17.33	National	10	22.25	J. K. Steel	10	18.31	Alloys	50	86.00
Parasea	10	16.82†	Nellimaria	10	12.06	Kumardhubi	3	6.16	Kishore Trading	100	71.00
Pench Valley	10	19.69	New Central	10	18.56	Marshall	2	4.50	Kusum Products	10	2.25
Pure Sitalpore	10	9.87	North Brook	10	22.00	National Engg.	10	3.00	Macfarlane	5	6.00
Raneegunge	10	16.00	Nuddea	50	45.50	National Iron	10	7.19	Macfarlane Defd.	1	1.25
Rewa	10	24.00	Presidency	5	4.75	National Screws	10	9.56	Macneil & Barry	100	103.00
Samia	10	9.00	Rameshwara	10	9.25	Raymon Eng.	10	8.19	Madhya Pradesh Ind	10	11.81
Searsale	2½	1.72	Reliance	10	6.25	Richard Cruddas	10	6.50	Martin-Burn	10	27.62
Seepore	7	32.12†	Shree Ambica	10	26.25	Saran	4	6.50	Mahindra and	10	19.80
Sendra	10	12.40†	S. Luchminarayan	10	7.00	Steel Products	3½	3.03	Mahindra	10	19.80
Shree Mahakali	10	3.35	S. Luchminarayan	5	5.25	Textile Machinery	10	22.95	Marwar Trading	100	187.00†
South Karanpura	10	11.50	Soorah	10	17.56	Wm. Powell	10	10.37	McLeod & Co.	100	212.00
Standard	10	12.50	Union	100	159.00	FLOUR MILLS			Metal Box	10	42.25†
Union	10	12.00	Waverley	1	3.00	Bengal	10	42.50	Moradabad Water	10	5.50
United Collieries	10	12.58†	MININGS AND MINERALS			Delhi	10	15.00	N. I. Cables	10	30.72
Western Bengal	10	7.69	Assam Silimanite	10	11.25†	Hooghly	10	20.25†	National Pipes and	10	22.87
West Ghusick	10	15.15	Asso. Mining	10	9.87	United	10	45.50†	Tubes	10	19.25
West Jamuria	10	6.97	Asso. Mining Defd.	1	4.87	INSURANCE			Nat. Rubber Mfg.	10	16.06
West Laikdih	10	6.00	Bisra Stone Lime	10	37.75	Concord of India	5	10.50	Nat. Tannery	10	7.00
COTTON			Burma Mines	3½sh	0.80	General	25	19.25	Nat. Tobacco	10	21.50
Basanti	10	8.31	Chrestian Mica	10	12.44	Hercules	10	23.12	Nav Bharat Vanija	10	4.00
Bengal Fine Spg.	10	8.00	Chrestien Mica Defd.	5	5.50	India Trade	40	21.50	New I. Invest	75	48.00
Bengal Laxmi	40	28.00	Indian Copper	2sh	4.62	National Insc.	100	344.00	Pearl Invest	10	7.06
Bengal-Nagpur	10	4.06	Kangra Valley	100	89.00	New Asiatic	5	5.94	Phillips Carbon	5	15.06
Bharot Commerce	10	18.50	Karanpura Devel.	10	20.75	Ruby General	10	7.69	Phillips India	10	26.50
Birla Cotton	10	20.00	Metal Corporation	10	10.00	Standard	10	4.25	Publicity Society	4	14.06†
Bowrah	100	155.00	Orissa Minerals	10	39.87	Triton	25	144.00	Rallis	100	130.00
Cawnpore Textile	5	6.09	Sutna Stone Lime	10	22.25	MISCELLANEOUS			Raymond Woollen	100	105.00
Century Spinning	100	449.00	CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY			Airways (India)	10	5.81	R. B. Rodda & Co.	10	3.40†
Dunbar	10	23.87	A-B. Cement	10	4.06	Albion Plywood	10	11.44	Rohas	10	24.50
Elgin	10	18.75	A-B. Cement Defd.	1	0.75	Alum. Corp.	10	16.87	Sahu Properties	5	2.44
Jagatjit Cotton	10	15.75	Ashoka Cement	10	9.12	Amalgam. Devel.	100	50.00	Shaw Wallace	10	23.69
Jayshree Textile	10	14.81	Bengal Potteries	2½	7.06	Angelo Bros.	10	21.27	Spence's Hotel	2	2.01
Jiyayearso Cotton	10	15.19	Dalmia Bharat	10	11.12	Associated Battery	10	36.37	Spencer & Co.	10	20.40
J. K. Cotton	100	73.75	Dalmia	2½	2.06	Assam Hotel	10	5.50	Star Co.	100	80.00
J. K. Rayon	10	15.06	Dalmia Defd.	1	2.00	Assam Match	10	21.50	Star Trading	25	8.00
Kesoram	10	28.56	Kalyanpur Lime	10	11.66	Balmer Lawrie	100	214.00	Sirsilk	10	9.12
Maharaja Shree	100	262.75†	K'dhubi Fireclay	100	105.00	Bararee Coke	10	13.87	Union Carbide	100	80.00
Umaid	100	58.00	Reliance Chemical	10	20.96	Bharat Nidhi	10	8.50	Union Tobacco	10	48.75
New Victoria	2½	1.16	Reliance Firebrick	10	25.00	Bhartia Co.	100	55.00	Union Tobacco Defd.	5	2.00
Orissa Textiles	10	9.30	Reliance P.P.	2½	8.81	Bhartia Sons	10	2.62	Walfords	1	3.50
Rampooria	19	10.12	Orissa Cement	10	13.62	Bikaner Gypsum	10	14.75†	W. Stockholder	1sh	1.60
Rampooria Defd.	1	2.37	Sone Valley	5	4.65	Birds Investment	10	13.37	OILS		
Shree Madhusudan	10	11.37	CHEMICALS			Bihar Rice	10	3.06	I. B. Petrol	10	22.60
Shree Niwas	100	227.75	Alkali	10	33.62	Bri. Biscuits	10	38.15†	Tide Water Oil	10	17.12
Shree Bhawani	10	10.25	Bathgate	5	1.31	B. I. Corp.	5	6.78	PAPER MILLS		
Sutlej Cotton	10	85.43†	Bengal Chemical	100	107.00	Cal. Credit Corp.	10	21.25	Ballarpur	25	69.69
Swadeshi Cotton	10	12.00	Bharat Starch	10	8.06	Calcutta Gas	10	7.81	Bengal Paper	25	93.50
Swadeshi (P.O.)	10	8.12	Burma Lime	10	7.25	Calcutta Investment	100	40.75†	India Paper	10	18.87†
Victoria Cotton	10	16.00	Jalpur Udyog	10	15.75	Calcutta Safe	10	7.81			
JUTE			Dharangdhara	100	180.00	Calcutta Silk	10	7.12			
Agarpara	10	11.62	Frans Ross	6	3.24†	Calcutta Trams	£1	11.78			
Alexandra	100	155.00	Phosphate Co.	100	295.00	Cambay Invest Corp.	100	96.00			
Alliance	100	95.00	Smith Stanistreet	5	11.03	Cherra Chhatka	5	6.75†			
Anglo-India	100	175.00	ELECTRICS			Clive Row Inv.	10	9.19			
Auckland	100	154.00	Agra	100	114.50	Darjeeling Rope	10	6.75			
Bally	100	186.00	Aligarh	10	8.80†						
Barnagore	£5	117.00									

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend.
§No-Right.

4 February 1961

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs NP
Mysore Paper ...	10	29.87	Dibrugarh ...	10	27.50	Tea Producing Co. ...	10	10.37	Devon 7½% ...	100	95.00
Orient Paper ...	10	40.60	Dumakuti ...	10	25.00	Tilkah ...	10	10.00	Heileyburia 5% ...	100	72.50
Shree Gopal ...	10	27.62	Dufflaghur ...	10	34.25	Chittagong Gardens			Highland 6% ...	10	8.03
Sirpur Paper ...	10	16.37	East India ...	10	17.50	Kodala ...	10	9.25	Kadur Coffee 6½% ...	10	6.50
Star Paper ...	10	13.00	Gillapukri ...	10	26.62	Kornatuli ...	10	8.00	Karikode 6% ...	10	6.39
Straw Products ...	10	11.62	Gohpur ...	10	14.62	Oodaleah ...	10	8.00	Kil Kotagiri 7% ...	10	8.60
Straw Products ...	10	4.81	Grob ...	5	11.37	Sylhet Gardens			Kurchemala 6½% ...	10	5.88
Titaghur P.O. ...	2½	3.72	Hapjan Purbat ...	10	13.50	Baitakhal ...	10	5.00	Malabar Agri. 6% ...	20	16.58
U. I. Couper ...	100	60.60	Hoograjuli ...	10	22.87	Chundecherra ...	10	24.94	Manimala 5% ...	10	9.00
West Coast ...	100	203.00	Joonkolle ...	10	27.62	Dauracherra ...	10	4.81	Mer. Rubber 6% ...	10	7.65
PRESSING			Jutibari ...	10	23.50	Hattikaira ...	10	7.31	Midlands 6% ...	10	7.40
Bhagwati ...	10	5.25	Kyang Tea Seeds ...	100	157.00†	Katiti ...	10	6.44	Mamallay 7½% ...	25	24.75
Camperdown ...	100	100.00	Kingley Golaghat ...	10	9.22†	Lackatoorah ...	10	18.25†	Mysore Amal. 6% ...	10	6.25
Hooghly Ganges ...	10	5.50	Ledo ...	10	16.19	Loobah ...	10	3.37	Mysore Plan. 6% ...	10	

Ordinary Shares

MADRAS

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs np
BANKS		
Andhra	100	100.00
Andhra	85	86.00
Canara Bank	50	85.00
Canara Banking	50	80.00
Canara I. & B. 'A'	100	188.00
Canara I. & B. 'B'	10	18.50
Canara I. & B. 'C'	1	1.88
Indian Bank	100	169.00
Indian Bank	80	143.00
Indian Overseas	100	183.00
Indo-Comm'l. 'A'	100	38.00
Indo-Comm'l. 'B'	25	10.00
Indo-Comm'l. 'C'	50	11.00
Panlyan	25	33.00
Punjab National	10	19.40

ELECTRICS

Berhampore	10	6.00
Cochin	10	10.20
Ellore	10	16.55
Karalkkal	10	9.05
Kumbakonam	10	9.90
Negapatam	10	8.75
Salem-Erode	10	11.80
South Madras	10	9.75
Tin-Tuticorin	10	11.80
Vellore	10	12.90
West Coast	10	13.25

SUGAR

Andhra	10	28.00
Cauvery	100	138.00
Deccan	20sh	40.50
E. I. Distillery	10	12.85
India	10	17.25
Jeyore	10	27.00
K. C. P.	100	77.50
Kirilampudi	10	59.75
Mysore	10	10.62
Travancore	10	88.00
United Breweries	10	88.00

PLANTATION

Alagawar	2	2.40
Amalgamated	10	13.25
Anandam	10	14.37
Anapara	2	4.70
Arthala	5	4.00
Attikhan	2	0.95
Bababudin	2	2.90
Badr	5	8.75
Balanor	2	3.84
Balmadies	10	16.70
Be Be	2	2.36
Blue Mountain	5	2.94
Chandramalai	2	3.90
Chembra	2	72.91
Cochin Malabar	2	5.45
Coffee Lands	3	7.90
Cosca Coffee	10	13.30
Coonor	10	22.75
Coorg	2	27.25
Cottanad	2	5.43
Cowooddy	10	11.25
Devashola	2	4.90
Devon	10	30.50
Devon	10	14.37
Emerald Valley	5	5.50
Gokul	2	1.90
Halleyburia	10	13.85
Highland	10	14.60
Kadur	2	2.85
Kallas	2	5.08
Kalasa	2	4.75
Kalpetta	10	13.10
Karikode	10	9.22
Kilkotagiri	2	5.17
Kumergode	2	4.80
Kunchimala	10	8.20
Lingapur	2	6.10
Lucky Valley	10	13.80
Malabar Agri.	10	7.30
Malabar Indust.	10	11.38
Malankara	10	18.00
Manar	2	8.65
Manimala	10	8.75
Mercara	5	8.65
Midland	10	11.07
Mimally	25	39.00
Mysore Amalgam.	5	5.90
Mysore Coffee	2	5.40
Nya Plantations	2	2.22
Neehalam	2	4.75
Nellampathy	2	2.70

NAME
Paid-Quotation
up per
Share. 27-1-61
Rs np

Nellithanam	10	12.05
Nemmeny	10	20.65
Nilambur	10	16.95
Nilgiri	10	7.90
Nonsuch	10	26.40
Ossoor	2	3.30
Ouchterlony	2	4.60
Panchura	1	5.40
Parkside	10	27.50
Peermade	10	22.25
Peninsular	10	21.35
Periakaramalai	2	3.55
Ponnudi	2	1.40
Pullangode	2	1.80
Puthuthottam	2	2.70
Rajagiri	10	19.05
Rajendra	5	14.00
Sangameshwar	2	2.20
Savamalai	2	1.90
Sheveroy	2	1.90
Swintan	10	14.78
Talayar	2	3.12
Teekoy	2	1.73
Thamarpally	10	6.10
Thirumbadi	1	1.45
Thiruv. Rubber	10	10.40
T. R. & T. Co.	10	9.40
Tropical	25	18.00
Twyford	10	11.90
Udayagiri	10	17.00
Uni. Nilgiris	10	23.50
Vaikundam	10	30.75
Vayitri	2	1.40
Vellimalai	5	5.43
Wartyhully	2	3.20
Waterfall	2	3.40
Woodcote	1	1.65
Woodland	10	7.65

TEXTILES

Adoni	10	9.85
Anglo-French	100	114.00
Asher	100	204.05
Balarama Varma	100	94.00
Balarama Varma	10	9.50
Balasubramania	40	56.50
Balasubramania B	70	96.00
Bengal Woollen	100	196.00
Buckingham	100	195.00
Cambodia	10	9.90
Cannanore	100	150.00
Cauvery	10	13.15
Coim. Cotton	100	158.50
Coim. Kamala	100	102.00
Coim. Kamala	50	50.00
Coim. Murugan	100	106.50
Coim. Pioneer	100	335.00
Coim. Spinning	50	44.00
Dhanalakshmi	100	216.00
Hemalatha	10	7.25
Janardana	50	58.50
Jawahar	5	12.35
Kadri	100	124.50
Kadri	10	13.20
Kannappiran	10	8.50
Kasthuri	25	22.10
Kothari	10	12.00
Kr. Rajendra	50	68.00
Lakshmi	50	151.00
Lakshmi A	25	72.50
Loyal	10	37.50
Madura	15	38.80
Mettur	100	369.00
Palamalai Rangan	100	93.00
Palani Andavar A	50	250.00
Palani Andavar B	75	300.00
Pankaja	100	59.00
Premier	100	225.00
Pudukotah	100	57.50
Pullcar	100	107.00
Radhakrishna	25	29.12
Rajalakshmi	50	74.50
Rajapalayam	100	128.25
Ramakrishna	100	224.00
R. G. Ambikal	190	110.00
Rangavilas	80	40.00
Ravaseema	100	120.00
Sivanandha	10	28.25
S. India Viscose	100	149.00
Tirunurti	100	91.75
Tirupathi	10	10.50
Trav. Rayon	10	33.40
Trichinopoly	10	11.95
Vasanta	100	238.00
Venkatesa	50	191.00
Vijayakumar	100	75.00
Vijayalakshmi	100	89.00
Vijayeswari	100	113.50
Virudhunagar	50	49.50

NAME
Paid-Quotation
up per
Share. 27-1-61
Rs np

MISCELLANEOUS		
Alum. Indus.	10	22.30
Andhra Cement	10	10.12
Andhra Scientifics	10	11.00
Ashok Leyland	10	8.70
Aspinwal	5	6.95
Aspinwal Trv.	10	4.72
Asso. Indus. and Eng.	100	83.50
A. V. Thomas	10	20.85
A. V. Thomas I.	10	4.00
Bang. Frig.	10	14.30
Binny	100	200.50
Brunton	10	5.00
Central Scientific	5	6.89
Dalmia Cement	10	11.25
Dalmia Cem. (Dtd.)	1	2.43
Enfield	10	15.12
FACTS	10	9.50
Forest Indus.	2	2.95
Genl. Papers	10	11.06
Hindustan Ideal	25	23.45
Hindustan Lever	10	41.50
India Cement	5	6.05
Ind. Steel Rolling	10	10.05
Inv. Trust of I.	100	67.00
Jeevanlal	10	8.08
Kirloskar Electric	10	13.12
K.I.C.	10	12.87
Madras Cements	100	100.00
Madras Safe	80	43.50
Madras Vanaspathi	100	15.00
Mandya Nl. Paper	100	10.12
Marikar	50	61.00
McDowell & Co.	10	31.25
Mettur Chem.	10	12.90
Mysore Cements	10	8.60
Mys. Chem. Fert.	10	10.90
Mys. Chem. Mfg.	10	26.10
Mys. Coffee Curing	10	14.50
Mys. Electricals	100	200.00
Mysers I.T.L.	5	7.48
Mysore Lamp	10	24.90
Mysore Match Mfr.	10	10.00
Mysore Paper	10	24.25
Mysore Stoneware	10	14.62
Mysore Tobacco	10	12.05
Natl. Rubber Mfrs.	10	16.63
Ogale Glass	5	5.55
Orissa Cement	100	13.80
Panyam Cement	100	86.00
Parrys Confec.	1	4.95
Radio & Elect.	5	4.55
R. E. M. Co.	10	18.75
Rallis	100	128.50
Rane	5	6.35
Ruby Rubber	10	7.90
Ruby (Madras)	10	10.00
Sen Raleigh	10	25.75
Seshasayee Indus	10	10.00
Seshasayee Paper	5	4.47
Spencer	10	22.80
Standard Motors	10	17.00
Stanes T.	100	173.00
Textofmer	10	9.90
Trav. Cement	10	8.60
Trav. Chem. Mfg.	10	15.50
Trav. Ogale	10	7.50
Tube Invest	100	291.00
United Electrical	10	9.50
United India Fire	71	6.90
Vanguard Fire	6	8.30
W. I. Plywood	100	238.00

Preference Shares

BOMBAY

NAME
Paid-Quotation
up per
Share. 27-1-61
Rs np

COTTON TEXTILE

Adoni 6%	10	10.00
Adoni 'B' 6%	10	10.00
Ah. Adv. 5%	100	78.00
B. R. Cott. 2 6%	100	40.00
Century 7%	50	53.50
Central India 5%	500	375.00
Century 6%	100	109.00
Elphinstone 7%	100	59.00
Hindustan 4 1/2%	1000	650.00
Hindustan 4 1/2%	250	175.00
Indian Mfg.	1000	630.00
Indian Mfg.	500	315.00
Jijajee Rao 5 1/2%	100	82.50
Khatu 4%	100	70.50
Kothari 'B' 6%	10	10.00
Lakshmi Cotton 5%	250	150.00

Indian Finance

NAME
Paid-Quotation
up per
Share. 27-1-61
Rs np

Mafatlal 1st 4 1/2%	100	78.00
Mafatlal 2nd 4 1/2%	100	92.00
Mahendra 6 1/2%	100	99.00
Morarjee 4 1/2%	100	67.00
Mysore 4 1/2%	50	22.75
Navsari Cotton 5%	100	91.00
New Great 5 1/2%	200	99.50
N. Kaiser-i-Hind	100	74.50
Podar 4%	100	65.00
Shree Bhawani 8%	100	100.00
Shreenivas 4 1/2%	100	68.00
Standard 4% 1st	100	75.50
Standard 4% 2nd	100	76.00
Swadeshi 5%	100	88.00
Swadeshi (Kan.)	100	88.00
Vishnu 7%	500	422.50
W. India 4 1/2%	1000	610.00

OTHER TEXTILES

Bombay Silk 5%	100	50.00
Gwalior Rayon A	100	104.00
Indian Rayon 7%	50	42.00
National Rayon 5%	100	69.80
New Central Jute 7%	100	103.00
S. H. e. Digvijaya	100	60.00
Woolen	100	60.00

ELECTRICS

Amalgamated 5 1/2%	100	77.00
Amalgam. 5%	100	70.00
Anand 6%	50	50.00
Andhra Valley 7%	1000	104.00
Nadiad 6%	50	39.00
Nasik Deolali 7%	100	91.50
Poona 7%	100	101.00
Surat 6 1/2%	100	108.50
Tata Hydro 7%	100	100.50
Tata Power 7 1/2%	1000	1100.00

CEMENT

Andhra 6%	100	100.00
Dalmia 7%	10	8.24
India Cement 7 1/2%	100	92.00
Shree Digvijay 5%	100	81.00

PAPER & HARDBOARDS

Anil Hardboards 8%	100	110.50
Orient Paper 1st	100	86.00
Orient Paper 2nd	100	61.00
Sirpur Paper 6%	100	87.00
Star Paper 1st 5%	100	75.00
Star Paper 2nd 6 1/2%	100	100.00
West Coast Paper 6%	100	110.00
West Coast Paper 6%	100	108.00
W. India Plywoods 6%	100	90.00

STEEL, METALS & ALLOYS

Aluminium Corp. 5%	100	75.00
Aluminium Corp. 6%	100	100.00
7 to 7 1/2%	100	100.00
Ferro Alloys 6%	100	100.00
Jajpur Metals 6%	100	55.50
Indian Iron 5%	100	91.00
Khandwal Ferro.	100	91.00
Alloys. 7 1/2%	100	97.00
Mukund Iron 5%	100	65.50
Tata Steel 1st 6%	150	135.25
Tata Steel 2nd 7 1/2% A	100	102.50
Tata Steel 2nd 7 1/2% B	100	107.75

ENGINEERING

Brunton Engg. 6%	10	7.00
Hindustan Elec. 8%	100	80.00
Kamani Engg. 56%	100	53.90
Larsen & Toubro 5%	100	93.00
McKenzies 5 1/2% 1st	100	86.00
McKenzies 5 1/2% 2nd	100	100.00

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 27-1-61 Rs np
India United (Defd.)	1	1.58
Indore	100	129.50
Khatu	100	450.00
Kobinoor	100	278.50
Minerva	100	64.00
Morjee	100	330.00
Mysore	50	59.00
New Great	100	194.00
Osmanshahi	100	43.00
Podar	100	136.00
Shrinivas	100	245.00
Simplex	50	168.00
Standard	100	1030.00
Svadeshi	100	240.00
Swan	100	480.00
Tata	25	41.50

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad	100	85.20
Andhra Valley	100	987.50
Bombay Suburban	100	84.00
Tata Hydro	100	101.00
Tata Power	100	1015.00

CEMENT

Andhra 'B'	10	11.04
A-C-C	100	150.75
Orissa	10	13.60
Shree Digvijay	100	149.50

STEEL

Indian Iron	10	24.60
Mukund	10	23.48
Tata	75	147.50

ENGINEERING

Alcock	100	260.00
Cooper	100	170.00
Larsen and Toubro	10	35.50
Tata Engg. and Loco-	100	293.00
motive		
Texmaco	10	23.32
Volta	100	259.50

SHIPPING

Great Eastern	10	14.84
Scindia	20	14.48

SUGAR

Belapur	50	308.50
Bhopal	10	29.00
Phaltan	50	154.00
Shree Changdeo	124	29.50
Walchand	100	236.25

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah	125	561.00
B. B. Petrol	3sh	2.08
Hindustan Motor	10	19.88
Indian Copper	2sh	4.66
Ind. Inv. Trust	100	81.00
National Rayon	100	494.00
Poison	100	153.00
Premier Auto	100	167.50
Premier Const.	30	197.25
Shivrajpur	10	70.00
Sirpur Paper	10	16.68
Tata Chemical	10	17.56
Tata Oil	25	74.00
Wimco	100	258.00

Facts & Figures**WHOLESALE PRICES 1961.**

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March, 1953 as 100) advanced by 0.2 per cent to 125.3 during the week ended January 11, 1961 as compared with 125.0 for the previous week. The index was higher by 0.8 and 1.9 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago.

A rise in the prices of milk at Bombay (+36%), potatoes at Mttu-palayam (+15%), rice at Kotma (+12%), betelnuts at Mangalore (+6%), maize at Bhilwara, gram at Patna and oranges (+5% each), mustard oil (+4%), ragi, mung, masur, onions, cashewnuts and fish

(+3% each) and bajra, ural, coconut oil and turmeric (+1% each) were neutralised by declines in the prices of betelnuts at Calcutta (-15%), potatoes at Farrukhabad (-12%), milk at Ludhiana (-11%), rice at Jagdalpur (-9%), at Jeypore (-7%) and at Chiplun (-5%), black pepper at Calcutta (-5%), eggs (-4%), jowar, gur, tea and chillies (-2% each) and arhar, bananas, cardamoms and salt (-1% each) and the index for 'Food Articles' stood unchanged at its earlier week's level of 116.2.

The index for 'Tobacco' also remained stationary at the previous week's level of 109.5.

The index for the 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group worked out to 120.2 as against 120.3 for the earlier week.

Higher prices of tanning materials konam bark (+6%) gingellyseed (+5%) raw jute (+3%), lac (2%) and raw wool and rapeseed (1% each) raised the index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 0.9 per cent to 153.8. The prices of tanning materials—galmuts (-9%), linseed and cotton seed (-2% each) and raw silk and groundnuts (-1% each), however, moved down.

The index for 'Intermediate Products' advanced by 0.3 per cent to 133.8 due to a rise in the prices of rayon yarn (+2%) and linseed oil, cotton yarn and tin (+1% each), although the price of lead (-2%) showed a decline.

The index for 'Finished Products' also rose by 0.4 per cent to 126.5 as a result of an advance in the prices of jute manufactures (+2%).

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT IN OCTOBER, 1960.

The total electricity produced by the public utility power stations in India in October, 1960, was 1,408.3 million kwh, of which 1,134.7 million kwh were sold to ultimate consumers.

Corresponding figures for October, 1959, were 1,265.0 million kwh, and 1,025.0 million kwh, and for October, 1951, these were 504.9 million kwh, and 412.8 million kwh respectively. These figures indicate an annual increase of about eleven per cent in electricity production.

The statistics for October, 1960, are based on 1,012 returns received from the public electricity supply undertakings.

CURCUMIN AS COLOURING AGENT FOR VANASPATI.

Investigations in progress at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, suggest the suitability of curcumin derived from turmeric as a colouring agent for hydrogenated vegetable oil.

When powdered turmeric is extracted with alcohol, curcumin is obtained as a crude extract (7-8 per cent of the dry powder), mixed with the oil of turmeric. Addition of the extract (0.04 per cent on the weight of the fat) to hydrogenated vegetable oil imparts to it a pleasant acceptable colour. When added (even at 10 per cent level) to ghee, the colour is clearly visible and responds to the lime test.

Taking the present market price of turmeric in bulk at Rs 48 per

maund (80 lb) and reckoning the yield of crude curcumin at 8 per cent, the cost of colourization per pound of vanaspati inclusive of the extraction process comes to less than 1 np.

On the basis of average production of vanaspati in the country at 4 lakh tons, the country will need 2,000 tons of turmeric which represents about 1 per cent of the total production of turmeric in the country.

The addition of turmeric colour (at 0.04 per cent level of the extract) may serve as a deterrent for the adulteration of ghee with vanaspati because it acts both as a visible and as a latent colour.

It is considered desirable that the addition of sesame oil should also be continued as it will serve as an additional check. This is not affected by the presence of the turmeric colour in the suggested concentration.

MACHINE TOOLS.

Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association report that the total approximate production of various machine tools by their 19 leading member-firms during the month of December, 1960,

Description of Machine	Quantity	Value
Tools Manufactured		
Lathes	225	26,34,995
Milling Machines	35	20,81,000
Radial Drills	20	9,20,000
Grinding Machines	8	2,84,700
Shaping Machines	48	1,88,971
Drilling Machines	86	1,88,930
Wire Drawing Machines	4	55,800
Planing Machines	3	46,755
Press Brake	1	46,000
Pneumatic Power Hammer	1	41,980
Eccentric Press	3	52,500
Hacksaw Machines	11	38,970
Nibbling Machines	1	12,960
Tilting Furnace	1	6,900
Forge Smithy	1	2,700
"A" Press	2	2,200
Tool Grinder	1	1,360
Circular Saw Bench	1	550
Lathe Chucks	665	1,62,840
Drill Chucks	6	252
Blow Pipes	728	1,57,265
Regulators	1,233	1,94,025
Total	3,084	71,21,653

Manufacture of Free-Flowing Table Salt.

Optimum conditions have been worked out for preparing free-flowing table-salt from marine salt at the Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar. The process involves purification of salt with lime and soda-ash and crystallisation under controlled conditions so as to produce grains of size and shape conducive to the free-flowing quality.

Cost estimates indicate that a one-ton per day plant would give a 21.5 per cent return on investment.

Ordinary common salt contains certain hygroscopic impurities. Thus, even when powdered to the requisite grain size, it is not free-flowing particularly in humid weather. Even when freed from impurity, the salt

absorbs moisture when the humidity goes beyond a certain limit. It is therefore necessary to incorporate small quantities of certain chemicals (driers) to form a protective coating on the grains so as to preserve the free-flowing quality under varying atmospheric conditions. The free-flowing property is further improved by providing a very thin coat of a non-offensive paraffin wax in addition to small quantities of the usual driers.

Recovery of Pectin from Guava.

Investigations conducted at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, have resulted in determining optimum conditions for the recovery of pectin from Guava fruit.

Pectin is the soluble gum-like carbohydrate, the setting agent in jams and jellies.

The need for developing indigenous production of pectin has become imperative in view of restrictions on imports.

Citrus peel and apple pomace form the chief raw material for pectin in other countries. But due to the inadequacy of these materials in India, cheap resources like papaya, guavam etc. have to be tapped. Guava is abundantly available (area under cultivation, 107,251 acres) in India and can be processed to recover 92.5 per cent of the pectin present in it.

Writing and Printing Paper from Balsa Wood.

Writing and printing paper of good quality can be produced from balsa wood, a fast growing tree which has been successfully grown in several parts of the country.

Pulp yields of about 51 per cent have been obtained by the sulphate process at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun using 21 per cent chemicals for cooking and 9 per cent available chlorine for bleaching.

Writing and printing papers constitute 60 per cent of the total production of different varieties of paper and paper boards in India. It is estimated that the consumption of writing and printing papers will be of the order of 184,000 tons in 1962.

Balsa wood which has been successfully grown in plantations in Kannothe in Wynnad forest division of Kerala and Tepsip in South Coimbatore forest division of Madras, is the lightest and softest of all timbers grown in India.

Utilization of Sub-Standard Asbestos Sheets.

Studies carried out at the Central Building Research Institute for utilization of low-strength asbestos sheets have shown that if two sheets are doubled up with a layer of bitumen sandwiched between them, the strength of the combination becomes more than that of a single standard sheet.

Asbestos cement sheets which do not conform to Indian Standards specification as regards transverse strength are unfit for use as roofing material.

The double sheet can easily replace the single sheet for all purposes including roofing. Bitumen gives rigidity to the pair, absorbs shocks and provides a waterproof layer.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).

	27-1-61	20-1-61	29-1-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	22,88.61	17,11.00	20,67.46
Notes in Circulation	1909,48.95	1914,86.88	1767,44.42
	1932,37.56	1931,97.88	1788,11.88
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	nil
Sterling Securities	128,00.89	128,00.89	163,00.89
Total of A	245,76.92	245,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	124,57.82	124,17.08	129,98.72
Rupee Securities	1562,02.82	1562,03.88	1377,36.24
	1932,37.56	1931,97.88	1788,11.88

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

	27-1-61	20-1-61	29-1-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	53,04.93	50,11.10	49,77.68
(b) Other Govt's	21,47.36	31,93.16	21,26.80
(c) Banks	78,27.02	76,70.91	73,74.92
(d) Others	94,60.86	93,69.37	119,65.50
Bills Payable	26,40.57	27,00.07	17,42.21
Other Liabilities	41,89.83	40,93.08	37,26.00
	445,70.57	450,37.69	438,13.11
ASSETS:			
Notes	22,88.61	17,11.00	20,67.46
Rupee Coin	2.78	2.16	2.55
Subsidiary Coin	6.59	6.12	4.28
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	nil
External	...	...	nil
Govt. Treasury Bills	56,30.07	64,64.17	14,68.83
Balances held abroad*	19,65.84	19,42.34	43,97.71
Loans & adv. to Govt*	35,99.71	40,59.43	20,26.52
Other Loans & Adv.	140,27.80	138,45.67	107,79.85
Investments	152,88.52	152,45.15	217,33.37
Other Assets	17,60.65	17,61.67	13,38.54
	445,70.57	450,37.69	438,13.11

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 18,80,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

	22-1-60	13-1-61*	20-1-61*
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	22,78.17	14,89.57	17,08.16
(ii) Other demand liabilities	738,46.34	772,83.64	772,67.66
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	21,42.89	9,72.15	9,38.45
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1113,15.66	1095,16.07	1088,84.89
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	11,00.53	11,97.51	12,11.23
(ii) Time Liabilities	1,22.00	62.00	1,75.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.			
Cash in India	24,14.46	53,06.49	42,22.09
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	47,72.45	43,03.49	43,44.18
Balances with other banks in current account in India	74,59.58	77,95.16	77,12.24
Money at call and short notice in India	15,11.19	14,76.87	14,79.81
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	29,55.30	22,27.14	26,11.43
Advances in India	7,93,37.91	625,00.62	606,45.78
Loans and Advances in India	847,19.02	1040,63.84	1044,67.66
Loans and Advances in India	112,73.01	120,18.16	120,41.98
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	48,05.28	48,09.54	47,77.55

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.

A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

	27-1-61	20-1-61	29-1-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts	554,36.20*	558,01.03	593,31.98
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	1,88.50	1,99.50	2,40.00
Bills Payable	8,72.08	8,42.24	8,44.48
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,09.44	2,04.77	3,53.15
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,42.35	1,40.35	1,53.87
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	1,36.40	1,12.40	2,42.60
Total	582,92.47	586,13.79	624,48.58
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	25,52.71	27,88.42	22,48.39
Balances with other Banks	3,34.35	2,84.81	4,56.49
Money at call and short notice	2,00.00	1,53.33	2,46.67
Government and other Trustee Securities	272,58.74	267,60.41	393,87.57
Other Authorised Investments	10,03.84	10,23.84	10,72.01
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	232,16.89	230,84.14	160,45.82
Bills Discounted and Purchased	17,65.73	17,11.46	16,54.22
Bills for collection as per contra	2,09.44	2,04.77	3,53.15
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,42.35	1,40.35	1,53.87
Dead Stock	3,05.52	3,05.06	2,35.47
Other Assets	13,02.90	21,57.20	5,94.92
Total	582,92.47	586,13.79	624,48.58

*This includes Rs. 215,51,00,000 of U.S. Funds.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 27 January, 1961

Clearing House	No.	Amount	
		Rs.	nP.
Madras	83466	11,56,23,508	00
Delhi	39426	8,70,89,350	69
Kanpur	19967	3,90,97,723	00
Bombay	329392	75,55,42,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND

(In million £)

	Week ended.		
	25-1-61	18-1-61	27-1-60
Notes in Circulation	2,196'0	2,216'0	2,094'4
Notes in Banking Department	54'4	34'4	31'0
Govt. debt and securities	2,248'0	2,248'0	2,122'3
Other securities	0'8	0'7	0'7
Gold Coin and Bullion	0'4	6'4	0'4

VITAL NEWS for every businessman

The management of the Times of India group of publications has decided to change the name of the proposed daily financial newspaper from 'The Financial Times of India' to 'The Economic Times'.

The change is designed to meet certain technical requirements, but the management is happy that the new title with its wider significance accords better with the newspaper's main field of coverage—the economic development of the country.

The newspaper which will consist of eight pages will be published on all days of the week and will be priced at 20 nP. per issue.

The *Economic Times* will contain information vital to every businessman, business house, investor, banker and student of economic affairs. With its comprehensive and objective coverage of economic developments in India and the world over, *The Economic Times* promises to keep its reader better informed than ever before.

"THE ECONOMIC TIMES" WILL CONTAIN:

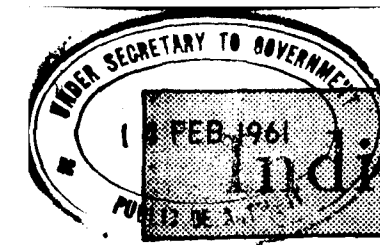
- Economic news and comment of world-wide and Indian interest
- Complete coverage of all six Indian stock exchanges and those in London and New York
- Spot news on planning and development from regional economic bureaux and news about aid and collaboration from foreign correspondents
- Extensive reports on the hundreds of commodity markets in India; statistics, tables and graphs on economic trends
- Periodic economic newsletters from State capitals
- Exclusive information from India and abroad for the import and export trade
- Investment guidance by experts; critical analysis of company balance sheets
- Articles on current topics by well-known economists; informed leading articles

The Economic Times will be a newspaper that no businessman can afford to do without.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Local and through authorised agents: Yearly Rs. 73.00, Half-yearly Rs. 36.50, Quarterly Rs. 18.25.
Local and through* authorised agents: Yearly Rs. 91.25, Half-yearly Rs. 45.75, Quarterly Rs. 23.00.
(where agents get supply by air) Yearly Rs. 80.50, Half-yearly Rs. 40.25, Quarterly Rs. 20.25.
By post in India, Pakistan & Ceylon: Yearly Rs. 102.25, Half-yearly Rs. 51.25, Quarterly Rs. 25.50.
By post to Aden, Burma & other countries: Yearly Rs. 102.25, Half-yearly Rs. 51.25, Quarterly Rs. 25.50.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES, The Times of India Building, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1



Indian Finance

INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT

Revival of Interest in January

THE month of January has been a fairly active period for the stock markets although trading in the early stages showed little promise. The earlier lack of interest is attributable to the apprehensions about some disturbing news issuing from the annual conference of the Indian National Congress then in session. The resolutions were awaited with some concern in view of the Prime Minister's reference some time ago to the inevitability of a growing public sector. Operators were chary of extending commitments before the Congress resolutions were fully studied as they correctly concluded that Government policies would be fashioned largely in accordance with the Bhavanagar decisions. However the Congress session passed without bringing any jitter to the stock marketmen as its main preoccupation seemed to be the coming General election. Operators did not fail to derive the inference that the Party's concern to win the election might be reflected in measures calculated to show the socialistic leanings of the Congress. In other words, there would be more direct taxation.

But there were strong indications to show that much reliance might not be placed in the Central Budget on direct taxation. The view was based on the statements of official spokesmen including the Union Finance Minister who had indicated that there was little scope for increasing direct taxation. However, additional taxation to the tune of about Rs 1600 crores is inevitable during the Third Plan period and this sum has got to be mobilised. If, as generally believed, direct taxation offers little scope for netting such a large amount, the only alternative is indirect taxation. Here again there are people who seem to believe that the Government will not find the raising of internal resources through indirect taxation an easy or even a practicable proposition. For, in the first place, many think that taxing of necessities of the common man will arouse widespread disaffection. Secondly, it is only proper to expect the ruling party to want to continue in power. Heavy indirect taxation will be a sure way of losing the goodwill of the people at a crucial time. It may be said therefore that the market was in an undecided frame of mind during the first half of the month.

The stagnant conditions however did not last long. The Reserve Bank's relation of one of its earlier credit curb measures broke the ice. The Reserve Bank of India announced on 12 January that its orders of 11 November for maintenance of additional statutory reserves of 25 per cent by the

scheduled banks would be withdrawn with effect from 13 January. In its directive the RBI pointed out that the revocation of the additional statutory reserve requirements was in conformity with its policy of operating the credit regulation measures in a

The revival of interest noticed following the RBI credit relaxation continued for the rest of the month. During the third quarter of the month, the principal bullish influence had been rumours of an increase in the steel retention price. An imminent announce-

PRICE TRENDS DURING JANUARY, 1961

	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
FORWARD LIST:				
Burrakur Coal ...	18.75	19.03	18.44	18.69
Howrah Jute ...	20.00	22.25	19.75	22.00
National ...	22.56	22.75	21.00	22.25
Indian Iron ...	23.16	24.76	22.90	24.70
TEXMACO ...	22.85	23.20	22.20	22.95
Orient Paper ...	40.60	41.00	39.20	40.50
Shree Gopal ...	27.87	28.06	27.19	27.31
Indian Cable ...	31.81	32.90	31.19	32.62
Indian Aluminium ...	30.06	30.50	29.62	29.87
Indian Copper ...	4.51	4.68	4.43	4.63
Hindustan Motor ...	18.69	19.81	18.12	19.69
Rohas ...	20.81	20.81	19.69	20.12
Dunlop ...	41.62	41.62	40.25	41.00
GILTEDGED:				
3% 1986 Conversion ...	74.20	74.70	74.20	74.38
BANKS:				
Punjab National ...	19.44	19.69	19.06	19.56
United Commercial ...	82.50	85.50	82.50	85.50
TEXTILES:				
Cawnpore ...	6.06	6.12	5.94	6.09
Elgins ...	18.50	18.75	18.00	18.75
Kesoram ...	26.81	28.75	26.37	28.00
J. K. Rayon ...	14.69	15.50	13.87	14.87
JUTES:				
Anglo-India ...	176.00	177.00	175.00	175.00
Birlas ...	27.50	29.37	27.00	29.37
New Central ...	21.00	21.12	18.50	18.69
COALS:				
Bengal ...	317.00	317.00	300.00	300.00
TEAS:				
Brooke Bond ...	15.75	15.75	15.50	15.50
Hantapara ...	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Hasimara ...	21.44	21.62	21.44	21.56
Jayshree ...	17.06	17.25	16.12	17.25
Tezpur ...	14.44	15.06	14.44	15.00
SUGARS:				
Carew ...	9.44	9.56	9.44	9.50
Cawnpore ...	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Champarun ...	19.50	19.50	19.44	19.44
ENGINEERINGS:				
Jessop ...	19.25	19.75	19.00	19.75
G. K. Williams ...	36.25	37.94	36.12	37.81
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Asso. Battery ...	35.94	36.37	35.37	35.56
Alkali Chemical ...	32.87	35.06	32.81	33.62
Indian Oxygen ...	39.00	41.37	38.87	41.37
India Steamship ...	9.40	9.50	9.00	9.06
Phillips Carbon ...	15.69	15.69	15.00	15.06
NICCO ...	29.12	30.87	28.75	30.00
Sirpur Paper ...	17.00	17.00	15.87	16.62
Titaghur Paper ...	36.12	36.75	35.69	36.25
Union Carbide ...	44.75	48.75	44.75	48.75

NOTE:—New shares started quoting from 30th January.
N.T.:—No transaction.

flexible manner. The step was expected to make available to the commercial banks considerable amounts of impounded money (about Rs 18 crores) and consequently the banks might be better able to meet their credit requirements during the busy season.

ment as regards the steel retention price was the prevailing rumour from early in the third week. Both Dalal Street and Lyons Range were poised, as it were, to leap forward the moment the news came. A report did appear in a Calcutta Daily to the

effect that Government had provisionally increased the retention price for steel by Rs 25 per ton. The report further said that the increase would be effective from 1 April 1960 and would be in force up to 31 March 1962 when the matter would be examined again. It however said that the final retention price would be decided after the receipt of the Tariff Commission's recommendations on the subject. The Calcutta market took the report as good as official announcement and promptly greeted it with a smart rise in Indian Irons. Soon Dalal Street had perforce to follow suit. Though the report was published on the 18 January there was no official confirmation even at the end of the month. Even so, market men continued to behave as though the newspaper report was Government announcement.

The steady undertone noticed most of the time during January has clearly stemmed from the general belief that notwithstanding the need for mobilising large resources, the Union Finance Minister may present a comparatively tame budget. Additional taxation is not considered feasible either in the field of direct taxation or indirect levies. This conclusion has been somewhat helped by the fact that Government revenue receipts have proved buoyant. Bulls, however, have conveniently omitted to take note of the other fact that defence expenditure, if anything, is steadily going up.

Sectionwise, Bank shares began to attract increased attention toward the close of the month presumably on the improved working results for 1960 published by a number of banks. Coal shares too were well maintained with selected scrip is good request. Investors had evidently been impressed by the argument that in the context of the urgent need for augmenting coal production in the country, Government would perforce be obliged to give a larger share than hitherto given to the private collieries in coal production. Sentiment in tea section remained subdued as both operators and investors were chary of extending commitments before knowing the results of last year's working of the companies. Activity in sugar shares was limited presumably in view of the belief that with supplies exceeding demand, profits may suffer a setback. In contrast to tea and sugar, Textiles were a fairly steady counter on hopes of steady profits. Among Engineerings, Indian Iron firmed up on later dealings while the miscellaneous section revealed a number of firm spots.

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	Loans		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second prev.
Agarpara ...	B. N. Elias & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ...	554	325	12,499	20,621	3,705	181	3-60	2,371	(q) 3,653	10r 7	5 7	2 1/2 7
Alexandra ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ...	296	150	905	15,497	3,413	69	12-59	863	627	15 T 7	10 7	10 7
Alliance ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P. ...	797	467	9,438	20,024	1,383	50	5-59	(a) 1,134	-63	nil 6	nil 6	nil 6
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. 7% C. P. ...	1,589	972	26,056	64,469	14,298	418	3-60	5,644	(a23) 4,364	20 T 7	13 1/2 7	10 1/2 7
Auckland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. 5 1/2% C.P. ... 4 1/2% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	450	360	13,051	24,930	6,859	362	3-60	3,629	2,232	27 T 6 4 T	20 4 1/2	5 1/2 4 1/2
Bahly ...	Birla Bros Private Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	659	300	10,309	19,771	715	212	3-60	2,550	1,706	25 T 10 T	10 7	6 7
Barnagore ...	Jardine Henderson 5% C. P. ...	1,200	690	...	...	...	...	3-60	309	341	30 T 5 T	10 5	7 5
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	601	219	5,938	12,406	687	106	12-59	1,377	(j) 835	13 1/2 T 11 T	7 1/2 7	2 1/2 7
Bengal Jute ...	Sooraimull Nagarmull 5 1/2% R. C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ... 4 1/2% Debentures ...	350	250	15,594	25,857	1,990	46	6-59	691	(w) 816	5 T 5 1/2 T	5 5 1/2	nil 5 1/2
Bharat ...	Das Group, Private	...	...	2,972	5,007	188	30	3-59	328	-2,744	nil 15 T	nil 7 1/2	nil 10 1/2
Birla ...	Birla Brothers Private 7 1/2% C. P. T. 5 1/2% R. C. P.	982	391	25,860	58,965	2,149	682	3-60	10,550	7,436	15 T 7 1/2 T	10 7 1/2	10 5 1/2
Budgo Budget	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	552	439	8,448	16,284	1,213	131	10-59	1,528	565	15 T 7 T	5 7	nil 7
Caledonian ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	371	245	4,630	9,506	622	60	11-59	875	841	12 T 7 T	15 7	nil 7
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	761	639	14,078	26,572	4,468	50	3-60	1,937	1,813	10 T 12 1/2 T	7 5	nil 7
Cherist ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	480	50	4,326	8,498	490	50	11-59	565	312	7 T 15 T	7 12 1/2	nil 11 1/2
Chitavalash ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	124	376	8,335	15,747	4,362	143	7-59	(v) 1,807	1,669	7 T 7 T	7 12 1/2	11 7
Clive ...	S. K. Invt. Co., Ltd. 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	546	423	5,937	9,026	2,892	48	3-59	247	-38	nil nil nil	nil nil nil	nil 6 7
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	496	270	9,202	16,845	3,645	150	3-60	(f) 1,713	1,381	7 T 7 T	nil 7	nil 7
Delta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 5% C. P. ...	458	321	6,412	12,112	794	70	11-59	1,142	(e) 731	14 T 7 1/2 T	6 5	nil 5
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	295	205	5,855	12,909	1,895	83	7-59	1,148	931	12 1/2 T 7 T	10 7	7 1/2 7
Fort Gloster	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ordinary Rt. 7% C. P. ... 5% 2nd C. P. 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,098	786	24,340	38,473	13,947	297	3-60	4,047	(g) 3,328	25 T 23 T 7 T 5 T	20 7 5 5	20 7 5 5
For: William	Bangur Brothers Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	633	381	12,419	19,784	5,247	192	3-60	2,091	1,148	22 1/2 T 7 T	15 7	15 7
Ganges ...	Directors 8% C. P. ...	1,001	708	18,654	32,800	1,391	...	3-60	2,878	894	10 T 8 T	nil 8	nil 8
General Indral Society ...	Directors	409	198	14,065	20,771	3,819	...	12-59	1,463	1,263	40 T 20	20	20
Gourapore ...	Macneill & Barry 6% C. P. ...	962	432	22,905	36,318	13,185	385	3-60	(c) 4,052	2,667	30 T 6 T	25 6	20 6
Hastings ...	Bangur Bros. Ltd 6% C. P. ...	661	417	15,093	26,945	6,711	187	3-60	3,098	2,487	6 T 6 T	6 6	5 6
Heaghy ...	Directors 10% Pref. (i) ...	466	254	14,904	20,136	3,323	...	3-60	1,150	1,127	10 T 10 T	6 6	nil 6
Hewrah ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. 7% C. P. ... 7% A' C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debenture ...	1,234	706	16,040	33,989	5,703	188	3-60	2,562	2,977	12 1/2 T 7 T 7 T	10 7 7	5 nil 7
Humbuchand	Ramdudd Ramkissendas 7% C. P. ...	1,519	753	29,673	44,668	12,988	374	3-60	5,627	3,978	28 1/2 T 8 1/2 T	20 7	20 7
Indra ...	Directors	522	554	13,566	23,720	672	...	3-60	3,645	2,681	14 T	9.92	12 1/2
Ka narhaty ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,250	547	15,929	37,713	4,235	312	12-59	3,710	3,393	20 T 20 T 6 T	5 nil 6	nil nil 6

COMPANIES

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Others	Carry forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash Balances	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
Agarpara ...	11 62	11 62xd	10	6,000	4,922	1,510	36	8,532	14,743	5,082	428	10,154	2,443	479	44
7% Cum. preference ...	89 50	93 00xd	100	1,000											
54% Debentures ...	155 00	172 00	100	1,200	450	926	171	4,757	7,666	4,626	70	4,259	817	248	...
Alexandra ...	83 00	97 50	100	900											
7% Cum. preference ...			500	600		279	-188	3,950	12,670	9,941	210	4,721	719	161	...
54% Debentures ...	95 00	115 00	100	3,000	...										
Alkance ...	65 00	84 00	100	1,500		3,541	226	16,614	26,391	17,474	4,141	14,986	5,840	418	...
6% Cum. preference ...	175 00	211 00	100	4,921	5,000										
Anglo India ...	91 08	95 50	100	4,000	1,240	943	34	6,313	13,606	7,650	352	7,850	2,208	92	72
7% Cum. preference ...	154 00	170 00	100	4,000											
Aschland ...	66 08	75 25	100	1,000											
54% Cum. preference ...	60 00	68 00	100	1,500											
44% R. Cum. preference ...			1000	1,500											
4% Debentures ...															
Bally ...	186 00	217 00	100	2,000	2,000	1,454	28	6,510	14,613	7,761	644	4,796	1,161	540	...
7% Cum. preference ...	92 50	98 00	100	2,000											
Barnagore & ...	116 60	148 00	25	275	365	439	92	265	1,614	1,065	17	544	276	249	...
5% Cum. preference ...	34 00	38 50	25	200											
Beldere ...	142 00	144 00	100	2,800	1,399	1,672	49	1,713	9,802	5,664	87	3,386	714	13	...
7% Cum. preference ...	88 00	102 00	100	700	1,424	1,294	99	14,714	6,658	3,860	5	6,045	5,754	10,423	7
Bengal ...	11 05	11 37	10	4,500											
54% R. C. P. ...	61 00	69 00	100	1,000											
54% Debentures ...			1000	1,000											
54% Debentures ...			1000	1,000	255	14	-3,624	4,185	1,323	303		573	596	112	17
Bharat Jute ...	6 12	6 12	10	9,126	5,500	23,172	93	24,819	73,486	22,636	7,842	9,853	4,827	352	...
Birla ...	29 37	26 00	100	2,364											
74% C. P. T. ...	89 50	92 00	100	10,000	1,521	816	62	2,929	11,981	7,285	104	3,761	1,252	14	...
54% R. C. P. ...	90 50	92 00	100	3,600											
Budge Budge ...	127 50	124 00	100	900											
7% Cum. Preference ...	90 00	103 50	100												
Calodonia ...	120 00	176 00	100	1,800	2,444	307	30	873	8,460	4,912	70	2,390	434	12	...
7% Cum. preference ...	80 00	67 50	100	1,000											
Chandany ...	101 00	125 50	100	5,916		8,182	169	3,033	21,721	11,703	205	5,552	1,338	134	59
Cheviot ...	14 25	91 00	10	1,595	1,451	865	20	698	8,623	5,963	90	2,283	483	117	...
7% Cum. preference ...	97 50	101 00	100	1,000											
Chitralash ...	13 37	14 00	10	3,015	3,300	543	234	4,922	10,983	5,987	795	5,245	1,794	549	209
7% Cum. preference ...	87 00	105 50	100	500											
5% Debenture ...			500	1,069											
Cive ...	11 25	12 37	10	2,400		900	-385	2,103	8,015	6,767	8	3,667	1,618	77	...
6% Cum. preference ...	52 00xd	74 75	100	800											
7% Cum. preference ...	60 00xd	78 00	100	800											
Delhousie ...	107 50	144 00	100	3,149	798	507	18	3,244	10,695	6,482	477	4,540	1,645	64	152
7% Cum. preference ...	82 00	101 00	100	1,500											
54% Debentures ...			1,000	1,873	1,638	2,501	18	942	10,274	5,462	58	3,219	259	52	...
Delta ...	144 00	144 00	100	2,800											
5% Cum. preference ...	64 35	68 25	100	500											
Empire ...	15 28	15 87	10	1,500	2,550	1,170	94	2,294	10,740	7,009	937	2,869	1,751	206	...
7% Cum. preference ...	86 00	98 50	100	1,000											
5% Debentures ...			500	886											
Fort Gloster ...	311 00xd	381 00	100	2,100	5,637	2,728	72	20,941	34,170	16,904	209	15,598	3,411	595	102
Ordinary Rt ...	283 75xd	262 00	50	2,100											
7% Cum. preference ...	104 00xd	110 00	100	1,400											
5% Cum. preference ...	64 00xd	74 50	100	700											
54% Debenture ...			100	1,502											
Fort William ...	21 44	23 69	10	2,100	1,900	82	195	7,853	13,223	7,618	127	5,927	1,335	136	...
7% Cum. preference ...	105 50	111 50	100	1,000											
Ganges ...	10 25	8 94	10	8,432	500	17	56	12,294	22,467	14,800	23	11,202	2,659	348	...
8% Cum. preference ...	90 00	125 00	100	600											
General Indust Society ...	38 00	28 00	10	1,080	2,550	868	53	5,855	9,432	4,817	78	4,418	1,106	191	...
Gowarepore ...	375 00	442 00	100	2,400	4,850	1,505	64	18,437	25,558	17,212	4,414	14,651	2,281	209	...
7% Cum. preference ...	77 75	82 00	100	2,650											
Hastings ...	119 00xd	99 00	100	4,000	3,305	4,739	286	7,169	13,364	7,647	4,635	7,725	3,683	239	...
6% Cum. preference ...	85 00	90 00	100	2,500											
Highly ...	14 44	11 77xd	10	1,680	650	1,876	38	3,756	8,349	5,508	1,201	3,928	1,140	65	...
10% Preference [N] ...	10 66	10 62xd	10	1,176	3,750	245	72	4,656	22,483	13,585	466	8,071	1,806	358	1,311
Hewals ...	22 00	23 87	10	6,562											
7% Cum. preference ...	93 50xd	105 00	100	875											
7% 'A' C. P. ...	87 50xd	103 00	100	1,750											
54% Debentures ...				3,000	2,800	1,010	165	20,755	31,843	17,768	1,460	13,776	2,979	687	...
Hakumohand ...	19 50	22 37	74	5,250											
7% Cum. preference ...	90 00	98 00	100	4,000											
India ...	14 75	16 12	12 1/2	8,730		2,179 1/2	494	7,788	17,480	10,024	3,333	4,201	4,059	142	...
Kamarhaty ...	148 00	168 00xd	100	2,400	1,650	1,235	266	5,346	19,787	13,279	353	6,170	1,123	232	1,334
B. Ordinary ...	136 00	181 00xd	100	1,920											
6% Cum. preference ...	76 00	90 00xd	100	1,600											
54% Debentures ...				1,304											

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Deprecia- tion Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Others	Carry forward				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Shares Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balance Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Kankarrah ...	76 00	101 50	100	3,000	600	309	-1,368	7,866	17,628	11,270	203	6,127	1,346	257	1,206
B. Ordinary	73 00	99 00	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Cum. preference	89 30	89 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelvin	116 00	144 00xd	100	2,800	4,550	360	164	3,500	14,371	9,871	866	5,718	1,091	159	...
7% Cum. preference	91 50	101 00xd	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardah	17 50	...	10	5,400	1,900	476	74	14,754	21,695	13,239	493	11,438	2,960	156	...
5% C. P.	64 00	99 00	100	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinnison	144 00	171 00	100	5,900	2,807	1,423	88	11,265	19,943	12,498	2,360	11,447	3,582	140	...
7% Cum. preference	83 00	101 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdowne ...	101 50	137 00	100	2,448	1,036	2,241	-202	7,525	10,687	6,713	354	6,211	1,922	79	9
7% C Preference	90 25	104 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence ...	120 00	137 00	100	2,800	308	801	10	984	6,905	4,103	414	804	542	1,842	...
7% Cum. preference	86 00	91 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% 'B' cum. preferen	68 08	70 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahabir	85 00	85 00	100	1,078	...	5	99	2,188	2,105	1,589	...	2,070	243	542	...
Mahanwar Darr	...	...	100	1,319	...	425	-503	1,044	1,781	1,494	551	992	440	15	...
Mogna	11 23	12 87	10	8,165	...	3,454	57	16,080	27,091	15,568	26	10,523	5,188	507	...
Najhati	63 00	82 00	...	2,999	1,199	2,237	-390	3,171	16,480	9,860	151	4,731	1,666	137	161
7% cum. preference	98 00	101 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R. C. P.	78 50	66 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naskarpara ...	12 13	12 50	10	2,000	1,151	20	9	4,548	3,649	2,659	5	1,566	1,164	4,512	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	22 25	31 50	10	3,300	2,328	1,974	20	2,205	5,805	1,763	100	4,525	1,634	227	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellimarla	11 81	12 06	10	2,625	2,675	497	138	3,875	5,970	2,686	713	3,592	2,448	649	126
6% Cum. preference	76 00	92 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Central	18 69	22 56	10	17,052	7,915	14,818	...	70,196	93,093	13,654	1,817	27,165	3,817	1,069	...
7% Cum. preference	80 90	96 00	100	3,300	2,280	1,559	28	6,341	12,184	7,122	445	7,241	2,308	83	260
Northbrook	22 00	19 94	10	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Cum. pref.	70 50	80 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,000	3,250	503	49	12,090	23,001	12,188	442	8,655	2,364	295	...
Nuddea	45 50	57 50	50	6,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient	...	...	100	2,491	1,927	506	27	834	7,156	5,435	78	2,358	283	846	...
Premchand	...	...	100	3,996	...	...	-4,142	1,915	6,201	4,620	76	44	20	48	...
Presidency	4 75	5 94	5	2,500	750	273	68	2,455	9,990	7,261	112	2,489	561	155	...
Rameshwara	9 25	8 62	10	2,000	...	20	3	2,436	3,175	997	72	2,721	78	106	...
6% Cum. preference	10 50	12 44	10	700	...	200	-3,144	1,747	12,497	6,698	195	1,036	554	658	...
Reliance	6 12	7 69	100	4,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	80 00	89 50	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Ambica	26 25	13 50	10	3,000	975	269	70	9,520	12,450	9,165	1,328	4,450	5,333	361	...
7½% Cum. preference	90 00	95 00	100	1,170	1,180	80	64	4,243	7,257	5,250	1,445	2,614	808	93	...
Soorah	17 56	20 05	10	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. pref.	99 00	88 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	159 00	206 00	100	3,599	2,407	1,323	36	3,292	8,938	5,059	894	4,680	2,862	114	20
7% C. P.	84 00	101 00	1000	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debenture	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley	3 12	4 06	1	250	185	335	104	392	5,515	4,449	60	409	393	1,088	...
5% Cum. P. P.	37 25	41 50	50	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1½% Debenture	...	...	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(y) After transferring Rs 115,000 from General Reserve

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemical	Bhailal Amin & Sons Private Ltd.	3,987	14,656	24,853	5,050	324	12-59	3,814	3,085	167	12	12
	64% 1st Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	5% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% 3rd Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Amar Dye-Chem	Amritlal & Co. Private	649	6,736	10,628	5,074	...	12-58	1,602	97	6	6	6
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Anil Sarch Products	Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co.	1,183	12,743	23,322	1,540	247	12-59	3,111	(a)2,272	28 T	20	20
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 T	11	8 1/2
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies Private Ltd.	49,687	...	275,277	11,769	3,896	7-60	(a)565,073	(a)2159,602	7 1/4 T	5	5
Associated Stone Industries	Rajaputana Mining Agen. Pri. Ltd.	...	...	4,346	1,387	105	9-59	485	668	20	35	15
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Atul Products	Lalabhai Sons & Co.	1,615	18,153	35,382	7,666	910	12-59	10,152	5,329	12 T	10	8
Automobile Products	Directors	2,111	12,392	16,914	6,481	...	7-58	145	342	nil	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5
Bagalkot Cement	Tendulkar Indus. Private Ltd.	841	4,310	7,405	429	83	12-59	1,538	1,603	8 T	7	6
Bharat Line	Dinshaw private	2,809	...	17,421	...	...	12-59	1,740	(a)3,887	19	12	12
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co.	...	...	45,136	5,611	481	5-59	(e)10,586	7,506	11	12	32
	Old Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Cycle	Aero. Auto. Private	1,115	12,429	14,485	1,423	45	3-59	458	168	10	5	8 1/2
Bombay Gas	Directors	1,305	7,266	10,393	...	...	12-59	861	1,372	64 T	4 1/2	4
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors	739	642	3,003	103	...	9-59	1,217	765	12 8 1/2 T	10	9
	61% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 T	64 T	64 T
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 1/2 T	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.	...	...	134	...	6	9-58	63	76	13	13	15
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	134	5,021	4,529	2,139	...	12-58	207	211	2 1/2	nil	15
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	2,249	13,815	18,321	4,811	...	12-59	(a)25,462	20,74	23 1/2 T	16 1/2	1 1/2
Barnah Shell	Directors	12,130	34,303	129,386	...	...	12-59	72,116	73,481	18 T	15	15
	5 1/2% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caltex Oil	Directors	6,754	3,656	37,681	...	...	12-59	24,420	25,910	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceat Tyres	Directors	97	697	3	697	...	12-59	-2	60	nil	nil	...
G. Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	1,178	1,481	3,481	156	34	12-59	380	318	20 T	15	15
Colour Chem	Directors	465	2,460	3,693	577	...	3-60	1,158	-106	nil	nil	...
Crescent Iron & Steel	Navin Kumar Hansari Pri.	336	444	960	368	12	3-59	182	159	7 1/2	6	...
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works	Dandekar Engineers	328	535	1,274	12	20	6-59	228	211	15 T	10	9
	Partly Paid Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 T	10	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
Delhi Safe Deposit	Directors	...	...	161	30	...	12-59	81	86	12 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
	Ordry. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5 1/2 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Dena Investment	Directors	8	...	287	...	...	3-60	189	134	5 20 P	3 48	3 24
Dharamsi M. Chemical	D. Morarji & Co.	1,932	7,344	12,840	329	291	12-59	3,016	1,778	20 T	12	10
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd.	1,947	18,106	27,723	1,269	206	12-59	(a)4,902	9 T	9	9	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1 1/4 T	5	5
Empire Dyeing	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	4,044	83	56	12-59	536	(a)27,495	26 1/2 T	20	20
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	Scindia Steam Navigation	2,431	17,467	25,537	...	...	3-58	4,138	6,561	7 1/2 T	10	10
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd	2,487	4,065	10,442	1,140	47	3-60	577	496	9 T	7	6
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1 1/4 T	5	5
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. privt.	742	...	34,673	...	195	6-60	10,315	(a)9,817	10 T F	15 T	18
	5 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors	3,969	44,775	49,513	13,163	...	3-60	4,783	3,864	11 T	7 1/2	10
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1 1/4 T	5	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5 1/2 T	6	6
Gwalior Rayon	Birla Gwalior Private	5,901	55,381	89,100	5,576	2,934	3-60	32,115	23,960	20 T	10	10
	6% R. C. P. "A"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5 1/2 T	6	6
	6% R. C. P. "B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5 1/2 T	6	6
Hind Cycles	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-59	(a)22-439	(a)23,961	7	7	8
	5% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5 1/2% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	5 1/2% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	6% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Hindustan Aluminium	Birla Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co.	2,524	16,934	18,926	18,276	91	12-59	first year	1,286	7	7	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	4-59	1,269	...	6	6	6
Hindustan Lever	Directors	25,337	...	417,519	59,797	...	12-59	46,785	35,007	24	15	14
Indian Cement	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	94	61	25	25	30
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	699	21,834	26,051	1,736	52	9-58	514	610	15	10	10
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corpn.	Directors	430	...	5,795	...	...	12-59	5,076	5,185	5	4	4
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	25	...	694	...	52	12-59	572	640	6 T	6	5 1/2
Investa Machine Tools	Investa. Indust. Corporation	977	1,150	2,248	1,409	90	12-59	657	296	nil	nil	nil
	4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Jaipur Metals	Poonamchand & Bros. Pri	1,069	14,381	14,256	6,604	90	12-59	1,118	841	8 5 T	6	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 P
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9 T	...	...
	4% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jyoti	Adnem Services	3,039	7,897	11,337	9,630	71	12-59	1,307	1,512	12 T	12	12
Kamani Meta's	Kamani Bros. Private	...	...	15,813	2,864	...	6-59	1,501	2,128	7 1/2	5	nil
	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kemp & Co.	Directors	803	4,689	5,640	929	...	3-60	387	176	12 1/2 T	10	7 1/2
Khandelwal Ferro alloys	Khandelwal Indus. Private	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
	7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirloskar Bros.	Kirloskar Sons & Co.	2,802	11,197	22,222	5,205	262	7-59	2,854	2,790	12	10	8
Kirloskar Oil Engines	Ordry. Partly Paid	2,244	13,434	19,384	5,315	162	3-59	1,834	1,789	10	10	9
Kitlick Industries	Managing Director	...	...	5,586	823	...	11-59	2,209	3,564	9	13	11

(a) Traffic Revenue. (b) Dividends and Interest, etc. (c) Profit on contracts. (d) Revenue Income. *Increase by freight, etc.

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVED AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Store	Outstandings	Cash	Others
Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 0	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Alembic Chemicals	232 50	208 00	100	8,500	2,900	2,738	20	11,521	18,707	6,576	2,343	8,983	3,226	294	...
64% 1st C. P.	91 20	86 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd R. C. P.	86 00	79 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 3rd C. P.	75 00	73 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amar Dyechem	366 25	237 50	100	5,998	...	110	30	6,047	7,467	1,127	421	5,890	1,684	253	38
6% R.C.P.	98 90	102 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anil Starch Products	...	...	100	2,989	101	2,393	47	10,086	11,863	4,989	6	5,635	3,418	183	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Cement	151 50	145 50	100	190,628	15,700	92,146	42	144,526	420,540	167,069	11,110	105,493	47,559	15,894	9,567
Associated Stones Indust	21 52	22 56	10	1,850	1,100	71	6	2,416	1,401	793	171	1,537	2,192	1,156	...
6% C. P.	100 06 N	100 00 N	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atul Products	...	...	100	20,000	...	3,908	73	39,703	35,604	10,540	10,245	10,685	4,532	7,055	...
Automobile Products	...	...	10	1,200	...	113	-571	14,666	10,742	1,968	...	8,136	1,340	10	336
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagalkot Cement	8 00	8 84	10	8,427	...	66	2	15,124	22,619	3,188	8	2,575	1,071	68	466
Barot Line	7 00	10 08	10	10,000	6,826	3,289	-711	18,296	39,922	20,517	6,221	2,265	7,271	204	2,335
Bombay Burma Trading	...	...	2500	250	5,396	34,184	67	22,798	55,339	22,717	11,027	11,705	15,702	5,189	1,075
Old Shares	563 50	526 00	125	8,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shares	196 25	182 00	50	4,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Cycle	23 52	21 60	20	1,600	...	509	24	1,326	728	440	442	1,444	1,196	500	...
Bombay Gas	...	...	51	4,000	576	2,102	48	4,267	8,959	4,706	3,862	1,275	1,342	262	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	178 00	144 01	100	1,418	90	653	4	1,770	2,768	1,426	10	439	515	2,605	...
64% C. P.	75 00	76 00	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	60 00	58 09	100	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay State Deposit	405 00	405 00	200	240	64	...	1	168	584	427	261	...	17	...	...
Bombay Uganda Co.	49 00	49 00	80	1,396	200	59	31	6 3	266	148	1	2,310	59	37	...
W. H. Brady & Co.	350 00	350 00	100	4,500	2,700	4,557	156	4,919	1,157	548	4,606	5,318	4,043	2,316	...
Burma Shell	...	...	100	138 20 1/2	80,000	27,472	15,557	42,659	263,048	77,920	...	26,166	157,387	11,058	4,129
54% Debenture	...	...	...	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cadex Oil	...	...	100	45,000	...	16,924	24,102	57,2 8	145,419	21,960	...	8,112	31,492	187	...
54% Debenture	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cant Tyres	237 50	167 00	50	11,490	...	13	...	1,907	812	15	...	750	684	875	1,305
G. Claridge & Co.	195 00	200 00	100	800	615	759	3	1,037	2,451	1,634	1	1,286	1,034	76	...
Colour Chem	311 00	290 60	100	10,010	...	600	-39	3,196	9,695	482	...	1,944	1,009	491	1,100
Crescent Iron	...	...	20	574	35	102	7	870	1,480	504	...	651	50	10	10
G.G. Dandekar Mce. Works	...	...	100	399	70	128	1	766	1,191	638	278	122	221	540	...
Partly Paid Ord	...	...	50	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Safe Deposit	10 00 N	10 00 N	10	194	82	25	1	389	441	105	359	2	93	138	...
Ord P.P.	7 00 N	7 00 N	7	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord P.P.	100 00	100 00 N	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dens Levit	10 36	11 48	25	2,500	...	85	3	240	19	5	2,638	...	76	1	100
Dharamsi M. Chemical	231 25	148 50	100	1,369	2,020	797	44	6,541	7,757	3,610	56	3,472	3,074	4	...
Digvijay Cement	149 00	141 00	100	13,441	3,050	2,442	49	19,919	41,540	16,822	8,995	8,450	3,773	136	835
5% R. C. P.	81 00	90 50	100	7,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emquire Dying	64 50	50 00	15	900	410	356	10	1,143	2,194	1,620	219	270	657	899	...
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	...	...	100	55,000	1,450	6,015	30	20,699	68,251	14,026	6,017	57	10,545	8,045	4,505
Estrela Batteries	61 00	46 00	50	1,497	365	166	18	2,993	3,757	2,316	4	2,713	1,735	143	...
5% C. P.	35 00	36 50	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Shipping	14 84	17 88	10	9,000	6,695	15,127	132	54,313	85,180	21,553	80	56	5,046	18,758	...
54% R. C. P.	91 00	98 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greaves Cotton & Co.	152 00	133 00	100	13,506	3,400	1,612	44	24,826	2,126	706	15,875	13,295	31,062	2,605	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior Rayon	44 00	25 25	10	25,000	17,500	6,447	2,081	23,340	64,253	41,224	45	22,470	4,314	37,837	748
6% R.C.P. 'A'	104 00	103 25	100	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P. 'B'	...	...	100	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hind Cycles	87 00	99 00	100	3,107	702	693	-482	11,675	11,736	7,251	4	8,250	3,904	524	...
5% T. R. C. P.	65 00	65 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% T. R. C. P.	75 00	75 00	25	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% T. R. C. P.	25 00	25 00	100	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% T. R. C. P.	78 50	100 00	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Aluminium	98 50	111 50	100	4,000	300	114	57	12,342	6,224	2,193	236	8,743	5,518	290	1,100
Hindustan Electric Co.	80 00	82 00	100	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	43 57	35 75	10	55,700	4,132	8,817	20,969	62,200	57,710	20,419	3	68,875	16,116	30,333	...
Hindustan Lever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cement	25 00	25 00	10	152	100	50	2	124	142	...	178	...	52	57	...
Indian Vegetable Products	135 00	161 00	100	2,117	276	465	5	1,796	2,714	2,030	79	2,300	1,530	67	...
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	71 00	85 00	100	50,000	2,400	1,494	100	105,693	156	82	59,458	...	45,247	53,637	...
Industrial Investment	80 30	73 60	100	9,999	...	2,022	59	1,220	20	17	13,090	...	150	48	...
Invests Machine Tools	...	...	100	1,500	...	27	5	2,400	2,583	652	...	2,557	432	12	...
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Metals	134 50	98 00	100	1,956	100	811	7	7,453	4,867	1,920	245	7,198	1,364	570	2
6% C. P.	55 50	55 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	45 00	24 48	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jyoti	153 00	176 00	100	4,000	300	1,436	10	7,508	6,092	1,667	192	5,695	3,128	14	...
Kamani Metals	...	...	10	2,000	60	65	...	3,759	8,342	4,935	503	4,066	1,129	36	...
5 % C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 % Debentures	...	...	100	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kemp & Co.	240 00	288 75	200	1,200	350	88	47	1,656	2,744	1,420	12	1,441	737	29	...
Khindwadi Porro Alloys	88 00	67 50	100	4,749	...	...	-13	5,320	1,432	...	1,357	1,359	1,284	1,347	5,775
71% R. C. P.	97 00	52 50	50	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirloskar Brothers	49 00	53 00	25	3,000	6,969	1,021	12	8,059	10,587	5,917	1,858	8,111	3,970	554	...
Kirloskar Oil Eng.	19 40	17 24	10	2,500	775	666	4	11,475	6,011	2,394	50	7,062	3,273	290	1,705
Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	5	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killick Industries	99 50	115 50	100	12,483	500	2,817	6	9,093	4,823	1,685	16,778	1,475	2,481	72	954

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT	
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)											
Machinery Manfra. Corpn.	Mahindra & Mahindra	1,305	2,063	3,923	4,110	...	3-60	—	—499	nil	nil
4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Malwa Vanaspati & Chem.	Mohatta Bros.	342	14,414	18,255	2,075	30	12-59	696	529	nil	nil
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Man. Industrial Corporation	Jagmohan Radha Krishna & Co	198	2,932	4,385	1,984	60	3-59	661	746	nil	nil
44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
T. Naneklal Manufacturing...	T. Naneklal & Co.	765	3,072	4,611	1,002	47	5-59	518	284	14	10
National Elect. Industries	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri. Ltd.	1,391	5,670	7,823	1,296	64	3-59	652	606	9	9
44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44
National Machinery Manfrs.	Directors	7,772	14,454	22,138	9,011	...	12-59	(a)1,836	—405	nil	nil
National Newsprints & Paper	Directors	1,764	11,210	22,819	379	...	3-59	7,225	286	nil	nil
National Rayon Corpn.	Chinai & Co. Private Ltd.	8,299	33,976	75,651	2,161	1,897	12-59	25,396	19,064	22T	14
Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5
5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Palampur Veg. Products	Forbes Forbes Campbell	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	—137	—95	nil	nil
54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Pioneer Magnesio Works	N. Pestonjee & Co.	132	...	1,152	166	20	12-59	1,892	190	4T	4
Polson Ltd.	Polson Agencies P Co Ltd.	960	6,781	10,782	1,751	101	12-58	1,138	1,281	10	10
6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Polychem	Directors	615	8,707	15,956	3,693	...	3-60	4,320	2,197	74	74
71% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74
Praga Tools	Directors	2,345	2,089	7,334	3,415	...	6-59	1,123	789	nil	nil
Premier Automobiles	Aero Auto Private	...	...	144,732	30,633	...	6-58	4,744	6,705	4	6
Radio Lamp Works	Jannalal Sons Private	2,162	14,715	21,256	596	82	3-60	844	492	8T	8
Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17T	17
Raymond Woollen	J. K. (Bros.) Private Ltd.	4,576	12,069	24,399	7,746	322	12-59	3,678	3,001	11T	11
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5
Sanitex Chem. Industries	M. B. Amin & Co.	618	2,242	3,536	711	20	12-59	159	190	nil	nil
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Sathe Biscuits	Sathe Food Industries pri. Ltd.	239	2,427	4,080	615	30	3-59	226	408	6	6
Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Scindia Steam	Directors	20,185	117,260	176,683	...	...	6-59	36,513	39,539	6T	6T
44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6T
Shangrilla Food Products	Directors	323	717	1,677	132	...	3-59	—366	—287	nil	nil
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Shivrajpur Syndicate	Killick Industries Ltd.	3,339	8,639	3,493	...	11	11-59	1,231	3,17	50T	80
Sirpur Paper	Birla Bros. Private	4,757	17,282	28,873	656	293	6-59	7,184	5,854	6T	6T
6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6T
Supreme Industries	Mody & Co.	202	1,223	2,090	1,078	9	3-60	331	220	13T	9
64% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6T
Tata Chemicals	Tata Industries Private	5,538	10,178	35,227	...	445	6-59	6,438	(a)24,557	7T	7T
5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23T	13
Tata Oil Mills	Tata Industries Private	11,014	...	80,929	2,197	625	3-60	6,502	4,865	44T	44
44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44T	44
United Salt Works & Indus.	Directors	16,408	121,792	171,221	...	...	8-59	(a)24,494	107	6T	6T
Volras Ltd.	Directors	...	...	...	853	...	...	10,012	7,941	13	9
Western India Match	Swedish Match Co.	19,086	...	176,121	2,658	1,237	12-59	13,514	9,546	16T	11
Western India Veg	Hasham Premji	440	18,642	22,517	1,545	39	3-60	512	778	9T	8
West Coast Paper	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-59	470	...	nil	nil
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works	Jugatram & Co	1,305	4,514	6,869	1,741	54	3-58	586	428	7	7
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
NORTHERN INDIA											
Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private	4,045	12,951	34,393	5,601	...	9-59	(a)18,689	6,132	9T	8
5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
All India Finance & Commerce	Kavell Sival & Co.	30	...	1,69	...	20	5-56	96	88	7T	8
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	8
74% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	7T
Aluminum Corpn.	J. K. Industries Private Ltd.	3,895	3,507	12,938	3,001	289	3-60	3,508	3,590	10	10
6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	7
5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5
5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	Amrit Agency Ltd.	2,06	354.43	367.26	66.68	...	3-55	22.07	19.54	nil	nil
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6
5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	5
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	5
Anderson Wright	Directors	152	8,884	9,645	...	...	12-58	147	279	nil	4
44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44
Angelo Brothers	Turner Morrison & Co. Pri.	718	14,935	17,190	...	134	8-59	1,228	1,126	20	15
Ashoka Cement	Directors	1,137	3,303	16,859	1,084	...	3-60	1,394	1,204	7T	4T
64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Assam Bengal Cement	Eastern Corporation Private	928	3,634	5,649	772	48	3-58	569	953	nil	nil
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	12T
Assam Match Co.	Directors	1,663	13,133	17,744	692	...	12-58	1,179	1,225	12T	12T
Assam Saw Mills	Directors	640	...	3,108	820	...	9-58	(a)—62	204	nil	nil
Assam Sillimanite	U. P. Comm. Corpn.	342	358	2,093	216	36	3-59	384	411	nil	nil
Associated Hotels	Obero Hotel (India) Private Ltd	1,463	1,627	6,397	227	93	3-58	956	1,067	6	6
7% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
Associated Mining	Directors	25,612	100	114	9	...	12-57	123	324	4	11
5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
Atlas Cycle Indus	Directors	2,778	15,632	23,419	5,939	...	12-58	9,9	829	10	10
6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6T

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stock & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.).															
Machinery Manfra. Corpn.	...	...	100	3,814	...	489	-2,439	10,281	14,027	4,125	2	5,394	1,419	141	51
4% Cum. preference	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	-908	4,493	5,442	1,855	32	3,303	172	63	...
Malwa Vanaspati Chem.	...	...	10	1,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	26	71	2,318	4,334	987	2	2,244	744	79	...
Man. Industrial Corpn.	125 00	95 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Maneklal Manufacturing	330 00	125 00	100	1,000	100	35	15	2,484	1,987	624	8	1,002	759	487	16
National Elec. Industries	89 80	76 00	50	778	125	799	25	3,920	2,358	1,028	307	2,742	1,783	37	...
44% C. P.	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machy. Manfra.	...	...	100	25,240	...	304	-1,829	23,087	29,088	9,936	...	20,362	7,170	96	22
National Newsprint & Paper	...	...	10	487.21	...	208	-13,638	26,106	50,981	11,108	3	6,360	2,835	10,161	2,928
National Rayon Corpn.	499 00	358 50	100	24,110	4,900	13,662	166	22,623	117,025	52,637	160	16,544	3,254	13,582	...
Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	80	6,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	71 00	72 00	100	17,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	100 00	...	10	150.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palampur Veg. Products...	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P.	...	...	100	1,189	11	68	2	620	1,456	837	317	331	388	233	2
Pioneer Magnesio Works...	...	...	100	2,695	966	1,440	48	1,377	6,553	1,635	3	2,356	628	620	...
Polson Ltd.	159 00	80 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T.	76 28	80 00	100	4,000	1,200	896	28	3,853	5,851	1,197	5	4,089	1,805	3,333	...
Polychem	220 00	175 00	50	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71% T.R.C.P.	47 80	50 00	50	13,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Praga Tools	...	...	100	21,733	1,973	6,390	479	75,116	39,061	19,368	466	70,494	10,558	2,529	...
Premier Automobiles	168 25	149 75	100	2,500	75	209	7	13,178	1,733	564	2,896	6,045	6,893	502	...
Radio Lamp Works	...	...	50	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	100	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C.P.	...	...	10	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	10	750	1,238	740	57	15,675	16,961	8,175	2,299	12,438	3,567	464	147
Raymond Woollen	105 00	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52% C. P.	...	...	50	1,362	...	42	9	2,545	2,534	375	3	1,491	740	94	...
Sanitex chem Indus.	...	...	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	473	...	219	29	1,559	3,110	926	1	637	402	66	...
Sathe Biscuits	180 00N	100 00 N	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	50 00N	50 00N	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	94 20	94 20	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scindia Steam	14 36	16 84	100	112,799	8,000	100,600	360	191,384	320,226	85,584	88,593	3,310	53,532	53,352	15,192
44% Debentures	97 00	...	100	37,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shangrilla Food Products	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivraju. Syndicate	71 50	85 00	10	1,046	2,000	5,482	5	6,897	10,215	3,853	302	5,439	3,163	22	122
Singur Paper	16 72	13 44	100	21,855	3,015	12,609	72	33,596	52,798	14,050	150	10,699	3,755	241	13,551
6% R.C.P.	87 60	88 80xd	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supreme Industries	157 50	140 00	100	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	67 50	71 80	10	25,172	526	2,508	7	28,857	49,341	18,653	1,878	19,797	6,431	886	5,690
Tata Chemical	17 96	98 00	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	85 00	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	97 00	60 00	25	7,007	1,947	2,994	46	46,160	24,794	15,671	1,236	25,877	19,565	3,386	1,954
Tata Oil Mills	74 50	59 00	100	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	57 00	...	250	1,355	2,016	1,064	358	84,856	8,234	1,874	272	42,890	60,945	2,537	136
United Salt Works Ind...	...	...	100	25,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Volta	263 50	191 50	100	27,508	11,100	6,659	421	21,941	46,208	19,216	304	18,856	10,913	9,399	1,160
Western India Match	258 00	240 00	100	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western India Veg.	122 50	100 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast Paper	181 00	156 00	100	2,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	110 00	114 50	100	1,500	504	397	4	1,980	2,527	1,083	412	1,741	1,221	69	...
Zandu Pharmaceutical W.	112 50	112 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Alkali & Chemical	33 62	22 81	10	30,997	1,800	7,350	140	25.6	57,440	9,228	22	12,415	6,041	330	1,995
5% Cum. Preference	99 00	102 50	100	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All India Finance & Com.	...	...	100	300	53	18	...	13.21	36	8	73	10,66	7,76	68	...
Ord.	...	...	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71% C. P.	...	...	110	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium Corpn.	16 87	14 75	10	6,250	2,600	17,752	114	7,883	39,514	11,944	1,393	4,673	2,605	5,357	...
6% Cum. preference	91 00	100 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	70 80	75 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24% Debenture	...	...	1000	5,325	19.25	3.83	-14.14	152.86	160.85	53.32	36.36	85.91	25.33	1.40	...
Amrit Banaspati	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	10	2,000	325	1,100	6	6,992	84	53	5,189	...	3,979	29	4,194
Anderson Wright	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	10	3,000	2,530	1,414	225	2,578	3,606	2,556	1,025	2,169	3,473	2,020	...
Anglo Brothers	22 25	21 81	10	5,990	355	4	10,514	17,494	1,363	2	4,079	1,362	13	27	...
Asiatic Cement	9 06	8 44	10	4,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% Debentures	...	...	24	4,580	1,054	259	746	7,203	14,859	7,454	534	3,352	2,874	2,980	...
Assam Bengal Cement	4 06	5 75	10	4,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 75	1 06	1	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Match Co.	21 50	17 75	10	3,000	1,050	708	198	1,681	3,932	2,088	6	2,484	2,100	78	125
Assam Saw Mills	2 69	3 19	3	1,400	720	1,950	-710	1,471	3,402	1,515	...	2,012	869	50	12
Assam Sillimanite	11 25xrt	11 37	10	3,000	...	...	...	1,570	3,138	1,323	...	792	182	203	...
Associated Hotels	5 30	6 00	10	2,000	1,000	2,685	153	5,030	10,572	4,222	4,279	794	1,545	788	...
7% C. P. T.	51 00	50 50	100	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	9 87	7 85xd	10	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	30 00	33 50xd	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	5 00	4 98xd	1	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlas Cycle Industry	...	...	10	3,462	525	94	15	10,392	5,898	1,204	1	7,789	3,305	131	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second previous
								Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Gallarpur Paper	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd. 5% R. C. P. P.	2,406	9,164	23,543	751	682	6-60	7,444	8,378	14.30T 7.14T	nil nil	nil nil
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	Directors	8,684	118,200	128,151	5,627	...	12-59	4,473	4,908	25 T	20	15
Barroes coke	Jardine Henderson	1,039	1,859	3,391	395	30	3-59	257	206	nil	5	8½
Bathgate & Co.	Directors	319	795	1,619	545	...	12-57	31	17	nil	5	nil
Behar Rice Mills	6% Cum. preference H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	36	33	nil	nil	nil
Bengal Assam Steamship	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	893	1,733	2,714	...	40	10-59	(a6)167	601	3 T	6	5
Bengal Chemicals	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 T	7	7
	7½% Cum. preference	3,770	9,970	19,690	2,298	...	3-60	2,330	2,090	7½ T	7½	6
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½ T	4½	4½
Bengal Flour	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	556	17,913	21,650	515	190	12-59	1,781	1,464	45T	25	25
Bengal Paper	Directors	4,735	10,814	30,750	178	...	12-59	4,905	3,812	32 T	22	12½
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7	7
	7% 'A' Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7	7
	6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6	6
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Potteries	B. R. Bhagat & Co. Ord. P. Paid	4,175	2,206	16,629	2,264	264	12-59	1,127	1,554	14½ T	10	10
Bengal Timber	Jardine Henderson	10	...	13	5	...	6-58	15	142	nil	nil	nil
Bhagwati Pressing	8% Cum. preference Ramduitt Ramkissen	8	...	160	...	...	12-58	138	114	7 T	7	5
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	5% Cum. preference Murari Lal Batra & Co.	592	4,293	5,098	...	23	12-59	313	285	10½ T	9	9
	6½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½ T	6½	6½
	7½% 'B' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½ T	7½	7½
Bharat Commerce	Directors	584	3,298	3,718	479	...	12-57	(a)138	130	nil	nil	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	...	...
Bharat Nidhi	Directors	...	...	3,439	180	...	12-59	2,744	2,740	(u) 6	6	5
	6% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6	5
Bharat Starch & Chemical	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	453	4,453	6,301	1,644	19	1-68	361	217	nil	nil	...
Bharat Company	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-54	2,68	3,24	nil	nil	...
Birds Investments	Loveloock & Lewes	...	...	863	...	12	9-59	536	433	11	7	5
	5½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5
Bira Stone Lime	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	7,331	...	14,286	499	295	3-60	2,804	1,629	30 T	18½	17½
Britannia Biscuits	Directors	4,119	8,452	27,157	1,545	...	3-60	4,695	3,580	25 T	14	12
	8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. Burma Petroleum & Br. Ceylon Corp.	A. T. C. Inv. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	3-60	82	13	8 T	nil	2
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	109	509	nil	6	15
British India Corp.	6% Cum. Part preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6	15
	Directors	17,319	37,331	69,931	33,920	...	12-59	(P)6,019	(a)1,956	8	8	8
	8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	7½
Brushware	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	119	91	333	120	2	11-59	22	14	5	5	7½
Burma Lime	S. C. Chunder & Co.	18	70	2,44	24	...	9-54	31	30	nil	nil	nil
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Chemical	Directors	2,160	8,650	14,473	2,305	...	6-59	1,032	781	18T	12	12
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½T	6	6
	4½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½T	4½	4½
Calcutta Credit Corp.	Jainarain Ram Chander	...	...	6,727	2,303	57	6-59	744	836	30	62½	20
	8½% T. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	6	6
	5½% T. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5
Calcutta Gas Co.	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sorajmull Nagarmull	...	...	1,093	...	120	9-57	811	748	5	6	6
	8½% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	Ramduitt Ramkissen	39	...	1,611	...	3	12-58	459	355	3½	2½	5½
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	Glaxo Lyall	791	424	1,647	...	33	10-58	(a4)566	590	7½	15	15
Calcutta Safe Deposit	Amritlal Oja & Co.	89	...	332	...	9	3-58	105	106	5	5	5
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Steam Nav. Co.	Hearse Miller & Co.	1,299	...	3,223	...	...	6-59	1,188	636	10	10	13
Camby Inv.	Camby Trading Co.	...	...	475	119	3	3-59	17	484	1	nil	nil
Camperdown Pressing	Fyne & Co.	2	...	60	...	12	7-58	46	15	7	3	4
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway	Tantia Bros. Private	...	...	1,192	123	15	3-59	—5	99	nil	5	10
Chreston Mica Indus.	Ram Kumar Agarwala & Bros.	...	10,503	14,269	4,037	163	12-57	1,575	1,735	7½	7½	6½
	5½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5
	Deferred share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	7
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	91	...	660	...	34	12-59	347	319	6½ T	3½	2
	Management Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½ T	30½	26½
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Row Inv.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	1,637	...	68	12-59	1,458	1,305	7½ T	8½	7
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers Private Ltd. Ord. partly paid	14,640	17,186	21,229	1,836	520	12-59	(a29)7,447	(a20)4,622	12 T	10	12½
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½ T	6	7
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	12
Darjeeling Properties	Goswami & Co.	...	...	12	...	...	3-58	—16	—3	nil	nil	nil
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Darjeeling Ropeway	Goswami & Co.	...	...	161	...	11	3-58	85	65	7½	7½	5
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Flour Mills	Directors	432	23,322	24,110	395	...	10-58	282	388	10	10	10
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharamgadhra Chem. Works	Sahu Bros. private	12,139	9,877	15,415	762	8	3-59	815	920	4	6	7
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Duncan Brothers	Directors	...	...	23,889	347	...	12-59	3,460	3,112	14 T	10	11
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 T	4	4
Dunlop Rubber Co.	Directors	27,373	277,226	259,132	...	...	12-59	24,380	20,204	21½	16½	14½
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961 Rs. up	January 1960 Rs. up			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standing Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Baliarpur Paper	72 25	41 75	25	5,721	2,550	1,764	331	20,613	27,654	21,586	2,447	5,905	6,884	10,789	716
5% R.C.P.P.	112 00	117 00	100	1,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	214 00	200 00	100	8,001	7,273	1,034	315	19,919	7,788	4,134	11,409	6,982	14,164	529	...
Barroes coke	13 87	15 62	10	1,200	860	50	—235	1,008	3,595	3,374	7	1,350	1,016	210	...
Bathgate & Co.	1 31	1 00	10	2,000	...	...	—48	820	2,313	169	2	1,047	567	27	...
6% C. P.	20 00	29 50	10	1,000	...	...	—43½	3	7 69	4 95	9 60	1	13	2	...
Behar Rice Mills	3 06	1 00	10	1,692	...	...	26	1,343	11,689	2,083	157	1	1,368	2,214	...
Bengal Assam Steamship	90 60	88 50	100	2,000	825	8 820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	53 00	60 00	100	5,123	2,120	3,175	1,390	6,843	14,757	7,169	1,692	5,646	6,352	910	...
Bengal Chemicals	107 00	107 00	10	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% C. P.	11 94	12 31	100	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
¾% C. P.	66 00	72 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	36 12	10	1,200	2,000	270	220	1,148	3,544	3,014	35	739	1,930	1,604	...
Bengal Flour	42 50	90 50xd	25	4,500	4,434	545	135	9,081	23,413	16,775	132	7,798	6,043	117	650
Bengal Paper	93 50	43 25xd	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	51 00	46 50xd	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% A. C. P.	91 00	66 50xd	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	65 00	...	500	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	5 37	2½	5,523	493	1,057	15	11,784	15,736	5,200	...	4,118	4,089	49	...
Bengal Batteries	7 06	...	1	...	...	...	—961	395	567	567	64	5	256	9	...
Ordry P. Paid	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Timber	15 25	15 25	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	7 75	30 00	10	400	165	...	3	228	972	262	75	...	172	140	...
Bhagwati Pressing	5 25	4 10	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	35 00	35 00	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	...	...	10	910	200	100	4	4,495	2,012	504	86	3,185	1,621	43	...
6½% C. P.	...	...	100	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% 'B'. C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	—4,119	1,774	4,171	86	...	769	739	62	...
Bharat Commerce	18 37	12 50	100	3,000	...	...	28	9,107	...	69	50	16,728	160	13,577	90
5% C. P.	100 00	8 12	100	14,777	...	1,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Nidhi	8 51	53 00	100	5,360	...	378	—1,608	5,887	3,699	2,573	38	2,930	1,638	37	76
6½% p. t.	49 00	8 06	10	1,000	...	50	—9	9	...	...	...	12,92	8,59	69	...
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06	34 75	100	2,100	...	227	63	4,805	...	...	...	6,418	...	3,654	47
Bhartia Company	55 00	15 94	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birds Investment	13 37	59 00	100	2,400	...	...	36	6,760	7,732	4,118	8	2,374	5,254	130	215
5½% C. P.	53 50	38 00	10	1,000	550	3,249	214	5,799	12,249	5,330	154	3,417	5,636	1,389	...
Birma Stone Lime	37 75	25 81xd	15	4,597	3,500	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Britannia Biscuits	36 15xd	9 30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9% Cum. preference	8 90xd	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	4½	562	...	182	1	249	...	...	747	...	54	193	...
Br. Burma Petroleum (B.)	...	...	10	3,500	2,500	6,185	3	2,306	9,940	3,724	1,710	5,960	3,219	141	...
Br. Ceylon Corporation	...	...	10	1,750	4,000	12,189	74	26,078	36,279	26,555	12,657	42,127	15,238	2,724	473
6% Cum. Part Pref.	...	5 75	5	32,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India Corporation	6 75	...	100	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Cum. preference	116 00	106 00	10	100	170	157	7	38	243	243	129	161	98	83	...
Brushware	...	8 25	10	200	10	...	6	96	4 81	1 09	2	66	63	7	...
Burma Lime	7 25	...	5	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	1000	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Chemical	15 75	16 00	10	971	960	2,040	153	3,277	3,296	1,477	2,204	2,305	1,713	787	...
6% C. P.	8 75	...	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% C. P.	...	...	10	337	1,250	72	192	7,864	2,232	438	65	3,691	4,923	90	...
Calcutta Credit Corp.	21 25	9 44	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	42 50	51 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% T. C. P.	29 00	34 50	100	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	5 06	10	6,500	100	...	37	2,658	1	...	11,616	...	2,725	853	100
Calcutta Gas Co.	4 70	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% R. C. P. T.	57 50	63 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	40 75N	43 70xd	100	5,500	2,250	412	12	4,061	1,801	616	...	5,280	5,755	15	...
Cal. Landing & Shipping	12 81	10 10	10	625	240	...	31	1,208	1,922	1,320	142	27	1,191	131	...
Calcutta Sale Depot	7 81	7 87	10	742	14	105	...	467	1,406	199	46	...	128	15	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	1000	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Steam Navigation	14 00	13 37	10	1,260	524	852	159	2,155	7,846	4,558	...	261	1,396	5	...
Cambay Invt.	96 00xd	100 00	100	2,000	...	2,130	82	2,413	1	495	4,777	119	1,640	89	...
Campdown Pressing	100 00	103 00	100	430	85	2	12	110	689	...	280	14	151	...	...
Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	6 75xd	6 25	5	475	470	2	—19	442	1,248	1,050	11	211	924	27	...
Chrestien Mica Indusa	12 44	9 81	10	3,000	1,000	4,084	247	11,262	7,409	1,649	4,675	5,071	9,955	132	...
5½% Cum. preference	50 50	52 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred share	5 50	5 64	5	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,500	...	...	125	478	4,887	811	416	...	149	321	...
Clive Building	150 00	...	15	15	262	1,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Management Shares	...	...	500	1,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	9 06	10	13,880	1,000	444	216	4,998	...	...	19,083	...	1,431	24	...
Clive Row Invt.	9 12	11 12	10	16,993	1,800	4,736	25	26,122	26,350	6,048	20,136	9,312	3,894	433	1,865
Dalmia Cement	11 12	2 44	2½	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordry Partly Paid	2 06	8 87	10	6,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum preference	8 06	2 00	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	2 00	...	10	532	...	7	—116	54	528	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Properties	...	...	10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% preference	...	7 75	10	248	33	15	1	87	413	198	15	25	113	6	10
Darjeeling Ropeway	6 75	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	...	...	10	560	1,000	...	3	1,725	3,964	2,655	521	768	1,516	95	...
Delhi Flour Mills	15 00	15 00	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. preference	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	100	6,449	4,900	889	—111	35,374	16,928	6,731	...	9,345	2,393	123	30,147
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	180 00	160 00	100	4,704	...	3,349	308	12,313	2,825	1,152	18,089	547	6,486	9,774	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	9,000	7,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan Brothers	141 00	117 00	100	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Cum. preference	53 50	56 00	100	30,000	39,538	11,700	2,403	37,250	96,235	34,533	224	50,906	33,202	2,313	...
Dunlop Rubber Co.	41 00	36 25	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	112 00	111 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	83 00	87 00	100	20,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investment	Stocks & Bonds	Outstandings	Cash	Others
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
East India Hotel	...	...	10	4,655	...	...	—9	542	2,950	39	...	27	41	147	3,296
6% C.P.	...	...	100	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Investments	136 50	144 00	100	5,126	5,717	...	352	2,558	...	...	16,037	...	196	...	...
5% Cum. preference	69 94	72 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	850	5,00	3,70	10	16,10	28,71	19,24	1	17,29	5,21	1,09	35
6% Cum. preference	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Construction	12 12	12 87	10	2,538	650	36	30	5,986	2,190	1,030	20	5,272	2,762	25	2
Frank Ross	3 24	2 75	6	495	...	57	2	930	239	140	...	1,176	443	42	...
4½% Cum. preference	51 00	41 00	100	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser & Co.	10 12	13 25	10	605	200	461	—331	308	1,432	526	1	...	342	3	...
French Motor	40 50	24 38	20	5,000	400	1,899	223	7,873	3,084	1,568	938	4,821	4,486	833	...
Ganges Rope	217 00	208 00	100	1,400	400	948	71	3,180	3,798	2,268	5	2,565	1,882	18	...
General Inv. & Trust	...	...	75	225	...	30	8	51	...	...	531	...	4	5	...
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Prefr. Tax	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillanders Arbuthnot	12 75	11 31	10	6,500	2,300	1,324	171	27,052	3,058	1,591	11,559	3,326	18,989	2,707	1,800
5% R. C. P. T.	55 50	55 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	...	...	10	4,000	525	134	24	5,869	881	481	3,839	1,523	4,720	113	1,575
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Phillips	24 25	20 75	10	4,000	...	1,234	1,041	7,189	7,095	4,139	...	9,347	3,971	128	63
54% C. P. T.	56 00	63 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Hotel	232 00	250 00	250	3,000	1,000	740	17	1,287	8,667	4,092	2	479	816	172	...
Hindustan Building	4 00	5 00	10	1,500	52	...	8	677	...	8	...	1,376	...	915	20
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920
Hindustan C. E. Corp.	...	...	10	1,900	...	229	—1,164	12,879	5,883	1,455	13	4,586	874	39	924
5% C. P. D.	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Housing	...	...	75	1,916	300	...	6	2,391	30	4	1,088	1,698	1,763	37	...
Hindustan Ice	1 05	1 05	5	1,000	45	1,00	—3,57	1,73	22,57	10,00	...	31	1,33	26	13
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Motors	19 69	16 25	10	49,615	...	1,951	519	14,554	58,044	28,653	1,448	37,566	8,090	18,638	...
6% R. C. P.	187 00	139 00	50	28,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Pilkington	28 19	17 81	10	8,600	700	5	102	2,343	9,649	2,659	9	1,892	541	1,719	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	10	3,497	...	...	8	233	...	...	...	581	3,129	29	...
Hoare Miller	6 87	8 19	10	3,520	2,100	...	17	9,427	1,247	692	2,253	1,015	9,454	20	1,766
Hooghly Flour	20 25xd	21 91	10	600	590	103	22	1,162	1,642	1,322	...	846	1,123	188	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	5 50	5 62	100	800	54	86	7	1,62	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	6	...
4½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	11 75	10 75	10	151,600	46,500	43,373	2,464	27,079	109,389	24,739	3,778	108,151	44,006	30,432	...
India Genl. Navigation	63 75	66 00	£ 10	656	170	959	—193	2,213	5,811	3,539	28	697	991	59	2
6% C. P.	77 50	70 50	£ 10	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Linoleum	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	94	19,38	31,15	3,31	...	10,15	5,15	29	...
India Paper Pulp	18 87xd	18 50	10	8,820	1,555	6,471	40	4,701	24,156	11,878	134	5,312	2,522	1,130	210
India Steamship	9 06	11 62	10	24,750	14,000	19,299	—4,076	154,248	226,882	49,615	1,351	363	20,494	11,226	...
5% R. C. P.	80 00	97 50	10	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Aluminium	29 87	23 06	100	39,768	1,500	18,565	3,342	59,197	97,238	30,011	13	31,081	15,403	43,125	...
5% R. C. P.	67 00	72 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debenture	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cable	32 62	29 56	10	23,578	9,000	11,300	4,564	23,476	29,548	13,719	738	32,917	25,409	8,093	...
6% C. P. P.	31 00	28 50	...	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	...	9,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper	4 63	3 85	2ah	1,371	1,598	560	107	2,121	3,271	1,917	568	1,330	2,033	433	...
Indian Oxygen	40 75	29 62	10	20,000	8,724	4,157	1,378	39,587	59,968	24,806	446	16,000	16,460	3,815	2,823
Indian Plastics	9 19	8 62	10	2,988	10	65	34	4,873	5,193	1,757	...	4,120	2,611	44	...
54% C. P. T.	40 50	46 00xd	100	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Rubber Manfr.	16 25	18 25	10	828	5,00	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	615	794	5,85	...
5% C. R. P.	68 00	78 00	100	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Wood Products	26 87	31 00xd	10	2,000	1,600	497	116	1,135	2,262	1,784	2	4,352	324	193	...
Indo Burma Petrol	22 60	24 25	10	10,000	3,244	12,349	448	20,594	10,077	5,221	19,967	2,678	9,929	14,607	...
7% C. P. T.	87 50	86 50xd	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investment & Finance	...	...	100	500	149	117	24	122	...	...	1,289	...	7	36	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. K. Conml. Corp. Ltd.	...	...	10	2,080	822	3	...	48,15	29	17	4,167	...	3,546	4	...
K. Investment Trust	...	...	700	7,008	25,50	46	7	40,23	2	11,502	...	1,578	803	...	...
B. Ordo	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Uday	11 66	11 50	10	20,000	500	4,462	144	49,643	79,862	19,221	58	13,076	5,390	171	...
3% C. P. T.	37 00	37 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Wright	1 56	2 62	5	588	38	53	...	877	300	73	581	458	530	7	...
5% C. P.	19 75	25 25	50	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 69	0 69	1	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine Henderson	65 50	68 75	100	20,000	6,800	511	521	52,946	4,266	1,592	47,898	2,166	30,341	68	...
54% C. P. T.	55 50	58 75	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd.	7 77	8 37	10	7,200	864	89	5	6,562	4,230	2,614	6	7,997	4,481	572	48
Jenson & Nicholson	...	...	100	1,750	709	599	...	10,782	5,203	3,160	93	7,524	9,429	59	12
74% R. C. P.	...	...	100	3,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Paterson	2 25	4 50	10	2,569	...	17	36	345	512	...	98	13	38	258	...
Kalimpong Ropeway	2 25	2 25	10	450	65	...	—1,28	1,38	5,97	2 63	9	1,34	33	13 4	...
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	105 00	103 00	100	5,425	...	3,047	—470	11,453	16,021	2,853	52	2,080	2,700	153	58
7% P. T.	80 00	80 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% 2nd Pref.	100 50	100 50	100	1,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra Valley Slate	89 00	95 00	10	158	85	71	...	68	294	128	2	22	38	154	...
Karanpura Development	20 62	13 37	10	1,500	2,000	590	261	4,495	4,479	1,316	1,856	136	2,767	1,428	...
Founders	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	137 08	137 00	100	4,000	1,151	1,840	204	4,169	246	142	8,915	...	5,335	10	...
54% C. P. T.	57 00	58 25	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	53 00	59 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishore Trading Co.	71 00	75 00	100	2,000	175	2,633	—18	974	2	1	4,774	...	631	182	...

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Kumardhubi Fireclay	Bird & Co. Private Ltd	5,919		16,553	1,115	239	12-59	2,367	2,355	18 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	5 1/2% R. C. P. T.									5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Kusum Products	East India Development Co.	631	32,723	38,447	2,951	67	3-58	766	442	nil	nil	5 1/2
	5 1/2% R. C. P. T.									5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Macfarlane & Co.	James & Co. Ltd.	291	1,382	1,993	1,105	20	3-58	37	180	nil	nil	nil
	7% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Macneill & Barry	Directors	6,078	12,046	27,061			3-60	4,759	4,766	7 T	7 T	7 T
	5 1/2% C. P. T.									5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Martin Burn	Directors	7,733	69,953	85,636	15,983		9-59	8,630	(k) 11,681	27 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
	5% C. P.									5	5	5
Marwar Trading Corp.	Directors			53			12-58	-13	(a) 9,213	nil	nil	5 1/2
McLeod & Co.	5% 1st C. P. T.			29,996	900		12-59	2,050	1,955	15 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	5% 2nd C. P.									5 T	5	5
	Deferred									5 T	5	5
	Convertible Notes									10 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Metal Box Co.	Directors	1,625	26,342	84,637	22,873		3-60	12,657	11,159	25 T	17 1/2	17 1/2
	6% R. C. P. T.									6	6	6
Metal Corporation	Eastern Smelting & Refining Pri.		7,435	8,000	3,204	36	3-58	326	924	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P. T.									nil	nil	nil
	Deferred									nil	nil	nil
Midnapore Zamindari	Andrew Yule & Co.	67		158			4-59	-215	-124	nil	5	nil
Magnabhad Water Supply	Niccolia Ghazianarulla	469	1,658	3,819	686	4	10-58	54	53	5	5	5
C. & E. Morton India Ltd.	Cotton Agents Private	78		1,346			6-58	142	298	nil	6	nil
Motor & Genl. Finance	Gupta & Syal Ltd.						6-55	7,88	3,94	40	15	15
	10% 1st C. P.									10	10	10
	7% 2nd C. P.									7	7	7
	7% 3rd C. P.									7	7	7
National Insulated Cables	Asso. Indust. Development Co.	1,948	14,724	28,496	1,147	656	3-58	6,096	(o) 7,096	28	20	20
	5 1/2% Debentures									...	...	...
National Pipes & Tube	Asso Indust. Dev. Co.	1,022	4,632	8,240	1,886	166	9-58	1,662	1,492	12 1/2	20	20
	5 1/2% R. C. P.									5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
National Rolling	Asso. Indust. Development			12,831	1,343		6-58	1,808	1,371	10	6	5 1/2
	6% R. C. P.									6	6	6
National Rubber	Directors	2,851	13,222	20,206	4,397		12-59	1,067	886	8 1/2	6	10
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
National Tobacco	B. N. Elias & Co. Private	6,828	72,639	97,122	6,636	781	12-59	6,635	5,752	16 T	11	9
	5% R. C. P.									5	5	5
	4 1/2% R. C. P.									4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	4% Debentures									...	...	...
New Bharat Vanijya	Directors	6	3,256	3,282	3,509		5-58	208	-278	nil	nil	nil
	4 1/2% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
New India Investment	Ramdudd Ramkissandas	6	1,347	1,954	3,531	40	12-59	501	258	6 1/2 T	5	3 1/2
Octavius Steel & Co.	Directors	1,356		3,918			12-58	1,428	2,478	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
	6% C. P. T.									6	6	6
Orient Paper	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	9,882	33,939	68,339	10,045	1,277	3-60	18,494	14,742	22 1/2 T	15	15
	5 1/2% C. P.									5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
	5 1/2% R. C. P. T.									5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	5 1/2% Debentures									...	...	...
Orissa Cement	Dalmia Agencies Private	4,896	15,818	27,010	5,879	507	12-59	7,458	7,926	11 T	15	15
	4 1/2% C. P.									4 1/2 T	15	15
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4,195		11,716	952	287	6-59	2,869	3,817	36	25	20
Philips India	Directors	7,635		49,638			12-59	6,999	(a) 6,458	12 T	8 1/2	20
Port Shipping	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,925	826	2,793		20	12-59	45	-210	nil	5	12
Publicity Society	Directors	248	306	1,184			3-60	478	324	70 T	37 1/2	50
Punjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4	33	48			9-58	4	1	nil	nil	nil
R. B. Rodda	Director	117	1,041	2,047	681		3-59	182	199	6	6	5
	5 1/2% R. P.									5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Rallis India	Directors	5,680	133,324	153,933	15,394		8-59	2,855	1,873	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. T.									nil	nil	nil
Reliance Firebrick	Directors	1,998	1,698	6,602	352		2-58	1,150	1,080	40	40	20
Robtas Industries	Sahu Jain Ltd.	15,796	128,123	176,405	38,598	1,320	3-60	21,585	(1) 24,725	20 T	15	20
	7 to 9% C. P.									9 T	9	9
	4 1/2% C. P.									4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	6 1/2% Debentures									...	...	...
Sahu Properties	Directors	4		142			12-58	107	123	5	5	5
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors		3,820	5,77			3-55	1,91		8	8	6
Sen Raleigh	Directors	4,064	17,496	29,357	4,343		9-59	3,344	1,958	8 T	6	6
	5% C. P.									5	5	5
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	8,139	44,215	70,908	9,889		12-59	6,222	4,971	15 T	10	10
	6% C. P. T.									6 T	6	6
Shree Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	28		157			6-58	60	21	5	1	1
Shree Gopal Paper	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	4,539	23,504	47,661	775	1,101	12-59	10,187	8,603	17 1/2 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	6% C. P. P.									11 1/2 T	8	8
	7% R. C. P.									10 T	7	7
	5 1/2% Debentures									...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	1,566	10,162	14,269	4,129		6-58	1,011	784	16	20	20
	10% Pref. Cum. as to 7%									10	10	10
Sonakunda Baling	Bird & Co. (Pak) Ltd.	3 44	186,39	200,88	52,00	6	2-55	-2,50	-2,32	nil	nil	7 1/2
	8% C. P.									nil	nil	8
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	5
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors			14,440	2, 27		12-59	94	1,106	nil	6	6
Star Co.	Directors						3-58	19	43	2	6	10 1/2
Star Paper Mills	Bejoria & Co.	1,420	5,890	11,130	162	140	9-58	1,574	923	6	5	5
	5% C. P.									5	5	5
	6 1/2% R. C. P.									6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Star Trading & Inv.	Bejoria & Co.			28			6-58	-25	-26	nil	nil	nil
Straw Products	J. K. Agents Private Ltd.	1,201	4,258	8,812	2,690	79	12-59	(a) 1,766	(a) 1,216	15 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
Sutna Stone & Lime	Directors	772	1,216	2,644	2		12-59	478	438	20 T	17 1/2	17 1/2

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.**

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYBY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961	January 1960			General Ra. 000	Others Ra. 00	Carry Forward Ra. 000				Invest- ments Ra. 000	Stocks & Stores Ra. 000	Out- Standings Ra. 000	Cash Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.			Ra.	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Kumardhubi Fireclay ...	20 95	22 75	10	3,000	503	3,002	40	6,958	11,040	5,985	246	4,877	5,339	93	294
5 1/2% R. C. P. T. ...	49 00	54 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products ...	2 25	4 80xd	10	800	...	41	88	3,570	4,211	2,690	...	3,471	1,165	127	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. T. ...	64 00	64 00xd	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	1,121	773	23	...
Macfarlane & Co. ...	6 00	4 00	5	634	...	5	68	1,176	777	589	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. ...	...	...	100	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	1 25	0 87	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry ...	103 00	98 50	100	15,000	4,300	3,188	293	8,764	5,717	1,905	23,234	1,522	13,630	1 152	6,000
5 1/2% C. P. T. ...	54 25	58 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1,000	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn Limited ...	27 50	26 81	10	14,583	7,500	3,519	255	51,256	4,389	1,626	19,661	16,661	41,678	667	2,518
5% C. P. ...	84 00	100 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Convertible Notes ...	...	...	500	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar Trading Corp. ...	187 00	200 00	100	525	...	1,926	-8	126	...	...	1,947	...	602	20	...
McLeod & Co. ...	212 00	225 00	100	4,000	3,700	3,711	248	15,305	3,101	1,270	26,391	923	7,231	583	...
5% 1st C. P. T. ...	51 50	53 25	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd C. P. T. ...	60 00	72 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convertible Notes ...	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defenal Box Co. ...	42 25xd	32 44xd	10	16,100	10,000	6,475	2,397	20,450	33,632	12,574	379	24,326	10,681	1,977	...
6% R. C. P. T. ...	85 50	86 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Corporation ...	10 00	11 09	10	4,000	...	935	-1,597	3,986	11,395	5,123	15	5,239	569	27	...
5% C. P. T. ...	88 00	79 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1,000	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zamindary ...	14 00	...	85	8,695	...	...	-2,085	2,165	100	47	51	...	5,410	3,260	...
Moradabad Water Supply C. & E. Morton (India) Ltd	5 50	5 35	10	446	...	5	1	123	733	286	1	36	55	29	9
Motor & General Finance	...	...	10	885	822	214	2	1,340	2,520	1,412	70	389	609	86	...
10% C. P. ...	...	...	25	250	11,00	4,00	...	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	...
7% 2nd C. P. ...	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 3rd C. P. ...	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Insulated Cable ...	30 00	25 62	10	5,997	7,000	4,526	61	15,753	9,633	4,483	8	11,283	16,916	880	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Pipes & Tubes ...	23 00	17 19	10	3,000	1,500	...	6	116	2,692	4,519	2,156	2	3,427	2,245	277
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rolling ...	19 44	15 00	10	4,000	2,000	510	23	2,610	8,349	2,223	3	2,651	1,813	20	...
6% R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rubber ...	16 06	77 00	100	4,997	400	516	15	10,213	8,355	3,367	10	7,894	3,213	863	151
6% C. P. ...	75 00	17 69	10	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Tobacco Co. ...	21 50	74 00	100	7,997	5,717	4,493	708	14,387	13,671	7,568	93	23,759	5,953	3,092	...
5% R. C. P. ...	69 00	74 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% R. C. P. ...	61 50	67 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	1,000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nav Bharat Variasya ...	4 00	4 00	5	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P. ...	66 75	66 00	50	2,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Investment ...	48 00	46 00	75	2,000	1,000	102	45	1,666	5	4	4,012	...	384	149	...
Octavius Steel & Co. ...	...	...	100	5,000	3,300	3,023	296	4,902	967	311	8,303	...	8,447	115	...
6% C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient Paper ...	40 50	37 70	10	14,682	2,000	50,150	422	26,765	100,140	30,778	2,35	20,165	8,285	1,853	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	82 00	87 00	100	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. T. ...	61 00	62 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1,000	10,000	...	6,500	877	31,080	53,955	18,650	1,592	14,918	6,482	4,525	1,636
Orissa Cement ...	13 37	12 75	10	22,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P. ...	35 06	35 06	100	4,080	1,055	4,346	88	7,737	6,443	3,199	3,860	2,557	5,120	530	142
Orissa Minerals ...	40 06	35 12	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philips India ...	26 50	25 00	10	22,000	446	4,623	47	21 146	14,874	4,882	247	17,327	19,126	1,565	305
Port Shipping ...	11 00	11 25	10	1,408	625	1,865	-500	1,274	5,037	1,279	5	151	775	...	...
Publicity Society ...	14 06	13 50	4	286	150	313	122	1,323	195	189	70	...	1,584	534	...
Punjab Minerals ...	...	...	10	300	...	...	-130	25	164	2	...	...	...	...	...
R. B. Rodda ...	3 40xd	5 00	10	650	100	92	5	312	137	61	43	701	600	89	...
5 1/2% R.C.P. ...	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rallis India ...	131 00	83 50	100	22,500	...	41	255	12,746	6,675	3,089	7,689	16,587	13,045	2,135	...
6% C. P. T. ...	98 50	94 50	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance Firebrick ...	25 00	20 00	10	600	319	1,121	37	4,029	3,716	2,569	1,088	952	2,341	152	...
Rohas Industries ...	20 12	27 31	10	25,800	20,070	4,255	193	82,276	147,638	61,895	11,274	50,754	15,232	1,015	663
7 to 9 C. P. ...	117 00	117 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P. ...	55 00	62 00	100	8,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1,000	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures ...	...	...	1,000	12,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahu Properties ...	2 44	3 06	5	750	10	360	3	175	15	10	1,654	61	70	9	...
Scientific Instrument Co. ...	...	...	100	999	1,45	1,29	4	14,91	25,462	5,219	853	14,223	3,077	307	408
Sen-Raleigh ...	24 50	19 87	100	7,000	650	3,223	161	25,076	25,462	5,219	853	14,223	3,077	307	408
5% C. P. ...	157 00	160 00	10	3,000	2,250	2,294	515	44,278	11,750	2,607	18,115	11,447	24,844	706	81
Shaw Wallace & Co. ...	23 69	19 37	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T. ...	68 00xd	69 50	100	450	110	10	32	85	975	522	20	30	178	6	...
Shiva Jute Press ...	27 31	22 50	10	12,551	4,575	7,321	137	28,349	34,080	12,674	4,916	12,250	4,786	2,674	19,156
Shree Gopal Paper ...	92 00	103 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P. P. ...	103 00	101 00	100	7,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P. ...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures ...	...	...	5	1,000	500	806	87	3,755	2,005	1,448	1	4,366	1,312	414	...
Smith Stanistrot ...	11 03	12 75	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% Pref. cum. ac to ...	64 62	64 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonakunda Baling ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone Valley Port Cement ...	4 62	5 59	5	7,500	1,415	435	62	6,596	22,510	15,876	106	6,282	2,349	423	214
Star Co. ...	80 00	79 00	100	1,040	735	397	3	728	460	11	1,611	...	843	...	...
Star Paper Mill ...	13 00	12 00	100	6,000	5,75	344	20	2,287	7,479	3,988	1,205	3,180	3,905	673	...
6 1/2% C. P. ...	73 50	78 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	93 00	94 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Trading & Invt. ...	8 00	8 00	25	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straw Products ...	11 62	12 31	10	1,500	3,400	6,467	53	4,612	11,849	2,852	983	3,613	1,919	6,661	339
Sutna Stone & Lime ...	22 25	17 50	10	484	65	481	35	789	1,954	701	18	41	401	141	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER SHARE		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second prev.
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	843	3,815	6,684	1,911	31	10-59	292	239	22T	15	12½
Titagarh Paper Mills	F. W. Heiglers & Co. Private Pfd. Ordinary ... 8% C. P. ... 4½% C. P. ... 5½% Debentures	14,720	40,746	98,948	1,427	962	3-60	11,597	13,763	25T	25	23½
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents Private Debentures	753	32,847	35,296	4,219	19	9-59	1,151	676	nil	nil	nil
Union Co.	Directors	...	...	195	...	...	3-58	21	65	nil	nil	nil
Union Carbide	Directors	9,927	31,796	60,507	20,363	...	12-58	10,553	8,927	14	14	15
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	446	8,121	9,577	589	56	11-58	525	664	37½	45	45
Walford Transport	Directors Pfd. Ordinary ...	1,161	18,974	19,343	3,728	...	12-59	953	505	20T	14	14
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	2,178	29,100	34,072	7,460	398	3-60	4,770	3,355	18T	12½	12½
Amrutnagar	R. N. Brothers 7½% C. P.	139	1,788	3,154	81	56	3-6	541	321	75T	35	35
Anthra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri. 6% C. P.	1,033	4,012	9,134	264	95	12-59	1,736	(a17)1,670	10T	7½	10
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinanth Industrials Pri. Ltd. 5% C. P.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	293	179	6	6	6
Ashok Leyland	Directors	2,753	523,426	57,788	17,155	...	12-59	5,502	3,943	8T	6	6
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	935	2,591	4,112	872	...	12-59	85	32	4	nil	6
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors 6% C. P.	1,860	5,771	10,234	1,170	...	12-59	(b)346	(a)486	6T	6	6
Asso. Industrial Engrs.	Gannon Dankerley	68	...	4,944	1,378	55	3-59	524	412	9	9	9
Bangalore Printing	Directors Second Ordinary	221	180	503	181	...	12-59	57	84	10T	10	10
Binny & Co.	Directors	1,425	2,125	7,662	334	...	12-59	3,045	2,384	10	10	10
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private 6% C. P. P	88	630	1,054	178	11	3-59	112	100	10	10	10
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.	...	...	6,92	...	5	3-55	11	15	5	7½	8
Enfield India	Directors 7% R C. P.	948	6,544	8,239	2,216	...	12-59	659	492	5T	nil	nil
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	5,069	10,027	23,958	4,409	388	12-59	6,272	5,983	6T	4	nil
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153	...	3-58	871	1,159	nil	nil	nil
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	52	2,385	2,980	879	41	3-59	365	303	12½	12½	nil
Hyderabad Inv. Synd.	M. Amolkchand Bros. Ltd.	...	...	1,58	...	17	9-55	54	67	2½	2½	ni
India Cements	Essen Pri. Ltd. 7½% C. P.	1,901	15,416	27,887	506	558	3-60	(a28)7,104	3,669	11T	18	9
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co., Pri. Ltd.	...	...	85	...	5	9-60	46	54	7½T	7½	7½
Jeyapore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corp.	64	1,14	8,76	7,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10	6	51
Kirloskar Elec.	Kirloskar Associates	2,208	15,532	21,826	2,694	237	6-59	2,476	2,328	10T	7½	7½
Madras Indus'l Invt. Corp.	Directors 4½% Debentures	...	...	1,400	...	...	6-58	750	692	5	3	3
Madras Safe Deposit	Kothari & Sons	15	...	59	...	2	6-60	28	21	6T	5	5
Madras Vanaspati	Kubera Vansapati Ordinary 5½% C. P.	...	...	...	4	...	4-58	-141	-153	nil	nil	nil
Marikar (Motors)	H. O. L. Marikar & Sons Pri. 6% C. P.	207	5,622	6,239	675	13	3-59	153	130	9	9	9
McDowell & Co.	Directors	173	3,588	3,871	825	...	12-57	337	235	24	6	6
Mettur Chem. & Indus. Corp.	6% C. P. Seshasayee Bros. private Ltd. 6% C. P. 5% Debentures 6½% Debentures	1,293	6,690	11,732	657	205	3-60	2,303	2,099	12½T	8½	8½
Modern Housing	Directors 6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	6-58	2	...	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem. & Fert.	Directors	542	2,848	4,755	453	...	3-60	1,052	867	10T	5	5
Mysore Chem. Manfrs.	Directors 6% C. P.	154	2,488	2,889	331	...	3-60	619	625	20T	20	20
Mysore Chrome	Directors	...	...	464	165	...	6-58	-25	-37	6T	6	6
Mysore Coffee Curing	Directors	89	428	812	111	...	12-59	282	375	14½T	12½	10
Mysore Elec. Industries	Directors	916	4,425	7,417	179	...	3-60	1,021	659	24T	15	11
Mysore Glass & Enamel	Directors	...	...	1	4	...	3-59	7	...	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Indus. & Test Ltd.	Directors	304	523	1,536	185	...	3-58	325	244	12	11	8½
Mysore Lamm	Directors 4% C. P.	272	387	1,777	296	...	3-59	312	297	16	15	12½
Mysore Match	Directors	...	...	120	8	...	6-56	3	10	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Paper	Directors	2,368	8,126	14,131	196	...	3-60	2,311	1,648	15T	12½	10
Mysore Stone Ware Pipes	Mysore Indus'l Develop. Co.	...	...	1,213	107	25	3-60	252	368	14½T	10	10
Mysore Tobacco	Directors	455	1,067	1,989	246	...	3-59	313	190	12½	12½	13
Mysore Veg. Oil	Directors	106	2,690	1,598	109	...	6-60	98	137	20T	10	6
National Chemicals	Murthy & Co. 5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	-89	-95	nil	nil	nil
Ogale Glass Works	S. P. Ogale & Co.	1,561	2,044	6,633	265	30	12-59	621	332	8T	4	nil
Perry & Co.	Directors 5% C. P. 4½% Debentures	9,042	60,805	76,236	12,858	...	9-59	2,153	1,868	nil	nil	5
Perry's Confectionary	Perry & Co.	1,329	6,823	11,398	2,696	123	3-60	1,189	850	30T	20	20
Punakar Paper	A. & F. Harvey	1,593	5,148	9,372	383	167	6-58	1,922	1,020	10	7½	5
Radio & Electricals	Directors	47	1,421	1,959	2,189	...	12-58	259	306	7½	9	9
Radio & Electricals Manfrs.	Directors	918	...	6,341	376	...	3-59	2,242	1,643	16	16	13
Rane (Madras)	Iyer & Co. Ltd. 7% 'A' C. P. 6% C. P.	210	10,034	10,920	2,151	49	3-60	473	395	14T	10	6
Ruby Rubbers	Ruby Industries Private 6½% C. P.	120	2,222	2,588	1,040	17	6-59	265	226	8½T	6	6

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	January (1961) Rs. np.	January (1960) Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	General Rs. 000				Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 0	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Contd.)																
Tide Water Oil	17 12	16 81	10	600	450	489	83	2,988	256	173	7	1,911	2,080	330	200	
Titaghar Paper Mills	36 25	39 62xd	10	11,205	4,849	30,291	249	43,124	90,011	43,496	1,093	23,169	25,911	1,003	3,113	
Prefd. Ordinary	3 72	3 98xd	24	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3% C. P.	106 00	120 00xd	100	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% Cum. preference	76 25	84 50xd	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54% Debentures	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tungabhadra Industries	...	...	10	3,059	...	30	56	6,607	6,869	1,769	25	5,400	56	143	...	
54% Debentures	...	...	...	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Union Co.	80 00	73 23	100	1,250	726	725	-21	3,237	18	14	3,406	1,384	164	3,544	3,000	
Union Carbide	48 75	42 37	10	20,600	2,500	6,306	3,383	22,482	28,279	7,878	303	22,243	5,139	...	...	
United Flour Mills	45 50xd	45 00	10	500	220	355	19	937	807	528	18	628	947	144	...	
Walford Transport	3 12	3 37	1	841	1,150	1,007	167	4,140	1,311	964	127	4,154	2,262	525	...	
Prefd. Ordinary	2 31	3 12	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SOUTH INDIA																
Aluminium Industries	22 60	21 70	10	8,000	2,000	1,984	153	24,610	13,872	5,551	84	14,489	12,524	950	379	
Amrutnagar	...	...	100	250	175	158	5	1,177	873	166	176	304	444	434	...	
7½% C. P.	131 60cd	128 00	100	309	...	...	...	23	8,717	16,052	6,938	594	4,807	2,320	41	...
Andhra Cement	10 12	9 30	100	7102	350	359	...	8,717	16,052	6,938	594	4,807	2,320	41	...	
6% Cum. preference	100 00	106 00	100	249	...	...	...	487	1,588	926	534	...	838	842	28	...
Andhra Scientific Co.	11 00	9 50	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P.	12 50	11 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ashtok Layland	8 70	5 23	5	24,629	650	1,914	20	19,413	22,070	6,077	101	17,509	9,458	84	...	
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	4 72	5 20	10	1,000	...	411	...	696	573	352	64	992	801	29	...	
Aspinwall & Co.	6 15	7 00	10	3,588	44	911	1	4,194	3,322	1,853	593	1,595	5,050	3 5	...	
6% c. p.	7 62	7 53	10	214	35	2	5	837	313	170	433	2,081	674	28	...	
Asso. Indusl. & Engg.	85 50cd	85 50	100	2,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bangalore Printing	14 30	15 00	10	316	183	168	7	151	783	454	50	232	177	32	...	
Second Ordinary	...	...	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Binny & Co.	200 50	160 00	100	10,000	3,650	1,300	439	10,684	3,628	1,881	21,177	399	2,485	264	...	
Central Scientifics	6 87	6 75	5	150	163	70	7	138	128	66	10	180	255	92	...	
5% C. P. P	4 95	5 65	5	156	...	...	...	3.39	1.45	29	1	3.11	21	30	...	
Comhinatore Chem & Fert	...	...	25	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enfield Industries	15 12	14 15	10	1,499	...	353	5	2,432	4,801	718	...	2,666	461	62	26	
6% C. P.	95 10	100 00	100	1,000	...	1,462	1,959	30,424	51,368	28,028	2,575	10,569	6,839	2,068	23,059	
Fertilisers & Chemicals	9 75	9 77	10	34,598	...	...	-210	1,627	613	438	...	324	1,163	1,747	...	
Forest Industries	2 95	2 95	24	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General Papers Limited	11 66	13 25	10	750	300	166	6	490	121	43	46	878	616	89	4	
Hyderabad Invst. Synd.	...	...	50	2,142	1,00	...	1	2.65	...	...	11.52	...	9.65	3.91	...	
India Cements	5 69xd	6 15cd	5	14,945	...	5,998	79	26,555	44,225	10,339	865	6,472	10,020	555	115	
7½ Cum. preference	90 00cd	96 00cd	100	3,335	...	40	...	9.0	...	...	1,212	...	...	7	37	
Invst. Trust of India	67 00	70 50	100	1,000	...	221	4	9.0	...	...	...	8.83	4.10	...	...	
Jeypoie Mining	...	...	100	400	2.40	31	46	10.94	6.35	1.63	36	6.789	3.113	333	172	
Kirloskar Elec.	13 12cd	12 75cd	100	3,871	1,212	1,218	4	8,199	7,808	3,665	...	1	23,878	3,192	...	
Madras Indusl. Invst. Corp.	...	...	1000	12,956	...	580	5	13,734	15	5	3,648	...	...	...	...	
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	103	119	...	95	...	13	50	...	
Madras Safe Deposits	43 50	47 50	80	158	...	...	-1,234	2,817	3,943	...	...	58	9	61	...	
Madras Vanaspathi (a.s.)	15 00	15 60	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ordinary	...	...	100	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5½% C. P.	21 50	33 00	100	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Marikar (Motor)	54 70xd	48 00	50	436	400	...	2	1,300	247	...	89	686	930	395	...	
6% C. P.	53 50cd	50 00	50	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
McDowell & Co.	31 25	27 15	10	324	324	...	21	945	1,262	862	81	901	504	58	...	
6% C. P.	31 25	100 00	100	330	...	...	13	3,893	14,366	7,381	1,424	4,649	3,735	211	...	
Mettur Chem. & Indl Corp	93 00cd	12 10	10	5,925	322	1,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	12 90	101 00cd	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Debentures	99 00	...	100	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61% Debentures	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Modern Housing	...	...	10	1,792	...	...	-1,259	307	577	227	248	696	740	130	5	
6% C. P.	...	...	100	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore Chem & Fert	10 60	9 49	10	2,481	693	411	11	2,314	5,564	4,080	359	1,775	928	1,363	...	
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	26 10	24 50	10	600	200	252	85	2,294	1,119	897	208	1,777	1,303	10	...	
6% C. P.	8 25	8 40	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore Chrome	...	...	10	494	90	...	-206	405	634	169	1	265	42	9	...	
Mysore Coffee curing	14 50	16 30	10	799	52	194	1	1,231	752	489	83	560	1,351	21	...	
Mysore Electric Indus.	200 00	140 00	10	1,405	130	560	4	1,814	1,330	628	...	876	2,111	155	...	
Mysore Glass & Enamel	...	...	10	631	...	...	-144	30	523	219	...	87	41	61	24	
Mysore Indusl. & Test. Lab	7 46	7 50	5	938	60	257	4	800	463	437	436	578	819	188	...	
Mysore Lamp	24 90	20 52	10	656	535	404	3	469	1,219	685	...	928	778	77	...	
4% C. P.	5 95	6 30	10	250	...	...	-1,30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore Match Co.	10 00	...	10	499	...	2,043	52	5,333	15,221	10,396	56	3,594	2,129	390	...	
Mysore Paper	24 75	23 85	10	2,500	500	268	7	395	1,132	763	159	246	479	108	...	
Mysore Stoneware Pipes	14 62	15 10	10	600	180	176	...	737	1,930	1,127	188	626	401	77	...	
Mysore Tobacco	12 05	13 45	8	270	134	76	3	690	518	398	255	282	317	239	...	
Mysore Veg. Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
National Chemicals	...	...	10	670	...	...	-4.68	6.44	7.97	54	10	1.91	67	2	40	
5% C. P.	...	...	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Opala Glass Works	5 55	2 50	5	1,487	...	399	116	3,929	5,081	2,346	4	1,808	1,175	209	...	
Perry & Co.	...	...	2	4,000	4,750	2,056	230	27,358	5,363	2,972	2,477	13,105	22,523	1,143	...	
5% C. P.	8 10	8 90	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4½% Debentures	...	...	1	257	500	302	152	3,919	1,255	600	12	2,956	1,738	248	...	
Perry's Confectory	4 95	4 58	1	750	750	2,679	156	3,951	9,640	4,375	1	2,200	1,449	126	...	
Punjabur Paper	...	...	25	1,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Radio & Electricals	4 55	4 47	5	1,500	100	9	3	1,900	940	220	11	2,263	741	7	...	
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	18 25	20 60	10	2,457	150	78	43	4,915	3,381	1,822	...	2,421	4,390	273	30	
Rane (Madras)	6 35	6 65	5	1,226	368	13	18	2,782	828	482	225	2,151	1,356	689	...	
5% A.C. P.	4 30	4 65	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8% C. P.	4 40	4 70	5	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ruby Rubbers	7 90	10 12	10	890	...	...	4	1,785	1,571	276	140	1,051	373	41	25	
5½% C. P.	10 00	10 00	10	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Simpson & Co. ...	Directors ...	1,731	48,485	59,241	6,341	...	5-58	3,513	5,043	9	6	13
Spencer & Co. ...	Directors ...	4,685	28,300	37,842	9,170	...	6-59	2,342	2,412	18T	15	15
	6½% 'A' C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	6½	6½
	8½% 'B' C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	8½	8½
Standard Motor Products ...	Standard Motor Co. ...	1,572	19,579	21,426	3,360	...	12-59	1,815	1,203	9T	7½	7½
	6½% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	6½	6½
	Deferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes & Co. T. ...	Directors ...	456	4,695	6,474	779	...	9-58	542	671	20	20	...
	7½% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Stanes Motors ...	Directors ...	882	5,765	8,714	1,265	...	3-58	567	591	20	15	12½
T. I. Cycles ...	Directors ...	...	...	30,470	5,807	...	6-58	7,299	7,785	10	10	6
Textool Co. ...	Balasundaram & Co. ...	4,456	5,993	13,227	4,115	60	4-59	1,085	749	15	12	20
Thomas & Co. A. V. ...	Directors ...	292	446	1,345	95	...	12-58	233	236	25	15	15
	"B" Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	15
	6% Cum. Preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
A.V. Thomas & Co., (India) Ltd.	Directors ...	43	110	234	213	...	6-59	52	20	nil	nil	nil
	5% Cum. Preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Cements ...	Esael Ltd. ...	1,120	...	3,334	1,717	30	12-59	(a13)1,008	996	6T	6	6
	Directors ...	144	1,361	3,282	342	...	3-60	485	315	13T	10	7
	6½% R. C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,93T	6½	6½
Travancore Ogale Glass ...	Ogale Bros. Private Ltd. ...	414	...	1,209	5	10	12-59	156	137	6T	4	6½
United Coffee Supply ...	Directors ...	452	3,883	5,364	802	...	6-58	205	193	11	10	14
United Elec. Industries ...	Directors ...	192	1,332	2,287	17	...	12-59	33	—178	nil	nil	nil
	5% Cum. Pref. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanjinad Matches ...	Directors ...	85	4,24	5,43	1,36	...	12-54	18	31	nil	nil	nil
	6½% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasant Soap Works ...	Ramkrishna & Sons ...	23	162	270	34	6	12-58	—30	—11	nil	nil	nil
	5½% C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. I. Plywood ...	Directors ...	642	3,740	5,800	2,275	...	3-60	1,609	1,524	10T	10	10
	6% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6	6

(a) After transferring Rs 2,000,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(b) After transferring Rs 67,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 1,400,000 from General Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 1,500,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 1,10,000 from General Reserve Rs 40,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(f) Includes Rs 135,478 being surplus on sale of Fixed Assets.

(g) After transferring Rs 1,300,000 from provision for Bad and Doubtful debts.

(h) After transferring Rs 62,000 from General Reserve.

(i) After writing back Rs 275,904 being over provision in previous years.

(j) After writing back Rs 150,000 from provision taxation.

(k) After writing back Rs 1,315,749 from provision for taxation and Rs 1,000,000 from provision for contingencies.

(l) After transferring Rs 150,000 from provision for contingencies.

(m) After transferring Rs 800,000 from General Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 598,000 from General Reserve and Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(o) After writing back Rs 931,978 from provision for taxation and Rs 26,867 from excess provision made in previous years.

(p) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve.

(q) Bonus shares in the ratio of one fully paid ordy.

share for every five ordy. shares will be issued in lieu of Dividend.

(r) Includes Rs 17,89,170 being indemnity receivable from the Government of India.

(s) After transferring Rs 700,000 from Repair and Replacement Reserve and Rs 64,000 from Taxation Reserve.

(t) Includes Rs 1,014,434 being profit on realisation of Investments Rs 231,221 being surplus on sale of Fixed Assets and Rs 178,582 being provisions no longer required.

(u) Dividend in the form shares in The Punjab National Bank at one share for every 20 shares held in Bharat Nidhi.

(v) After transferring Rs 600,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs 283,468 being excess provision made in previous years.

(w) After transferring Rs 450,000 from General Reserve.

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Ahmed Advance ...	Tata Industries Private ...	49,144	1,016	11,474	18,804	5,611	50	6-59	(a3)1,436	(a10)529	7	5	5
	5% Cum. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico ...	Karnachand Premchand Pri. ...	139,120	2,372	29,619	99,950	19,997	1,537	3-60	16,667	12,724	24T	17½	17½
	4½% 1st Cum. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½T	4½	4½
	4½% 2nd Cum. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½T	4½	4½
	4½% 3rd Cum. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½T	4½	4½
Ajit Mills ...	Chinubhai Naranbhai ...	25,376	513	4,908	12,772	2,077	50	12-59	(a9)830	(a35)706	16T	12½	14
	4½% 'B' R. C. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½T	4½	4½
	5% 'C' R. C. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½T	4½	4½
	4½% 'D' R. C. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
Apollo Mills ...	Rajputana Textiles Privt & Co. ...	56,468	898	7,390	13,665	2,151	25	12-59	—710	—2,575	nil	nil	nil
Arvind Mills ...	Narottam Lalbahai ...	65,412	1,216	10,665	37,535	3,573	756	12-59	8,406	8,323	45T	23	35
	5% Cum. preference T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5
	4½% Cum. preference T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½T	4½	4½
	4½% R. C. preference T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½T	4½	4½
Arako Mills ...	Lalbahai Dalpatbhai ...	37,368	914	8,693	21,216	1,494	50	12-59	(a47)612	(a46)987	25T	20	30
	5% C. P. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5
	4½% R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½T	4½	4½
Azam Jabi Mills ...	Government of Andhra ...	36,136	716	9,076	11,951	4,896	...	9-59	315	30	4	4½	4½
B. R. Cotton ...	Directors ...	50,596	1,021	8,986	14,647	2,990	...	3-59	693	—624	nil	nil	nil
	6% Cum. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bisod Mills ...	B. Ram. Balchand ...	60,640	1,338	141,15	203,58	28,53	6,69	12-55	24,54	6,30	10½	5	6
Bombay Dyeing ...	Nowrojee Wadia & Sons Private ...	223,552	3,984	56,270	99,942	33,652	600	12-59	(k)11,014	(a25)10,267	14T	10	10

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Simpson & Co.	...	...	10	7,500	2,500	10	1,887	20,428	14,009	7,263	16,355	7,778	1,175	265	...
Spencer & Co.	22 60cd	20 00	10	4,000	5,609	4,355	851	6,233	13,179	7,527	4,147	9,561	5,395	1,171	1,122
8½% 'A' C. P.	8 40cd	9 32ad	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8½% 'B' C. P.	10 75cd	11 70cd	10	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Motor Products	16 85	14 25	10	3,790	600	2,065	4	8,373	11,702	3,048	...	9,587	1,184	52	...
6½% C. P.	96 88	102 00	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes & Co. T.	36 00	24 10	10	1,156	136	920	46	1,913	1,152	647	1,352	885	1,199	280	...
7% C. P.	87 00	88 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes Motors	...	...	10	691	400	1,438	7	944	931	477	208	1,338	832	649	...
T. I. Cycles	...	...	100	7,000	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	467	9,349	3,340	279	1,547
Textool Co.	173 50	144 50cd	100	1,992	500	808	1	11,795	6,482	2,223	16	6,618	4,194	9	...
Thomas & Co. A. V. (Allep.)	20 85	20 25	10	200	300	308	6	750	686	356	152	118	1,012	182	...
B. Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	6 48	6 48	10	121	...	...	6	77	47	30	100	253	152	60	...
A. V. Thomas & Co India	4 00	4 00	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Pref.	5 45	6 50cd	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Cements	8 60	10 00	10	5,000	...	1,177	29	6,204	13,789	5,799	48	3,956	397	19	...
Trav. Chem. & Manig. Co.	15 10cd	15 81	10	1,000	...	108	72	1,188	1,805	607	25	919	518	7	...
6½% R. C. P.	9 38cd	10 00	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Ogale Glass	7 50	7 80	10	999	...	15	12	545	1,585	666	...	350	113	100	...
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	314	419	8	1,086	1,050	590	356	857	545	215	...
United Elec. Industries	9 50	9 50	10	936	...	6	—348	1,549	839	224	...	1,129	356	69	...
5% C. P.	10 00	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanijnad Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	—14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	9
6½% Cum. preference	...	...	10	450	...	...	—423	455	463	168	...	90	33	2	8
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	225	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% C. P.	...	...	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. I. Plywood	239 00	252 00	100	3,129	250	2,394	5	4,749	9,882	2,555	1	2,488	1,245	71	12
6% C. P.	95 80	100 00	100	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Central India	Tata Industries Private	115,188	2,062	14,915	22,461	9,860	...	6-59	-5,269	-4,261	nil	nil	nil
Century Spg. & Mfg.	5% Cumulative preference	126,752	2,752	42,628	93,019	17,164	932	12-59	16,477	(a)14,648	314T	22	22
Central Spg. & Wvg.	Birla Gwalior Priv. Ltd.	24,848	680	6,896	15,272	1,093	54	3-60	1,106	(n)1,060	11T	74	121
Davangere Cotton	6% R. C. P.	25,214	300	8,565	14,139	4,611	156	3-60	1,961	1,635	12T	9	9
Dawn Mills	Cowasjee Jehangir & Co.	40,962	...	5,845	14,186	3,264	84	5-59	2,022	1,421	20	10	15
Edward Textiles	R. Hanumantappa & Sons	48,718	928	...	21,740	2,194	36	12-59	683	-54	9T	74	74
Elphinstone Spg.	Ramnarin Sons Ltd.	41,300	886	8,754	26,040	3,690	...	12-59	1,839	-453	14T	11	11
Finlay	Director	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	...	...
...	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	49,528	784	7,393	23,004	4,677	135	12-58	(a36)2,581	(a15)1,901	16	20	20
Gaekwar Mills	Directors	...	...	6,583	14,642	3,789	...	12-59	2,367	1,623	16T	10	10
Gokak Mills	F. F. Campbell & Co. pri.	74,286	...	21,562	27,367	1,008	50	12-59	(i)1,055	(a)1,396	6T	8	8
Gold Mohur	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hind Mills	James Finlay & Co.	45,768	1,020	6,414	22,636	5,730	328	12-59	(a1)4,313	(a7)2,520	214T	15	15
Hindustan Spg.	Hind Agents Private	71,596	1,387	185,72	324,27	115,33	230	6-56	22,77	15,63	6	4	4
India United	5% C. P.	49,448	1,122	12,682	19,781	2,575	...	3-60	(a23)2,375	(a37)1,651	50T	35	35
Indore Malwa	Directors	244,300	6,278	44,496	100,283	37,978	19	12-58	(a48)5,553	-3,852	44	44	44
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.	44% R. C. P. T.	51,180	1,420	...	28,771	6,933	...	12-59	(a13)390	284	7T	5	5
Jam Ranjitsinghi	Agarwal & Company	...	...	3,484	6,166	2,944	...	12-58	-221	-55	nil	nil	nil
Khatam Mekanji	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills	Directors	92,852	...	5,502	8,399	2,951	...	6-58	-315	(a43)-107	32T	16	16
Lakshmi Cotton	Khatam Mekanji & Co. Private	120,504	1,489	15,155	51,009	8,992	854	6-60	9,161	5,814	32T	16	16
...	4% Cum. Preference	48,996	1,219	10,328	22,619	4,973	...	12-59	(a2)2,152	(a27)1,914	94T	10	18
...	Killick Industries Limited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10T	6	6
...	5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Mafatal Fine Spg.	Directors	51,996	896	8,358	24,491	2,025	532	12-59	5,745	4,287	29T	18	15
Mahendra Mills	44% 1st R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,43T	44	44
...	44% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. R. Patel & Sons Pri	...	...	9,230	14,660	2,478	145	12-59	3,841	2,659	8T	6	6
...	Ord. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	64% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,30T	64	54
...	Maraden Spg. & Mfg.	23,508	482	5,821	12,001	3,950	...	12-58	522	(a19)852	6	7	7
...	Minerva Mills	39,896	704	6,549	13,458	3,252	40	12-59	38	-766	nil	nil	nil
...	Model Mills	52,408	952	89,83	141,66	36,34	54	6-55	4,85	-7,72	nil	nil	...
...	Modern Mills	49,200	644	8,171	16,746	6,736	120	10-59	1,815	(a4)866	10T	6	10
...	Monogram Mills	27,460	528	8,101	18,768	4,051	50	12-59	850	557	84T	6	6
...	Morarjee Goudals	70,416	1,652	13,537	40,202	9,975	325	6-60	3,784	3,300	214T	214T	15
...	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,43T	6,43T	44
...	Mysore Spinning	50,480	500	9,679	17,117	3,416	45	2-60	881	387	14T	10	10
...	44% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44T	44	44
Navsari Cotton	Directors	...	...	3,835	8,986	1,830	...	12-59	(v)726	1,171	12T	12	15
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	New City of Bombay	45,944	452	8,333	14,049	1,222	...	12-59	-1,164	-288	7,14T	5	5
...	New Commercial	45,836	866	8,926	22,614	4,798	185	12-59	2,389	2,349	148T	104	10
...	4% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72T	4	4
...	New Great Eastern	49,012	1,018	6,741	13,247	4,299	...	12-59	-1,251	(p)101	54T	54	10
...	Board of Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	New Kaiser-I-Hind	54,052	12,67	10,210	20,404	13,673	...	3-59	-1,814	(a14)-1,100	54T	54	6
...	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	New Shorrock Spg	51,100	907	9,795	28,515	2,902	872	12-59	8,798	7,240	44T	28	24
...	Omanashi Mills	37,788	902	11,126	14,183	4,338	50	9-59	(i)20	(a34)45	nil	nil	...
...	Padar Mills	32,600	930	10,257	14,875	1,717	49	12-59	(a16)1,393	(a38)1,271	12T	18	10
...	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Pulgon Cotton	...	...	6,394	10,800	2,030	...	6-59	-125	-184	nil	4	4
...	Raja Motilal	...	...	3,752	7,159	2,779	50	12-58	377	429	nil	...	...
...	Rohit Mills	35,196	648	8,849	24,908	4,745	...	12-59	(m)1,622	(a)1,802	10T	8	8
...	54% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54T	54	54
...	4% R. C. P. (2nd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72T	4	4
...	4% R. C. P. (5th)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ruby	...	...	2,951	7,117	1,173	35	3-59	228	121	5,72T	4	4
...	Chunilal Jeewandas & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Directors	9,520	277	4,727	7,777	2,623	...	12-59	31	-73	nil	nil	nil
...	M. G. Inv. Corporation Pri.	94,884	2,127	26,627	53,198	3,620	180	12-59	(a23)7,02	(a28)2,464	25T	20	20
...	Sholapur Spinning	95,332	4,234	2,086	2,967	1,353	...	3-59	-2,030	-5,456	nil	nil	nil
...	Half. Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3% R. Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Shorrock Spinning	36,648	720	8,123	20,344	1,430	253	12-59	2,958	3,134	30T	22	20
...	Shree Niwas Cotton	69,070	1,640	18,666	35,538	6,131	252	12-59	(a18)3,896	(a29)2,584	15T	10	8
...	Marwar Textiles (Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72T	4	4
...	4% R. Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Shree Saijan Mills	17,880	440	25,75	60,56	13,77	22	3-55	1,81	42	nil	nil	...
...	G. Laladhar & Co.	...	...	4,351	11,565	2,463	25	12-59	-344	-406	nil	nil	...
...	Shree Subhlaxmi	...	...	20,036	52,575	6,463	1,070	12-59	10,855	10,264	45T	30	25
...	Shri Ambika	94,128	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,14T	5	5
...	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72T	4	4
...	4% Cum. preference (2nd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	49,840	1,114	17,490	27,295	6,295	25	3-60	(a20)2,012	(a24)855	15T	10	17
...	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Birla Brothers private	...	...	4,887	23,153	4,810	...	9-59	1,487	1,500	nil	nil	nil
...	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Standard	97,588	2,409	25,513	62,102	5,344	795	12-59	9,396	(a21)9,141	29T	26	224
...	Mafatal Gopalbhai & Sons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72T	4	4
...	4% 1st R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Tata Industries pri. Ltd.	72,236	2,000	16,899	34,917	6,313	271	12-59	(a45)4,336	2,769	14T	10	9
...	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5
...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	39,328	551	8,304	23,595	3,058	447	12-59	(a17)5,932	(a22)3,352	36T	25	25

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. no.	Rs. no.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Central India	102 00	115 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,088	-9,530	50,817	45,359	15,069	2,790	17,999	1,305	588	296
5% cum. preference	375 00	401 00	500	5,000											
Century Spg. & Mfg.	484 00	441 75	100	12,295	17,528	16,179	122	98,276	94,276	37,531	1,127	32,499	5,480	1,050	
6% R. C. P.	109 50	100 50	100	12,500											
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	131 25	153 75	100	2,600	1,173	2,023	76	3,105	12,199	7,824	89	4,097	380	36	
Davangere	116 50	114 00	100	2,966	1,610	1,262	9	8,230	12,128	5,771		5,240	2,436	44	
Dawn Mills.	125 00	108 00	50	2,800	1,063	1,611	12	8,124	9,369	5,909	380	6,406	2,333	30	
Edward Textiles	262 50	290 00	200	3,400	3,496	29	-1,481	4,542	8,747	6,531	1,374	5,226	1,084	87	
Elphinstone Spg.	65 00	40 00	50	3,000	1,000	1,758	24	6,521	15,125	8,085	54	6,150	1,462	66	
7% C. P.	59 00	65 00	100	2,500											
Finley	332 00	308 00	100	5,000	6,139	1,024	37	8,819	18,117	9,584	1,019	9,424	2,026	17	
Gaelwar Mills	220 00	261 00	100	4,000	1,372	4,543	25	8,523	12,849	8,583	1,614	8,297	3,603	682	
Gokak Mills	169 50	163 00	100	4,881	2,624	225	1	7,392	18,703	9,162	210	6,713	2,154	16	490
6% Debentures				4,000											
Gold Mohur	255 00	240 00	100	5,000	5,037	797	10	5,045	10,235	6,862	81	9,081	1,062	2,292	
Hind Mills			10	5,000	4,27	5,46	25	127,39	144,07	82,06	10	124,26	20,36	63	
5% C. P.			100	2,000											
Handustan Spg.	4750 00	4700 00	1000	1,200	4,993	7,280	-192	4,207	21,682	14,290	1,585	6,617	2,220	874	
41% R.C.P.T.	650 00	650 00	1250	1,200											
India United	14 60	1 54	10	200 00		116	-5,770	42,892	50,902	36,818	295	44,161	2,469	504	
Deferred	1 58	1 54	1	5,000	1,299	151	-1,253	12,976	16,452	12,105	2,606	8,748	2,137	335	
Indore Malwa	135 00	115 00	100	2,500		139	-366	686	4,203	2,281		3,231	112	194	
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.			100	2,500											
5 1/2% R. C. P.	1500 00	1500 00	1000	1,554	1,546	284	-577	4,203	5,941	3,388	32	4,141	220	38	26
Jam Ranjitsinghi	465 00	245 00	100	5,985	5,400	2,879	39	24,955	37,613	26,691	2,042	18,862	10,169	458	
Khatav Makani	70 50	74 00	100	2,992											
4% Cum. preference	278 50	307 50	100	10,000	1,700	9,760	28	12,066	38,190	29,567	720	21,525	2,594	91	
Kohinoor Mill	502 50	500 00	250	3,200	3,498	2,245	27	6,596	19,863	14,817	100	8,883	3,007	129	
Lakshmi Cotton	150 00	170 00	250	1,600											
5% cum. preference T.															
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	780 00	662 00	100	5,800	10,050	4,192	7	5,728	21,843	14,679	7,588	5,336	2,740	3,731	2,098
4 1/2% 1st. R. C. P.	78 30	86 00	100	1,450											
4 1/2% 2nd. R. C. P.	92 00	92 00	100	1,450											
Mahendra Mills	315 00	225 00	100	2,500		3,096		16,723	23,594	7,606		5,366	2,344	95	27
Ordinary P. P.	40 00	40 00	40	500											
6 1/2%	99 00	99 00 N	100	1,000											
Maraden Spg. & Mfg.			200	2,731	2,437	903	42	3,714	7,925	5,294	92	5,836	3,051	185	
Minarva Mills	64 00	64 00	100	2,960	473	170		8,910	10,510	5,074	843	5,833	1,874	139	137
Model Mills	80 00	60 00	250	9,334	392	21,99	-2,59	84,32	169,26	78 82	25	99,68	789	2,72	
Modern Mills	63 00	60 00	50	4,647	1,750	1,254	32	8,180	14,123	7,057	124	9,261	570	62	
Monogram Mills			200	2,600	2,844	570	53	7,757	7,801	5,272	75	7,081	3,433	196	
Morarjee Goculdas	338 00	300 00	100	5,175	4,250	820	43	14,747	30,282	21,700	14	13,618	4,464	81	
4% cum. preference	67 00	70 00	100	1,725											
Mysore Spinning	59 50	67 00	50	2,978	3,219	1,279	25	7,397	11,773	6,935	2,723	6,541	1,465	76	
4 1/2% cum. preference	22 76	27 00	50	745											
Navsari Cotton	216 25	220 00	100	3,150	701	4,454	1	4,136	6,635	4,419	1,298	5,564	3,139	725	
5% C. P.	91 00	91 00 N	100	500											
New City of Bombay	144 00	140 00	100	2,400	178	939		3,585	8,376	4,870	8	3,225	207	156	
New Commercial			100	6,300	1,363	1,414	6	14,069	15,738	11,277	1,172	8,168	9,631	245	
4% 2nd. R. C. P.			100	525											
New Great	193 00	172 00	100	3,000		466	-1,250	8,113	11,025	6,337	10	6,133	257	40	
5 1/2% C. P.	99 50	114 50	200	800											
New Kaiser-I-Hind	55 50	66 00	100	4,500		40	-2,891	17,606	12,830	9,723	1,293	14,634	1,511	90	41
5% C. P.	74 50	74 50 N	100	1,500											
New Shorrock Spg.			125	5,200	7,346	6,896	163	9,001	19,298	12,222	4,409	7,125	4,477	6,430	89
Omanashi Mills	45 00	40 50	100	8,723	1,868	110		9,034	17,724	6,740	204	7,845	665	38	
Odgar Mills	138 00	141 50	100	4,500	3,280	1,018	16	2,107	8,065	3,195	3,058	3,462	443	87	
4% Cum. Preference	65 00	64 00	100	1,000							10	5,068	366	183	
Pulgon Cotton	10 24	10 24	10	1,500		24	-662	7,331	5,595	3,028		3,926	620	55	
Raja Motilal	92 00	62 00	100	2,821	900	1,205	11	6,215	10,762	4,264	53				
Robit Mills			100	4,875	684	1,695	14	15,376	14,991	8,509	151	8,062	8,226	278	
5% C. P. T.			100	1,000											
4% R. C. P. [2nd.]			100	200											
4 1/2% R. P. [5th.]			100	250											
Ruby	65 00	62 00	10	1,500	300	368	72	2,784	6,236	3,516	26	1,919	348	12	
Sassoon & Alliance	14 88	10 00	10	1,000	178		-330	7,636	2,994	1,674		2,948	1,204	12	
Sassoon Spinning	46 00	49 00	10	3,770	6,112	6,068		10,568	28,169	16,424	190	9,766	3,713	4,413	339
Sholapur Spinning			1000	1,590	126,86	3,191	-26,638	17,697	31,938	20,602	148	2,764	889	38	
Half. Ordinary			500	10											
3% R. C. P.			100	3,196											
6% Debentures				3,443											
Shorrock Spinning			100	2,925	5,877	2,363	28	3,972	12,424	8,325	203	4,295	3,244	3,261	63
Shree Niwas Cotton	248 00	242 00	100	8,000	2,800	2,353	42	18,553	17,414	7,341	9,211	12,547	2,894	77	426
4% R. C. P.	66 00	61 00	100	480											
6 1/2% Debentures				3,000											
Shree Saijan Mills			100	2,615		27	-66	34,83	36,43	17,73	94	38,81	1,85	27	
Shree Shubalaxmi	125 00	125 00 N	100	2,100	388	300	-750	7,102	6,065	1,206		3,399	1,854	27	
Shri Ambica			100	6,376	21,000	9,776	59	10,199	24,370	14,591	4,945	15,910	11,107	6,930	
5% cum. preference			100	560											
4% cum. preference [2nd]			100	700											
Simplex	168 00	153 00	50	5,040	1,634	639	-350	12,491	22,778	10,086	110	9,394	2,967	38	273
6 1/2% Debentures				6,000											
Str. Silk			10	9,427			-323	42,497	57,518	1,000	96	9,463	5,421	103	
5% C. P.			100	20,000											
Standard	1120 00	752 00	100	19,975	8,634	16,521	91	14,907	38,761	22,324	557	14,441	6,804	11,368	1,722
4% 1st. R. C. P.	75 50	70 00 N	100	600											
4% 2nd. R. C. pref.	76 00	70 00 N	100	600											
Suresh Mills	239 80	254 00	100	10,000	8,927	767	2	15,68	31,662	17,464	698	13,437	4,735	1,647	1,548
5% Cum. preference	88 00	95 00	100	1,500											
Swan Mills	492 50	480 00	100	3,600	6,842	1,372	26	7,370	19,834	10,947	72	7,409	1,947	896	

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs., np.													
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Tata Mills ...	42 00	47 00	25	6,558	2,848	2,175	18	16,638	25,878	10,423	363	11,554	2,489	852	1,446
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Mills ...	290 00	376 00	100	1,600	4,396	2,057	77	6,004	10,896	6,484	64	5,443	4,936	79	...
4% R. Cum. preference	...	...	25	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijaya Mills ...	...	...	500	3,500	1,924	2,246	37	10,617	14,585	9,647	149	6,686	6,603	497	94
4% 2nd C. P. T.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 3rd R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vishnu Cotton ...	101 60	116 50	100	3,200	1,242	1,839	-1,121	7,136	19,482	13,001	454	7,394	2,310	75	38
7% Cum. preference T.	422 50	435 00	500	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Asant Cotton ...	8 31	7 25	10	1,500	115	200	41	2,330	3,916	2,509	1,155	2,596	129	99	...
6 1/2% C. P.	9 25	8 56	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	500	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Fine Spinning ...	8 00	8 00	10	631	500	201	28	4,639	5,061	1,603	5	2,313	1,135	70	...
5% C.P.	...	...	100	983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Luxmi Cotton	26 00	33 00	40	1,012	108	50	168	5,767	8,353	6,250	20	4,081	872	14	...
Ord., partly paid	...	...	30	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord., partly paid	...	...	20	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	40	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Nagpur ...	4 06	4 34	10	2,700	...	...	-812	6,840	8,045	6,024	37	6,634	681	55	...
7% C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birla Cotton ...	20 00	20 00	100	3,500	5,922	1,595	-117	14,667	14,217	11,384	2,087	13,955	4,185	578	...
Bowrah Cotton	155 00	170 00	100	2,400	250	265	60	11,940	12,623	5,602	53	6,277	2,382	171	707
8% 'A' C. P.	110 00	130 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 'B' Pref.	65 00	65 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	5	3,000	600	2,893	-329	856	8,145	6,608	998	2,368	1,532	478	...
Cannore Textiles	6 09	6 50	25	33,836	12,889	33,668	272	95,547	144,604	83,759	2,681	99,093	25,414	5,418	...
Dalhi Cloth...	...	...	23	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	25	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 1st & 2nd C. P.	...	...	25	3,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 3rd C. P.	...	...	10	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1/2% 4th C. P.	...	...	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	24 94	...	10	2,850	2,638	283	402	10,380	15,029	8,061	58	9,017	2,829	135	46
Dumbar Mills	...	...	10	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	18 75	17 19	10	6,300	300	11,835	96	9,767	17,464	15,307	8 633	12 937	5,491	527	...
Elgin Mills ...	108 00	113 00	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	7 62	7 75	10	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	16 00	14 00	100	3,871	900	2,348	103	19,463	22,441	12,777	1,817	14,651	898	98	7,103
Jagatjit Cotton	81 75	38 75	100	1,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. P.	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	14 62	12 31	10	4,918	...	802	34	2,545	8,800	4,300	19	4,726	1,508	137	...
Jayshree Textiles	...	...	1000	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	28 03	21 81	10	16,000	3,112	20,887	68	43,447	76,755	14,337	4,468	20,997	6,948	394	282
Kesoram Cotton	99 00	105 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	88 50	...	100	9,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	25	600	5,00	3,045	73	9,899	11,101	9,664	1,558	6,996	5,753	3,768	...
Mohini Mills	...	...	10	3,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	1,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	58 00	80 00	100	3,000	25,00	25,00	-51,31	105,33	164,51	115,59	1,05	105,64	7,36	1,05	...
Maini Mills ...	83 00	83 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	1 16	1 41	2 1/2	2,742	...	...	-1,807	17,071	12,305	7,649	121	13,579	2,513	51	...
New Victoria	...	...	1	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defaced	...	...	5	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	2 19	3 50	...	4,740	...	...	-3,746	21,212	23,794	12,034	10	10,081	2,404	452	...
Orissa Textiles	9 30	8 56	10	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	64 50	80 00	100	6,000	...	4,306	-3,083	6,271	11,130	5,627	1,093	6,745	1,857	42	...
Raze Textiles	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% 'A' C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% 'B' C. P.	...	...	100	6,000	...	133	-2,189	22,530	19,459	...	508	10	13,810	3,611	108 84
Shree Madhusudan	11 00	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P.	74 50	...	1,000	7,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	100	1,500	31,800	8,131	398	10,770	11,710	9,193	14,8 3	15,765	5,353	14,099	...
Sutlej Cotton	12 00	10 25	10	1,750	6,000	17,528	5	68,197	63,382	19,698	19,516	32,668	14,589	2,206	64
Swadeshi Cotton	8 19	9 56	10	157,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prefd. Ord.	70 50	61 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH INDIA															
Adoni Spinning	9 75	8 40	10	2,993	...	544	31	4,123	7,305	721	120	2,219	404	181	182
6% C. P.	10 90	10 30	10	2,000	...	300	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asher Textiles	204 05	212 89	100	1,199	200	300	...	3,921	4,908	2,615	10	2,992	311	17	...
Bangalore Woollen	195 50	199 00	100	12,158	3,500	12,408	269	12,286	37,967	30,619	855	21,673	2,552	7,313	1,463
6% C.	112 90,d	117 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham & Carnatic	195 00	201 00	100	17,848	7,650	24,824	231	17,853	80,580	47,898	1,371	32,772	8,000	552	1,731
7 1/2% C. ...	115 00cd	136 50	1,000	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	...	6,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia ...	9 90	9 70	10	2,600	1,900	19	-2,179	3,707	5,123	2 605	31	1,924	1,063	11	...
7% C. P.	108 00	108 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Spg	150 00	160 00	100	1,580	511	18	19	2,159	5,383	3,376	24	1,591	473	102	...
Canvey Spg.	13 15	14 25	10	937	...	661	15	2,524	6,826	3,333	32	1,577	572	40	...
6 1/2% C. P.	90 75	97 00	100	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	100	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	100	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combaratore Cotton	160 00	166 00	100	3,599	900	1,490	...	5,211	11,151	4,162	325	3,418	441	28	...
Combaratore Kamala	102 00	102 00	100	341	...	...	-477	3,226	2,860	1,547	12	1,083	958	45	...
Party Paid	50 00	50 00	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Includes Stock on hand.

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
SOUTH INDIA—(Contd.)													
Coimbatore Moreugen	T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	23,660	100	2,979	4,590	1,784	30	12-58	—137	(a6)284	nil	7 1/2	12
Coimbatore Pioneer	6% C. P. ... T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu	28,194	...	7,396	11,495	2,649	153	12-57	(a12)2 077	1,824	20	6	6
Coimbatore Spinning	6 1/2% C. P. ... R. G. S. Naidu & Co.	72,188	407	...	14,318	1,248	50	12-58	—167	—421	nil	6 1/2	20
Dhanalakshmi Mills	M. Nanjappa Chettiar & Sons	38,052	201	8,443	16,337	3,937	213	12-59	2,482	(a11)1,660	17 1/2	10	10
Gnanambikai Mills	V. C. V. Gounder & Bros.	17,248	...	...	31,451	...	...	12-54	2,84	1,91	10	6	6
Hemalatha Textiles	6 1/2% Cum. Pref. Sudarsanam Private	...	...	3,467	5,055	288	9	6-59	279	281	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Jasardana Mills	5% Cum. Pref. G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co.	23,784	...	...	65,11	6,19	97	12-56	5,57	4,93	20	20	10
Jawahar Mills	Umayambika & Co.	33,472	...	6,569	9,169	2,378	105	12-59	1,382	606	15 1/2	15	15
Kapila Textile Mills	C. P. C. & Co.	15,184	250	20,13	27,74	2,59	4	6-54	62	89	nil	nil	nil
Kasthuri Mills	6% C. P. ... 7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kothari Textiles	Deferred G. N. V. Naidu & Co.	25,828	...	2,420	3,914	182	30	3-60	337	43	8 1/2	nil	nil
Lakshmi Mills	Kothari & Sons	41,040	300	10,660	14,239	3,378	187	12-59	2,480	(a31)343	10 1/2	10	10
Loyal Textile Mills	6% C. P. ... 6% B. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Madura Mills	G. Kuppuswamy Naidu & Co.	93,160	201	23,918	99,213	1,507	549	3-60	6,452	4,743	20 1/2	12	12
Malabar Spinning	A. Class Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	20
Mettur Industries	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Pri Ltd	24,242	2,24	6,784	9,119	1,210	...	6-59	317	59	nil	nil	5
Mysore Silk Filature	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1/2	5	5
Mysore Spun Silk	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Palani Andavar Mills	A. & F. Harvey Ltd.	485,296	...	82,346	15,534	5,085	...	12-59	6,425	—3,108	12 1/2	15	15
Pankaja Mills	Directors	22,592	100	147	2,917	1,736	...	12-58	—412	(d)2,60	nil	4	nil
Premier Mills	Beardsell & Co. Private	25,656	603	6,538	16,375	153	406	3-60	(w)3,809	(e)7,625	30 1/2	75	20
Radha Krishna Mills	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	11	—47	nil	nil	nil
Rajapalayam Mills	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-57	3,30	42	nil	nil	nil
Rajawari Mills	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-59	—65	—200	nil	nil	6
Sri Ramakrishna	S. K. R. Naidu & Co.	10,016	...	2,419	2,998	850	...	...	...	...	20	12	30
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	30
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Baghyalakshmi & Co.	41,200	...	5,628	9,693	1,526	50	12-58	(a35)536	629	7	7	7
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	'B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1/2	12	9
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Directors	27,980	...	5,380	5,602	1,984	...	12-59	—90	—812	nil	nil	nil
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	K. N. Swami Naidu & Co.	...	...	10,385	16,118	2,501	192	3-60	2,389	1,375	18 1/2	12	9
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	A. G. Gurusamy Naidu & Co.	55,664	300	7,397	11,692	2,129	54	12-58	875	1,091	6	12	20
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	'B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	20
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ramco Agencies Private	24,996	...	6,462	10,154	2,218	115	3-60	1,268	(a40)336	9 1/2	6	8
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Gudiyatham Textiles Pri	8,400	...	2,223	3,457	150	43	12-59	466	315	12 1/2	7	6
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	6
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	S. N. Rangaswami Naidu Sons	...	...	4,875	8,003	1,756	147	3-60	1,734	1,176	23 1/2	16	10
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ordinary P.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	16
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	P. S. G. Naidu & Sons	32,128	88	3,093	5,440	1,591	...	12-58	—539	190	nil	4	14
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Rajaseema Develop. Co.	14,800	...	4,555	7,054	152	52	12-59	642	682	10	10	10
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	S. R. P. P. Chetty & Sons	...	...	3,586	6,733	6,155	90	12-58	1,112	633	15	12	12
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Directors	30,744	292	7,168	13,194	2,964	...	3-60	1,216	969	11 1/2	8	9
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Sri K. Rajendra	20,472	200	...	62,94	5,42	57	12-55	(a)7,48	3,32	10	6	nil
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	V. S. Sengottiah & Bros.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Tirumurti Mills	G. Ramaswamy	...	...	3,986	6,509	1,195	15	12-59	616	—10	7 1/2	6	6
Tirupati Cotton	P. S. Narayana & Sons	...	...	4,333	6,676	953	59	3-60	907	350	8 1/2	nil	nil
Travancore Rayons	6 1/2% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,937	nil	10
Travancore Rayons	Emcete & Sons private	...	...	10,705	33,851	2,737	856	12-59	10,726	8,948	20 1/2	12 1/2	10
Travancore Rayons	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5	5
Travancore Rayons	4% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5	5
Trichinopoly Mills	Mooljee Ramjee & Sons	18,000	...	1,530	3,456	1,559	36	12-59	393	273	12 1/2	7 1/2	9
Vasanta Mills	R. K. S. Chetty & Bros.	44,424	...	10,557	16,536	1,110	105	12-59	1,249	(a41)892	16 1/2	12	12
Sri Venkatesa Mills	6 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sri Venkatesa Mills	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Sri Venkatesa Mills	G. V. G. Naidu & Co.	44,660	268	9,442	16,589	2,570	234	12-59	2,867	2,224	30 1/2	16	20
Sri Venkatesa Mills	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6	6
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Balaskrishna & Co.	26,536	...	4,445	6,940	635	25	12-59	571	—156	7 1/2	nil	6
Vijayalakshmi Mills	N. V. Naidu & Sons	...	...	1,668	2,082	132	6	12-58	164	108	6	nil	...
Vijayawari Textile	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Pri	...	2,00	3,260	4,870	615	61	12-59	647	593	10 1/2	6	4 1/2
Vrudhunagar Textile	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5	5
Vrudhunagar Textile	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	6	nil
Vrudhunagar Textile	Do. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	6	nil

(a) After transferring Rs 6,26,601 from Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund and Rs 80,000 from Reserve Fund.

(c) After transferring Rs 250,000 from Machinery Reserve and Rs 300,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 70,000 from Development and Rehabilitation Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 234,895 from General Reserve.

(g) After transferring Rs 2,656,522 from General Reserve.

(h) After writing back Rs 360,718 being excess depreciation provided in 1958.

(i) After transferring Rs 1,096,546 from General Reserve No. 1.

(j) After transferring Rs 1,002,174 from General Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 1,330,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 297,425 from excess depreciation.

(n) After transferring Rs 120,000 from Dividend Reserve.

(o) After transferring Rs 2,978,000 from General Reserve and Rs 1,000,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 5,27,512 from General Reserve.

(q) After transferring Rs 400,000 from General Reserve.

(r) Includes Rs 100,280 being provisions made in previous years written back.

(s) After transferring Rs 9,22,809 from General Reserve and Rs 78,000 from Depreciation Reserve.

(t) After transferring Rs 9,50,000 from General Reserve.

(u) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 80,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(w) After writing back Rs 68,747 being excess sales tax and Rs 14,000 being excess Development Rebate.

(x) After transferring Rs 880,580 from General Reserve.

(y) After transferring Rs 255,000 from General Reserve.

(z) After transferring Rs 525,000 from General Reserve.

(a1) After transferring Rs 1,075,000 from General Reserve No. 1.

(a2) After transferring Rs 9,00,000 from Reserve for taxation.

(a3) After transferring Rs 351,429 from General Reserve.

(a4) After transferring Rs 350,000 from General Reserve and Rs 165,000 from Machinery Rehabilitation Reserve.

(a5) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve for fall in price.

(a6) After transferring Rs 109,648 from General Reserve.

(a7) After transferring Rs 750,000 from General Reserve and Rs 45,088 from excess provision for Bonus.

(a8) After transferring Rs 271,942 from General Reserve.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Coimbatore Murugan ...	106 50	95 00	100	1,750	306	100	—137	3,259	4,504	2,602	140	2,014	1,255	36	...
6% C. P.	85 00	88 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer ...	332 00	365 50	100	2,000	...	1,828	1	6,464	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
6 1/2% C. P.	85 00	85 25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Spinning ...	44 00	54 50	50	2,077	...	5	—1,578	12,758	13,750	8,679	13	7,182	937	60	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills ...	216 00	233 00	100	4,860	1,700	1,265	1	6,161	13,145	6,100	578	4,609	1,596	160	...
Gnanambikai Mills ...	...	...	100	927	2,76	...	...	11,70	16,99	8,06	...	11,49	3,04	48	...
6 1/2% Cum. Preference	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemalatha Textiles ...	7 25cd	6 05cd	10	1,500	125	52	21	1,466	2,903	1,624	...	2,055	131	130	...
5% Cum. Preference ...	67 00cd	73 00cd	100	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janardana Mills ...	58 50	64 00	50	890	8,56	2,10	...	10,75	31,40	19,97	1,20	8,21	4,12	5,35	...
Jawahar Mills ...	12 35	9 45	5	1,686	78	1,290	2	5,299	8,244	4,148	38	3,671	477	72	...
Ordinary ...	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kapila Textile Mills ...	...	...	100	2,699	...	...	...	27,88	43,67	1,24	...	15,65	2,05	16	3,57
6% C. P.	...	...	10	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	2	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	24 75	25	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasturi Mills ...	22 10	11 90	10	780	...	340	—304	1,233	3,296	2,235	18	752	212	7	...
Kothari Textiles ...	12 00	10 00	10	6,720	800	1,772	56	10,978	16,980	4,934	535	8,136	1,241	167	...
6% Cum. Preference	9 00	10 00	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' Cum. Preference	...	...	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Mills ...	154 00	147 25	50	7,100	1,400	6,881	18	12,417	30,341	15,877	2,705	8,170	5,921	106	...
A-Clas Ordinary ...	72 50	32 09	50	3,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loyal Textile Mills ...	37 50	63 50	100	3,152	...	405	—529	5,435	9,050	3,520	24	3,991	579	38	...
5% Cum. Preference	62 50cd	...	5	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	31 00	15	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Mills ...	36 47cd	...	200	17,502	12,600	27,140	205	18,209	62,573	42,518	5,220	39,533	9,203	795	849
Malabar Spinning ...	...	...	100	1,200	350	17	—502	1,858	29,08	1,964	60	1,868	111	2	...
Mettur Industries ...	369 00	422 00	100	6,000	825	2,134	157	3,562	6,845	5,149	1,892	5,431	495	3,164	...
Mysore Silk Filature ...	...	...	10	972	...	...	—8,63	451	2,30	...	...	...	3,15	14	...
Mysore Spun Silk ...	...	...	10	1,362	...	...	4	14,13	29,12	17,83	8	15,22	78	41	...
Palamalai Ranganathar ...	93 00	103 00	100	240	...	...	—263	2,050	1,609	521	5	915	120	8	...
Partly Paid ...	...	...	50	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills ...	250 00	160 00	50	400	100	1,062	...	4,414	7,629	3,197	16	1,829	348	151	...
'B' Ordinary ...	300 00	225 00	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	125 00	92 00	50	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pankaja Mills ...	59 00	55 00	100	1,500	...	...	—3,179	6,307	3,594	2,076	3	2,144	952	10	...
Premier Mills ...	225 00	203 00	100	2,500	400	975	12	6,703	12,097	5,315	300	2,708	707	93	...
Radha Krishna Mills ...	...	...	100	1,681	1,400	...	4	2,610	10,779	6,227	1,412	3,516	617	157	...
'B' Ordinary ...	...	...	50	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'C' Ordinary ...	28 75	29 25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajapalayam Mills ...	125 25	133 00	100	1,614	403	1,484	...	3,681	6,386	2,779	31	2,387	976	181	...
Rajawari Mills ...	...	...	50	899	101	204	...	1,573	2,851	1,422	214	694	142	48	...
Ordinary ...	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ramakrishna ...	224 00	280 00	100	1,492	10	309	...	5,338	8,359	5,004	362	1,951	1,484	1	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	10	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning ...	40 00	47 00	50	1,502	534	463	—527	2,763	5,466	2,881	333	1,819	449	49	...
Royalaseema Mills ...	120 00	119 00	100	2,233	750	384	1	1,711	5,678	2,855	122	1,038	730	366	...
Sivananda ...	28 25	20 00	10	1,000	500	144	3	3,055	5,157	2,599	215	1,118	422	388	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra ...	68 00	72 50	50	3,670	725	1,575	31	4,225	10,619	7,223	750	4,868	982	53	...
Sri Sarada Mills ...	...	...	100	655	...	...	1	25,15	27,24	9,11	11	13,60	3,44	19	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumurti ...	91 75	95 00	100	1,455	300	56	...	2,393	5,047	2,514	91	1,311	259	9	...
Tirupati Cotton ...	10 50	9 30	10	1,278	...	120	23	3,267	4,655	775	134	1,144	178	96	...
6 1/2% Cum. Preference	8 75	10 00	10	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Rayons ...	33 40	24 95	10	10,000	6,000	1,335	229	11,050	41,794	27,018	84	8,046	3,932	4,603	837
5% Cum. Preference	7 32cd	9 85	5000	1,650	...	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture ...	...	...	10	1,399	250	614	1	630	2,041	1,500	87	1,956	249	60	...
Trichinopoly Mills ...	11 95	11 00	100	2,100	1,800	2,041	18	4,094	9,130	5,796	703	5,096	1,303	52	...
Vasanta Mills ...	236 00	250 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	96 75	105 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	96 75	105 80	50	3,372	150	1,292	1	5,857	14,587	8,217	65	3,150	1,113	23	...
Sri Vankatesa Mills ...	191 00	126 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	50 00	47 00	100	1,383	60	100	...	3,119	5,285	2,436	97	961	7,26	29	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills ...	88 00	90 00	100	1,600	...	36	4	1,639	2,813	1,364	...	490	101	9	...
Vijayawara Textiles ...	113 50	122 00	50	1,218	...	393	—274	1,088	2,495	1,364	...	911	73	331	...
Vrudhunagar Textile ...	49 50	41 50	100	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	60 00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	Aa. 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Colliery expenses Rs. 000	Coal		Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		
			Rainings (000) Tons	Despatches (000) Tons					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second
									Rs. 000	Rs. 000			previous
Amalgamated Associated Karanpura	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	16,187	900	906	18,802	118	54	3-60	1,083	(d) 2,464	10 T	15	12 1/2
Associated Laidih	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private	316	38	38	785	24	6	3-39	89	146	11	5 1/2	10
Bagdigi Kujama Bengal	44% R. C. Preference	167	28	2	592	1	5	3-39	62	60	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bengal Bhatdeo	K. L. Dutt & Company Pri.	912	68	66	1,549	126	36	9-57	383	362	6	4	4
Bengal Nagpur	5% Debenture	17,322	2,835	3,014	63,614	1,405	622	10-59	(1) 9,400	(b) 9,416	25 T	2 1/2	17 1/2
Bhargava	44% C. P. T.	1,188	80	84	1,627	177	...	12-59	56	120	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bharat	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	282	16	16	332	...	10	12-59	94	41	nil	nil	nil
Bhulanbararee	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	1,883	60	58	1,706	67	2	6-58	109	358	1 1/2	5	5 1/2
Bhuranaga	H. V. Low & Co. Private	7,140	455	442	9,108	457	...	...	(i) 1,162	(a) 757	6	6	6 1/2
Borres	Sahu Jain Ltd.	149	142	...	2,733	174	...	12-58	-79	-259	Nil	Nil	Nil
Burrakur	6% Debentures	667	36	36	737	39	...	3-60	-72	-135	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central India	Ram Saran Das & Rathor Pri.	166	164	...	9,645	32	28	12-59	330	362	10 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Central Kurkand	F. W. Heilgers Private	1,170	1,171	...	34,479	1,196	438	6-59	4,507	4,038	13	8 1/2	7 1/2
Churulia	6 1/2% C. P.	5,210	375	374	7,703	135	136	3-60	1,616	1,021	8 1/2	5	5
Dhemo Main	Directors	1,618	89	86	1,769	84	...	12-58	102	167	5	5	5
East Indian (2)	F. W. Heilgers Pri.	...	...	...	651	...	11	12-59	101	81	3 T	5	5
Equitable	Macneil & Barry	...	2,74	2,71	5,351	1,57	...	12-58	3,65	-40	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ghuseck and Muslie	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	...	575	591	...	...	...	4-59	53	39	9 3/4 T	7 1/2	11 1/2
Gourangdi	Macneil & Barry	2,532	143	137	2,594	225	...	3-58	-131	65	nil	nil	2 1/2
Guzdar Kajora	5% Debentures	134	19	16	284	...	...	3-58	31	34	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hurriladih	Bhatter's Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jainty Central	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalaphari	Oha Brothers	...	40	33	599	21	12	12-57	36	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kamptee Collieries	Macneil & Barry	...	112	100	1,865	299	30	12-57	(c) 41	226	nil	15	25
Karanpura Collieries	Villiers	...	3	2	24	15	...	12-54	56	-23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Katras Jheriah	Directors	497	93	85	1,634	285	17	2-59	184	163	nil	nil	Nil
Khas Kajora	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	193	66	64	1,292	3	11	9-59	274	237	7	5	5
Khas Shamapore	K. C. Thapar & Bros. private	...	207	211	4,264	44	82	2-60	674	617	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 T
Lakurka	5 1/2% C. P. T.	1,615	337	347	2,397	113	125	1-60	1,348	1,127	9 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mahabir	Directors	1,985	114	117	2,328	26	...	12-58	278	283	10	8	5
Mundulpoor	8% Preference (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazira	Ram Saran Das & Rathor P. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Beerboom	H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Churulia	H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Huntodih	Daulat Rawatmull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Joynampore	44% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Manbhoom	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Damuda	Tantia Brothers Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordeal	Octavius Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasea	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pench Valley	Partly Paid Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pure Sitalpur	F. W. Heilgers Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneegunge	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawanwar	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rewa	Amritlal Oha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santal	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Searsole	B. N. Elias & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seepore	K. C. Thapar & Bros. private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Mahakali	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singamari	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Karanpura	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talcher	Partly Paid Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	F. W. Heilgers Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Collieries	Villiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Ghuseck	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Jamuria	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Laidih	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	5% C. B. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After writing back Rs 186,957 being provision for liabilities no longer required.

(b) After writing back Rs 2,00,000 from Taxation

(c) After transferring Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Reduction in valuation of Stores.

(d) After writing back Rs 2,00,000 being provision for liabilities.

(e) After writing back Rs 226,648 being provision for liabilities and Rs 27,295 being provision for taxation.

(f) Includes Rs 60,190 being Refund of Income-tax. (g) After writing back Rs 219,295 being provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 21,042 being provision for taxation.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets					
	January 1961	January 1960			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others	
	Rs. n.p.	Rs. n.p.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Amalgamated	21 31	21 69	10	2,550	2,660	885	12	5,292	12,377	8,100	...	2,860	3,179	276	66	
Asso. Karanpura	8 87	4 75	10	900	...	25	—59	517	1,284	146	...	73	296	2	2	
44% R. C. preference	50 50	50 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Asso. Laidih	5 50	3 50	10	800	...	3	—3	234	1,320	274	...	16	142	11	...	
5% Debenture	...	...	500	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bagdigi Kujama	7 00	9 00	10	2,000	160	100	36	565	2,396	660	...	160	307	198	...	
Bengal	314 00	300 00	100	10,000	12,000	6,479	1,020	29,117	69,853	46,854	1,340	17,250	18,086	941	...	
44% C. P. T.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal Bhatdeo	3 48	3 48	0	449	30	100	5	501	1,160	676	15	252	313	20	...	
Bengal Nagpur	21 00	12 50	0	225	383	132	—25	141	2,357	2,145	335	...	137	153	...	
Bhargava	4 62	6 63	10	1,597	114	373	6	1,629	4,997	2,609	...	167	1,061	73	...	
Bharat	4 50	7 12	10	4,000	...	61	391	3,984	14,887	8,027	2,065	1,538	4,026	88	...	
5 1/2% C. P. T.	38 50	50 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% Debenture	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhulanbararee	7 40	5 87	10	715	662	771	—645	1,273	5,524	3,844	64	461	1015	53	...	
Bhuranaga	...	...	10	1,000	...	6	483	1,794	1,937	937	31	107	158	2	19	
Borres	20 62	19 25	100	400	701	1,331	20	899	4,537	2,895	793	216	907	294	250	
5 1/2% C. P.	77 00	96 50	10	9,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burrakur	18 69	18 44	100	2,300	1,987	15,781	111	13,032	45,882	21,798	2,598	5,083	12,083	109	297	
7% C. P.	90 50	91 75	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 1/2% 2nd C. P. T.	7 25	6 50	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% Debentures	...	...	10	4,997	...	463	27	2,676	7,482	2,512	208	888	2,047	71	...	
Central India	11 94	8 87	10	800	...	1,292	...	721	5,304	3,435	...	302	548	98	...	
Central Kurkand	7 00	11 25	10	600	155	...	...	362	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	
Churulia	3 25	4 00	4	1,600	...	...	...	3,013	5,447	3,185	...	5,22	1,696	66	...	
Dhemo Main	7 87	9 94	10	240	100	271	9	296	1,094	794	163	137	214	13	...	
East Indian (2)	31 12	25 44	10	2,964	3,400	6,833	33	20,605	45,753	32,276	1,586	8,871	13,902	6,61	...	
Equitable	28 37	30 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 1/2% C. P.	76 00	91 00	100	4,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	10	1,000	...	49	...	—199	2,149	1,806	...	621	...	...	...	
Ghuseck & Muslie	14 12	13 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P.	100 00	100 00	10	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gourangdi	8 25	7 00	100	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% R. C. P.	40 00	40 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Debentures	...	...	10	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Guzdar Kajora	6 00	6 00	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurriladih	14 37	14 37	24	242	2,50	...	...	6,44	2,458	1,967	49	3,94	3,88	3,72	...	
Jainty Central	0 43	0 43	24	242	...	...	...	—2,60	5,03	12,08	...	...	...	...	...	
Jogta	1 75	2 00	10	2,200	50	500	—567	435	3,104	1,230	19	1	5	...	...	
Kalapahari	...	...	10	350	431	140	—30	400	1,525	779	...	338	172	26	...	
Kamtee Collieries	...	...	10	240	62	97	21	1,969	2,266	456	...	350	21	60	...	
Karanpura	203 00	146 00	100	2,000	127	403	11	1,155	4,012	1,076	5	346	1,149	26	246	
5 1/2% C. P. T.	55 00	54 00	100	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Katrai Jheriah	40 87	62 50xd	10	500	2,030	136	132	2,000	5,677	4,080	319	659	1,952	221	...	
Khai Kajora	12 50	12 00	10	138	50	11	41	812	1,546	902	...	184	393	25	...	
6% Preference (q)	8 25	9 00	10	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khas Shampore	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kuardi	8 25	3 81	10	1,100	168	...	...	—713	761	1,203	471	4	161	10	...	
Lakurka	15 00	14 87	10	900	573	450	...	—206	182	1,696	295	65	203	3	...	
Mahabir	11 00	12 25	10	400	180	...	...	9	980	2,904	570	90	1,597	90	...	
44% R. C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mundulpoor	1 37	0 50	10	566	85	...	...	—11,29	23,13	18,81	...	2,67	4,73	10	...	
Nazira	7 6	8 31	10	748	250	...	...	17	547	1,013	701	76	376	62	...	
New Beerbhoom	19 55xats	22 50	10	1,776	1,400	1,990	81	5,567	15,204	10,138	12	1,958	2,793	176	...	
5% C. P.	10 00	11 62	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Churulia	4 75	2 28	10	71	...	5	—825	868	1,218	570	...	212	251	16	...	
5% C. P.	2 56	2 56	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Hunderih	5 00	4 01	10	400	...	...	...	—2,09	6,02	7,54	1,96	...	1,39	2,57	25	13
5% Cum Preference	45 00	45 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Joyramore	...	...	10	455	...	125	12	—279	14	448	275	...	2	14	1	...
New Mambhoom	16 00	12 31	24	600	...	76	—274	1,129	3,286	2,315	2	340	594	36	...	
North Damuda	...	...	10	250	...	75	...	2,043	2,080	812	2	372	420	39	...	
North West	21 00	23 12	74	115	310	75	...	434	1,296	960	...	25	530	58	166	
Partly Paid Ord	17 37	20 73	10	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Qadai	17 33	11 50	10	750	708	957	41	318	262	142	2,112	...	247	496	...	
6 1/2% C. P.	74 50	86 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental	8 12	8 12	10	1,000	110	187	—86	4,322	6,035	2,729	23	795	1,465	36	377	
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parasea	16 82xd	18 56	10	834	30	61	8	1,525	2,469	1,057	614	212	1,011	28	160	
5 1/2% R. C. P.	44 50xd	50 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% Debentures	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pench Valley	19 69	19 62	10	1,575	1,581	702	15	3,308	7,961	4,781	245	2,737	2,141	129	19	
Pure Sitapur	9 87	5 75	10	250	20	25	2	517	977	349	268	48	254	6	...	
Debentures	...	...	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raneegunge	16 00	17 25	10	2,400	734	2,545	5	3,861	14,724	10,133	15	1,551	3,348	39	...	
Rawanwara	...	...	10	600	...	174	—134	1,151	2,915	1,483	...	248	398	11	51	
6 1/2% C. P. P.	...	...	10	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rewa	24 00	19 56	10	1,350	920	212	30	4,047	5,262	3,597	319	1,472	2,722	99	...	
Simla	9 00	12 00	10	3,750	350	3,462	66	4,246	10,553	2,638	169	1,82	3,813	23	...	
Scarsole	1 72	2 69	24	250	...	65	—132	570	1,655	1,317	10	141	150	14	...	
Seepore	32 12	27 12	7	280	675	178	46	1,226	3,306	2,057	132	114	1,214	556	...	
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sendra	12 40	12 75	10	800	455	...	5	111	36	29	1,189	...	142	33	...	
Sree Mahakali	3 33	3 50	10	550	...	1	—327	238	80	431	...	111	152	38	...	
Debentures	...	...	100	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Singareni	...	...	10	6,321	5,747	6,572	91	49,014	35,677	31,911	842	20,291	7,473	806	5,07	
South Karanpura	11 50	12 50	10	1,750	381	465	20	1,135	4,175	1,954	32	168	1,287	37	7	
Tandari	12 50	18 09	10	800	847	649	25	389	1,434	24	2,484	...	34	103	...	
Telcher	...	...	24	1,000	...	13	—3,70	8,31	31,30	15,44	1	1,63	2,25	4	...	
Debentures	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Union	12 00	14 00	10	350	230	81	173	294	1,076	1,503	...	67	386	8	...	
United Collieries	12 58	12 25	10	2,758	...	75	39	11,63	55,42	22,01	...	4,32	4,50	9,73	45	
5% C. P.	71 08	78 00	100	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
West Ghuseck	15 15	14 04	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
West Jamuria	6 37	5 53	10	700	...	...	...	—4,86	4,557	5,974	2,916	2,17	1,444	53	2	
West Laidih	6 00	3 25	10	600	...	6	13	447	948	213	...	49	255	25	...	
Western Bengal	7 69	6 56	10	4,998	...	317	12	3,701	8,693	3,275	152	875	2,558	...	...	

TEA

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in mounds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in mounds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. a p.	Mds.	Rs. a p.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Amulckie	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	12,016	2.51	9,989	2.48	62	12-59	649	441	15 T	15	10
Ananda (Assam)	7% C.P.P.	9,075	2.64	8,112	2.09	...	12-58	395	87	36.71 T	36.71	26.81
Anandabag	Directors	8,287	2.59	8,424	2.37	43	12-59	357	373	17.1 T	10	5
Arctutipore	Gill Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	4,059	1.62	3,421	1.61	...	12-58	57	1.04	nil	nil	nil
Atal	Goenka & Co.	5,140	1.72	6,039	1.48	...	12-58	83	106	2 1/2	5	5
	4 1/2% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmati	McLeod & Co.	10,377	2.36	9,018	2.29	25	12-59	332	210	15 T	15	15
Baitakhal	Ramduitt Ramkissendass	5,790	1.72	4,412	1.69	7	12-58	88	60	2 1/2	2 1/2	15
Benarhat	6% Debentures	41,649	2.31	38,911	2.00	209	12-59	2,093	(a) 1,080	32.1 T	20	20
	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.30 T	6 1/2	6 1/2
	6 1/2% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barodighi	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	18,781	1.91	19,547	2.23	44	12-57	556	1,019	15	20	30
Basmatia	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	7,611	2.97	7,439	2.12	43	12-59	442	309	30 T	20	17 1/2
Bateli	National Tea Corp.	10,619	1.96	9,918	2.10	39	12-59	423	406	30 T	30	30
Belgachi	Belgian	6,614	1.52	5,870	1.51	26	12-59	265	223	20 T	25	20
Beljan	Gill Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	10,419	2.79	10,802	2.55	57	12-59	494	400	25 T	15	15
Bhatkawa	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	14,977	2.08	14,048	1.98	30	12-59	332	95	10 T	15	15
Bijoynagar	D. C. Ghose & Co. (Private)	18,000	...	19,061	...	72	12-59	869	468	14 T	15	15
Birpara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	16,625	2.25	15,843	2.06	79	12-59	602	419	22.1 T	12 1/2	7 1/2
	8% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	Williamson Magor	42,380	2.75	48,796	2.44	93	12-59	1,145	680	13 T	10	10
Bloomfield	Goenka & Co.	2,037	2.31	1,943	2.49	9	12-57	...	...	...	...	...
	Debentures	4,493	3.02	4,556	2.59	15	12-58	170	40	5	5	5
Bokakhat	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,290	2.39	7,816	2.49	42	12-59	413	431	12.1 T	7 1/2	6
Bormahjan	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6% C.P.	7,254	2.54	7,518	2.25	9	12-59	135	112	15 T	12 1/2	10
Borpukhuri	Williamson Magor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	1,615	15 T	12 1/2	10
Brooke Bond	6% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 T
Carron	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	9,000	2.09	5,813	1.72	31	12-59	319	(a) 31	15 T	5	5
Central Cachar	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,292	1.97	9,946	2.20	20	12-57	144	322	10 T	5	5
Chamong	Williamson Magor	1,753	3.67	1,819	3.51	2	12-59	16	...	...	...	...
Chandypore	Jardine Henderson	8,904	...	9,718	...	63	12-59	637	564	30 T	22 1/2	20
Choonabutti	Andrew Yule & Co.	13,761	2.19	14,667	2.07	63	12-59	637	564	30 T	22 1/2	20
	6 1/2% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chundeocherra	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,357	2.13	7,835	1.95	58	12-58	563	479	9 1/2 T	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cleveland	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,232	2.86	6,386	2.15	24	12-59	719	407	25 T	10	10
Dauracherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	4,776	2.70	5,309	2.32	18	12-59	468	454	15 T	10	7 1/2
Dejo Valley	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,797	2.48	5,179	2.49	39	12-59	322	271	40 T	30	20
Dessai & Purbatia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	13,313	2.65	14,033	2.69	20	12-57	119	(a) 300	10	10	10
Dhalakhat	James Warren & Co. Ltd.	8,724	2.61	8,471	2.72	63	12-58	786	832	20	25	25
Dhunerri	Directors	17,756	2.27	9,753	2.14	...	12-59	709	380	23 T	20	20
	7% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Dibrugarh	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	8,354	2.56	8,315	2.80	45	12-59	459	612	30 T	30	26
Dilaram	Dooduwala & Sons	1,795	3.18	1,853	2.76	12	12-58	72	7 1/2	10	10	5
Dimakusi	Williamson Magor and Co.	8,481	2.80	8,536	2.63	41	12-59	401	374	30 T	30	30
	8% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 T	8	8
Dufflaghar	Williamson Magor and Co.	10,355	2.71	13,229	2.52	54	12-59	(b) 75	695	35 T	45	30
East India	Williamson Magor & Co.	14,893	2.56	14,415	2.47	31	12-59	411	217	10 T	5	5
Eastern Cachar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,913	1.82	4,127	1.74	15	12-58	185	190	10 T	5	5
Elanbarrie	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	5,668	2.07	5,632	1.75	10	12-59	122	31	5 T	5	5
Ego	Directors	3,348	1.89	2,944	1.67	5	12-58	19	17	10	10	10
Ethelbarrie	Directors	6,351	...	6,255	...	...	12-59	33	4	10	10	7 1/2
Gairkhat	Gill Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	14,346	2.05	13,288	1.94	38	12-59	360	106	12.1 T	10	10
Giallo	Davenport and Co. Private Ltd.	3,139	2.99	2,783	2.86	13	12-59	65	41	10	10	10
	6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillapokhuri	Directors	8,602	...	9,374	...	...	12-59	474	363	25 T	25	25
Gopur	Williamson Magor and Co. Ltd.	7,332	2.61	7,943	2.46	22	12-59	260	250	10 T	5	20
Gopur	Secretary	14,232	...	14,306	...	1.37	12-50	5,72	5,34	12	10	12
Grah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,203	2.46	23,650	2.18	1.37	12-58	1,490	1,126	32 1/2	20	25
Gangaram	'B' Ordinary	19,217	2.08	15,164	1.72	62	12-59	782	(a) 56	15 T	10	7 1/2
	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hansqua	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	7,515	2.08	6,503	1.74	31	12-59	332	20	17.1 T	10	10
Hantapara	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	39,017	2.19	31,701	1.85	76	12-59	1,640	229	12.1 T	10	10
	8% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 T	8	8
Hastimara	Davenport and Co. Private	73,519	2.54	67,524	2.69	177	12-59	2,072	919	1.4 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
	7% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattikura	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,163	1.70	16,239	1.67	36	12-58	484	55	5 T	7	7
Hograjuli	Directors	6,146	2.01	5,288	2.01	6	12-58	79	101	5	10	15
Hoolingoorie	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	14,619	2.45	15,259	2.32	33	12-59	379	447	20 T	17 1/2	12 1/2
Huldibari	Davenport and Co. Ltd.	24,269	1.93	25,107	1.72	62	12-59	712	475	22.1 T	15	12
Jaypurpara	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,711	2.17	6,362	1.85	13	12-59	138	24	5 T	10	10
Jayshree	Birla Bros Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	275	12-58	3,288	2,829	10	10	10
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
	8% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Joanktollee	Kettewell Bullen & Co.	...	2.40	...	2.06	54	12-59	569	377	32 1/2 T	22 1/2	22
	6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5 T	6	6 1/2
Jutibari	Gill Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	11,371	2.47	12,815	2.42	32	12-59	236	454	10 T	10	17
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaliti	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	3,306	2.15	2,917	1.95	15	12-58	123	10	10	10	8
Kalinugger and Khoree	Beard of Directors	3,910	1.64	3,987	1.58	40	12-58	651	245	17.1 T	7 1/2	13
Kilicott	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	14,291	2.15	12,634	1.85	63	12-59	340	384	25	25	25
Kinsley Golaghat	Directors	14,340	2.07	14,373	2.04	...	12-58	...	...	6	6	6
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotamullai	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	13,358	2.12	17,288	1.84	30	12-59	96	131	10	10	10
	6% Prof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnabohari	Directors	4,045	2.40	5,593	2.29	...	12-59	137	78	10 T	6	3

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961 Rs. n.p.	January 1960 Rs. n.p.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash	Others Rs. 000
Amulckie	24 75	27 12	10	446	671	714	...	1,078	2,294	853	15	1,025	461	41	...
7% C. P. P.	33 46	37 06	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ananda (Assam)	16 50	19 00	10	277	450	251	7	1,435	1,297	482	508	919	137	43	...
Anandabag	26 50	25 19	10	700	300	456	54	1,058	1,641	501	1	1,131	285	11	...
Arctutipore	7 00	7 00	10	300	...	5	198	478	536	195	1	217	24	3	...
Atal	7 87xd	6 00	10	450	...	80	1	835	1,693	447	41	438	243	37	21
4 1/2% C. P.	4 40xd	5 30	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmari	17 00	22 37	10	550	862	577	20	979	2,606	1,004	53	1,056	73	11	...
Baitakhal	5 06	7 69	10	400	270	14	43	247	927	318	64	338	77	45	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benarhat	317 50	328 00	100	2,700	2,952	11	93	4,284	6,367	2,680	86	3,450	1,643	1,554	...
5 1/2% C. P.	90 70	105 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baradighi	24 19	27 69	10	1,200	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	...
Basmatia	28 06	27 94	10	510	1,040	18	44	1,765	1,849	686	78	1,171	493	571	21
Bateli	21 50	23 37	5	495	315	201	56	1,066	1,711	1,051	...	573	593	308	...
Belgaon	24 00	26 00	10	250	325	201	31	392	502	269	925	125	104	57	...
Beljan	23 25	23 62	10	640	520	554	38	1,705	1,566	560	1	1,426	566	458	...
Bhatkawa	16 94	22 94	10	900	980	895	6	1,068	2,734	1,324	54	1,307	774	168	62
Bijnagar	...	...	25	869	1,800	1,129	120	996	3,577	1,178	500	1,340	338	338	...
Birpara	179 00	207 00	100	900	800	948	40	1,187	2,849	990	349	1,273	82	394	...
3% C. P.	101 00	109 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	20 25	20 37	10	3,308	700	1,112	384	3,719	7,376	3,100	331	4,260	282	67	...
Bloomfield	2 25	2 50	10	300	...	...	...	568	803	102	8	121	24	30	...
Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokakhat	13 70	14 87	10	600	200	126	52	620	1,357	317	1	303	53	1	...
Bormahien	15 25	18 62	10	750	454	452	70	802	1,441	434	53	701	402	465	...
6% C. P.	55 00	62 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borpokhuri	14 62	16 62	10	450	150	83	110	776	1,386	552	3	601	123	8	...
Brooke Bond	15 50	17 37	10	3,500	735	776	254	3,007	9,438	3,417	510	1,642	788	2,731	79
% C. P. T.	63 50	65 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carron	162 00	208 00	100	600	470	366	21	408	1,457	500	15	577	91	211	14
Central Cachar	75 00	73 50	100	1,000	523	240	195	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	14
Chamung	10 00	10 31	10	280	75	50	19	133	431	93	2	158	52	9	...
Chandypore	...	...	100	250	...	...	...	47	98	...	2	...	9	...	...
Choonabutti	261 00	310 00	100	900	1,327	17	99	1,438	2,534	1,017	402	1,068	474	562	...
4 1/2% C. P.	95 50	104 50	10	300	450	358	558	2,034	1,290	461	2	...	...	...	...
Chundecherra	24 94	15 00	10	400	530	314	52	2,258	954	285	1	695	533	1,445	225
Cleveland	...	...	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dauscheria	7 31	9 69	10	600	700	404	46	615	986	261	53	352	212	1,004	20
Depe Valley	50 75	69 00xd	100	128	325	484	35	578	1,165	394	1	431	282	137	...
Demi & Purbottia	128 00	170 00	100	840	650	127	118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42
Dhalakati	22 06	22 12	10	1,753	985	87	13	1,583	2,882	806	573	715	820	238	...
Dhunerai	16 83	18 87	10	700	500	185	10	2,079	2,404	647	2	1,518	203	58	66
7% C. P.	2 12	2 94	5	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	27 50	28 44	10	450	577	633	69	1,243	1,872	399	59	747	457	233	2
Dilaram	104 00	102 00	100	200	107	72	3	91	375	166	1	103	42	118	...
Dumakusi	25 00	29 12	10	473	500	210	157	614	1,691	743	150	818	63	246	...
8% C. P.	3 10	8 90	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dufflaghur	34 25	40 00	10	701	900	281	384	1,488	2,754	1,469	508	1,290	109	561	...
East India	17 75	24 50	10	1,000	500	355	131	1,429	3,193	1,154	179	1,166	186	6	...
Eastern Cachar	2 94	1 56	10	700	...	...	...	1,004	873	135	1	359	78	42	...
Ellanbarrie	155 00	149 00	100	300	150	286	22	261	976	470	...	314	101	49	...
Ego	196 00	275 00	100	120	264	...	...	315	499	285	2	326	63	31	...
Ethelbarrie	9 81	10 19	10	490	33	28	35	755	1,037	315	163	291	49	45	...
Gairkhat	124 00	165 00	100	750	270	405	39	688	1,893	1,188	4	1,194	139	200	...
Galle	8 81	12 31	10	200	176	126	83	226	867	343	48	154	97	13	...
6% C. P.	80 00	68 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillipukri	26 50	27 75	10	504	573	70	9	2,084	1,774	637	744	498	850	10	...
Gokulpur	14 62	20 12	10	674	300	225	131	873	2,256	1,032	47	761	354	20	...
Gopulpur	22 32	22 62	25	1,058	500	498	132	766	17,66	749	312	8,26	934	3,96	...
Gopulpur	...	...	10	1,192	900	2,319	45	3,822	5,903	1,755	8	2,779	1,010	80	...
Grab 'A'	11 25	13 87	5	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grab 'B'	...	...	100	1,344	900	1,346	38	927	2,780	1,143	857	1,329	255	444	...
Gangaram	142 00	148 00	100	500	510	602	19	408	1,491	501	124	499	126	302	...
Hansaga	132 00	157 00	100	3,600	1,500	2,336	80	1,842	7,147	2,371	508	3,033	464	607	...
Hansapara	101 00	109 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	21 56	23 69	100	3,208	2,575	3,637	260	3,906	11,551	5,885	863	4,212	1,118	2,019	...
Hazarna	97 08	106 00	100	1,260	950	250	75	949	3,045	1,329	2	1,527	172	26	...
7% C. P.	10 50	14 00	10	500	574	3	11	169	1,082	430	52	476	65	13	...
Hataikiri	22 44	25 37	10	870	1,305	86	76	892	3,283	1,480	12	897	205	311	...
Hatgrahat	177 00	212 00	100	825	2,116	40	87	1,283	2,908	1,215	190	1,311	645	519	...
Hatlangoria	22 00	27 25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatlibari	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaybirpara	13 25	16 56	10	700	512	1	17	234	1,189	534	3	493	148	240	...
Jayshree	17 25	18 12	10	5,857	4,900	486	91	5,979	16,370	5,470	798	3,638	2,062	145	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	50	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joonkollee	27 62	18 37	10	600	816	455	116	974	1,548	944	174	918	296	701	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutlibari	23 50	19 62	10	900	550	312	51	1,478	2,024	582	2	1,588	249	70	...
Kaliti	6 44	9 37	10	246	...	...	66	1,806	357	35	179	298	276	10	...
Kalinugger & Khoreel	100 00	102 00	100	450	200	136	5	501	387	6	406	328	497	84	...
Kilicott	17 62	28 50	10	900	750	1,066	42	969	2,452	754	307	1,030	338	262	...
Kingsley Colaghat	157 00	160 00xd	100	360	1,800	322	130	2,281	2,237	850	951	1,182	740	53	...
6% Preference	71 43	80 00xd	100	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotamullai	10 62	14 75	5	100	...	7	230	2,797	2,018	319	...	924	80	187	82
6% Prof.	15 06	14 00	25	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnabehari	9 22	10 22xd	10	500	240	34	3	574	1,269	297	2	318	47	12	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per maund	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per maund previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		DIVIDEND PERCENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
								Ra. 00	Ra. 000	Ra. 00	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros & Co. Ltd.	4,497	1.71	3,602	1.68	10	12-58	(a)20	(b)8	nil	nil	nil
Kyung Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	3	12-58	19	13	5	5	7
Lacktoorah	Directors	5,201	2.13	5,962	1.80	...	12-56	881	1,130	30	30	10
Lado	Duncan Bros & Co. Ltd.	8,099	2.93	8,163	3.16	...	12-59	(b)74	(u)89	nil	nil	nil
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	355	12 1/2	17 1/2	20
Longview	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6	6
Loobah	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	9,568	...	9,536	...	39	12-56	186	120	2 1/2	5	20
Lukwah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,276	1.63	4,229	1.58	20	12-58	-13	-23	nil	nil	nil
Malhati	Tantia Bros. Private	15,266	2.37	15,042	2.63	54	12-58	558	668	25	25	35
Manabbarie	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Manipur	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private	13,097	...	13,525	...	47	12-59	5,63	406	15 T	10	5
Marionbarie	Directors	6,742	...	7,011	...	...	12-59	30	29	5 T	5	15
Maud	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	4,958	1 13 5	4,363	1 0 0	25	12-53	2,06	-4 94	nil	nil	nil
Methoni	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	3,705	3.01	4,555	3.96	20	12-59	108	186	10 T	10	7 1/2
Mim	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	3,223	...	3,989	...	...	12-58	38	176	10 T	10	10
Mobema	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	4,878	...	5,336	...	20	12-58	200	120	6 1/2	6 1/2	12 1/2
Mothola	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	10,352	2.93	10,584	2.54	70	12-58	705	510	22	15	20
Murphulani (Assam)	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	2,493	3.46	1,978	3.93	5	12-59	162	46	10 T	nil	nil
Naga Hills	Directors	6,440	...	5,410	...	...	12-58	16	16	nil	nil	6
Nagaur	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 T	40	40
Nagaur	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	4,982	2.52	5,171	2.75	23	12-59	262	(a)2191	20 T	20	17 1/2
Nagaur	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 T	25	22 1/2
Nagaur	Preferred Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Nagaur	Directors	9,005	1.75	7,506	1.66	...	12-58	244	-1.75	5	5	7 1/2
Nagaur	Duncan Bros.	14,240	2.20	10,858	1.85	65	12-59	(a)151	(a)151	17 1/2	10	15
Nagaur	Williamson Magor	5,663	3.14	4,889	3.44	20	12-59	215	303	20 T	30	25
Nagaur	Directors	8,760	2.16	7,565	1.96	...	12-58	365	171	16	15	15
Nagaur	Duncan Bros & Co. Ltd.	10,883	2.65	9,752	2.76	...	12-58	661	556	25	25	30
Nagaur	Macneil Barry	7,357	2.06	7,206	1.86	16	12-59	217	146	15 T	10	12 1/2
Nagaur	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	6,003	2.65	5,430	2.72	10	12-59	51	21	nil	nil	ni
Nagaur	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	20,049	2.32	22,413	1.98	95	12-59	957	815	32 1/2	25	22
Nagaur	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Nagaur	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	14,523	2.16	12,168	2.05	86	12-58	819	482	nil	30	57 1/2
Nagaur	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nagaur	Directors	2,472	2.08	3,010	1.88	2	12-58	-6	83	nil	20	30
Nagaur	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	15,761	1.91	17,933	1.69	...	12-59	743	380	30 T	20	15
Nagaur	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,246	4.80	1,867	3.90	20	12-58	287	11	32 1/2	nil	nil
Nagaur	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Nagaur	Directors	7,354	1.75	7,476	1.58	...	12-58	166	148	7 1/2	10	15 1/2
Nagaur	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	6,159	1.70	5,815	1.66	20	12-58	-41	-46	nil	nil	nil
Nagaur	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	49,713	2.56	50,325	2.14	165	12-59	4,862	(d)3,768	40 T	20	10
Nagaur	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,206	2.03	3,319	1.76	10	12-59	28	(a)115	11	11	11
Nagaur	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,891	2.88	1,518	3.27	...	12-59	-60	(r)-3	nil	nil	nil
Nagaur	Directors	2,346	2.53	1,656	2.58	...	12-58	31	-84	nil	nil	nil
Nagaur	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaur	Directors	2,306	1.50	2,733	1.81	...	12-58	-11	96	nil	6	nil
Nagaur	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	10,118	2.12	9,459	2.06	25	12-59	200	43	nil	nil	nil
Nagaur	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	5,364	2.47	5,755	2.19	12	12-59	157	112	35 T	25	25
Nagaur	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	4,818	2.18	4,701	1.97	23	12-58	222	101	nil	11	10
Nagaur	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	13,410	2.18	12,748	1.99	96	12-59	412	336	10 T	7 1/2	5
Nagaur	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	7,950	2.09	8,657	1.93	20	12-59	67	56	nil	nil	nil
Nagaur	Duncan Bros. & Co.	6,918	1.75	8,715	1.72	20	12-58	45	(a)137	21	7 1/2	20
Nagaur	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,389	3.09	2,451	3.45	10	12-59	47	140	10 T	30	25
Nagaur	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	77	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50
Nagaur	Directors	17,582	...	15,712	...	...	12-59	436	437	20 T	15	15
Nagaur	Directors	9,337	2.02	9,273	1.92	...	12-59	386	419	40 T	50	20
Nagaur	Williamson Magor & Co.	5,884	2.65	5,489	2.74	15	12-59	159	218	17 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nagaur	Directors	2,344	3.09	2,405	2.91	...	12-58	132	131	15	10	10
Nagaur	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	2,164	3.59	2,285	3.33	10	12-59	22	-35	nil	nil	nil
Nagaur	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	3,569	2.91	3,047	3.88	6	12-59	71	95	nil	nil	nil
Nagaur	Goska & Co. Ltd.	3,179	3.19	3,267	2.55	10	12-58	176	(c)134	7 1/2	5	5
Nagaur	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaur	Directors	5,295	1.65	4,520	1.63	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaur	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaur	Williamson Magor & Co.	3,903	3.17	3,905	3.49	24	12-59	242	331	30 T	50	35
Nagaur	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,805	3.57	4,580	4.29	20	12-59	209	564	10 T	15	7 1/2
Nagaur	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	5,242	1.89	5,288	1.82	17	12-58	35	40	nil	5	5
Nagaur	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	20
Nagaur	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	4,708	2.82	4,153	2.89	15	12-59	38	3	nil	10	10
Nagaur	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	11,151	2.56	11,778	2.17	39	12-59	872	601	17 1/2	12 1/2	6
Nagaur	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,243	2.23	9,945	2.35	34	12-59	376	423	25 T	25	30
Nagaur	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	8,625	2.59	8,507	2.80	44	12-59	388	412	17 1/2	15	15
Nagaur	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	36,690	2.13	35,023	1.92	121	12-59	1,217	753	20 T	12 1/2	8
Nagaur	8% pref. cum as to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaur	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	12	12-55	-1.40	5.80	nil	nil	nil
Nagaur	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	25	12-57	218	...	30	25	30
Nagaur	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaur	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	26	12-56	67	173	nil	10	10
Nagaur	Directors	9,337	...	9,866	...	...	12-58	143	262	nil	nil	nil
Nagaur	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	15,510	2.71	15,467	2.47	59	12-59	720	562	30 T	15	30

(a) After writing back Rs 60,000 from provision for Taxation.

(b) After transferring Rs 64,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 180,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 65,000 from General Reserve.

(d) After writing back Rs 375,287 from Depreciation Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(g) After transferring Rs 60,000 from Revenue Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 35,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 72,897 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 46,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(i) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 48,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 79,889 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Revenue Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 151,220 from Depreciation Reserve; Rs 60,000 from Replanting Reserve; Rs 28,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 20,000 from General Reserve.

(m) After transferring Rs 145,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 30,000 from General Reserve and Rs 80,000 from provision for taxation including Rs 88,023 being dividends forfeited.

(o) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Revenue Reserve.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961 Rs. ap.	January 1960 Rs. A.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstanding Rs. 000	Cash	Others
Kunchanpore	7 87	8 00	10	360	55	55	4	232	644	268	...	302	62	20	
Kyung Tea Seeds	4 81	5 25	10	200	500	296	192	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	
Lacktoorah	18 25	20 00	10	400	76	578	22	688	1,409	431	188	471	224	15	
Lado	16 19	18 25	10	500	125	61	42	651	1,622	719	389	558	214	15	
Lingia	16 50	20 25	100	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	53 00	...	10	1,032	600	568	32	1,032	2,623	623	209	871	165	18	
Longview	11 25	10 80	10	564	...	58	-121	776	686	125	2	285	243	189	
Loobah	3 37	2 31	10	800	600	391	441	2,228	1,664	493	1,981	1,140	304	39	
Lukwah	...	...	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Cum Pref.	...	...	10	900	1,556	732	50	715	3,005	1,036	434	1,156	130	263	
Malhati	17 25	17 00	10	200	486	86	3	782	802	356	...	4	437	27	
Manabbarie	54 25	65 67	100	420	210	40	-6.20	8,82	7,31	1,80	...	326	32	2,12	
Manipur	...	...	10	400	200	207	73	384	878	429	2	326	32	60	
Margareta Hope	13 25	14 06	10	155	100	2	5	1,425	1,181	206	2	142	86	1	
Marionbarrie	...	...	10	880	700	550	62	1,045	1,498	433	195	456	104	181	
Maud	12 25	14 12	10	1,000	335	16	12	2,233	2,265	699	95	1,014	306	564	
Methoni	17 62	23 62	10	159	...	30	6	298	541	226	2	260	180	63	
Mim	211 00	226 00	100	480	...	...	...	605	1,224	292	...	442	62	7	
Moheema	12 31	13 31	10	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	9 37	9 44	10	150	724	641	31	368	11	10	354	23	728	703	
Mothola	475 00	510 00	100	175	836	1	38	448	1,659	660	3	444	75	177	
Murphulani (Assam)	20 00	25 87	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Prefd. Ord.	22 00	23 50	10	400	291	74	-31	1,668	1,372	441	585	687	166	36	
Naga Hills	41 50	27 62	10	960	965	1,022	29	820	2,675	958	406	1,146	131	394	
Nagaon	160 00	205 00	100	300	250	225	130	324	730	215	112	289	151	171	
Nagri Farm	23 06	24 25	10	535	175	130	45	629	1,217	543	...	493	68	238	
Namburadi	12 87	13 25	10	675	850	151	62	1,169	1,678	503	183	1,274	242	16	
New Assam Valley	...	...	225	300	225	620	62	378	1,028	427	85	612	73	214	
New Chunta	34 75	36 25	10	300	...	20	-35	909	724	327	...	698	80	53	
New Cinnatollah	80 50	135 00	100	580	...	30	52	2,947	3,400	1,234	652	1,759	1,066	1,036	
New Doora	275 00	304 00	100	200	980	...	5	1,594	1,259	576	1	739	277	1,544	
6 1/2% C.P.	82 20	102 50	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Samanbagh	25 19	23 00	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8% C. P.	83 50	91 58	100	149	60	...	23	286	395	150	1	245	17	9	
Nilpur Tea	...	154 00	100	700	600	274	138	1,996	2,138	398	742	981	190	55	
North Western Cachar	200 00	680 80	100	100	60	152	13	237	471	249	...	111	39	240	
Oxayti	600 00	79 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7% C. P.	79 00	...	...	640	330	247	10	268	1,238	303	2	382	100	76	
Oodlabari	13 94	15 75	10	259	...	...	-223	1,205	654	94	1	619	60	...	
Pathemara	6 25	7 00	10	3,600	5,125	1,580	226	11,363	6,551	2,750	8	3,712	2,671	11,535	
Patrakola	170 00	175 00	100	250	185	195	11	85	570	209	...	242	68	30	
Phakowa	127 00	146 00	100	500	...	...	4	-86	295	610	252	...	116	35	
Poobong	6 00	9 00	10	205	113	95	-87	173	540	97	48	140	57	15	
Pussimbang	8 62	93 00ad	100	205	...	...	-13	173	...	376	168	...	198	38	
7% C. P.	96 00	48 00	10	600	577	530	-197	576	1,637	720	54	726	320	43	
Putinbarree	45 00	18 81	10	200	844	2	45	349	1,339	527	3	412	161	53	
Rajabhat	14 06	42 50	10	320	100	43	44	638	810	435	1	339	187	338	
Rajgarh	37 25	9 56	10	765	780	851	44	880	2,013	1,515	54	1,121	477	89	
Rangar	9 56	21 81	10	260	281	127	-74	1,229	1,284	371	...	658	96	36	
Ranicherra	16 19	16 37	10	525	455	577	30	1,229	1,211	435	99	591	231	30	
Rongpacherra	15 31	80 00	50	245	270	233	30	181	463	211	226	113	97	163	
Rungamattee	55 00	360 00	100	140	1,804	881	50	2,619	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	396	1,775	
Rungles Runglet	350 00	37 50	10	903	203	53	20	3,103	3,281	1,329	400	873	968	26	
Rydak	30 50	21 12	10	346	690	239	69	1,204	1,392	664	39	768	861	61	
Sapoi	40 00	32 06	10	249	300	135	91	648	1,283	696	3	756	59	18	
Sarugaon	32 25	25 62	10	300	125	202	4	149	551	196	...	173	54	198	
Sasuli	11 75	...	10	300	105	10	28	353	600	239	1	295	121	17	
Sayrok	...	...	100	625	...	...	-694	938	714	98	...	161	139	16	
Salimbong	35 50	27 75	10	900	...	19	7	341	1,323	294	207	146	90	102	
Singell	5 81	7 25	10	400	...	105	110	413	1,156	396	1	339	24	3	
Singtam	5 19	5 25	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8% C. P.	9 12	9 12	10	180	300	165	175	488	760	349	201	351	46	423	
Soni River	77 00	39 50	100	625	500	355	59	693	1,784	520	3	294	180	564	
8% C. P.	32 00	15 50	10	580	205	58	-28	629	1,125	478	1	556	26	26	
Songma	12 12	...	10	450	600	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	836	256	207	
Taipoo	...	...	10	320	490	457	-80	513	1,428	398	66	258	163	92	
Teen Ali	12 87	127 00	100	980	1,675	620	32	1,556	2,107	707	49	1,011	463	1,767	
Toesta Valley	112 00	28 06	10	596	854	510	7	990	1,935	632	56	823	216	282	
Telapara	24 87	35 87	10	800	300	297	65	1,247	1,442	528	2	913	322	558	
Telogan	34 37	18 75	10	1,983	1,550	36	54	2,465	5,114	2,283	83	2,509	738	132	
Tengpani	15 00	11 19	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tenzore	10 39	10 00	10	375	3,75	56	-30	17,50	16,15	1,94	...	8,77	1,70	85	
8% Prof. Cum. asto 5	45 00	40 00ad	10	220	400	575	34	858	1,361	552	1	720	216	440	
Tikah	13 00	12 03ad	10	100	390	...	...	1,170	1,528	307	...	734	114	16	
Tiribannah	6 00	...	10	801	250	...	39	946	1,689	475	3	417	283	118	
10% C. P.	8 00	8 00	10	520	1,050	1,450	105	2,466	5,060	1,666	53	1,396	701	47	
Tengani	7 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tukvar	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tycoon	30 50	38 50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed	Sugar Produced	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year-ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER SHARE		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds. 000	Mds. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Andhra	Ranga Rao & Co.	...	...	15,381	1,759	194	9-59	2,280	2,332	20	15	12½
Balrampur	Directors	...	...	6,910	4,096	...	6-60	312	(c)448	8	5	5
Basti	Narang Bros.	6,760	...	20,863	9,645	110	4-59	1,186	1,242	10	10	10
Belpur Co.	Ord. B. Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Belsund	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	16,819	1,686	450	9-59	4,366	5,991	42	40	36
Bharat	Bangur Bros. Ltd.	3,121	317	12,607	2,010	73	9-59	961	782	18½	13½	13½
Bhopal	Cotton Agents Private	1,875	...	7,140	2,233	44	6-59	674	(f)429	15	10	18
Carew	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	6,540	1,192	119	9-59	1,289	1,451	5	5	5
Cauvery	5% C. P.	1,908	1,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20
Cawnpore	Cladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	...	...	28,883	11,898	296	6-59	2,160	2,750	nil	2½	nil
Champanan	6½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6½	6½
Deccan	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoria	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyer Meakin Breweries	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India Distillery (B)	Pary & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganesh	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	10,589	1050	39,635	2,739	...	10-59	1,271	—696	nil	nil	nil
Ganga Sugar	8% C. P.	...	...	22,027	6,643	108	6-60	1,156	1,355	15½	15½	10
Gobind	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	5,881	551	36,364	9,226	298	5-59	3,304	3,536	25½	18	14½
Gwalior	Perry & Co. Ltd.	...	...	11,752	3,808	30	8-59	546	224	11½	7	5
Harinagar	7% preference	3,263	...	26,112	3,474	...	3-59	5,608	4,440	16	15	12
Hindusthan	5% Debentures	...	...	10,471	...	...	9-59	856	831	28½	20	15
India	7% R. C. P.	3,304	310	12,818	595	...	10-59	848	573	10	7	7
Jagatjit Sugar	Directors	...	...	21,080	14,541	...	3-59	2,017	2,839	12½	12½	17½
Jawant	7½% C. P.	...	...	7,998	1,945	49	6-59	636	558	11½	5	5
Jeyore	Cotton Agent Private Ltd	2,149	...	14,456	3,821	161	6-58	1,647	1,46	10	10	6
K. C. P.	5½% R. C. P.	3,124	...	17,603	3,111	...	9-59	1,043	551	11	7½	7½
Kesar	Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri.	...	...	38,553	15,569	371	6-58	5,087	4,831	15	15	15
Kirampudi	7% R. C. P.	10,324	...	19,618	1,993	168	9-59	2,004	(p)1	12½	10	10
Madura Sugar	5% C. P.	1,378	...	13,409	6,074	9	4-59	824	1,381	15½	15	10
Maharashtra	Narang Bros & Co.	3,202	...	25,489	6,603	...	5-59	(a)2,129	2,380	22½	15	15
Medi Sugar	Directors	...	...	5,856	2,956	36	6-58	854	...	5½	5½	5½
Mohini	5½% R. C. P.	...	...	36,777	7,723	234	6-59	(f)50,75	30,96	15½	7½	7½
Mysore	R. S. Indus. Corp.	...	...	19,772	23,458	...	7-59	1,123	855	15	10	...
Nawabganj	6% C. P.	4,233	404	12,937	6,242	24	6-58	624	748	nil	nil	nil
New India	5½% R.C.P.	...	...	5,643	719	92	7-59	914	758	5½	2½	2½
New Savan	5% Debentures	...	...	22,805	1,602	542	9-59	5,321	5,590	42½	34	40
New Swadeshi	M. L. Dahanukar & Co. Pri.	...	...	54,021	4,362	189	10-58	2,178	1,666	10	7	7
Nizam Sugar	7% C. P.	4,220	...	26,54	187	15	11-59	307	—56	nil	nil	nil
Oudh	R. B. Multanilal & Sons	1,524	...	39,212	4,949	...	6-59	2,760	3,458	30½	30	20
Phaltan Sugar	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	12,517	675	25	10-59	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Sugar	Founders	2,959	...	13,622	3,367	125	6-59	1,333	1,392	36½	25	25
Purabpore	5% C. P.	3,288	...	54,021	4,362	189	10-58	2,178	1,666	10	7	7
Rammugger Cane	5% C. P.	...	...	22,805	1,602	542	9-59	5,321	5,590	42½	34	40
Ratna Sugar	7% C. P.	4,220	...	54,021	4,362	189	10-58	2,178	1,666	10	7	7
Ravalgaon Sugar	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	2,022	...	16,224	4,261	227	6-59	2,060	...	...	...	...
Raza Buland	Cotton Agents Private	4,314	...	58,053	20,963	490	6-59	5,176	7,853	21½	18	18
Ryam	Ord. P. P.	...	...	68,470	9,040	...	6-59	4,307	5,255	18½	12½	12½
Samaratpur	4% R.C.P.	6,103	...	14,161	1,466	271	9-59	2,791	2,806	27	20	24
Shadilal	Malatal Apte & Kantilal	1,218	...	9,313	2,238	25	10-58	183	25	6	nil	nil
Shree Anand	Narang Bros. Private	2,604	...	10,278	651	...	10-59	(b)873	65	nil	nil	nil
	Directors	...	...	8,519	1,051	...	8-59	1,201	(a)385	21½	10	10
	10% C. P.	1,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Anderson Wright Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	2,827	...	6,513	3,091	30	6-59	662	145	17½	3½	6
	9% C. P.	...	...	22,204	1,248	23	9-59	(h)1,143	1,726	8½	12	12
	Walchand & Co. Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debentures	6,193	597	24,529	1,290	84	10-59	1,093	(a)4,254	12½	12½	15
	Covan Bros. (Rampur)	2,004	198	8,444	2,637	...	6-59	151	425	15	15	15
	Directors	...	...	7,140	1,848	...	6-59	(k)129	(m)436	18	2½	nil
	6% C. P.	1,625	...	25,430	4,118	...	9-59	1,275	970	18	6	18
	Directors	7,107	...	6,631	954	...	9-59	496	157	5	8	8
	H. R. Swarup & Bros	1,827	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MILLS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961 Rs. np.	January 1960 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash	Others
Andhra	28 00	23 90	10	3,000	1,800	905	23	5,276	9,139	2,875	220	3,174	1,015	331	15
Balrampur	2 84		2½	1,301	120	674	48	4,972	3,110	1,927	175	4,901	948	107	117
Basti	105 50xd	120 50	100	1,200	350	2,712	1,000	9,932	6,611	4,219	2,680	11,153	498	182	117
Ordinary 'B' Class			10	300											
Belapur	306 50	324 50	50	7,050	11,339	1,357	76	6,291	16,116	10,888	2,375	10,461	577	8,470	
Belsund	11 69	14 62	7½	1,949	775	178	41	6,157	4,395	2,745	1,207	2,999	3,153	112	
Bharat	16 25	12 75	10	1,500	650	756	5	2,529	2,344	1,491	1,366	2,719	945	45	
5% R. C. P. T			100	500											
Bhopal	29 00	25 30	10	1,750	1,250	267	5	3,806	4,506	2,737	55	3,259	1,351	1,507	252
3% C. P.	84 50	84 50	100	1,250											
Carew	9 50	12 37	10	3,200	1,260	1,747	14	15,627	15,264	10,544	54	16,561	2,947	502	14
5½% R. C. P.	81 00	85 50	100	800											
6% Debentures			1000	1,750											
5% Debentures			100	400											
Cauvery	138 50cd	124 00	100	3,983											
6% C. P.	99 50cd	116 00	100	2,000	2,050	4,503	1,686	6,364	16,689	10,413	264	5,887	1,917	347	771
Cawnpore	13 19	15 15	10	1,000											
8% C. P.	108 00	102 0	100	1,800	1,440	3,106	28	5,326	8,473	6,453	37	7,911	1,475	184	73
Champanan	19 44	20 23	10	1,800	2,100	2,721	67	12,648	13,656	7,119	395	11,469	2,729	904	185
Deccan	14 80cd	12 60	5	3,984	2,100	2,721	67								
7% Preference	6 21cd	5 83cd	5	700											
Deoria	9 06	7 25	10	958	345	266	6	4,796	3,240	2,022	1,035	3,687	892	29	5
5% Debentures			500	500											
Darbhanga	17 25	18 69	10	2,600	31,00	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37 24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	
Dyer Meakin	26 50	22 87	5	1,992	4,500	8,124	8	5,922	5,059	2,061	423	5,532	4,965	1,400	758
E. I. D. (E)	40 75	43 75	£1	550	1,000	341	69	1,388	1,485	857	676	1,240	754	209	
7% C. P.	16 90	17 12	10	2,000	150	3,696	20	3,298	7,057	2,372	2,136	1,271	1,047	25	
Ganesh Sugar	19 87	19 87	10	5,492	702	621	86	21,293	14,506	4,545	1,822	15,330	2,049	246	36
Ganga Sugar			10	1,250											
7½% C. P.				500	250	127	4	2,963	3,410	1,430		2, 27	417	20	
Gobind				1000											
5½% R. C. P.			100	1,594		761	9	6,091	4,568	2,788	170	4,956	2,250	473	
Gwalior			100	675											
7% R. C. P.			100	500											
7% C. P.			10	250	1,000	1,359	12	11,915	8,171	3,763	1,615	4,788	4,407	69	
Harinagar			100	750											
Ordinary			100	6,000	4,662	1,850	43	20,229	21,144	8,621	284	18,201	2,156	121	
Hindustan	341 25	241 25	100	500											
5% C. P.	90 00	90 00	100	6,397	337	612	563	8,648	8,186	2,789	3,186	2,860	6,177	66	
India	12 85	12 30	10	1,109	1,266	1,426	616	5,288	3,458	2,015	866	6,975	311	110	
7½% C. P. T	88 25	88 25	100	2,000	1,850	291	55	9,285	13,065	7,842	66	7,776	1,088	140	187
lagatit Sugar			10	1,109	1,266	1,426	616	5,288	3,458	2,015	866	6,975	311	110	
Jaswant	5 25	5 25	10	2,000	1,850	291	55	9,285	13,065	7,842	66	7,776	1,088	140	187
5½% B. C. P.	85 00	69 50	100	1,30											
Jeyapore	17 75	14 00	100	2,318	744	975		12,490	13,651	1,614	30	4,524	1,060	48	32
6% C. P.	95 00	100 00	100	200											
7% C. P.	160 50	106 00	10	1,000											
K. C. P.	27 00	17 60	10	1,339	9,900	2,475	92	34,840	35,212	6,484	2,541	13,290	3,897	613	
5% R. C. P	100 00	95 00	10	329											
Kesar	160 00	66 00	40	1,800	1,100	342	10	8 38	8,526	5,442	177	7,005	2,268	275	330
5½% R. C. P			100	1,500											
Kirlampudi	77 50	69 00	100	1,197		1,649	-19.96	9,083	7,260	2,657	1,913	6,679	462	254	
5½% C. P.	118 00	132 00	100	600											
6% Debentures			100	3,400											
Madura Sugars			10	2,000											
Maharashtra	195 50	229 00	50	6,750	4,525	569	162	9,517	15,205	7,221	1,734	7,369	2,641	2,294	
7% C. P	240,00N	240 00 N	250	500											
Modi Sugar			10	7,339	1,240	896	83	6,546	12,360	5,689	44	6,766	2,133	490	
Mohini	4 12	3 86	10	1,000		242	-3,228	7,651	5,675	2,433	20	1,055	1,514	12	46
Founders			1	25											
5% C. P	70 00	70 00	100	200											
Mysore	59 75	56 75	10	2,179	6,250	7,009	45	11,059	16,219	10,174	4,886	9,629	5,253	2,922	126
Nawabganj	60 00	60 00	100	1,200	350	1,088	479	4,161	6 477	3,340	1,552	2 171	1,028	621	326
'B' Class			1	500											
5% Debentures			50	500											
New India	32 62	30 00	100	789	2,150	709	6	5,441	5,291	3,083	1,684	4,202	1,957	109	
5½% R. C. P. T.			100	1,000											
7½% R. C. P. P.	150 00	125 00	100	49	2,75	183	11	461	4,929	2,986	57		10	20	
New Savan	5 00	4 19	10	1,100	1,835	3,547	35	6,793	8,199	3,060	714	5,164	2,102	451	
New Swadeshi	360 00	290 00xd	100	1,351											
Ord. P. P.			25	11,002	5,252	3,394	3	43,102	30,263	18,542	343	33,976	19,131	783	480
Nizam Sugar			25	1,200											
5% C. P.			25	2,380											
4% C. P			100	7,745	914	2,223	16	14,191	26,114	14,164	338	12,436	4,664	575	
Oudh	198 00	158 50	100	3											
Ord. P. P.			25	367											
4% R. C. P.			50	5,000	4,074	1,869	64	11,894	12,965	7,375	217	7,611	4,851	4,522	110
Phaltan Sugar	151 00	174 00	100	1,200	270	957	11	4,161	3,642	2,166	1,251	2,977	580	61	251
Punjab Sugar	65 00	60 00	100	900	175	2,128	4	599	3,120	3,572	1	1,370	681	204	401
Purabpore	13 37	12 25	10	600											
10% C. P.	11 75	13 25	10	1,660	2,000	2,068	59	2,038	7,805	3,938		3,824	339	6	218
Rannugur Cane	23 81	21 00	100	400											
6% C. P.	85 00	92 00	100	595											
5½% Debentures			500	1,175		114	77	3,226	3,260	2,416	10	3,505	255	17	
Ratna Sugar	1 45	2 65	100	39											
9% C. P.			50	2,000	850	3,518	79	9,152	13,723	6,530	1,435	7,918	671	148	
Ravalpore Sugar	80 00	140 00	100	2,000											
5½% Cum Pref.	62 50	64 00	10	400											
Deferred	30 00	30 00	500	2,000	1,077	945	391	3,905	8,823	3,683		3,015	1,607	1,435	
Debenture			10	6,359	1,077	945	391	3,905	8,823	3,683		3,015	1,607	1,435	
Raza Buland	13 37	12 60	10	800	130	482	5	2,750	2,840	2,361	1,438	3,015	1,607	1,435	
Ryam	11 75	16 44	10	1,000											
6% C. P.	8 40	9 00	10	1,899	85	1,391	5	3,520	5,061	2,690	5	2,587	1,175	57	6
Semastipur	12 37	13 00	100	859	881	1,597		12,590	13,597	7,300	816	5,911	1,458	43	2,044
Shadila			100	641			30	2,089	4,826	1,750	1,611	1,301	963	9	
8% C. preference			10	2,000		2,341									
Shree Anand	11 00	11 00	10	500											
Debentures															

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed Mds. 000	Sugar Produced Mds. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
								Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Shree Chandoo	A. H. Bhiwandewalla & Co.	...	...	13,347	1,582	126	9-59	2,532	1,838	231T	18	18
Shree Hanuman	D. Rameshwarilal	2,394	...	11,434	2,719	52	9-57	957	546	6	7½	9½
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
6% Debentures	Sahu Jain Ltd.	8,552	...	29,982	10,491	203	7-59	2,298	1,474	15	10	10
5% 'A' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Sitaram	Directors	2,651	...	8,785	3,302	...	8-58	(g)262	257	5	5	10
Sitalpore	Directors	1,781	...	6,026	2,320	...	6-58	63	193	nil	nil	nil
South Behar	Directors	...	...	12,540	419	...	10-59	244	177	nil	nil	nil
9% pref. cum as to 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery & Distill.	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	6,802	3,672	10	12-59	-14	-186	nil	nil	nil
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Travancore	Parry & Co. Ltd.	...	...	16,445	3,509	127	4-60	1,259	1,065	10T	10T	10
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5T	5
Ugar	Shreegaur Bros	...	...	8,457	5,880	236	6-59	2,800	1,804	15T	8	6
Pref. 'A'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
United Breweries	Directors	...	...	4,272	235	...	3-59	1,901	1,482	60	6	20
United Provinces	Directors	2,953	321	9,998	2,055	...	9-58	634	736	10	7½	6
Upper Doab Sugar	R. Lal Debi Prasad & Bros.	...	...	41,880	5,069	205	9-59	3,771	2,921	15T	10	7½
6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-5T	6	6
Upper Ganges	Cotton Agents Private	6,070	...	32,529	5,245	246	6-59	2,960	3,666	7½	50	50
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Upper India	Mitra Mandal Private	7,828	...	23,833	16,069	282	4-59	3,263	(r)2,375	30T	25	15
'B' Class Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15
Vizagapatnam	Kantilal & Sheth	...	...	...	...	12	6-54	-2,06	-2,30	nil	nil	5
Walchandnagar Industries	Walchand & Co. private	206½	...	55,529	6,429	377	9-59	(i)5,395	5,570	21T	21	21
7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10T	7	7
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tons.

- (a) After transferring Rs 2,039,237 from General Reserve.
 (b) After transferring Rs 25,000 from General Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Stocks and Stores Reserve and including Rs 327,137 being profit on sale of Agricultural Land.
 (c) After writing back Rs 2,80,018 being provision for liabilities no longer required. (d) After writing back Rs 100,000 from Reserve for book debts and advances.
 (e) After writing back Rs 98,511 being provisions no longer required.

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		000's	Ra. 000	000's	Ra. 000			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Agra Electric Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	42,280	5,067	37,191	4,596	112	3-60	(a)1,250	(f)1,087	11T	10	10
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	Killick Industries Ltd.	...	49,850	...	46,051	795	3-60	12,574	11,861	7T	6½	6½
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	Jain C. & Co.	...	...	...	...	31	3-54	1,70	1,68	9½	10	9½
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	N. Javeri & Co.	57,568	9,088	49,306	8,154	329	3-60	2,050	1,939	10T	9	8½
5½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½T	5½	5½
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5
Anand	Sanswala Co. Private	...	506	...	474	15	3-59	92	89	10	10	...
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Andhra Valley Power	Tata Hydro Elec. Agencies Pri.	...	19,787	...	19,026	402	3-60	6,661	(d)6,878	8½T	8	8
7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	7	7
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barielly Elec'ty Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	14,224	2,405	13,056	2,230	59	3-60	(d)477	(h)399	11T	10	10
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Electric	Martin Burn Ltd.	43,254	5,118	38,909	4,812	94	3-60	(i)1,041	(j)1,020	11T	10	10
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampur Electric Supply	Directors	2,225	769	2,019	625	...	3-60	118	123	nil	3	6
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6	6
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co.	5,396	1,417	4,693	1,253	36	3-59	229	189	5	5	8½
Bombay Suburban Elec.	Killick Industries Ltd.	121,270	12,234	99,869	10,143	303	3-60	(c)4,279	(m)3,384	8	7½	7
Braach Elec. Supply	Rajputana Textiles Agencies	2,180	629	2,068	588	27	3-60	173	191	6½T	6	5
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply	Directors	...	8,229	...	7,467	...	3-59	2,574	2,560	7	7	8½
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin State Power	Chandric & Co.	45,12	5,71	44,20	5,49	...	3-54	1,83	1,99	10	10	5½
Cuttack Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	5,400	1,299	4,694	1,206	45	3-59	274	276	6½	6½	8
Dharwar	Directors	...	408	...	371	...	3-60	162	140	8T	7	7
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5

11 February 1961
MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961	January 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Other
	Ra. np.	Rs. np.			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Shree Chandoo	29 50	28 25	12½	3,750	1,450	222	207	4,203	8,393	5,751	1,312	4,715	987	16	185
Shree Hanuman	17 00	16 00	10	2,500	50	1,050	12	5,080	6,446	3,441	66	4,765	1,524	331	...
5% C. P.	55 00	55 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	13 25	14 25	10	3,999	2,100	663	41	12,263	13,684	8,062	860	12,695	2,639	40	511
6% 'A' Pref.	73 00	85 50	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'B' Pref.	62 25	65 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Sitaram	7 00	10 19	10	1,589	854	470	18	6,421	3,804	2,175	3,101	4,097	983	56	88
Sitalpore	6 25	6 06	10	1,000	35	25	-339	4,666	3,242	1,485	228	2,630	674	28	67
South Behar	3 87	1 03	100	915	45	...	-1,533	6,988	5,198	1,497	1,497	1,969	1,875	27	...
9% Pref. Cum. as to 7	20 50	20 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 25	0 25	2½	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery	...	...	10	964	...	108	-1,101	11,400	1,160	546	...	4,924	6,044	283	6
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	10 62	10 25	10	3,080	400	1,651	147	3,767	6,910	3,356	...	4,430	1,429	1,012	39
5% C. P.	7 40	9 00	10	1,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ugar	140 00	100 00 N	100	2,795	1,377	1,236	30	11,959	10,800	5,031	844	9,476	1,192	150	...
Pref. 'A'	...	...	190	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries	95 00xd	46 00xd	10	1,680	350	422	50	3,289	3,659	2,959	3,330	1,775	1,378	35	...
United Provinces	17 00	18 00	100	4,716	900	4,193	214	12,329	21,978	7,651	197	7,205	1,809	16	...
Upper Doab Sugar	...	...	100	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	10	800	2,200	2,167	44	10,911	18,328	9,743	852	7,243	2,012	110	...
Upper Ganges	67 00	48 00xd	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	69 00	70 00xd	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	102 00	127 00	100	350	2,200	1,382	51	21,064	10,605	4,961	101	17,620	4,275	86	...
Upper India	8 75	15 00	25	2,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Class Ordinary	...	...	10	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	230 00	301 25	100	10,100	2,800	9,613	178	20,814	34,734	12,906	931	24,045	3,283	920	...
Walchandnagar Indrs.	119 00	115 25	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (f) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
 (g) After transferring Rs 150,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 155,000 from provision for bad and doubtful debts.
 (h) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 225,000 from Investment Reserve. (i) After transferring Rs 225,000 from General Reserve.
 (j) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (k) After transferring Rs 1,000,000 from Machinery Replacement Reserve Rs 250,000 from Investment Reserve and Rs 450,000 from Labour Housing and Amenities Reserve. (m) After transferring Rs 225,000 from General Reserve. (n) After transferring Rs 650,000 from General Reserve.
 (o) The entire loss of Rs 388,406 has been wiped off by transfer from Reserve Fund. (p) After transferring Rs 98,268 from Sugar Fluctuation Reserve. (q) After transferring Rs 79,460 from Dividend Equalisation Fund. (r) After transferring Rs 98,268 from Sugar Fluctuation Reserve. (s) After transferring Rs 6

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allowances and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold 000's	Revenue Rs. 000	Units sold 000's	Revenue Rs. 000			Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
Dishergarh Power	Andrew Yule & Co. 5% 'A' C. P. 4½% 'B' C. P.	...	8,007	...	6,625	140	3-60	1,721	1,222	10 T 5 T 4½ T	7½ 5 4½	7 5 4½
Ellore Elec. Supply	Chandrie & Co.	1,608	3,20	14,65	2,91	14	3-54	68	63	7½	7½	6½
Gourepore Elec. Supply	Macneill & Barry 4% Debentures	...	6,679	...	6,151	91	3-59	1,106	1,245	10	10	7½
Gudivada Elec. Supply	Mechelec Engineering Co.	...	1,66	...	1,18	8	3-54	(c) 19	19	4	4	3
Jhansi Elec. Supply	Moussa Lall & Sons 6% Debentures	27,23	9,42	21,85	7,82	32	12-33	1,47	1,38	6½	8½	8½
Jorhat Elec. Supply	K. N. Himatsingka & Co. 6% C. P. 6% Debentures	...	1,37	...	...	4	3-54	45	...	nil	nil	...
Jubbulpore Elec. Supply	Martin Burn Ltd. 6% Debentures	29,088	2,344	33,191	3,254	731	3-60	(k) 676	(g) 906	10 T	9 20	9 20
Kanadukathan	Directors	...	1,93	...	2,14	...	3-56	82	88	3	3	3
Karalkal Elec. Supply	A. S. Ahlendam	958	1,87	883	175	13	3-59	49	41	8	8	7
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	India Company Private 6% Cum. Pref.	9,151	1,709	7,657	1,345	25	3-60	571	447	10 T 8 5 T	9 6	10 6
Mangalore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	36,50	10,02	34,22	9,37	42	3-56	2,36	1,44	10	10	10
Mirzapur Elec. Supply	Directors	2,293	641	2,047	577	...	3-59	109	105	5	8	10
Muzaffarpore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. Directors	3,927	1,301	3,533	1,162	41	3-59	224	275	10	10	10
Muttra Elec. Supply	Directors	4,811	880	4,231	781	...	3-58	193	214	8	8	...
Nadiad	Sonsala Co. Private 6% C. P.	...	624	...	529	27	3-59	169	146	9	7½	6
Nasik Deolali	Rajputana Textiles Agency 7% Cum. Pref.	7,019	1,689	6,563	1,622	54	3-59	436	361	8½ 7	6½ 7	...
Nagapatam Elec. Supply	India Co. Private Ltd. 6% C. P. 4½% Debentures	6,920	764	5,431	573	30	3-60	205	156	60 T 8,57 T	7½ 6	8 6
Patna Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	35,279	4,861	32,980	4,455	122	3-59	(b) 1,285	1,456	7½	7½	10
Poona Electric	Rajputana Textiles Agency pri. 7% Cum. Pref. 6% Debentures	73,202	5,677	76,754	6,324	144	3-59	(r) 1,597	(a) 1,127	8 7	7½ 7	nil 7
Saharanpur	Directors	...	5,87	...	781	...	3-59	113	96	6	5	...
Salem Erode Elec. Supply	Partly Paid Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	26,354	2,364	25,596	2,254	73	3-59	519	452	10	10	10
Sambar Elec. Supply	Martin Burn Ltd. Octavius Steel & Co.	2,843	751	1,918	615	27	3-60	157	181	6 T	5	5
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	Development of Industries	3,341	850	2,845	773	37	3-59	185	187	5	5	nil
Shikang Hydraulic	Partly Paid	...	6,00	...	5,31	40	6-55	2,20	2,04	6	6	6
Shijua (Jheriah) Elec. Supply	Bird & Co. pri Ltd. 5% Debentures	...	7,572	...	6,392	96	3-60	647	543	10 T	7½	6½
South Arcot Elec. Supply	Directors 6% C. P. 5½% C. P.	21,265	1,788	17,425	1,427	...	1-254	366	272	6½ 6 5½	6½ 6 5½	6½ 6 5½
South Madras Electric	Seshasayee Bros Private Ltd. 5½% 1st C. P. 5½% 2nd Pref 4% Debentures 5% Debentures 5½% Debentures	...	8,993	...	6,929	80	3-60	2,352	(a) 1,983	9 T 5½ 5½	9 5½ 5½	8½ 5½ 5½
Surat Electric Co.	Killick Industries Ltd. 6½% C. P.	...	7,551	...	7,106	143	3-59	1,483	1,271	7 6½	7 6½	7 6½
Tata Hydro Electric	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7% C. P. T.	...	15,873	...	15,353	504	3-60	7,411	(a) 7,725	8½ T 7 T	8 7	8 7
Tata Power Co.	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7½% C. P. T. 4% Debentures 4% Debentures	...	35,320	...	32,144	832	3-60	14,474	(a) 13,251	8½ T 7½ T	8 7½	8 7½
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec.	Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	19,847	1,790	18,220	1,708	58	3-59	(i) 416	389	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½
United Provinces Elec.	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	98,640	11,872	88,831	11,026	161	3-60	(i) 2,322	(a) 2,480	11 T	10	10
Upper Ganges Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	11,902	1,943	11,960	2,076	57	3-58	284	287	10	12½	9½
Upper Jumna Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	22,675	3,185	18,715	2,974	60	3-60	359	390	13½ T	12½	12½
Vellore Elec. Corp.	Chandrie & Co. Private 6% C. P.	106,03	9,24	87,02	7,68	37	3-56	2,77	1,95	10 6	10 6	10 6
West Coast Elec.	Chandrie & Co. Private 5½% C. P.	116,22	10,92	128,77	11,89	58	3-53	2,60	2,51	10 5½	10 5½	7½ 5½

(a) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(b) After transferring Rs 179,867 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 68,583 being provision

(d) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 20,826 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(g) After writing back Rs 44,000 from Deferred Income Taxation Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 55,080 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(i) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961 Rs. np.	January 1960 Rs. np.			General	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000
Dishergarh Power ...	87 00	67 00	100	4,320	2,250	189	439	2,651	10,125	3,805	3,765	930	1,190	419	24
5% 'A.C.P. ...	70 00	78 50	100	1,600											
4½% 'B.C.P. ...	70 50	75 60	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply ...	16 55	10 35	10	300		37	4	2.33	6.26	1.73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply ...			100	5,000	1,400	1,324	31	4,543	17,713	5,981	423	1,009	1,583	51	
4% Debenture ...			1000	2,500											
Gudivada Electric Supply ...			100	118		3	3	1.03	2.01	62	6	23	36	18	
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	5 92	6 62	10	535		29	3	9.71	21.44	9.16	5	2.93	4.18	25	
6% Debentures ...			1000	380											
Jorhat Electric Supply ...			10	250		8	—17	1.48	5.88	2.44		32	82	17	1
6% Cum Preference ...			100	50											
6% Debenture ...				35											
Jubbulpore Electric Supply ...	11 50	13 50	10	2,250	1,340	1,363	30	4,110	10,732	4,042	281	626	795	319	383
Kanadukathan ...			500	500		1	10	2.14	8.92	4.35	57	81	62	11	56
Karalkal Electric Supply ...	9 05	9 95	10	210		54	27	353	538	152		137	99	23	
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply ...	9 90	10 70	10	1,500	75	533	2	2,168	5,182	1,672	85	414	331	187	
6% Cum Pref. ...	9 03	9 60	10	250											
Mangalore Electric Supply ...			10	560	28	3,09	57	5.49	20.16	8.97	56	1.92	1.35	1.41	
5% Debentures ...			500	137											
Mirzapur Electric Supply ...	7 50	7 51xd	9	495	125	59	39	386	1,310	640	29	231	133	80	
Muzafferpore Elec. Supply ...	9 62	7 62xd	10	582	183	210	9	2,402	3,633	1,233	28	368	365	135	90
Muttra Electric Supply ...	11 25	9 12	10	700	9	99	22	988	1,784	783	126	250	300	137	
Nadiad ...	54 00	61 50	50	250		359		414	1,345	332	14	91	1.23	86	26
6% C. P. ...	39 00	45 00	50	350											
Nasik Deolali ...	105 00	105 00	100	1,168		1,000	1	1,424	4,237	1,460	222	374	286	348	28
7% Cum Pref. ...	91 50	91 50	100	100											
6% Debenture ...				1,000											
Nagapatam Electric Supply ...	8 75	10 00	10	498		198	1	440	1,534	576	54	143	174	108	
5% C. P. ...	8 90	9 50	10	100											
4½% Debentures ...			100	200											
Patna Electric Supply ...	10 00	10 6½xd	10	3,507	2,605	1,440	79	4,628	14,185	5,606	439	2,188	2,367	527	
5% Debentures ...			500	2,000											
Poona Electric ...	108 57	112 2½	100	4,889	17	962	3	7,000	14,803	5,738	2,239	466	1,103	1,001	148
7% Cum Pref. ...	101 00	101 10	100	400											
6% Debentures ...				800											
Saharanpur ...			100	469		93	4	872	1,415	570	181	158	227	6	
Partly Paid ...			10	28											
Salem Erode Electricity ...	11 80	12 50	10	880	601	546	28	2,299	4,936	1,761	264	465	387	453	
6½% R. C. P. ...	8 52	9 24	10	400											
Super Electric Supply ...			10	300	197	147	3	1,374	1,806	451	40	284	170	171	
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply ...	6 25	6 62	10	910	165	52	37	616	1,120	545	154	398	519	124	14
Shillong Hydraulic ...			2	773	1,66	1,56	60	911	21,61	9,00	21	53	102	88	3,40
Partly Paid ...															
Sijua (Jheriah) Elec. supply ...	8 12	9 62xd	10	1,680	221	1,168	2	1,706	7,035	4,496	345	1,302	1,046	545	79
5% Debentures ...			1000	1,200											
South Arcot Electricity ...			100	1,674	1.10	88	15	36.27	53.94	13.65	3.19	5.57	2.91	1.01	6.15
6% Cum Preference ...			100	200											
5½% Cum Preference ...			100	200											
South Madras Electric ...	9 85	10 15	10	7,000		1,989	3	7,042	20,638	6,768	291	1,903	2,160	2,309	
5½% 1st Cum Preference ...	8 10	9 97	10	2,200											
5½% 2nd Cum Preference ...	8 25	9 42	10	800											
4% Debentures ...			100	200											
4% Debentures ...			100	100											
4½% Debentures ...			100	200											
Surat Electric Co. ...	84 50	99 00	100	6,062	454	1,880	5	3,835	14,351	4,680	375	1,231	1,049	340	72
64% Cum Preference ...	108 50	108 00	100	500											
Tata Hydro Electric ...	100 75	109 50	100	23,999	6,001	4,156	25	34,563	70,196	18,909	4,629	3,313	5,245	178	12,001
7% C. P. T. ...	105 50	99 00	100	8,928											
Tata Power Company ...	1018 75	1080 00	1000	51,536	11,790	14,796	33	65,981	171,620	39,366	4,291	10,877	13,469	349	27,900
7½% C. P. T. ...	1000 00	1095 00		8,697											
4% Debentures ...				11,746											
5% Debentures ...				25,000											
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec. ...	11 80	12 25	10	970	439	266	30	1,683	4,332	1,618	254	436	325	116	
6% R. C. P. ...	8 67	9 57	10	450											
United Provinces Electric ...	113 50	132 00	100	5,600	2,580	5,277	85	18,912	40,886	14,567	1,382	3,173	3,188	1,360	33
4½% Debentures ...			100	3,000											
Upper Ganges Valley ...			10	598	243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	10
Upper Jumna Valley ...	16 00	18 75	10	500	515	646	37	4,392	5,232	1,225	153	370	690	868	2
Vellore Elec. Corporation ...	12 90	13 00	10	400	48	1,57	1,45	16.94	24.17	6.57	63	2.46	2.16	2.76	
6% Cum Preference ...	6 33	6 75	10	125											
West Coast Electric ...	13 25	12 50	10	1,000		1,67	52	15.16	26.59	6.42	45	3.25	2.68	1.41	1.90
5½% Cum Preference ...	6 13	7 00	10	250											

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea 000 lbs.	Coffee 000 Cwts.	Rubber 000 lbs.					Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest paise	Previous paise	2nd Previous paise
Alageswar Amalgamated Coffee	Ramani & Co. Directors 6% Cum. Pref. 54% Debentures	7			782 1,214	42 1,092	9	6-60 3-60	100 316	116 291	74 10	74 6	10 6
Anandam	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P. 6% Debentures	288		112	613	69	13	12-59	145 10	106 7	15 7	10 7	15 7
Anapalai	Associated Planters Private 6% Debentures		10		1,191	1,603	65	6-59	620	481	25	35	40
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	2,86			4,35	76		3-59	40	14	nil	nil	nil
Athimattam	M. Sebastian 6% Debentures			62	89	3		2-56	34	24	5	34	34
Chababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore) 6% C. P.		3		571		13	6-59	132	130	124	25	25
Badra	Young India Agencies Private 7% R. C. P.				460	508	16	5-59	164	155	174	174	174
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private 74% C. P.	338	2	43	1,271	440	17	3-60	(b) 266	336	15	15	174
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Pri 6% C. P.				303		5	5-60	53	50	74	74	74
Be Be	Mg. Director 64% C. P. T. 61% R. C. P. T.			360	610	27		3-59	152	168	5	5	5
Blue Mountain	Koithari & Sons Agencies Pri...	1,621			7,860	231	309	6-60	2,933	907	124	124	124
Chandramalai	Directors 74% Cum. Pref.	332	1	34	724	193		6-59	111	(h) 235	15	15	15
Chemra Peak	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,550			3,675	448	54	3-60	735	646	20	15	10
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co Ltd 7% C. P.				4,910	931	107	2-60	(d) 1,544	1,626	124	15	10
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates 5% C. P.		1		6,048	410	2	6-59	1,601	1,469	25	20	40
Consolidated Coffee	Mg. Director 6% C. P.				11,908	115		6-59	4,710	3,605	25	20	40
Coonoor Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Pvt Co. 6% C. P.	350			946	144	18	9-59	241	259	20	20	20
Coorg Tea	Srinivas Agencies 64% R. C. P.	354			648	160	20	3-60	177	208	20	20	30
Cottanad Plantations	Associated Planters pri, 74% C. P. P.	150		43	560	229	18	3-60	114	112	10	15	15
Cowcoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.						13	6-60	185	126	25	25	65
Devashola	Mg. Director Young India Agencies Private 74% C. P.	325 302	1		903 766	108 197	5	12-59 3-60	283 97	341 110	25 15	25 15	174 174
Devon													
Emerald Valley	Parikins Private Ltd	128			262	64	8	12-58	75	38	6	6	10
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies			83	131	51	7	12-59	68	59	9	6	6
Haileyburia	Parikins Private Ltd. 5% C. P. 54% Debentures	1,722			2,705	807	48	12-59	(d) 23	1,079	124	20	15
Highland	A. V. Thomas & Co. 6% C. P.	1,271		114	2,544	237	56	12-58	557	472	15	74	20
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private 64% C. P.				124	115	2	5-60	18	18	74	74	74
Kailas	A. V. George & Co. 6% Debentures			959	1,662	171	65	2-60	637	588	224	20	25
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7% Debentures	507			1,045	121	20	3-60	281	270	20	15	124
Kalpetta	A. V. Thomas & Co. E. I. Agencies Private 6% Cum Pref	292		267 133	939 167	227 64	15 8	4-60 12-59	180 34	202 56	124 124	10 10	10 6
Karikode Rubber	6% Cum Pref 5% Debentures												
Kil Kotagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co. 6% C. P.	890	47		2,609	513	68	10-59	897	949	35	15	15
Kumerode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 74% Debentures		5		771		16	10-59	220	252	20	20	25
Kurchimala	Ipe Oommen & Co. Pr. Ltd. 64% Cum Pref.	241	115		531	118	15	3-60	150	204	64	64	64
Lingapur	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. Matheson Bosanquet & Co, Pri, Vinsons Private Ltd. 6% C. P.	236 603			624 1,170	111 136	13 15	12-58 3-59	163 -33	197 -3	25 nil	30 nil	75 nil
Lucky Valley Tea													
Malabar Agricultural Co.													
Malabar Industrial	Mg. Director Johnson's Estates & Agencies	71		314	593	8		2-59	76	98	74	10	224
Malankara	Vasantha & Co. Private	135		670	1,145	96	37	3-60	483	519	15	16	17
Manor	Ruby Industries Private				121	118	10	3-60	97	(c) 9	10	5	12
Manimala	5% C. P. 6% Debentures				29	3	6	12-58	-26	34	nil	24	nil
Marcara	Associated Planters Private 6% Preference			270	301	204	13	6-59	128	116	20	20	15
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co Ltd. 6% C. P.	1,501		930	4,504	429	101	3-60	1,332	1,050	124	10	10

†Ordnamon.

(a) Arrears of Preference dividend from 1-5-1947 to 31-9-1956 at the rate of Rs 5.95 per Preference shares amounting to Rs 2,14,000, will be paid by the issue of new Preference share for every two Preference shares already held and the balance of Rs 14,000 remaining after the issue of new shares will be paid upon it.
 (b) After transferring Rs 76,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
 (c) After transferring Rs 80,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
 (d) After transferring Rs 228,000 from General Reserve.

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961 Rs. np.	January 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry- forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000
Aiageswar	2 40	2 65	2	606	530	68	9	606	1,668	421	71	112	219	164	...
Amalgamated Office	13 25	13 75	13	675	...	163	24	1,151	1,903	297	...	1,391	74	16	...
6% C. P.	7 00	8 75	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anandam	14 37	15 50	10	250	...	579	31	245	1,362	125	...	83	9	5	...
7% C. P.	7 81	8 30	100	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	2	1,208	228	...	28	2,352	1,928	152	259	1,556	520	29	...
Anapalai	4 70	5 18	100	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	5	300	...	11	-119	1,360	992	148	723	1,15	49	11	10
Arthala	4 00	4 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	9 20	9 20	2	325	...	50	3	55	370	17	...	5	49	27	...
Athimattam	9 55	1 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chababuddin	8 75	9 55	5	204	270	208	8	151	717	99	...	401	18	26	...
6% C. P.	8 14	8 35	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	3 84	3 97	2	425	250	102	36	477	827	74	12	514	15	147	...
74% C. P	8 59	9 27	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	16 70	17 75	10	1,099	386	30	4	698	1,725	339	22	541	421	95	...
74% C. P.	10 30	11 10	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	2 42	2 95	2	300	150	85	1	94	424	50	34	9	13	118	...
6% C. P.	8 58	8 80	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Be Be	2 94	3 63cd	5	866	...	336	1	225	1,336	...	268	52	30	20	150
64% C. P. T.	2 62cd	3 03	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R. C. P. T.	6 10cd	6 44cd	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	3 88	3 35	2	5,250	1,850	1,091	284	3,411	7,901	1,366	18	475	2,489	2,386	...
Chandramala	2 91cd	3 03	2	550	550	7	...	303	1,515	303	...	177	137	22	...
74% C. P.	1 88	2 12	2	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chembra Peak	5 45	4 20	2	933	1,550	37	139	680	2,633	816	1	623	165	104	...
Cochin Malabar	7 60cd	7 00	3	2,691	1,800	...	22	1,674	5,249	617	...	1,303	400	158	...
7% C. P.	51 25	52 50	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	18 50	23 00	10	2,250	2,800	259	128	2,490	5,062	1,130	117	1,014	3,420	485	...
5% C. P.	74 00	84 00	100	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	21 15	21 75	10	7,153	5,775	603	80	2,056	15,168	3,594	796	1,358	8,152	664	...
6% C. P.	22 00	25 50	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Tea	27 25	26 50	100	378	335	946	29	403	2,163	164	3	199	19	21	...
6% C. P.	5 60	9 50	2	480	...	478	3	259	1,248	212	1	240	51	140	...
Coorg Tea	5 43	4 69	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R. P.	4 40	14 67	10	400	45	487	1	429	1,369	75	1	263	29	27	...
Cottanad Plantation	11 25cd	10 25	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% C. P. P.	10 80cd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	4 90	6 10cd	2	409	200	...	28	273	312	77	15	223	8	427	...
Devashola	30 50	32 00	10	600	455	27	1	283	1,226	338	131	124	16	204	...
Devon	14 37	17 50	10	449	255	71	4	348	1,081	225	10	248	142	76	...
74% C. P	95 00	105 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	5 50	8 12	5	350	125	8	3	97	369	60	...	87	12	175	...
Gokul Rubber	1 90	1 58	2	450	20	...	1	101	380	16	115	54	41	37	...
Haileyburia	13 80	16 10	10	2,500	850	928	2	1,530	5,208	926	4	1,184	476	340	...
3% C. P.	72 50	72 50cd	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34% Debentures	...	...	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	14 60	14 65	10	1,800	481	518	21	678	3,013	640	416	401	219	389	...
6% C. P.	8 03	8 45	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 85	2 84	2	120	35	14	2	102	165	5	...	124	10	29	...
64% C. P.	6 50	6 84	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kailas	5 04cd	4 90	2	1,185	578	500	27	774	2,090	288	18	214	5	525	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalna	4 64	4 10	2	600	650	116	48	287	1,488	334	...	253	51	460	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpetta	13 12	12 60cd	10	800	638	266	1	371	1,797	349	22	335	95	177	...
Karikode Rubber	9 22	9 45	10	200	150	125	2	103	539	31	15	70	19	23	...
3% Cum Pref	6 99	7 50	10	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	2	859	1,423	470	28	868	3,275	465	...	599	30	479	...
Kil Kotagiri	5 15	4 62	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1% C. P	8 60	9 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamerode	4 77	6 10	2	400	300	...	13	220	964	146	...	172	7	29	...
74% Debentures	...	...	500	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurchimala	8 20	8 75	10	345	510	...	...	250	1,144	98	1	134	36	18	...
64% Cum Pref.	5 88	6 37	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingapur	6 10	6 90	2	426	300	507	69	492	530	43	222	645	10	431	...
Lucky Valley Tea	13 87	12 75	10	500	36	30	30	460	904	47	...	134	24	...	3
Malabar Agricultural Co.	7 30	7 50	10	500	180	100	-130	1,004	2,149	213	1	163	52	2	...
6% C. P.	16 56	16 56	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	11 58	13 75	10	450	61	101	1	360	728	39	45	42	147	50	...
Malankara	18 00	18 12	10	1,350	173	312	10	515	2,139	408	...	165	8	456	...
Manar	2 70	2 56	2	350	10	17	18	83	343	22	6	120	5	26	...
Manimala	8 75	8 75	10	400	...	...	-28	114	775	7	...	5	...	6	8
5% C. P.	9 00	9 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercara Rubber	8 65	9 85	5	325	250	...	12	214	762	11	...	237	15	48	...
6% Preference	7 65	8 25	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	11 20	12 10	10	4,050	310	1,311	66	1,998	9,079	1,184	189	964	290	177	...
6% C. P.	7 40	8 45	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Latest	Previous
Malamalai ...	Directors 74% C. P.	469	...	...	780	106	...	3-60	168	198	15%	20	18
Mysore Amalgamated ...	W. T. Industrial Corp. 6% C. P.	...	...	...	217	...	4	3-60	28	53	10%	10	10
Mysore Coffee ...	Pavan & Co. (Private) Mg. Director	...	...	...	882	...	24	6-59	212	157	15	15	15
Mysore Plantations ...	6% C. P.	120	2	...	434	179	...	3-59	61	84	6	6	6
Neelamalai ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	1,147	2	...	3,622	1,971	45	6-59	(c) 571	809	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Nelliampathy ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	745	...	83	1,902	301	30	6-59	230	492	10	15	20
Nellithanam ...	Directors 7% C. P.	...	...	67	176	21	...	3-59	30	58	7 1/2	10	12 1/2
Nenmeny ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	512	887	172	18	12-59	185	200	15 1/2	15	7 1/2
New Glen Morgan ...	Ramu & Co. Private Associated Planters (Private)	4,15	...	...	5,86	78	23	12-55	94	221	nil	7	7
Nilambur ...	6% C. P.	...	...	148	265	29	6	12-59	13	96	15	20	15
Nilgiri Tea ...	Debtors A. V. George & Co. 64% C. P.	993	...	...	2,005	299	39	3-60	416	198	8 1/2	5	6
Nonsuch Tea ...	Harrisons & Crosfield 5% Debentures	1,020	...	...	3,300	805	55	6-59	1,097	1,557	20	35	20
Osoor ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. 5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	6	3-60	216	139	15	15	13
Ouchterlony ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. Directors	1,108	11 1/2	...	5,731	...	40	10-59	(d) 597	(b) 1,336	15	10	30
Panchure ...	Math. Bosanquet & Co. Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) Ltd.	147	...	...	2,202	330	58	6-59	837	954	27 1/2	25	17 1/2
Parkside ...	6% C. P.	2,293	...	...	4,348	...	53	12-59	1,321	(g) 608	22 1/2	16 1/2	25
Peermade ...	Directors Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	15 1/2	383	826	180	...	2-60	375	378	20	20	25
Periaramalai ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	4,405	...	...	10,107	1,574	118	3-60	1,845	2,017	13 1/2	12 1/2	10
Periyar & Parakkanni ...	E. J. Agencies Private Ltd. 74% R. C. P.	...	...	345	508	137	9	12-59	109	151	4	12	...
Ponmudi Rubber ...	Directors 64% C. P.	...	...	57	102	15	...	7-59	39	38	nil	5	6 1/2
Pullangode ...	Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	...	824	79	18	3-60	157	244	7	5	4
Puthottam ...	Ruby Co. Private	282	...	7 1/2	2,012	69	54	3-60	542	514	8,57 1/2	10	10
Rajagiri ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	1,435	2,099	196	93	6-59	859	927	20	20	20 1/2
Rajendra Coffee ...	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Prof.	...	1	...	...	...	3	3-60	(k) 33	174	25 1/2	50	40
Sangameshwar ...	54% Redem Cum. Prof. Pateo Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	11	3-60	251	288	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Savamlai ...	7% Cum Preference 7% Debentures	...	...	...	654	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	7	7
Sevaray ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd.	...	...	...	825	357	20	6-59	(e) 61	300	7 1/2	7 1/2	10
Stanes Amalgamated ...	T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. 5 1/2% Debentures	653	...	...	1,437	150	16	6-59	222	328	6	8	14
Swinton ...	Directors 64% Debentures	...	...	...	243	...	...	3-60	67	9	12 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Talayar Tea ...	Srinivas Agencies 6% C. P.	866	...	...	1,584	576	26	3-60	304	(n) 201	8 1/2	5	6
Teeoy ...	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	...	431	660	68	12	3-59	173	186	6	6	6
Thamarapally ...	64% Debentures A. V. George & Co.	...	...	240	373	48	14	12-59	130	143	30 1/2	30	30
Thirumbadi ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. 74% Debentures	...	...	710	1,160	342	28	9-58	386	195	10	5	12 1/2
Trevancore Rubber ...	Directors Trev. Rubber & Tea	...	...	...	785	104	...	12-59	160	138	10 1/2	10	15
Trev. Rubber & Tea ...	Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) 6% C. P.	1,301	...	...	...	...	101	12-59	1,250	780	7 1/2	5	4
Tropical Plantations ...	Directors Parkins Private Ltd.	473	...	638	1,751	186	...	12-59	428	391	8 1/2	6	4
Twylford ...	...	963	...	...	1,725	365	25	12-59	299	296	10 1/2	15	15
Udayagiri ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	292	...	...	487	49	7	12-59	73	35	15 1/2	7 1/2	6
United Nilgiri ...	64% Debentures T. Stanes & Co.	1,349	...	...	3,480	244	80	3-60	1,087	1,334	21 1/2	19 1/2	16
Vaikundam ...	Directors Padinjarekka Bros.	...	...	4,94	695	148	...	12-59	447	(i) 4,57	25 1/2	30	35
Vayitri ...	54% Debentures Ooppootil Kurien & Co. (Pri.)	74	2	...	181	...	4	3-59	40	29	6	6	6
Velmalai ...	7% C. P. 6% Debenture	49	...	401	652	122	23	2-60	231	201	12 1/2	10	10
Waterfall ...	Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1,213	...	...	4,687	264	143	6-60	1,410	1,203	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Wartyhully ...	Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	308	595	15 1/2	15	15
Woodcote ...	Goodall & Co. 64% C. P.	...	...	...	152	8	6	6-59	1	16	nil	6	9
Woodlands ...	6% Debenture Directors	221	...	234	777	129	...	3-59	184	171	5	5	10
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	64% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After transferring Rs 82,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(b) After transferring Rs 64,862 from General Reserve.
(c) After writing back Rs 134,000 being excess provision for taxation.
(d) After transferring Rs 100,000 from Dividend Reserve.
(e) Includes Rs 60,388 being surplus provision and Refund of Income-tax written back.
(f) After transferring Rs 80,000 from General Reserve.

PLANTINGS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS OF THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1961 Rs. np.	January 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000	Carry- forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Malamalai	39 00	40 87	25	300	...	623	1	192	1,248	289	77	129	119	131	...
14% C. P.	24 75	25 12	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Amalgamated	5 90	6 00	5	225	40	...	1	159	337	31	...	196	27	13	...
6% C. P.	6 25	7 00	10	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Coffee	5 40	5 03	2	600	100	150	18	978	1,207	114	...	166	550	36	...
Mysore Plantations	2 22	1 93 1/2	2	500	95	55	2	375	1,139	159	...	194	92	10	...
6% C. P.	7 00	7 60 1/2	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelamalai	4 65 1/2	4 90 1/2	5	3,600	875	1,304	5	1,363	7,994	1,309	10	1,124	576	554	...
5% C. P.	7 20 1/2	7 26 1/2	10	1,800	503	204	...	672	2,624	536	7	408	178	347	...
Nelliampathy	2 70 1/2	3 00 1/2	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 75 1/2	8 70	10	450	279	...	94	114	497	121	21	21	64	12	...
Nellithanam	12 05	12 05	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nenmeny	20 65	16 25	10	335	408	5	46	495	1,632	276	...	207	14	12	...
7% C. P.	9 35	9 70	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glen Morgan	...	...	2	650	2,80	3,02	4	3,48	11,68	1,30	82	1,09	1,51	1,11	...
Nilambur	16 95	17 50	10	200	120	359	3	184	797	56	...	39	31	356	...
6% C. P.	6 48	6 90	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	95 00	98 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea	7 64	7 35	10	1,406	70	675	27	516	3,987	633	9	355	109	90	...
64% C. P.	3 75	4 72	5	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	1,000	...	...	35	1,587	3,215	364	449	922	67	594	...
Nonsuch Tea	26 40	25 80	10	2,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osoor	3 35	3 68	2	650	500	71	42	377	775	67	95	314	44	480	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouchterlony	4 68	5 75	2	1,946	1,040	1,243	3	771	4,892	1,666	...	1,115	64	598	...
Panchure	5 45 1/2	4 20 1/2	1	150	150	2	68	271	294	26	128	146	94	4	...
Parkside	27 50	24 70	10	1,354	450	1,197	50	1,09	3,158	472	...	406	119	936	...
Peermade	22 20	20 25	10	1,700	100	941	45	1,670	4,098	1,446	171	941	186	629	...
6% C. P.	92 00 1/2	92 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsular	21 35	22 75	10	600	300	36	109	457	868	78	187	200	16	304	...
Periaramalai	3 56	3 72	2	5,795	2,780	117	80	2,273	11,000	3,484	65	2,314	577	420	...
Periyar & Parakkanni	...	...	10	500	...	40	16	196	1,024	66	15	155	22	105	...
74% R. C. P.	...	...	5	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debenture	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponmudi Rubbers	1 40	1 40	2	165	48	...	1	43	314	11	...	18	2	5	...
64% C. P.	8 70 1/2	8 70	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode	1 80	1 96	2	1,650	200	29	17	335	2,268	646	201	216	51	291	...
6% C. P.	8 05	8 65	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthottam	2 70	2 82	2	2,100	1,200	365	91	733	3,463	366	195	117	1,066	16	...
Rajagiri	19 05	20 10	10	1,350	300	600	45	1,469	4,774	448	...	283	113	1,230	72
6% C. P.	6 63	7 60	10	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee	14 00 1/2	16 25	5	200	100	15	1	290	370	43	100	147	99	138	...
6% Cum. Pref.	7 75 1/2	7 75	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Redem. Cum. Pref.	7 00 1/2	6 65	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangameshwar	2 20	3 00	2	1,200	25	160	11	261	1,880	109	...	554	24	136	26
5% C. P.	9 51	10 30	10	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seremalai	3 55	4 00	2	550	300	13	13	270	428	122	...	200	20	147	459
Shevaroy	1 90 1/2	1 68 1/2	2	1,350	170	128	1	473	1,113	104	317	200	522	74	...
Shree Amalgamated	14 78	15 58 1/2	10	900	190	1,105	4	389	2,735	763	208	222	248	46	...
54% Debentures	...	...	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swinton	3 12	2 50	505	125	15	...	4	149	198	8	...	6	165	5	...
64% Debentures	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talayur Tea	1 78	1 73	2	1,250	110	977	1	1,397	3,650	352	2	943	175	68	...
6% C. P.	7 01	7 50	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teledy	7 01	7 90	10	1,000	...	248	4	457	2,250	179	...	89	72	387	...
6% C. P.	7 00	8 25	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theravally	28 00	26 62	10	250	75	200	28	222	614	47	45	51	2	185	...
64% C. P.	4 05	4 60	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirumbadi	1 45	1 98	500	915	450	50	30	862	2,293	153	...	430	48	195	...
74% Debenture	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevancore Rubber	10 40	15 62	10	600	...	47	2	287	821	170	...	122	29	133	...
T. R. T. & Co.	9 35	7 90	10	4,100	750	757	4	1,673	8,613	1,850	200	513	492	917	...
6% C. P.	8 85	7 85	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tropical Plantations	16 12	22 50	25	2,000	...	136	12	658	3,217	868	...	255	15	187	...
Twyford	11 90	12 85	10	1,575	1,543	58	1	594	2,801	330	1	784	262	233	...
Udayagiri	17 00	13 00	10	220	148	282	24	218	1,001	107	1	60	6	1	...
7% C. P.	9 11	9 60	10	80	...	...	...	...	7,71	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiri	23 75	22 10	10	2,193	317	1,210	24	1,130	4,653	1,787	540	384	225	859	...
Vaikundam	30 75	27 75	10	880	165	119	1	619	966	39	275	182	31	369	...
Vayitri	1 40	1 57	2	400	75	30	29	54	559	57	2	12	52	19	...
54% Debentures	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	5,01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velmalai	5 43	6 10	5	600	375	121	11	398	1,764	123	1	166	141	183	...
7% C. P.	8 61	8 85	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wartybully	3 20	3 60	2	1,200	1,100	91	115	735	1,534	119	254	425	140	1,007	...
Weralali	3 35	3 70	2	3,150	2,200	1,096	194	1,844	6,375	897	27	674	1,499	1,306	...
6% C. P.	8 40	9 60	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcote	1 65	1 70	1	100	...	...	...	...	326	...	...	8	10	2	...
64% C. P.	3 14 1/2	3 46	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	1000	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands	7 65	8 10	10	695	42	205	2	196	1,419	72	1	196	162	92	...
64% C. P.	7 45	7 80	10	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R.C.P.	7 22	7 67	10	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ENGINEERING COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Year Ended	New Profit		Dividend %		Market Quotation as on Last Day of				Paid-up per Share	Reserves Including Latest Allocation				Cross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets			
			Latest Rs. 000	Previous Period Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	January 1961 Rs. 000	January 1960 Rs. 000	Paid-up Rs.	Reversion		Other	Carry forward	Sundry Liabilities Rs. 000	Investments Rs. 000			Stocks and Bonds Rs. 000	Overhead Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000
C A L C U T T A																					
Arthur Barker	N. Bhat Trading Co., 7% C. P. 5% Debentures	10-54	3,45	1,71	12 25	12 25	12 25	12 25	10	6,00	15	12,78	9,57	6	11,99	4,68	5	6,29	...		
Barker Engineering	K. C. Thapar & Brothers Ord. P. P. Deferred	3-58	128	39	10 75	10 75	9000	9000	10	1,30	...	1,488	464	94	768	605	24	570	339		
Bata Engineering	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	3-59	329	248	...	...	...	...	1	1,045	100	1,289	647	12	1,344	967	90	95	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-59	2,823	3,264	11 31	11 31	14 75	14 75	10	5,000	449	15,521	8,956	47	4,392	6,485	1,084	1,276	408		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-59	3,829	4,223	11 31	11 31	29 00	29 00	10	5,660	227	7,733	1,279	1,858	1,441	1,942	596	8,087	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-59	2,437	3,271	55 12	55 12	25 00	25 00	10	1,200	2,658	7,976	4,484	174	3,421	4,040	265	5,661	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	3-58	419	531	50 00	50 00	60 00	60 00	10	1,988	500	3,725	1,180	261	3,680	2,709	36	...	1,888		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-59	1,734	1,224	13 30	13 30	12 12	12 12	10	4,000	2,100	9,828	4,802	2	13,745	7,194	374	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	93 00	93 00	100 00	100 00	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-59	800	872	20 12	20 12	31 81	31 81	10	2,500	725	2,464	1,448	3	2,548	1,684	12	828	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	4-60	11,548	12,109	44 00	44 00	49 00	49 00	100	84,000	1,740	56,079	30,474	829	14,811	24,352	3,482	3,570	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	10 00	10 00	115 00	115 00	100	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	9-58	279	...	10 00	10 00	13 12	13 12	10	2,000	103	6,745	21,547	652	27,851	21,738	485	...	3,974		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	3-60	756	...	16 69	16 69	43 45	43 45	10	5,000	25	8,374	250	3	2,885	329	191	...	815		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-59	3,152	3,271	37 81	37 81	43 45	43 45	...	13,000	10,595	14,812	21,547	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-59	712	667	101 00	101 00	104 00	104 00	50	1,250	1,110	7,342	6,091	...	1,439	2,472	60	2,514	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	6-58	328	288	6 00	6 00	2 00	2 00	100	2,195	184	2,203	494	...	569	1,138	59	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-59	6,171	6,957	77 00	77 00	23 00	23 00	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	3-60	102,043	98,638	24 70	24 70	22 20	22 20	10	124,489	37,500	715,759	146,001	19,332	164,516	127,550	8,249	41,679	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	91 50	91 50	4 50	4 50	...	26,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	3-58	131	132	4 44	4 44	2 50	2 50	5	385	...	1,753	817	149	1,587	1,279	18	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	2 75	2 75	1 54	1 54	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	3-60	5,123	4,775	82 75	82 75	91 50	91 50	25	3,000	968	12,375	7,285	303	14,502	8,423	3,710	15,789	98		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	3-60	9,389	8,711	32 00	32 00	12 20	12 20	100	19,666	4,291	22,296	15,265	5,872	7,998	12,194	22,419	233	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	16 40	16 40	14 39	14 39	1	9,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	6-59	1,888	709	18 56	18 56	13 25	13 25	10	2,000	922	7,616	1,748	624	2,626	1,758	312	266	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	3-59	6,578	5,762	101 00	101 00	102 00	102 00	10	1,000	3,400	2,319	11,276	6	17,352	21,066	2,973	166	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	32 25	32 25	...	...	1,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	10-59	6,657	6,872	19 75	19 75	23 75	23 75	100	10,199	982	27,747	8,430	7,520	10,845	28,178	154	12,933	1,523		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	85 00	85 00	91 50	91 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	11-59	1,377	1,303	6 15	6 15	6 69	6 69	3	2,764	295	9,014	3,328	57	6,323	5,321	15	2,930	334		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	83 00	83 00	91 00	91 00	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	6-59	229	527	4 50	4 50	5 94	5 94	2	1,050	1,850	1,832	1,472	126	9,001	6,501	374	...	750		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	3-60	117	1,353	7 19	7 19	8 81	8 81	10	4,996	250	13,717	8,110	305	5,223	2,566	120	...	...		
Bharat Elec.	Directors 6% C. P. Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-59	619	700	9 56	9 56	8 00	8 00	10	1,000	...	1,242	886	...	1,059	1,814	20	13	...		

Orient Engineering Richardson & Crandall	K. C. Thapar & Bros S. B. India. Dev. Co. 51% C. P.	9-59 6-55	-20 33,02	94 31,91	12 15 10 51	nil 15 10 51	nil 15 10 51	8 19 54 00	8 19 54 00	24 10,00	17,01 ...	8 ...	1,409 118,52	12 50,38	4 ...	13,39 ...	613 52,73	1,051 85,00	13 24,64	...											
																					B O M B A Y										
																					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saras	B. Subbarao & Private Co 5% C. P.	3-60	624	505	8 19 54 00	8 19 54 00	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51										
Steel Product.	D. Krishna & Sons 5% C. P.	4-52	49	17	8 19 54 00	8 19 54 00	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51										
Test Machy.	Birla Bros. Private 54% C. P. T. 51% R.C.P.T. 51% R.C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	8,690	10,040	7 19 54 00	7 19 54 00	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51	15 51										
Acme Manufg.	Walchand & Co. Private 6% C. P.	6-56	3,31	1,81	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51	10 51										
Alcock Ashdown	Turner Morrison	12-58	(a)662	938	12 1/2	12 1/2	15	258 00	253 00	3,090	1,863	24	4,060	7,736	6,100	1,059	2,116	4,955	890	837	...										
Brady Engineering	W.H. Brady & Co.	12-58	294	306	3	3	3	70 00	75 00	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	...	443	99	415	71	...										
Cooper Engineering	Walchand & Co. Pri.Ld.	6-56	8,11	6,06	7	6	3	171 00	156 00	1,000	10,28	95	43,25	52,91	36,45	1,22	43,14	16,88	2,26	...	...										
Joti's Engrs.	Directors	3-59	121	143	10	10	10	72 00	69 00	50	200	215	5	586	156	123	9	629	884	50	...										
Kanani Engineering	Kanani Bros. Private 51% C. P.	9-59	1,423	1,392	7 1/2	7 1/2	5	15 36 53 00	10 80 53 00	10	4,96	275	131	2	15,319	6,246	2,713	193	7,803	8,644	433	288									
Larsen & Toubro	L. & T. Management 5% Pref.	3-60	(a)4,502	(b)3,321	18 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	37 25 93 00	26 75 98 00	10	8,000	1,650	1,056	56	26,895	7,802	2,853	2,927	10,053	12,401	644	7,195	...								
Mackenzie	Directors 54% Cum. Pref. 51% 2nd C. P.	7-59	(j)533	(a)624	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	130 00 88 00 N 100 00 N	80 00 85 00 N 100 00 N	100	1,100	...	345	1	6,966	4,022	2,415	239	3,007	1,278	27	2,924	...								
Mahindra & Mahindra	Directors 54% R.C.P. 51% R.C.P. 6% R.C.P. 6% T. 6% T.	10-59	5,741	(b)6,781	12 1/2	12 1/2	17 1/2	57 52 107 50 104 50 107 50	57 52 107 50 104 50 107 50	100	550	3,000	1,263	118	99,881	13,487	3,117	3,696	37,849	25,011	2,155	3,325	555								
Mukund Iron	Jewson Private Ordry P.P. 5% R. C. P. Deferred Krishtul Associates Ltd. Ordry shares	3-60	3,680	3,424	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	104 50 24 48	107 50 24 48	100	3,000	2,000	2,530	3	8,679	12,127	4,092	899	6,395	4,564	234	228	...								
Myers Kirtokar	Directors 54% C. P. T. 51% C. P. T. 51% C. P. T. 51% C. P. T. 51% C. P. T.	6-59	2,276	(b)1,782	12 1/2	12 1/2	7 1/2	62 00 111 80 186 25	62 00 111 80 186 25	100	1,000	1,020	1,934	4	8,408	9,274	4,737	1	3,355	2,799	1,628	2,171	139								
Premier Construction	Walchand & Co. Ltd 54% C. P. T. 51% C. P. T. 51% C. P. T. 51% C. P. T. 51% C. P. T.	12-59	2,638	2,757	60 T.	40	33 1/2	196 50	331 00	30	5,625	1,335	12,097	136	4,124	881	141	22,707	12	4,428	249	72	...								
Tata Iron	Tata Industries Private 5% C. P. T. 7% C. P. T. 7% C. P. T. 7% C. P. T. 7% C. P. T.	3-60	179,151	168,549	9 07	11	11	146 75 135 00 107 50 102 50 296 50	144 50 140 00 106 00 102 50 205 00	75	275,321	111,709	158,412	847	104,499	1,674,064	549,716	88,404	274,861	93,075	15,806	...	10,171								
Tata Locomotive	Tata Industries Private 5% C. P. T. 7% C. P. T. 7% C. P. T. 7% C. P. T. 7% C. P. T.	3-60	38,287	26,759	12 1/2	9	5	296 50	205 00	100	79,991	4,453	12,739	224	164,537	214,133	93,994	272	123,101	42,148	1,050	19,268	5,994								
Bruton & Co.	A. V. Thomas & Co. 6% C. P.	12-59	-60	...	nil	nil	nil	5 00 6 85	5 00 6 85	10	750	...	56	-146	1,077	1,045	499	...	...	930	42	160	...								
Indian Steel Rolling	Directors 54% C. P	12-59	428	380	7 T.	7 T.	5 1/2	10 05 8 00	12 40 9 20	10	2,378	4	246	3	869	3,273	1,588	6	2	2,717	88	...	...								

GILDED SECURITIES

Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 31-1-61	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 31-1-61	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 31-1-61
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS						MADHYA PRADESH						MUNICIPAL LOAN					
Rupee Loans												BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN					
NON-TERMINABLE LOANS																	
8 93 34	3	1896-97	3 Months notice	30-6/31-12	71-75	2,01,28,800	3	1948	1964	1-3/1-9	95-00	25,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-1/1-7	
						1,02,18,100	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	99-10	26,21,000	5	1929	1959	1-2/1-8	
						1,02,18,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-50	17,97,000	3	1950	1960	1-6/1-12	
						1,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	97-25	110,00,000	4	1963	1963	1-3/1-9	
						1,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	97-25	215,00,000	4	1964	1964	1-3/1-9	
						2,00,00,000	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	244,14,500	4	1964	1964	1-3/1-9	
							4	1959	1971	1-5/11-2	97-10	200,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1965	15-2/15-8	
							4	1960	1969	23-2/29-8	97-10	10,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1965	16-2/16-8	
TERMINABLE LOANS						UTTAR PRADESH											
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-2/1-8	99-15	4,20,93,600	2 1/2	1946	1961-66	1-3/1-9	92-75	9,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1966	14-3/14-9	
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	15-1/15-7	99-75	1,57,42,600	3	1936	1961-66	15-3/15-9	91-80	175,34,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	3-4/3-10	
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947-48	1962	15-5/15-11	98-09	1,94,11,700	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	99-35	33,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1966	3-4/3-10	
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	16-3/16-9	83-45	5,65,15,500	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-50	24,50,000	3 1/2	1952	1966	16-2/16-8	
116,17,46,000	3	1932	1963-65	1-6/1-12	97-60	1,11,45,200	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-50	69,00,000	4	1967	1967	1-3/1-9	
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	15-6/15-12	97-60	8,50,00,000	4	1956	1967	1-3/1-9	97-25	30,00,000	3	1938	1968	14-3/14-9	
110,11,78,000	3	1945	1966-68	1-4/1-10	95-50	5,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	97-25	30,00,000	3	1939	1969	1-3/1-9	
115,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	15-4/15-10	97-41	7,00,00,000	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	64,00,000	3	1940	1970	1-3/1-9	
248,91,37,000	3 1/2	1946	1966	16-3/16-9	94-38	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	48,00,000	3 1/2	1940-41	1971	1-3/1-9	
87,27,36,000	3 1/2	1956	1962	16-1/16-7	99-10	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	25,00,000	3 1/2	1941-42	1972	1-3/1-9	
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	1-6/1-12	100-00	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	135,00,000	4	1943-44	1973	1-3/1-9	
158,54,92,000	3 1/2	1958	1963	12-5/12-11	99-45	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	20,00,000	3 1/2	1943-44	1974	1-3/1-9	
158,17,90,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	19-4/19-10	91-35	3,81,77,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-3/1-9	98-50	20,60,000	4	1913-15	1974	1-6/1-12	
103,67,92,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	1-1/1-7	99-25	3,01,49,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-70	22,00,000	3 1/2	1944-45	1975	1-3/1-9	
61,81,81,000	3 1/2	1956	1967	16-1/16-7	98-85	1,03,309,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-50	25,00,000	3 1/2	1945-46	1976	1-3/1-9	
30,00,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	26-2/26-8	90-10	3,24,81,200	4	1955	1967	1-2/1-8	99-15	54,00,000	3	1947-48	1977	1-3/1-9	
1,37,90,93,000	3 1/2	1959	1969	1-1/1-7	98-75	7,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	97-75	75,00,000	3 1/2	1947	1977	1-2/1-8	
66,63,54,000	3 1/2	1956	1974	16-1/16-7	90-75	12,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	97-50	61,00,000	3 1/2	1949	1979	15-3/15-9	
56,99,30,000	3 1/2	1957	1967	1-2/1-8	100-75	5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	88,14,500	3 1/2	1949	1979	15-3/15-9	
34,33,89,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	12-5/12-11	100-60	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	10,00,000	5	1920	1980	1-5/1-11	
49,17,27,000	4	1957	1972	1-2/1-8	100-40	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	80,00,000	3 1/2	1950-51	1980	1-3/1-9	
49,51,44,000	4	1958	1973	12-5/12-11	100-47	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
86,06,33,000	4	1959	1979	1-1/1-7	99-90	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	1960	1980	18-1/18-7	99-95	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS						MADRAS						DELHI MUNICIPAL LOAN					
WEST BENGAL						MYSORE GOVERNMENT											
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-25	5,99,72,900	3	1936	1956-61	20-10/20-4	99-22	10,00,000	5 1/2	1932	1962	1-4/1-10	
3,60,23,300	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-00	2,95,85,200	4	1933	1953-63	1-6/1-12	101-35	33,91,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	1-1/1-7	
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-80	3,31,47,200	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-25	60,00,000	3	1936	1966	1-4/1-10	
7,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	98-50	4,10,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99-00	47,50,000	3	1938	1968	1-6/1-12	
7,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	93-53	3,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	98-00	17,64,400	3 1/2	1942	1969	1-5/1-11	
5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-15	5,00,00,000	4	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	99-25	21,10,000	3 1/2	1942	1972	1-4/1-10	
7,00,00,000	4 1/2	1959	1971	19-8/19-2	98-10	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	99-25	15,49,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	1-2/1-8	
7,00,00,000	4	1959	1969	28-2/28-8	98-38	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	99-25	16,33,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	1-2/1-8	
BOMBAY						COCHIN											
5,63,12,200	3	1949	1962	1-2/1-8	98-00	30,00,000	3 1/2	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	72,50,000	4 1/2	1954	1979	1-5/1-11	
2,97,86,300	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-9/17-3	99-50	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	2,22,72,000	4	1955	1985	1-6/1-12	
5,50,35,400	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-65	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	1,89,12,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	1-7/1-11	
3,61,30,900	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-70	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	1,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1968	1-9/1-3	
9,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	98-75	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,00,00,000	4	1956	1970	3-3/3-9	98-60	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,51,12,500	4	1958	1971	19-8/19-2	98-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-25	...	4	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	...	...	...			

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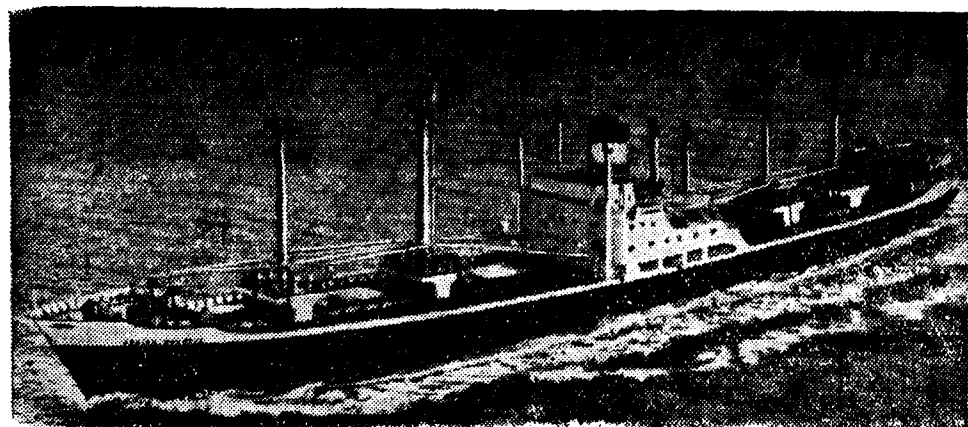
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Defending the Dollar

WITH a quietly confident air, President Kennedy has announced his measures for keeping the dollar "as sound as a dollar". There is again the re-affirmation of the pledge that the dollar price of gold will not be increased. The present crisis, if crisis it can be called, has arisen because there has been for some years a steady balance of payments deficit experienced by America. Mr Kennedy points out that it is not as if America's balance of trade is unfavourable: in fact, the surplus of exports over imports is by no means small. But, when the other foreign exchange transactions are taken into account, the result has been a net outflow to the extent of \$1 billion annually. In the last two years, the net decline in America's gold holding has been rather larger, but, again, not owing to any reduction in the balance of trade surplus. One of the contributing causes was the foreign exchange expenditure implied in the United States programme of economic and military assistance. The apprehension that this fact might provoke the United States Administration to cut back its loan programme has been laid at rest and convincingly so by President Kennedy.

The first thing to be done is to augment export earnings, so that the balance of trade, enlarged thereby, goes a longer way in meeting the deficit on other accounts such as net tourist expenditure and loan disbursements, etc. In this behalf, Mr Kennedy has announced a number of measures which are summarised and published elsewhere in this section. The American President does not intend that any restraint is to be placed on imports into that country, since he sees clearly that such action would be reciprocated and would, therefore, tend further to affect exports from America. But the United States Export-Import Bank will have a greater responsibility in fostering, financing and facilitating exports from that country, particularly of the smaller businessmen.

The President has allayed any fears the underdeveloped countries might have had that depletion in the gold stocks held at Fort Knox might conceivably have the effect of America going slow in its aid programmes. (It is refreshing to find Mr Kennedy referring to such countries as "developing" rather than "underdeveloped".) However, disappointment was expressed that other industrially advanced countries with a relatively strong position in foreign exchange reserves have not heeded the call generously to go to the aid of the developing countries. President Kennedy is counting on other nations realising their responsibility in this matter to take some of the strain off the United States.

The commonly voiced complaint is that, while Americans add generously to the invisible earnings from tourism of the world at large, visitors to America are few and far between. The trouble has been, of course, that America's formalities for receiving even transit passengers are so rigorous that many a would-be holiday maker just shrugs his shoulders and decides instead to have his fun

or do his sight-seeing in a country which is, as it were, more easily accessible. President Kennedy has now promised that these restrictions will be relaxed, in particular the procedure to be gone through by a tourist for securing a visa to visit the United States.

Within America itself, Mr Kennedy will have greatly added to the popular figure he cuts by the repeal of one of the last measures instituted by the Eisenhower Administration, whereunder Americans serving in the overseas military were deprived of their right to keep their dependents with them. On the other hand, he has stood four square behind the Republican Administration's embargo on the holding of overseas gold by America. The American speculator who is betting against the dollar will, according to the President, be betting on a losing proposition.

But it is obvious that despite the best-intentioned or efficient efforts of the Export-Import Bank, America will not be able to increase the sales of its goods abroad unless, internally, the Kennedy Administration takes steps to keep American prices competitive. The President is fully aware of this fact, and has indicated his proposal to set up an Advisory Committee, drawn presumably both from labour and management, "to encourage productivity gains, advance automation and encourage sound wage policies and price stability."

How far Mr Kennedy's plan for curbing gold outflow will succeed, the next few months alone can tell. There is no doubt, as the President has put it, that "powerful resources stand behind the dollar". But let us be clear in our mind that, except in one contingency, America's gain in gold can come only from the loss in exchange reserves of other countries. We can disregard, in this context, the addition of gold stocks comprised by new production. If other industrially advanced countries are to spend more on foreign aid, or if America is to succeed in enlarging its balance of trade surplus, the net effect will be a depletion in the gold and dollar reserves of countries other than America. It may be true that it will be worth it to have some element of weakening of the gold reserves of other countries, if that is the only way whereby the dollar can be strengthened. It would be much better if, instead, strengthening of the dollar were achieved by persuading nations with large dollar reserves to maintain them as such rather than to convert them into gold. Mr Kennedy's plan includes the suggestions that higher rates of interest be paid on the balances of foreign Governments, that special securities at higher rates of interest be issued for the exclusive holding of foreign Governments and monetary authorities, and that the tax treatment accorded the earning assets of foreign Central Banks be unified by legislation. If, in this fashion, confidence in the dollar returns, we may yet find that the outflow of gold from Fort Knox has been dammed; and so, apprehensions that the dollar price of gold will be raised may, with revived confidence in the dollar, disappear.



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The Challenge of Calcutta

IT is encouraging to note that on the eve of the commencement of the Third Plan Calcutta is receiving greater attention from the State and Central Governments. The implementation of the First and Second Plans has hardly made any favourable impact on Calcutta. As a result India's largest city continues to suffer from neglect and frustration. Acute unemployment, severe shortage of housing, transport and other basic facilities, poor sanitation and lack of opportunities for proper education—these are some of the grave problems which need immediate attention if Calcutta is to be made safe for democracy.

In her inaugural address to the budget session of the West Bengal Legislature early this month, the Governor made a forceful appeal to the Centre to take note of the crisis confronting Calcutta. "The continued neglect of Calcutta's problems", she said, "is one of the most dangerous weaknesses of the Third Plan". She suggested that the Centre should accept a direct and special financial responsibility in the matter and make adequate provision to alleviate the difficulties facing the city and its hinterland. There can be no serious objection to the plea that the development of Calcutta should be the responsibility not of West Bengal alone but of the country as a whole. The Governor pointed out that the influx of refugees and the consequent breakdown of urban facilities are the direct consequences of the decision taken by the national leaders to partition the country. Apart from this fact, Calcutta has a unique importance because of its strategic location and the concentration of a large number of major industries in West Bengal.

It cannot be said that the Central Government in the past has not been sympathetic to the difficulties confronting Calcutta. In fact, the Centre, by and large, has been quite helpful, particularly in tackling the food situation in the State. The fact however is that the problems facing this city are so manifold and complicated that they cannot be solved effectively in a reasonable time even by the combined resources of the Centre and the State.

It is therefore, gratifying to learn that there are encouraging prospects of securing American assistance for the improvement of Calcutta. It is reported that the Ford Foundation has agreed to provide funds for a scheme designed to improve the water supply, sanitation, sewerage and drainage of Calcutta and its hinterland. Assistance is also expected from the World Bank. The Government of India is stated to be more receptive to the idea of providing funds, though a tie-up with P.L. 480 funds is neither feasible nor necessary. After all, in total planning, there is hardly any necessity for particular tie-ups. All that needs recognition—and this recognition has been readily vouchsafed—is that Calcutta's problems are beyond the financial competence of the local authorities.

It is probably beyond the administering competence too—certainly of the Calcutta Corporation. The WHO which recently reported on the problem suggests an administrative set up that is practical, except that it underestimates the obstructive potentialities of politicians. The citizens as a whole too should take a livelier interest in civic problems. The State Government too should be prepared to run its affairs with greater efficiency and to show a more ready response to the people's needs and difficulties.

It should also be realised that the problems of Calcutta can be solved only with the active and enthusiastic support of the private sector.

The provision of regular and remunerative employment to its population can be made only when the mofussil areas of West Bengal are developed intensively by setting up numerous industries large and small. Some months back it was reported that the West Bengal Government had asked the National Council of Applied Economic Research to undertake a thorough survey of the economic conditions in the State and to suggest proposals for its development. The findings of this survey have not yet been published. It is obvious however that the scope for industrial development in the interior parts of West Bengal is immense and that if only the Government provides the necessary facilities in regard to transport, communications and electricity, there is bound to be a big spurt in industrial activity, generating a large volume of direct and indirect employment. In this context recent reports of a satellite town near Diamond Harbour in which the Private Sector is to co-operate with the public in an integrated development designed to activate the economy and increase opportunities of employment and reduce pressure on Calcutta are full of promise. Here again administrative adequacy rather than money would be the crucial factor.

Prospects of Indo-European Trade

WITH the Third Plan physical targets being pitched at higher levels for all heads and sectors of development, a crucial factor in its smooth progress will be the course and volume of our exports during the next five years. Having regard to the demands for increased capital and machinery which acceleration of economic growth implies it is

11 February, 1961

inescapable that the volume of imports over the five year period should also rise substantially. Not taking into account, the import needs of the Plan itself, imports for 1961-62—1965-66 have been assessed at Rs 3,570 crores in the draft Plan. What impact this level of imports will have on the balance of payments position will clearly depend on the extent of increase in exports. The draft Plan estimates earnings from exports at Rs 3,450 crores and considering that net invisible earnings are estimated to amount to Rs 120 crores the anticipated payments toward imports would seem to be matched by the expected earnings from exports and net invisibles. But account has to be taken of Rs 500 crores that will have to be diverted toward repayment of maturing foreign loans. The export target at Rs 3,450 crores is clearly the minimum below which the country cannot afford to aim if the rate of growth posited by the planners is to be sustained. The question inevitably arises of what prospects there are for our exports to be stepped up to the level indicated in the Plan. The Second Plan experience in exceeding the export target is no doubt encouraging. Further, prospects as indicated by trends in the last two years can be considered bright. The pick-up in exports during 1959-60 has been particularly remarkable. The total realisations from exports during 1959-60 at Rs 645 crores compares very favourably with earnings at Rs 570 crores for 1958-59. Figures for the first eleven months of 1960 also indicate continued improvement in exports, the extent of the increase over the corresponding period for 1959 being estimated at Rs 16 crores. Commodity wise, striking progress has been made in export of cotton piecegoods, jute goods, and engineering goods, realisations from increased exports of cotton piecegoods and yarn alone being as much as Rs 16 crores. The improved performance in all these commodities points to further possibilities in the future while the earnings of Rs 1 crore each realised from new items such as pig iron and cement offer hopeful indications for additional earnings by means of diversification.

In estimating prospects for exports, it is necessary that the scope for increase should be assessed with reference to particular regions and in this regard there are compelling reasons for paying special attention to markets in

Western Europe. Western Europe provides the largest market for Indian exports and the chronic trade deficit with the countries included in this region has been responsible for the perennially adverse position of India's total balance of trade. The deficit which showed a decline from Rs 205 lakhs in 1957 to Rs 143 lakhs in 1958 has, thanks to sharp increase in imports from West Germany gone up to Rs 158 lakhs in 1959.

INDIAN EXPORTS TO WEST GERMANY (Value in Million DM)

	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Tea	19.9	21.2	21.1	19.7
Coffee	22.5	9.7	37.9	21.6
Manganese Ore	18.9	30.4	45.8	24.8
Iron Ore	10.7	1.4	1.8	1.3
Shellac, etc.	12.4	8.8	7.9	5.3
Goat skin	5.5	3.8	3.2	3.6
Leather from goatskin				
Woven fabrics of jute false jute etc.	0.2	0.5	0.7	4.5
Cotton Piecegoods	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Tobacco	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9
Groundnut Oil	69.8	11.9		
Total Exports	268.2	189.2	252.2	191.6

In total volume, UK accounts for the major share of India's exports to Western Europe and the substantial improvement that has taken place in our trade with the UK during 1959 should be a cause for satisfaction. But the fact that the improvement has been brought about by a drastic reduction in imports should induce a more guarded appraisal of the prospects offered by UK than would be warranted by the virtual elimination of the trade imbalance with that country. The UK imports a wide range of commodities from India which include tea, mica, manganese ore, hides and skins, leather and leather goods, cotton, wool and hair, fruits and vegetables, cotton fabrics and jute and jute manufactures. India enjoys pre-eminence in respect of tea and leather and leathers manufactures. British imports of Indian tea amounted to 55 per cent of the total tea intake during 1958 and 1959 while in leather and leather manufactures, the share amounted to nearly 50 per cent.

From the point of view of reducing India's deficit with Western Europe, it is trade with West Germany that needs to be improved. The adverse balance which was brought down to Rs 79.12 crores in 1958 from Rs 106.60 crores in 1957 has, thanks to larger imports of capital and machinery, been driven up to Rs 99.11 crores during 1959. A discouraging feature of our exports to West Germany has been the erratic behaviour of the main items. This applies to coffee, manganese ore and shellac. The stabilisation of these exports at increased levels would go a long way toward reducing the present large volume of deficit with this country.

The trade with other countries of Western Europe runs in a uniform pattern of adverse balance against India though the size of the deficit is negligible with some of these countries. That there is scope for increasing Indian exports to all these countries would be borne-out by the actual increase that has taken place during 1959. But a clear analysis of the export prospects at this stage is prevented by the uncertainty about the trade policies of these countries after the formation of the two-trade blocs namely the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. The rules of origin of these trade blocs would not seem to presage a liberal flow of exports from under-developed countries. Greater resistance is to be expected from the ECC than from the EFTA though the constitution of the EFTA also would not afford scope for increased imports into these countries of semi-finished and finished goods. At

the Geneva session of the GATT, the Indian representative raised the problems which the formation of these economic groupings pose for exports from under-developed nations. It is to be hoped that in view of the adverse repercussions on the development of backward countries of possible illiberal trade policies of these economic blocs the plea for liberal policies will be sympathetically considered.

New Deal in Education

THE last general conference of the UNESCO which approved two major educational programmes to be launched this year marks a turning point in the history of the organization. The recent changes in the political landscape of Africa have underlined the problem of economic development of countries which have yet to take the first steps towards industrialisation. The UNESCO now has a membership of 100 of which eighteen are the newly enfranchised States of Africa. At the same time the conviction has grown that programmes of economic development in Asia and Africa are held up by lack of educational facilities at some level or the other. The Indian delegation to the last UNESCO conference, which was led by Dr Shrimati, Union Education Minister, urged the need for according priority to education in UNESCO's programmes. Pursuant to this suggestion the Conference approved two programmes—one for Primary Education in Asia and the other for Secondary Education in Africa. The details of the programme were explained by Dr M. S. Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General of UNESCO, at a press conference in New Delhi last week.

The Asian programme aims to extend universal, compulsory primary education in Asian countries where facilities have to be provided for 200 million children in the next twenty years, as indicated in the Karachi Plan. For the implementation of the programme the States concerned will have to spend about 50,000 million dollars during the 20-year period. Besides providing one million dollars out of its budget to help Governments initiate the programme in 1961-62, the UNESCO will also enable the countries to discuss means of obtaining help from other sources. A convergence of bilateral and multilateral aid through the UNESCO is envisaged for the implementation of the primary education programme. A number of countries have already indicated their desire to provide assistance.

Referring to India's Third Plan programme for primary education, Dr Adiseshiah mentioned that West Germany would provide a plant for printing textbooks. Scandinavian countries have offered to supply paper for text-books; Australia and New Zealand have also agreed to supply paper for textbooks and in addition would help the mid-day meals programme.

It was also indicated that UNESCO would try to help India to find the foreign exchange for the Third Plan programmes of Technical Education and Scientific Research. The Technical Education programme envisages an outlay of Rs 157 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs 18 crores, while the Scientific Research programme costing Rs 55 crores will require foreign exchange of Rs 8 crores. During his present visit to this country, UNESCO's Assistant Director-General discussed with the Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and the Department of Economic Affairs the Government's

KENNEDY

Strengthening the \$

In a message to the Congress early this week, Mr Kennedy outlined the following programme for restoring equilibrium in the U.S. Balance of Payments position:

Short-term Programme, and—

1. Strengthening international monetary institutions, particularly the International Monetary Fund.
2. Using as necessary the drawing rights under the International Monetary Fund to meet deficits in its balance of payments.
3. Amending the Federal Reserve Act to establish authority "to make a maximum competitive effort to attract and hold dollar balances which might otherwise be converted into gold."
4. Maintaining the executive order forbidding the holding of gold abroad by Americans.

Long-term Measures

Long-term measures to correct the basic payments deficit and achieve long-term equilibrium include:

1. Active U.S. participation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
2. "Energetic leadership" by the Department of Commerce for American industry in a drive to develop export markets; a prompt increase in U.S. commercial representatives

abroad; and two new foreign trade centres at London and Bangkok, with an exploration of the possibilities of adding semi-installations in Africa, Latin America and Europe.

3. Competitively priced American goods, with a concerted effort by U.S. Government, business and labour to maintain competitive costs, improve productivity and stabilize or lower prices.

4. A directive to the president of the Export-Import Bank to prepare and submit by April 1 a new programme "to place our exporters on a basis of full equality with their competitors in other countries."

5. A major, new programme to encourage foreign travel in the United States under the direction of the Department of Commerce.

6. A directive to the Secretary of Agriculture to report on "all feasible and internationally desirable means of expanding our exports of farm products, and to emphasize the need for export expansion as a primary objective of our new farm programmes."

7. An intention of the U.S. to discuss with other capital-exporting countries the desirability of instituting common policies for world-wide procurement in the administration of economic development or assistance programmes.

8. The removal of all remaining restrictions against American exports, and the fullest possible measure of tariff reduction by foreign countries.

9. Promotion of foreign investment in the United States, particularly by pressing those Western European countries with strong reserve positions to eliminate the restrictions they still maintain limiting opportunities for their citizens to invest in the U.S.

10. Congressional legislation to prevent the abuse of foreign "tax-havens" by American capital abroad as a means of tax avoidance.

11. Participation by the industrialized countries of the free world in economic aid to less developed countries. Such actions are important to achieve a better balance in international trade and payments and are essential to the continuing and effectiveness of "our common responsibilities for free world security, economic growth and stability."

12. Legislation to reduce customs exemptions for returning American travellers from the current \$500 to the "historic" duty-free allowance of \$100.

13. A centralized review, under the Bureau of the Budget, of total spending—including overseas outlays—by the Departments and Agencies of the U.S. Government. Emphasis will be on projected impact of such outlays on the nation's balance of payments.

14. Rescinding the order limiting the number of military dependents abroad, and a Defence Department review of the possibilities for savings in logistic support of U.S. armed forces, including the combined use of facilities with America's allies. The U.S. will also, where appropriate, urge the purchase of the newer weapons and weapons systems by those of its allies who are financially capable of doing so, and will continue the policy of emphasizing U.S. procurement for its military forces abroad wherever practicable.

India's Balance of Payments with the UK and West European Countries 1957-59. (In Lakhs of Rupees)

Country	Year	Exports	Imports	Adverse Balance of Trade
UK	1957	161.02	236.50	77.48
	1958	166.29	169.53	2.24
	1959	172.17	172.72	55
	1957	16.22	122.82	106.60
Germany West	1958	14.83	93.95	79.12
	1959	19.61	118.72	99.11
	1957	10.21	28.69	18.48
	1958	7.21	16.96	9.75
France	1959	8.27	19.10	10.83
	1957	7.31	30.39	23.08
	1958	5.54	25.57	20.02
	1959	5.63	25.86	20.17
Italy	1957	6.56	23.83	17.29
	1958	4.64	17.36	12.72
	1959	5.17	13.66	8.49
	1957	8.45	12.98	4.53
Belgium-Luxembourg	1958	6.80	9.82	3.02
	1959	9.02	13.07	4.05
	1957	2.02	4.38	2.36
	1958	2.04	3.33	1.29
Netherlands	1959	2.33	1.94	.39
	1957	1.68	11.92	10.24
	1958	1.55	8.96	7.41
	1959	1.43	10.70	9.27
Denmark	1957	6.9	4.90	4.21
	1958	1.14	3.38	2.24
	1959	1.26	2.04	.78
	1957	28	4.78	4.50
Sweden	1958	20	2.14	1.94
	1959	23	1.95	1.72
Norway	1957	1.26	2.04	.78
	1958	1.26	2.04	.78
	1959	1.26	2.04	.78
	1957	1.26	2.04	.78
Austria	1958	1.26	2.04	.78
	1959	1.26	2.04	.78
	1957	1.26	2.04	.78
	1958	1.26	2.04	.78

requirements of these two programmes, with a view to see how far these could be met from the UN Special Fund and the IDA. He is taking back with him concrete proposals on both. Discussions have also been concluded for a UNESCO programme of Inter-Cultural Research at the India International Centre. An agreement was signed last week, by the Assistant-Director General on behalf of the UNESCO and Mr P. N. Kirpal, Secretary, Union Ministry of Education, on behalf of the Government of India, to continue for another four years the work of the Research Centre in Delhi which is undertaking research on problems of social and economic development of South Asia. Of the two seminars for training journalists in Asia which UNESCO proposes to organise in 1961-62, one may be held in India. The UNESCO may also help in setting up the Indian Institute for training journalists which has been suggested by the Government of India.

The UNESCO's programme of Primary Education for Asia comprises the establishment of four projects: An Institute of Educational Administration which may be set up in India; an Institute for School-building Programmes located in Indonesia; a College for Teachers' Education (for instructors of teachers training schools) in the Philippines; and a Bureau of Research and Statistics in Bangkok.

While the programme for Asia is concerned with expansion of Primary Education, UNESCO's African programme lays emphasis on Secondary Education. The difference reflects the varying educational needs of countries in the two continents. Primary Education in Africa has been developed to a remarkable extent by the Colonial Powers, so that African countries are far ahead of many Asian countries in this field. While India expects to enroll eighty per cent of children in the age group 6-11 in primary schools at the end of the Third Plan, (the present figure is 60%), ninety per cent of African children are already enrolled in primary schools against the world average of 70%. But development of Secondary and Technical Education, which has been hitherto neglected, is a problem of the greatest urgency for African countries. Against world average of 30%, the percentage of students of the appropriate age group attending secondary schools is only 5. And as regards University Education, the figure for Africa is only 0.09% against world average of 3%. It is proposed to set up three new teachers' training colleges, but until they turn out the required number of teachers, it will be necessary to recruit personnel from outside to man the secondary and technical schools.

The UNESCO's programme is to help in setting up new Secondary and Technical Schools in the African countries and to provide them with the required number of teachers and text-books. The yearly requirement of teachers able to teach in English is estimated at 300 for the next five years. At the end of this period teachers from the new training colleges are expected to be available in sufficient numbers. The estimate does not include the Congo which will require 500 teachers knowing French.

The help that India can provide for the UNESCO's African programme was discussed with the Indian authorities during the Assistant Director General's recent visit to this country. It is expected that India will be able to send at least ten teachers every year for service in Africa, besides providing certain fellowship facilities through the UNESCO. In addition India will also assist African countries through bilateral and Commonwealth programmes.

Small Business in the USA

AS owners of small businesses the world over know, one of the most serious handicaps to small business, particularly to new enterprises and expanding concerns, is their inability to obtain equity capital and long term loans as distinguished from orthodox short-term commercial loans.

In an effort to aid US small businesses in meeting their almost universal need for long-term (over five years) unsecured loans to finance growth, the United States Congress in 1958 enacted the Small Business Investment Act. This Act authorises the establishment of private investment companies whose initial capital would be provided for partly by private investors and partly by the Federal Government through its Small Business Administration.

After a slow start, the Government's ambitious programme is now beginning to make rapid headway both in numbers and size.

The number of small business investment companies already licensed by the Small Business Administration is now 145 with capital funds exceeding \$142 million. As at 1 November 1960, the number of pending applications for licences for small business investment companies was 270.

The capital requirements of such institutions are set at a minimum of \$300,000, half of which may be borrowed from the Small Business Administration. There are three methods by which these investment companies may supply funds to small businesses. They may make regular bank-type loans of five years or over, acquire stock directly, or purchase debenture bonds convertible into stock of borrowers. There is no limit on the maturity for convertible debentures. A 20-year limit is fixed on bank-type loans but they may be extended for an additional 10 years.

The Federal Government's share of the initial capitalization of the investment companies thus far established averages about 27 per cent.

Since small business investment companies may acquire stock, either directly or through conversion of debentures into stock of companies to which they lend, there is a strong incentive for banks to get into equity investments in a legal way that, before the Act's passage in 1958, had not been open to them. Stock ownership also carries important tax advantages.

It is worth noting that the \$142 million of capital so far put up for financing small business investment companies is by no means a measure of their lending power, for, they are authorized to borrow money in a variety of ways and to participate with other lenders in their financing operations.

The evolving pattern of their operations is to provide long-term money, as well as advice and services, for borrowers which are mainly of the "growth" type. Much of the money lent eventually will become equity capital for the borrowing customers, after the minimum five-year loan period has elapsed.

While the interest rates on money lent by the small business investment companies

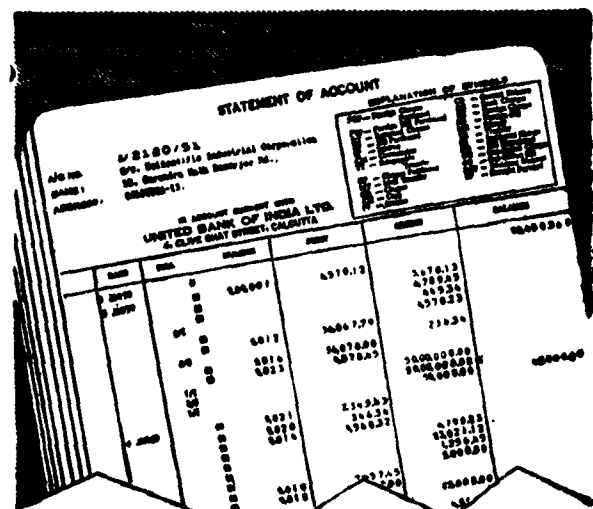
average materially above bank rates, small business investment companies tend to rely more upon future equity (stocks) profits than the return earned on loans.

The Small Business Administration recently announced that small business investment companies then in operation began with initial capital of \$58,231,000, of which \$16,004,000 was furnished by the Small Business Administration in exchange for subordinated debentures of licencees.

In addition, the licensed small business investment companies had raised public and private capital of \$88,200,000. At the same time, they had borrowed \$3,230,000 for re-investment in small businesses. This makes a ratio of \$7 of outside capital for every \$1 of Federal Government funds, something of which the Small Business Administration is quite proud.

The growth of small business investment companies naturally takes some of the pressure off the Small Business Administration to make direct government loans under the terms of the Small Business Act of 1953. The direct loans come directly out of this agency's appropriations and add to the public debt of the United States.

Under this older lending procedure, the Small Business Administration has approved, since the programme began seven years ago, a total of more than 21,000 small business loans for more than \$1,000 million, of which 68.8 per cent went to concerns engaged in non-manufacturing industries and 31.2 per cent for concerns engaged in manufacturing.



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ORDINANCE

SBI Enabled for Mergers

THE manner in which the Ordinance to amend the Banking Companies Act was played up by the press seemed to suggest that Government through the Reserve Bank was assuming even greater control over the banking system than it is in fact doing. All that it seeks to do is to rectify a lacuna in the last amendment to the Act, whereunder the Reserve Bank took the power to put through amalgamations, mergers, etc. That there was such a lacuna was brought home to the authorities only recently, when one of the banks in Kerala which is under moratorium orders was sought to be taken over by the State Bank. At that stage, it became apparent that the amended Banking Companies Act could not apply to the State Bank, and hence, under the then existing law, the proposed takeover could not be given effect to. Both because it is a relatively unimportant matter—unless of course the powers are misused by Government—and because the Budget session of Parliament always suffers from a rather onerous agenda, it was decided that the change in law should be put through by means of an Ordinance.

The empowering of the State Bank is not, however, the only purpose of the Ordinance. Provision is made for the status quo being maintained in the salaries and wages of bank employees of a bank taken over by a larger bank; and the period during which the scales of pay of the bigger institution will not apply to such class of employees has been fixed at three years. This is a welcome provision, for, there is no certainty that the earning capacity of the merging banks or of the branches of such banks would be such as to allow the payment of the higher scales that the bigger banks are required to pay to their staff. In due course, naturally, the staff will be fully "absorbed"; but there is to be an interim of marking time, which will be gratefully accepted by the banks which, at the behest of the Reserve Bank, may have to permit sub-standard banks to be merged with them.

There is bound to be conjecture that the empowering of the State Bank in this fashion could well be the precursor of large-scale takeovers by that institution. We devoutly hope not. For, it would be much better if the sub-standard banks are parcelled out, as it were, among all Scheduled Banks. Otherwise, there is the danger that the State Bank, already grown much larger than it was when the Imperial Bank was nationalised, will slowly assume a monopolistic position. We may mention the fact here that the extension of the right kind of facilities and the appropriate amount of accommodation to the small businessman is best done by a relatively small bank. Personal touch and a more intimate knowledge of the would-be borrower are important, if the flow of bank finance for the small businessman is not to slow down to a

trickle. Therefore, while on the one side there is a clear case for sub-standard banks being gradually taken over by the larger institutions, there is equally a sound reason why, through the insurance of bank Deposits, sub-standard banks should be helped slowly to better themselves. Until such time as a scheme for such insurance is introduced and put into effect—and the less time we take to implement it, the better for banking as a whole—there seems no alternative to the Reserve Bank announcing moratoria; but if the suspension of business by particular small banks is so long extended as it has proved to be recently in Kerala, the result in terms of disruption of public confidence in banking could well be disastrous. Let mergers be put through with all possible speed; but, more important, let them be avoided—which could be done if only bank Deposits were insured.

BANK RETURNS

Rise in Deposits After Long Pause

The beginning of the month disbursements have made a considerable impact on the latest banking returns, though, in the Scheduled Banks' return, the continued sharp increase in the total of Advances can be ascribed to busy season pressure.

The returns of the Reserve Bank for 3 February show that Active Note Circulation has increased by Rs 19.76 crores to Rs 1929.25 crores, and that there has been outflow of Rupee Coin in the rather sizable amount of Rs 2.09 crores. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities for Rs 10 crores, presumably on account of deficit financing instituted by the Central Government. In the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till is denuded by Rs 11.60 crores to be placed at Rs 11.29 crores. Foreign Securities are unchanged at Rs 128.01 crores.

Investments in the Banking Department are lower by roughly Rs 2 crores at Rs 150.93 crores; and the State Bank is known to have sold securities during the week for something like Rs 3½ crores. Hence, the implication is that ad hoc Treasury Bills have been sold in favour of the Reserve Bank for Rs 15 crores. Despite its account being credited with the proceeds, the Centre's balances are fractionally lower by Rs 0.35 crores at Rs 52.70 crores. So, the Centre's net disbursements, owing to beginning of the month payments, have been rather heavy. On the other hand, the States' balances are somewhat higher by Rs 0.58 crores at Rs 22.05 crores, though borrowings are also slightly risen by Rs 0.14 crores to Rs 36.14 crores.

Banks have felt the heavy combination of beginning of the month drawings and busy season pressure. Their Reserve Balances have been marked lower by Rs 6.14 crores at Rs 72.13 crores of which the State Bank accounts for nearly Rs 4 crores; and the banks have besides had considerable recourse to central banking credit, since the Reserve Bank's Other Loans and Advances have risen by nearly Rs 14 crores to Rs 154.25 crores;

Advances against usance bills rose by Rs 3½ crores.

The Reserve Bank's portfolio of Treasury Bills purchased and discounted is lower by Rs 6.78 crores, and this is a maturing liability which the Central Government presumably met from the money it created during the week. Lastly, Balances Held Abroad continue to hold steady, the fall being one of Rs 0.41 crores to Rs 19.25 crores.

The State Bank's return for the week ended 3 February discloses an unusual accretion to Deposits of the order of Rs 4 crores, with the figure now placed at Rs 558.41 crores. The progress of the busy season and the demands occasioned by the beginning of the month disbursements are suggested by the rise of Rs 3.21 crores to Rs 253.03 crores in the total of Advances. Borrowings are slightly higher, and there has been disinvestment in gilt-edged for a little over Rs 3½ crores. Even so, cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank has had to be drawn down by Rs 3.83 crores to Rs 21.70 crores.

The Scheduled Banks' return for 27 January is mainly noteworthy for the heartening sign that Deposits, perhaps, are once again headed upward. Despite the State Bank reporting a loss of Rs 4 crores in Deposits in the relevant week, net Deposits (that is, excluding borrowings) have risen by over Rs 9 crores. But such magnitude of rise in Deposits is still insufficient to take care of the pace of expansion in bank credit. In the latest week, the total of Advances has gone up by Rs 12.76 crores to Rs 1225.63 crores, and only the mid-way mark of the busy season has been reached. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank are slightly higher at Rs 44.49 crores against Rs 42.22 crores. Balances with the Reserve Bank, on account of the State Bank, are shown to be down by Rs 2.58 crores at Rs 74.54 crores. With the State Bank adding to gilt-edged holdings by Rs 5 crores, investments of Scheduled Banks are marked up by Rs 3.74 crores, suggesting small sales by banks other than the State Bank.

CAPITAL MARKET

Is Money Cheap?

Mr S. L. N. Simha, who is on the editorial committee of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, recently has written a book on "The Capital Market of India." His credentials for dealing with the subject cannot be questioned, and it is no surprise to find that the volume (published by Vora & Co and priced at Rs 17.50) bids fair to become a standard text. In terse and precise language, various aspects of the capital market are discussed, and the layman in particular will find it easy and useful reading.

One of his most interesting observations is that "on the whole the complex of interest rates ruling in India is by no means very low, as is generally supposed." We are in entire agreement with this view, and it has become necessary, in the current state of the Indian economy, to make clear beyond doubt that India is not enjoying a cheap money era. True, for example, the Bank rate is officially at 4 per cent. But, in the sense that banks seeking central banking credit have mostly to obtain it at penal rates of interest, the de facto Bank rate can be seen to be rather higher at 6 per cent. Again, though the "prime" borrowers were able to get accommodation from the banking system at a half per cent over Bank rate or so, the Reserve Bank directive of last September has enforced a minimum rate of 5 per cent on all Advances. What is

more, the generality of borrowings from banks is paid for at 2½ per cent or more over Bank rate. Then, there is the fact that banking credit in India probably accounts for less than half of the total financing sought and obtained by traders, businessmen, etc. Rates in the "unmonetised" sector are substantially higher. The bazaar bill rate (as recorded in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin and as relating to the rate at which bills of small traders are said to be discounted by shroffs) is presently 12 per cent in Bombay, ranges between 11.5 and 12.5 per cent in Calcutta and is very nearly 14 per cent in Madras. This is not cheap money.

One of the reasons why, in the eyes of the foreign expert, money in India is held to be cheap is because the Treasury Bills rate hovers around 2½ per cent. What needs to be remembered in this context is that Treasury Bills have a very narrow market in this country: sales through auction are for insignificant amount, and by far the bulk of sales are in favour of the Reserve Bank and represent deficit financing by the Central Government. Now, since the Reserve Bank profit is in any case to be made over to the Centre (credit is taken in the Budget) any increase in its earnings, on the basis of a higher Treasury Bill rate, would merely constitute a book entry; therefore, why any need to put up the rate of Government borrowings?

Deposit rates are not high—but they are not, at the same time, too low; and the inter-bank call rate is left free to find its own level. In view of the fact that the penal Bank rate is now applicable, inter-bank call is quoting above 5½ per cent, and that is by no stretch of the imagination an attribute of cheap money.

Thus, while it is possible to suggest that the structure of interest rates in India is still somewhat chaotic, any impression that India is gallily implementing a cheap money policy would be totally erroneous. Indeed, at the moment, with the extreme stringency of the 1960-61 busy season, the tendency is for money rates further to harden. There was, it is true, a brief period of cheap money in 1957-58, but that was because bank Deposits in those two years grew much faster than did the demand for funds. So long as the industrial demand for banking finance persists, money is unlikely to be cheap; and so long as the banks feel such pressure for funds, money is unlikely to be cheap.

Mr Sinha has thus, on one crucial aspect of the money market, clarified whether or no money is cheap in India. It is proposed, on a future occasion, to review his book in detail and in greater length.

Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, 7 February 1961. Total amount offered was Rs 2,00,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99.350

per cent and above were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs 2.585 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi up to the close of business on Monday, 13 February 1961 and at Bombay, Nagpur, Kanpur and Bangalore up to 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 14 February 1961. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, 17 February 1961. Other conditions are as usual.

91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills sold from 1 to 4 February 1961 amounted to Rs 7,00,000.

Bank Profits

The net profit of the Andhra Bank Ltd. for the year 1960 after payment of one month's pay as bonus to staff and before making necessary provisions amounted to Rs 12,00,759 (subject to audit) as against a net profit of Rs 9,63,595 for the year 1959.

Government Securities

Government Promissory Notes of the following loans (Central and State Governments) interest on which falls due for payment during the months of March and April 1961 will be accepted by the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta for preparation of interest warrants from 16 February and 16 March 1961 respectively.

Interest Falling Due in March 1961.					
2½ %	Con.	1976	4 %	Saurashtra	1967
3 %	Madras	1961	4 %	U. P.	1967
2½ %	U.P.	1961	4 %	W. Bengal	1967
3 %	M. P.	1964	4 %	Andhra	1968
3 %	U. P.	1961-66	4 %	Bihar	1968
3½ %	Bom. State	1962	4 %	Hyderabad	1968
3½ %	Development	1962	4 %	Madras	1968
3½ %	Madras	1962	4 %	M. B.	1968
3½ %	M. P.	1962	4 %	M. P.	1968
3½ %	U. P.	1962	4 %	Mysore	1968
3½ %	W. Bengal	1962	4 %	Orissa	1968
4 %	Andhra	1967	4 %	Punjab	1968
4 %	Bihar	1967	4 %	Rajasthan	1968
4 %	Bombay	1967	4 %	Saurashtra	1968
4 %	Hyderabad	1967	4 %	Trav.-Cochin	1968
4 %	Madras	1967	4 %	U. P.	1968
4 %	M. P.	1967	4 %	W. Bengal	1968
4 %	M. P.	1967	4 %	Bombay	1970
4 %	Mysore	1967	4½ %	Bombay	1969
			4½ %	Mysore	1969

Interest Falling Due in April 1961.					
3 %		1966-68	4 %	Hyderabad	
3 %		1970-75		State Dev.	1963
3 %	Mysore	1956-61	4½ %	Bihar State	
3½ %	M. P. Loan	1964		Dev. Loan	1970

Holders of the loans are advised to lodge their securities well in advance of the due dates to facilitate delivery of the securities and interest warrants on the due dates. In view of the heavy work involved, the period for delivering securities tendered for payment of interest on the above loans may be extended to six clear working days.

Resistance to Spending

By Paul Einzig

THE imposition of charges on the National Health Service in order to meet its growing expenditure may well prove to be a turning point in the trend of public spending. Ever since the war the heads of the Spending Departments conceived it to be their duty to secure from the Exchequer the largest possible amounts for the improvement of their services. The extent of such costly improvements was the measure of the success of a Minister. No serious attempt was made until now to achieve improvements at the lowest possible cost, let alone to forego improvements if they are beyond the country's immediate means. Unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer was strong enough to resist the demands of the Spending Departments the latter asked for the maximum and received the maximum. Yet the sum total of their demand was inflation.

For the first time in post-war experience it is now the head of a Spending Department, Mr Enoch Powell, the new Minister of Health, who has taken the initiative of curbing the expenditure of his Department by imposing new charges on National Health services, without being pressed to do so by the Treasury. This was consistent with his attitude of three years ago when he resigned because the Prime Minister refused to support Mr Thorneycroft's demand to prevent a rise of public expenditure by £50 million. It is sheer coincidence that the amount Mr Powell hopes to save as a result of his new measures is almost exactly £50 million this year. But the fact that it is possible for a champion of economy to remain a champion of economy even after he has become the head of a Spending Department is of considerable importance.

The effect of Mr Powell's attitude will depend on the response to it in the country. He was bound to be attacked by the Labour Party and by beneficiaries from the National Health Service. The question is whether he will receive sufficient support from taxpayers to offset these attacks. It remains to be seen whether the country has realised the need for self-restraint in applying improvements, however useful and necessary in themselves, if the price has to be paid in the form of inflation or continued taxation at a prohibitive level. The number of those who have come to the conclusion that it is worth while to defer many justified improvements for the sake of sound finance and sound economy is doubtless on the increase. The question is whether it has increased sufficiently to ensure a favourable response to Mr Powell's gesture. If so, other Ministers too may come to realise that spending their way into success is not necessarily the only way to achieving success. If not, Mr Powell's example will not be followed and the trend of unrestricted increase in expenditure will continue unabated.

There can of course be no question of putting the clock back to the rigid retrenchment atmosphere of the Gladstonian era. But there must be a happy medium between that atmosphere and the post-war atmosphere of adopting improvements regardless of cost. Most individuals and firms, when taking decisions whether to spend more on objectives they desire to attain, balance the resulting advantages with their effect on their finances and decide to forego the advantages if they can only be attained at the cost of getting into financial difficulties. There is no reason why the State should pursue a different course, even though its spending power and borrowing power is virtually unlimited. —(Copyright).

Notes

PACKAGE PLAN

Teething Troubles

Among the measures which the Third Plan intends to put into effect for increasing foodgrain production, the "Package Plan" has pride of place. The concept does not perhaps involve any extensive technological innovation, but as a new approach in the implementation of the agricultural schemes it is full of promise. What it implies is merely a planned concentration of efforts along known lines in selected areas for improvement of agricultural yields. As conceived by the Ford Foundation Team and sought to be put into effect under the joint efforts of the Ford Foundation, Government of India and State Governments, the Package Plan aims at achieving maximum production by meeting all the needs of the agriculturists in respect of fertilisers, seeds, implements, etc. Such requirements are to be assessed for every individual holding in the area covered by the Package Plan. The Package Plan will thus be the sum total of the farm plans for all the individual holdings. The institutional framework for the implementation of the plan will be provided by the co-operative societies which, besides meeting the requirements of cultivators in respect of fertilisers, seeds and implements will also build godowns for stocking agricultural produce and offer marketing facilities.

The Third Plan envisages the implementation of the Package Plan in seven districts selected for their immediate potentialities and provides a total outlay of Rs 62 crores. Agricultural planning under the First and Second Plans partook of the nature of a general allocation with aims of improving facilities all round. In view of the meagreness of the allocation, the effects were far from encouraging. The dispersed character of the efforts left considerable room for wastage in expenditure and the too thin spreading of funds made impossible telling results either in particular crops or in particular areas. Since no distinction was made between areas holding high potentials and areas which were chronically backward, the total expenditure incurred appeared highly disproportionate to the increase in production that was achieved. In contrast, the Package Plan is selective both with reference to the crops and areas of development. The chief objective of the Plan is to achieve a substantial increase in foodgrain production and the scheme is therefore being applied to foodgrain producing areas. The selection of the most progressive district for the implementation of the Plan is intended to ensure maximum results.

While the Package Plan is conceived on the right lines, what it achieves will depend mainly on the care taken by the State Governments for its implementation. On the basis of the experience of its working in the Tanjore district of the Madras State, it does not seem that the implementation has been free from difficulties. In two articles in the Hindu, notable for its characteristic curiosity about detail Mr K. Santhanam, has brought to light many defects and deficiencies in the working of the Package Plan in the Tanjore district. Unless these are remedied speedily, they will jeopardise the progress and final results of a well conceived idea. Mr Santhanam particularly draws attention to the difficulties that are being encountered in bringing all the agriculturists within the institution of the co-operative society which holds a central position in the implementation of the Package Plan. The fact that co-operative societies require for formal membership share capital subscription up to 10 per cent of borrowing as well as provision of personal or property security, deters many an agriculturist who is used to getting loans from Revenue authorities through Block development officers. The cooperative principle need not be sacrificed, but a downward revision of the ratio would attract a larger number of agriculturists into the co-operative organisation. Absence of lease deeds for tenants who are cultivating lands on the basis of oral agreement is another defect that

needs to be remedied by the Madras Government formalising the existing relationship by some kind of tenancy certificate. The contemplated legislation on land ceilings has also cast an element of uncertainty on the prospects of successful implementation of the Plan. Considering that it may not be possible to stall this legislation Mr Santhanam suggests that the legislation should be enacted quickly and the owners of surplus lands should be made temporary trustees for the Government or, condition that they implement the Plan on behalf of the Government. The other defects noted by Mr Santhanam are irrational distribution of workload as between personnel in different blocks, exclusion of irrigation channels repair from the scope of the Plan and inadequacy of fertilisers. These are no doubt vital but are perhaps more local than structural. A concerted effort to remove these defects must be made, if the hopes raised by the idea are not to be dashed.

WEST BENGAL

Problems and Prospects

Though no State Government is having an easy time of it, it will be generally admitted that West Bengal has been having more than its share of troubles in unbroken succession since independence. It is, therefore, inevitable that the Governor's addresses year after year should largely deal with the problems confronting the State. This year's address to the Budget session is no exception. But Miss Padmaja Naidu is not without hope. She finds in the Third Plan "a blue print for our prosperity" but she has not omitted to mention that "arduous efforts and heroic sacrifices" will also be needed.

The most recent addition to West Bengal's woes was the Assam riots. The emotional impact of the incident, and uprooting of Bengalis who have known no other home than Assam was terrific. Besides the responsibility for quartering and feeding the refugees, the assuaging of sorrow and moderating of retaliatory anger were added duties of a State already sorely tried. Miss Naidu's mental anguish over the tragedy that thousands of Indians have become refugees in their own country has been widely shared in the country. The fact that there are still 27,000 of these refugees in West Bengal shows that conditions are yet to become conducive to the voluntary return of the displaced persons to their homes in Assam. The thirteen year old problem of the rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan is still very much with West Bengal as there are today 89,000 of them to be taken care of. However, the rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees will not deg its steps long if most of them can be persuaded to go to Dandakaranya where already a number of their brethren are settled.

Reference to Calcutta's problems in the address was only to be expected. Miss Naidu emphasised the Centre's responsibilities in the matter. It would appear that the Centre is altogether not unmindful of the needs of Calcutta and the Governor's indications that Central help may be forthcoming were confirmed on details by Dr Roy's statement in the Assembly on Monday. The unemployment problem is also a recurring theme in the Governor's addresses but it needs reiteration as many times as possible on important occasions. Unemployment among the educated is naturally heaviest in the State as the student population in Calcutta is also the biggest for any single city in the country. The situation is pregnant with unpleasant political and sociological possibilities and complacency on this would be suicidal. Although faced with an array of such terrifying problems, Dr B. C. Roy is undaunted. He is quietly planning an integrated attack on Calcutta's civic problems, unemployment and economic growth. He envisages a Rs 400 crore project over a period of years and help from several sources. This is not to be a paper Utopia. The State's Third Plan is to make a serious beginning in this all important project.

As for the State as a whole, the Second Five Year Plan has made commendable progress in many spheres and the improvement in the food situation is really striking. Food prices have come down in recent months. It may be anticipated that the food situation will not cause much anxiety in the coming years as the State's Third Plan gives the highest priority to agriculture and food production. The increased allotment to agriculture is based on the recom-

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mentation of the expert committee which has made it clear that an attempt at attaining self-sufficiency will involve the outlay of a large sum. The agricultural plan when completed is expected to increase food production by 1½ million tons by the end of 1965-66. The proposed outlay on agriculture is Rs 67.07 crores and compares with the Second Plan outlay under this head of Rs 8.99 crores.

Power programmes and educational plans are to be given substantially increased allotments. Provision of cheap electricity in rural areas is necessary if the programme of the development of small and cottage industries is to succeed. A major power scheme under the Third Plan is the set-

ting up of a big thermal station with a capacity of 300 mega watts at Bandel at a cost of Rs 29 crores. Education gets an allotment of Rs 48.85 crores as compared with Rs 22.16 crores in the Second Plan. The bulk of the outlay will be absorbed by the free and compulsory education scheme to be extended to all children in the age-group of six to eleven years. The setting up of a fertilizer factory with foreign collaboration and the doubling of the coke oven plant at Durgapur, are some of the important projects to be undertaken under State auspices during the Third Plan. The tar distillation plant and the gas grid for carrying coke-oven gas to Calcutta are expected to be completed during the current year. A cotton spin-

ning mill at Kalyani is fast nearing completion and it is proposed to set up a spun silk mill during the Third Plan. Plans for setting up more industrial estates and subsidiary industries are also included in the Third Plan.

BANK MERGER

Some Marginal Reflections

The ordinance to secure amalgamation (of small banks with the State Bank of India) makes it clear that the private shareholders of the State Bank have no right to be consulted when the annual meeting takes place. That the

Indian Finance

ordinance provides against re-trenchment and imposes a wage-freeze may be commended for certain reasons. The anxiety of bank employees is allayed by the ordinance, but vacancies will not be filled and chances for promotion will be nil after the takeover is carried out. The shareholders' obligations in regard to contingent liability are probably a matter for the Courts. The big bank that takes over an embarrassed bank can make a call on unpaid capital only with permission. The other point calling for notice at present is the value put on premises taken over. The rise in property values justifies the adoption of market value rather than book value in order to get over the gap between realisable assets and the total assets of which frozen assets are a part.

The difference between procedure for amalgamation carried out by the Exchange Banks and that adopted in the case of Indian scheduled banks is striking. Lloyds handed over its Indian business to National and Grindlays which now offers unusual savings bank facilities to depositors. The Mercantile Bank under Hongkong and Shanghai control retains its own identity and the British Bank of the Middle East is another independent wing. The transfer of assets and business, carried out without any fuss with the approval of the shareholders, is far removed from the elaborate procedure adopted last year to confirm the acquisition of the shares of the Travancore Bank by the State Bank under orders from above. The takeover of the Guaranty Trust by J. P. Morgan & Co. was carried out in 1959 expeditiously like the merger of other big New York banks. Banks abroad do seem to order these things much better than we seem to do. Indo-Commercial is yet to coalesce with Punjab National and the Bank of Nagpur is still to discharge its obligations to depositors who may have to wait on the pleasure of the Bank of Maharashtra.

EDUCATION

Crowded

At the recent convocation of the Calcutta University, degrees were conferred on 16,000 youngmen and women. But this event does not seem to have generated much enthusiasm. On the contrary, the fact that the number of students who receive their degrees is increasing from year to year seems to be causing deep concern. Miss Padmaja Naidu, the Governor of West Bengal and Chancellor of the Calcutta University, has said that the growing unemployment among the educated young people in the State is giving her many a sleepless night. Dr Sidhanta who delivered the address on the first day of the convocation dwelt on the immediate problems facing the

11 February 1961

university and the country as a result of the large increase in recent years in the number of students seeking admission into colleges and the consequent increase in the number of degree holders who annually, come out of the universities. One of the remedies suggested by him was restriction of admission to the best and simultaneous arrangements for absorbing the rest in some type of academic activity under the auspices of the universities. But Dr Sidhanta however does not see any early change in the present clamour, in view of the State Government's insistence on the production of some academic certificates for appointment to Government service.

Conditions elsewhere in the country are not very different. Everywhere parents want their wards to have university education partly for snobbish and partly for practical reasons. Apart from the rather excessive importance attached to degrees, students are still too young to take up strenuous work when they complete their secondary school. A situation is created in which a large number of young students pass their secondary schools stage without any specific openings for future career. With the growing emphasis in the country on the establishment of polytechnics, the pressure on the universities may be expected to diminish considerably in coming years. The raising of the college-entering age by a year or two will also help. It will also enable students entering colleges to be better fitted to derive the full benefit of higher education.

The sooner it is realised that the improvement of the standard of higher education is not the sole responsibility of the universities, the better for every one. This is properly a matter which needs the cooperation of all concerned. Government can effectively reduce the pressure on college admissions by insisting on university degrees only for the top posts. For clerical and other routine jobs, Government may have its own tests. Parents too would do well to realise that university education is for those students who show especial aptitude. Once overcrowding is done away with, discipline will cease to be the preoccupation that it has become for the university authorities in recent years.

Progressive

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, completes a decade of its existence in August this year. The ten-year period has witnessed the transformation of the Institute from an obscure college for undergraduate studies into an institution for advanced research on engineering problems. The fostered growth of the institution and the fact that it was started with a pre-conceived plan for being developed into an institution for advanced studies would seem to account for the

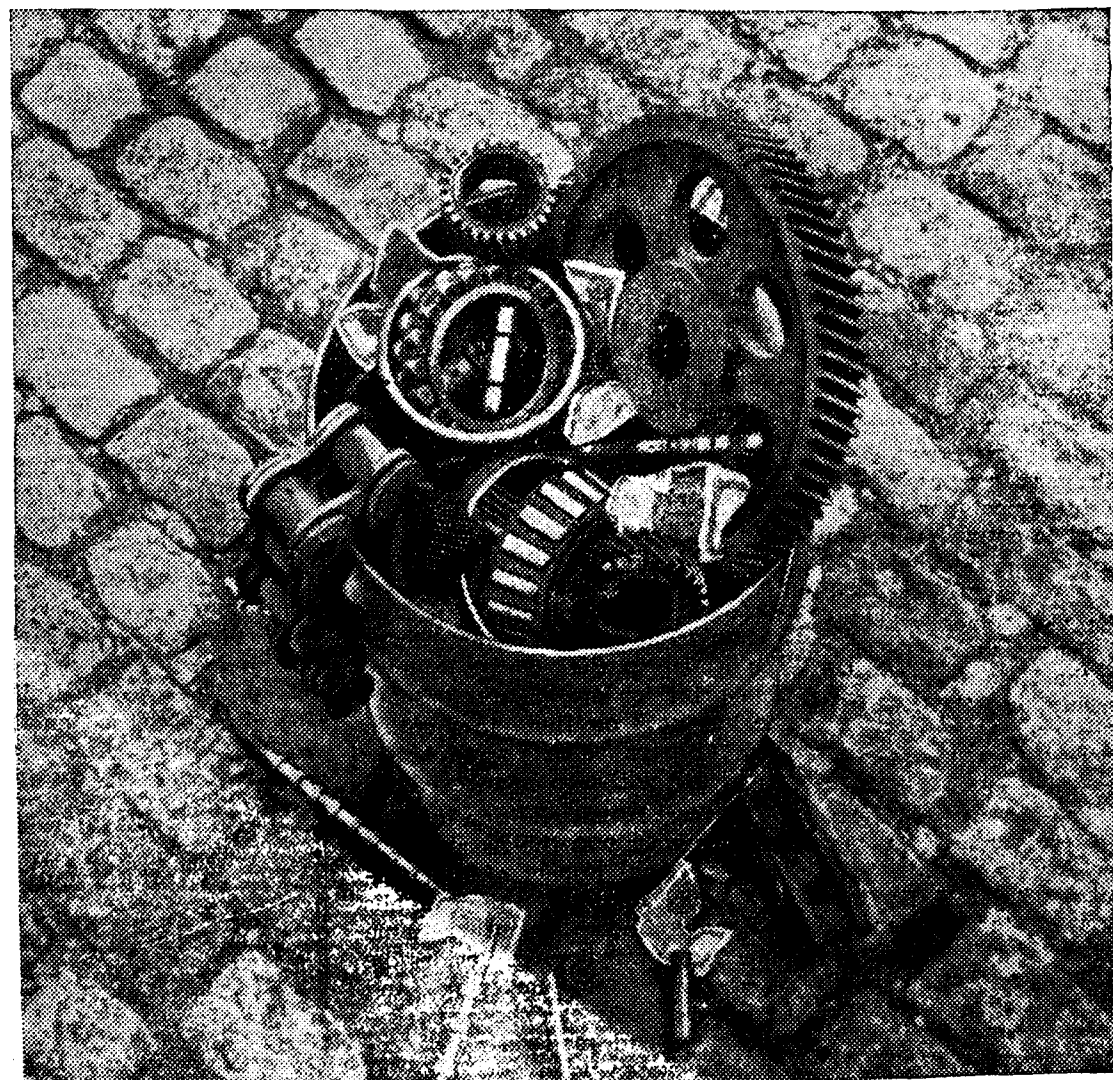
rapidity of its rise to eminence. It was brought into being, together with three other institutions one each in west, north and south, by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Technical Education, 1945, headed by the late Nalini Ranjan Sarkar. The Kharagpur Institute has overtaken its counterparts in other regions both in the amplitude of facilities and the quality of teaching it offers. A refreshing feature of the Institute is the direct utility which it seeks to impart to courses of study and the link which it seeks to maintain with industries. The inclusion of a short-term industrial course in modern foundry practice for personnel from industries and Government Departments and the residential study courses for executives in Government Departments and Industries in Management and other subjects bear out the practical bias of training facilities at the Institute.

One may contrast the desolation

which characterised the technological scene at the time of independence with the rich promise which the Kharagpur Institute holds out for the future. The Institute has so far turned out more than 1,805 graduates, 510 post-graduates 13 post-graduate diploma holders and 56 holders of doctorate. This rate of progress is heart-warming. But, as Mr G. L. Mehta pointed out in the course of his convocation address to the Institute last week, the demand for technical personnel far outruns the capacity of existing institutions. Self-reliance in the matter of technical personnel is also far from being achieved and this points to gaps in educational standards. Paucity of teachers is another handicap in the way of expansion. There is also a glaring shortfall in facilities at the post-graduate level and, with only four institutions in the field of which the Kharagpur Institute is one, the need for starting new institutions and for expanding facilities in existing ones is great.

Regressive

The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee, specially appointed by the University in consultation with the Government of India, to probe into the irregularities of a serious nature brought out in the audit reports and favouritism shown in the matter of promotion and appointment of teachers and admission of students, has recently submitted its report to the Vice-Chancellor. The report shows that many of the charges levelled against the university are not entirely unfounded. The authorities, obviously, did not discharge their duties dispassionately and in a fitting manner. Instances of financial irregularities and communal favouritism both in the appointment of teachers and admission of students, especially in post graduate courses and technical colleges, have been pointed out by the Committee. The Committee, however, was not



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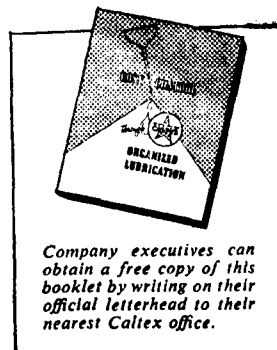
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quite unmindful of the fact that the Muslim University has been subjected to much unfair criticism, and it has suggested that the authorities should in future be constantly vigilant to avoid any room for suspicion henceforth.

A certain section of the people raised a hue and cry when the Chatterjee Committee was appointed. They even went to the extent of saying that it was a deliberate step to deprive the university of its autonomy. Certainly, universities should be allowed to have a free run of their own affairs—provided they are carried out in the most efficient manner. But when things are not moving in the proper direction, the shortcomings must be rectified. A few years ago, when the UP Government appointed a special committee to enquire into the working of the Allahabad University, it was gratefully greeted by the people. And when things in the Banaras Hindu University went awry, the same thing was done. The vociferous protestation of the "well wishers" of the Muslim University and their denunciation of the institution of the committee are beyond comprehension. If those at the helm of the affairs of the universities are prone to indulge in favouritism and corruption, is there any useful purpose in allowing such universities a carte blanche?

★

PARTY POLITICS House Divided

Prime Minister Nehru came down to Hyderabad with a view to iron out differences amongst congressmen. That the Sanjeeviah Ministry is shaken by opposition threats led by Mr A. C. Subba Reddy, who had to resign some months ago, is a fact which had traversed beyond the regions of speculation long ago and become an actual threat when he had challenged the Congress Legislature Party with another election of the Legislature party leader. Mr Nehru has come down to Hyderabad despite much pressing business at New Delhi. His efforts at patchwork seem forlorn. The problem is apparently beyond the capacity of any outside agency, including the Prime Minister of India unless the local leaders determine to compose their petty differences in the interest of the State. They should forswear personal or group loyalties, jockeying for position and petty intrigues.

The Mysore problem is not dissimilar with Mr B. D. Jatti having to encounter the groups raising their voice against his team. Apparently there is a lull in the affairs of the Mysore Congress Party, but the differences are bound to come up to the surface after the budget session of the Mysore Assembly.

Uneasy Bedfellows

While groupism bedevils the Congress Party in Mysore and Andhra, incompatibility plagues the Kerala Coalition. Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai is accused of utilising the coalition for his own party purposes. An even more serious criticism is that there is no joint consultation by the Chief Minister over communications from the Centre and that the Congress is ignored as a leading partner. The Muslim League, a party to the tripartite coalition, avers strenuously that it would be suicidal to break up the coalition as it would be to the detriment of Kerala's industrial and economic progress. But the Congress Party members, including the Ministers, are sore over what they describe as the partisan way things are done by the Chief Minister. The antics of the Muslim League are assuming the proportions of treason. At a meeting organised by the congress-minded Muslims in this state a couple of weeks ago, some trouble makers from the Muslim League interrupted speakers who said something complimentary about the Muslim League. When they were forced to get out of the hall, they went out shouting 'Pakistan Zindabad.' Muslim League Zindabad."

There is a growing volume of opinion in Kerala today that the Congress-P.S.P. Muslim League Coalition is pulling in different directions. Congressmen say that the PSP is trying to take all the credit for itself at the expense of the Congress. Some procedural palliatives are being attempted to make intra-party consultations more effective. Modification of Cabinet Meeting rules is also sought making it incumbent upon the PSP Chief Minister to consult the congress Deputy Chief Minister on all procedural matters and key appointments. Portfolio changes are also suggested. Whatever the consequence of these attempts, it is unedifying to watch the Ministry in Kerala jogging on as an uneven team, one party baiting the other in public and private meetings.

Revolt Against Big Brother

The resignation of Mr E. V.K. Sampath the leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam from the central committee of the party has created a split in the DMK party which has so far given the impression of a solid organisation built on unflinching loyalty to party principles and personalities. Behind the split is to be discerned a clash of personalities, for Mr Sampath has stated that it was the dictatorial attitude of Mr C. N. Annadurai which has forced him to lay down his office. Mr Sampath has also got some supporters

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in the party press. Some with leftist inclinations in the party who have quarrelled with Annadurai's leadership would point to the existence of ideological differences. How serious the differences are is not known but a final parting of the ways does not seem to be imminent and Mr Sampath and his men continue to be ordinary members of the party.

The rift casts a shadow on the election prospects of the DMK and the understanding with the Swatantra party for election purposes may not avail much. The differences are certain to be exploited by the DK to the advantage of the Congress which however is in a position to appeal to the voters on the basis of its own achievements. The Congress can

particularly point to realisation of Second Plan targets under all heads and the success with social welfare schemes such as mid-day meals. The offer of 10 years of free education for all eligible children may add to the appeal of its propaganda. Further, the sanction given for the development of the Tuticorin port during the Third Plan and the promise of more railway lines may be used to counter DMK charge of neglect of the Madras State by the Centre. One seemingly adverse development which the Congress has to take note of is the hostile posture being adopted by the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam. But this party's differences with the Congress stem mainly from issues related to language and the position of Tamil. The

Arasu Kazhagam is presently engaged in an agitation to have the name of the Madras State changed into Tamilnad. If the Congress could meet the Kazhagam's demand, it may be able to strengthen its position for the elections.

MUNICIPALITIES Lack of Finance

The conference of Municipal Corporations which was held in Bombay last week has served to bring into focus the range and magnitude of problems being faced by municipal administrations in the country. The more important of these are the provision of protected water supply, eradication of communicable diseases like small pox and cholera and slum clearance. It has been estimated that only 50 per cent of the urban areas in the country enjoyed the benefits of protected water supply. The leeway to be made up in the provision of proper sewage system is even greater, more than 85 per cent of the urban areas being without the amenities of a civilized sewage system. The difficulty in putting through schemes for rapid progress is lack of finance and it is doubtful whether even the enhanced provision of Third Plan at Rs 76 crores for urban water supply schemes would enable any tangible improvement to be made at the end of the Plan period. For, after providing for spill over schemes and a sum of Rs 15 crores set apart for corporations, what would remain for new schemes is a bare Rs 40 crores which would hardly suffice to meet the needs of the increase in population. A recent conference of public health engineers held in New Delhi has advanced a suggestion to the Central Government to seek help from the United Nations Special Fund under the Global water supply programme.

At the sixth sitting of the central council of Local Self-Government held in Bangalore; a few months ago, Mr Karmarkar, Union Health Minister referred to a long range scheme for solving the water supply and sanitation problems in the cities that would involve a total expenditure of Rs 1,300 crores over a period of 25 to 30 years. The average annual expenditure under this scheme works out to not less than Rs 40 crores. It is not conceivable how an outlay of this order could be found even with central assistance. With problems multiplying around, it is necessary that municipalities should be assured of elastic sources of revenue. It is unfortunate that no regard has been shown to the recommendations of the Local Finance Enquiry Committee and the Taxation Enquiry Committee. The complaint of general indifference of Central Ministries to the needs of the municipalities voiced at the conference does not therefore appear groundless. Beyond sug-

gesting that the municipalities could usefully launch into commercial enterprises like restaurants etc, there has been no indication of the manner in which the demands for more funds could be met.

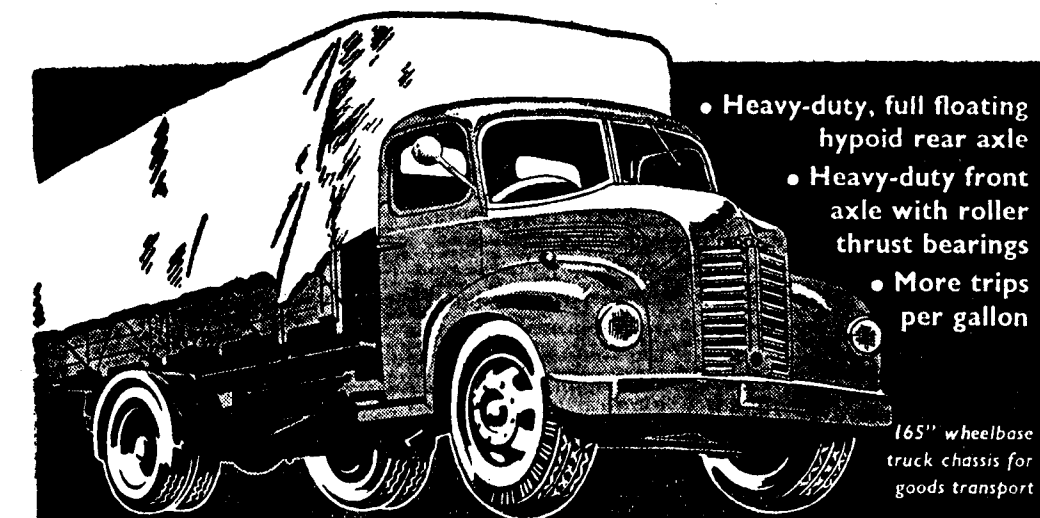
BACKWARD CLASSES Vested Interest

The convention of Harijan and tribal M.P.s and M.L.A.s held at Secunderabad is perhaps a means to reduce party differences between new Republicans and old Congressmen. Curiously no reference was made to the measure for

abolishing double-member constituencies or its probable results for Harijan candidates who may have to rely on outside support. The creation of a separate electorate may even alter the political alignment of Harijans in future and the election results may bring in Harijans with diverse labels and with local allegiance. The electoral safeguards are maintained with reference to members but the Harijan candidate will have no contact with the general voter in his constituency and may be called upon to advance sectional interests by a direct mandate. This possibility cannot be dismissed as illusory and one result may be that in Bihar and Orissa

the Adivasis may become more class-conscious.

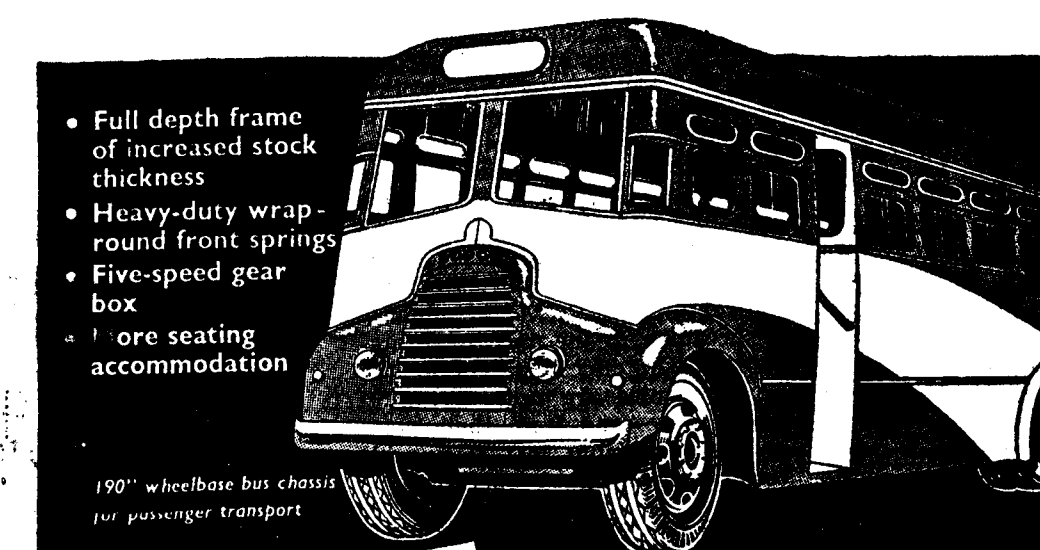
The contrast between Mr Jagjivan Ram's outline of safeguards and Mr Nehru's objections to a sense of separate identity thus implies that there is lack of identity of views in the Cabinet on the point of safeguards. The fact that caste is crumbling fast, that industrialisation has erased differences and Harijans in cities have new opportunities to acquire new skills deserves notice in the light of Mr Nehru's perfunctory appeal to shed the old mentality of reliance on an official protector of the depressed classes. It was convenient thirty years ago to describe the scheduled castes as a separate,



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non-assimilable element in the body politic. Lists of castes were prepared by Executive Councillors to support and sustain the Communal Award in order to mark off Harijans from Hindus. That is hardly valid at present and the economic advance of Harijans, has produced not only a top tier of legislators and officials, but also equality in places of public resort. The abolition of untouchability is a fact that goes against the plea for safeguards now and for ever. The task of national integration to which Congress must devote itself soon, is a real and pressing one, in view of what Harijan spokesmen ask for. It is legitimate to ask for the assignment of waste land or for State grants for housing. But to plead for special grants for private hostels when the Government has earmarked funds for Harijan welfare appears excessive.

The President of the conference unfortunately did not review the results of uplift, the efforts of caste Hindus to help Harijans onwards or the protection given by agrarian, factory or other legislation to the working class. The Harijan problem is obviously one of poverty and there should be no divisions among the poor, as Mr Nehru pointed out forcefully. The ideal of "fair shares" appears enough to most people now and to press claims for advantages on the score of birth is taken only as a sign of an inferiority complex. To speak of unfair competition when recruitment to public services provides for special concessions about age, the fees prescribed, and promotion is unfair.

FAMILY PLANNING No Abortion

Except for an announcement that a factory to produce contraceptives is to be set up in Andhra Pradesh the discussion on Family Planning has yielded no concrete result. But it has served to show that India is not ready to supplement sterilisation by abortion. The Japanese example was commended by Mr P. V. G. Raju, and deprecated by Mr Karmarkar who thinks that guidance to unsuitable parents is now quite adequate and State clinics cannot offer to perform illegal operations, because that would mean a miscarriage of Socialist policy, always gradual and moderate.

The ideal of ultra-rationalists has been rejected partly on the ground that doctors are not plentiful; and that the health of mothers will suffer. The majority view was hence clearly against abortion for moral as well as rational reasons. But to trust to education alone is not felt to be enough and reliance on mechanical contraceptives is seriously considered. Import quotas for contraceptives have been liberal, and soon indigenous possibilities may be explored. Kerala

and Madras are well-placed at present to start manufacture on a large scale of rubber goods and the International Latex Corporation of New York may be trusted to help with an apt advertisement of the speeches made lately at Hyderabad on population control. The best remedy may lie in improved housing, and late marriages but these are not as much stressed, as committees to operate programmes and convert family planning into a part of community development.

MIDDLE EAST

Winds of Change

Kuwait (in the rupee rather than the sterling area) is a small State on the Persian Gulf. It is a haven for expatriate funds and financial operations based on the Gulf are familiar to Europeans with dollars to spend. The Anglo-US oil companies have made Kuwait a financial force and British protection an anachronism. A recent quarrel over the deportation of the discontented persons from Bahrein to St. Helena led to a frank examination of what British interests and claims involve. The States lying between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Persia are like the old Indian princely states. The Princes are restive and the local nationalists resent British paternalism. The formation of a local oil company in Kuwait in which the local people can take shares is a sign of the times. The US Oil companies have realised that they should come to terms with Arab nationalism, if President Nasser's growing influence should not jeopardise their projects and even capital. The political changes in Saudi Arabia, the State's claims to extra revenue, and a curb on output to keep up prices point only to the old explosive mixture of oil and politics. The Buraimi Oasis dispute has to be settled and a tactical withdrawal from Muscat may be one way of appeasing Arabia. Britain does no longer stand out as a power in the Middle East. The Suez Canal is now under Egyptian control and the UAR's influence is spreading to the once impermeable Jordan and Iraq where the oil companies are now trying to secure new—and from their point of view, possibly less favourable terms for continued operation.

India has, of course, no desire to turn her fingers by playing with the cauldrons of oil and politics of these Sheikhdoms. But less melodramatic trading opportunities are full of promise. We can improve upon our existing connections, and increase our trade with old ports like Bahrein and new ports like Umsaid. The floating fair sent last year was an indication of Indian exporters' readiness to seek new and potentially valuable markets. The Indian political agency in the Gulf may have to open branches in Kuwait and

the equally rich Sheikhdom of Qatar, to foster the old and new ties. The late Sir Arnold Wilson recognised that the Gulf States with an Arab majority provided new opportunities for British diplomatic skill; even as Sir John Malcolm recognised that Bombay had a more than alliterative interest in Basra. As reversioners of British interests in India, we may have less need to use our diplomatic than our commercial skills. Electric appliances rather than

alides-memoire will be our trump card.

SANTA MARIA A Crack in Tyranny?

A minor but significant incident in the international arena has just been closed. The Santa Maria, the luxury liner, has been return-

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BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION
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11 February 1961

251

ed to its Portuguese owners by the Brazilian authorities but Captain Galvo and his men who took over the ship in mid-ocean some thirteen days back in a dramatic fashion not without bloodshed have been given asylum in Brazil. The owners of Santa Maria describe the seizure as nothing but piracy but Captain Galvo prefers to call the episode the opening phase of the liberation of the people of Portugal and Spain. This latter view seems to be shared by no less a person than the new President of Brazil, Senhor Quadros.

Observers think that since Quadros is known to be sympathetic toward the aspirations of the forces opposed to Salazar, the Portuguese dictator, the incident is perhaps not entirely closed. Both Brazil and Argentina showed quite early in the embroglio where their sympathies lay by enabling General Delgado and Captain Galvo to get out of the clutches of Salazar. Before the final decision of Brazil on the future of Santa Maria was known, there was speculation about the custody or future use of the ship. By returning the ship to its lawful owners, Brazil has shown rare wisdom. Any other would have led to confusion if not actual conflict, in international relations.

It is inconceivable that the possession of one ship by the rebels would have greatly improved their striking power. It would therefore appear that General Delgado's main purpose in engineering the seizure of Santa Maria is to demonstrate to the world at large that forces opposed to Salazar are not without resources. The reported trouble in Angola, a Portuguese colony in Africa, seems to confirm Captain Galvo's hint of plans to begin the struggle at more than one point.

If the focussing of world attention on Portuguese affairs has been his objective, General Delgado has eminently succeeded. Both Britain and the USA, at first appeared to consider the incident as an act of piracy but they have since indicated that their interest in the matter is limited to ensuring the safety of passengers. The episode has received wide publicity and the cause of the rebels has gained many a new sympathiser.

But it is idle to think that Salazar who has managed to be in power for the past 35 years can be made to step down by a few stray incidents outside Portugal, however unduly publicised. He has shown himself to be too clear to be unduly rattled by such minor skirmishes. It is true he is having trouble within the country. Small but influential groups have known to have raised their voice of protest. Salazar however has been able to deal with them effectively so far. It is in the colonies, therefore, that one may have to look for serious challenge to Salazar even though he has not omitted to strengthen his stranglehold on them also. General Delgado's

main plan perhaps is to stir up trouble in the colonies while administering frequent shocks to the Portuguese director by means of incidents like the seizure of Santa Maria. Far from discouraging him the present abortive attempt at appropriating the luxury liner may goad him to undertake similar exploits aimed at damaging the prestige of Salazar, now that he need fear no undue interference from the big powers.

PAKISTAN

New Lease of Life

Pakistan's industries and agriculture have secured a new lease of life with the inauguration of the gigantic multi-purpose Warsak Project. Constructed at a cost of Rs 35 crores, of which the entire external requirements have been covered by Canadian aid, the project comprises a power house

with an initial capacity of 160,000 Kilo Watts, a twenty-six mile long lake and two high level canals.

The immediate benefits to the country, as enumerated by M. Z. A. Bhutto, the Minister for Fuel, Power and Natural Resources, are the power supply to help develop essential industries, the progress of which, during recent years, has been hamstrung by the paucity of power and the conversion of about 120,000 acre of barren land into arable land by irrigating them at regular intervals. Besides, the scope for the commercial exploitation of the vast untapped mineral resources of the Frontier regions with the utilisation of power from this project appears to be bright. The subsidiary advantages that will accrue to the people are the availability of cheap transport by way of navigation over the Warsak lake and the all round development of the tribal areas.

In his inaugural address, Presi-

dent Mohammad Ayub Khan stated that the newly constructed dam will bear eloquent testimony to the Government's eagerness in raising the living standard of the people, particularly of the denizens of the far-flung and hitherto neglected areas. He also lavished encomium on the Canadian Government and Canadian technicians for the financial assistance from the one and the speedy work from the other.

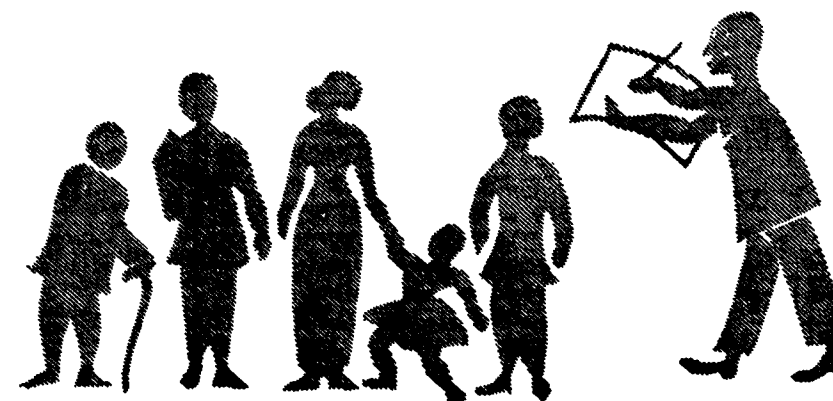
EXPORT PROMOTION

Showrooms Abroad

At Kanpur, Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri asked the Federation of Indian Industry to grow wings and supplement export promotion by setting up showrooms. The Export Councils may be obliged to levy a cess in order to finance any scheme of co-operative trade pro-

CENSUS 1961

10 February—5 March



Between these dates every person will be counted in our country, in cities or in the remote villages, in the hills or in forests, at sea or on shore.

The counting will start on 10 February and end at sunrise on 1 March. To make doubly sure that every one has been included in the Census, there will be a revisional count between 1 and 5 March. Make sure that the entire family is counted, from the oldest to the youngest.

The enumerator has a heavy responsibility. Please help him in his task.

All census information will be strictly confidential and fully protected.

Issued by Government of India

DA60/643

motion. No effort has been made so far to enlist advertising experts to do market research on behalf of Indian exporters. The Indian Society of Advertisers may help to lay down a policy for combined effort as already done in the case of sugar, rayon or biscuits. This is being done at home by trade Federations and the Dundee jute industry has been consistently pushing Daisee into public notice in UK publications.

The chances of Indian tea selling better abroad are now bound up with advertising and the Indian Coffee Board plans to conserve the limited Arabica crop for export mainly and to encourage the local consumer to try the cheaper Robusta. The pattern of consumption is being regulated. On that score the better varieties of cloth must be shipped, and if the excise duty does not limit domestic consumption of superfine cloth, a new policy must be tried in order to encourage the use of coarse cloth at home. Fiscal measures to limit the use of diesel oil have come: also excises to help export of vegetable oils and vanaspati. The pattern of consumption may be changed also if jaggery is made to replace sugar in the home market and the Federation then may have to consider issues relating to costs and competitive capacity. Trade Commissions may be well induced to help by finding show-rooms for Indian manufacturers and not merely passing on enquiries to likely suppliers in India. The exporters' problem is not going to be simplified by exhibits at trade fairs or floating displays.

★

ELECTRIC POWER

Dear or Cheap?

Far from reassuring them Mr Hafiz Mahmud Ibrahim, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, perhaps only increased the suspicion of the Licensees on electricity undertakings. Many of them wonder whether Government was really interested in their existence, let alone expansion. The Minister said the other day at the annual meeting of the Federation of Electricity Undertakings that electricity rates obtaining in the country generally were "quite fair." Perhaps he was not too sure of his facts, for almost immediately he went on to argue that electricity, being a basic requirement and almost a necessity, should be cheap. At the same time he admitted that electricity undertakings should be enabled to attract larger investments. He pointed out that some State Governments had already recognised the companies' needs by permitting them to treat tax saved under the Finance Act 1960 on a par with capital. He further revealed that the Government of India has under its consideration suitable measures to offset the effect of changes in the Finance Act from

year to year on the earnings of the companies. Mr Ibrahim is evidently satisfied that all is well with the electricity supply companies.

Mr S. M. Zubair, Chairman of the Federation of Electricity Undertakings, is also equally categorical in his assertion that "the rates for electric power supply obtaining in the country in most of the power systems are below cost rates." If Mr Ibrahim has not chosen to explain how he has arrived at his conclusion, Mr Zubair is also not very helpful. Perhaps Mr Zubair thinks that the verdict of the investors contains all the evidence needed to uphold his point. It is undeniable that investors do not fancy nowadays shares of electricity companies as they once used to do. And the reason is obvious: dividends are not as attractive as in most other industries. The dividends are comparatively low and the explanation is that the return the companies get is only 6 per cent, further reduced since last year by 30 per cent representing tax deduction at source on behalf of the shareholders.

There is however one point on which there is agreement between the two spokesmen: increased investments should be attracted by the industry. It is extremely unlikely that the ipsi dixit of a Minister about electricity rates obtaining in the country being fair will create a stampede for shares of electricity companies.

It is time Government realised that electricity supply companies are occupying a vital position in the national economy. They have a long record of service to the community and if Government's ambitious power development programmes are to be crowned with success it is essential that the Licensees' sector is enabled to go ahead with its expansion schemes so that there are adequate facilities for purveying the additional power to the needed points. The argument that cost of a basic requirement should be low cannot be advanced seriously by Government when it has not hesitated to grant price increases in a basic industry like coal. The implied assumption that consumers will protest if the cost of electricity goes up is unwarranted, for consumers, especially industrial consumers, will not be unwilling to pay a little more in return for efficient service.

★

MUSTARD OIL Rising Prices

In the Calcutta market, the price of mustard oil started rising sharply from November last when it was sold at Rs 85 a maund as against Rs 77 quoted at the end of June. The price rose gradually and it was sold at Rs 92 and the seed at Rs 35. On 1 January this year, prices went up

METRIC UNITS IN POST OFFICES

Since February 1st, all Postal Transactions have changed over to the Metric System. Some of the important revised Postage Rates are as follows:

Inland	Foreign
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Each additional 15 grammes ... 10 nP	Each additional 20 grammes ... 20 nP
PACKETS	PRINTED MATTER, Etc.
First 50 grammes ... 8 nP	First 50 grammes ... 12 nP
Each additional 25 grammes ... 3 nP	Each additional 50 grammes ... 6 nP
PARCELS	Minimum charges for commercial papers and samples ... 30 nP
Each 400 grammes or part ... 50 nP	
AIR SURCHARGE FOR PACKETS	
For each 10 grammes or part 4 nP	

For details and other rates, please consult any post office

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

further, oil quoting Rs 96 and the seed Rs 37.25. This upward trend in prices gathered further momentum to quote Rs 98 and Rs 39 at the end of January as against Rs 80 and Rs 32 respectively on the corresponding date of last year.

In the above connection, Mr R. K. Roy, the President of the Mustard Oil Millers' Association, has drawn the attention to many unfortunate circumstances in the oil industry, which require urgent consideration. He states that, as West Bengal is the only State where mustard oil is largely consumed, it has to depend on other States for the supply of the raw material. It is this important factor, which lies at the root of frequent closure of mills, shortages of mustard oil and sharp rise in prices. The problem does not seem to end there. The Indian Production Association, a body of about 200 middlemen, has been enjoying a sort of monopoly in the West Bengal seed market. Although Mr S. Murarka, the Secre-

tary of the Indian Produce Association, has stated that the present shortage is due mainly to non-appearance of new seeds in sufficient quantity in the producing areas, the extent of the present rise in prices is not warranted by the amount of shortage.

One objectionable feature is that transactions in seed take place at the Howrah grains market on the basis of samples; but goods are actually unloaded and kept at Chitpore yard in Calcutta.

This makes verification of seeds with samples impossible and also leads to destruction of some bags. There is, therefore, a strong case for the reconstitution of the Central Oil-seeds Committee to give adequate representation of the mustard oil industry on it. Periodic crises like these will inevitably bring in its wake deterrent correctives like restrictions on borrowings against seeds, control of the distribution and price of seed. After all, the consumer is entitled to some protection.

COTTON TEXTILES

Loom

Requirements

The Tariff Commission which has been engaged by the Government of India to investigate into the question of continuing protection to the cotton textile industry has estimated the industry's requirements of automatic looms during 1961-63 at 18,000. In order to avert the displacement of labour involved, the installation of automatic looms during recent years has been proceeding at a rather slow pace. However, this factor cannot deter the industrialists from adopting modern methods and modernisation of uneconomic units, especially when the industry is confronting seething competition in foreign markets.

Consistent with the imperative need for improving the quality of its products and reducing the cost of production to the minimum, and securing competitive power in foreign markets, the industry made a forceful plea for rationalisation of production, and replacement of old units. To meet these requirements, the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Textile Enquiry Committee, sanctioned, under the export promotion scheme, the installation of 15,000 automatic looms.

Programmes for plant renovation and modernisation have already been initiated by a number of mills all over the country with the co-operation of the Government of India. The financial assistance rendered by the National Development Corporation for rehabilitation purposes has also turned out to be of immense help to the industrialists.

Despite the mounting demands for automatic looms, it is rather disquieting that at present there is only automatic loom manufacturing factory in the country. The present capacity of the plant is estimated at 1,560 per annum on single shift but by the end of this year the capacity will be enhanced to 2,400 with technical collaboration of a Japanese firm. Licences to three more companies have been sanctioned for the manufacture of automatic looms. Even when all these plants go into full production the total output will be far below the requirements. Concerted efforts will have to be made to boost up indigenous production in order to meet the demand.

★

OIL

Pressure Again

The letter reportedly written by the Government of India and calling upon the private oil companies to restore the discount which the Companies had allowed on the prices of crude oil has again brought the question of oil prices

to the focus of controversy. The question of prices to be paid to the companies had been boiling for some time, and the reduction of 7½ per cent over and above the 5 per cent fall in the Persian Gulf prices obtained by the Government from the companies only left the issue open for future negotiations. That the Government was not satisfied by the earlier reductions agreed to by the Companies had been made clear by Mr Malaviya, Union Minister for Oil, on more than one occasion. The shifting attitude of the private companies in respect of the extent of the reduction they could afford prevented a proper understanding of the real factors involved in the issue of oil prices. The oil companies had, for example, at one time agreed to a reduction of 12½ per cent in prices but, for reasons known only to themselves, withdrew the offer. The discount which the Government now wants to restore was also a concession which was in force for sometime

by agreement with the companies, but was later resiled from on the plea of price changes in the world oil market.

The prospect of continued fall in world prices of oil together with Russia's bid to sell oil at cheap prices would seem to put the Government in a vantage position in bargaining for a further reduction in prices. The growing world opinion in favour of the right of the producing countries to fix terms and conditions for foreign participants in the oil industry is an argument which the Government can advance in justification of their stand on the question of oil prices. The attitude of the Government is influenced by what such gain in prices would contribute to resources for the oil exploration programme. In the event of the restoration of the discount, the gain would amount to Rs 4 crores to 5 crores per annum. While the gain may seem substantial, before the Government takes any precipitate move, it has to consi-

der whether any more concessions wrested from the oil companies would affect the progress of the refineries in the private sector. Should the progress of these projects be slowed down for reasons of lack of funds, the gain to the Government from the restoration of the discount is certain to be lost by what the Government may have to spend on imports of refined oil.

★ CONSUMER DEMAND Thompson's Guide

Consumer demand in a developing economy is a growing function of factors notable of which are population and the distribution of purchasing power. As the basis for the formulation of marketing policies and the related aspect of production planning, the assessment of such consumer demand is

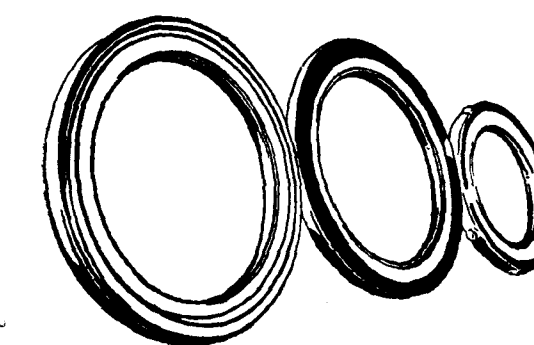
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particularly important. Though a neglected field of study, the widening market for consumer goods implicit in the attempts at economic development invests such assessment with a new importance. Such studies as there have been of consumer markets have been so far mainly with reference to specific goods such as sugar, cotton textiles etc. In the circumstances, the "Thompson Consumer Index of Markets" a publication of J. Walter Thompson Company will be welcomed as a conspicuous addition to the exiguous knowledge on the subject of market potentialities in India.

The work is first to be commended as a pioneering endeavour, for what it attempts is a study of market potentialities for consumer goods in general without limiting to particular items. The fact that only urban areas have been included in its scope does not minimise the usefulness of the work. For measuring the consuming capacity of each area a total of twelve economic indicators are used. These include population, population other than factory labour, increase in population, number of literates, number of domestic radio sets, number of private cars, number of banks, number of doctors, number of chemists and druggists, number of cinema seats, and domestic consumption of electricity. Leaving population aside which is the basic factor in the determination of market potentials, the other standards selected are intended to measure the relative prosperity of particular areas. Population alone, it is clear, would be a misleading index of market capacity. Calcutta as the largest urban market is assigned the largest score of 100 to serve as the base and the capacity of the other places is fixed on the basis of scores of individual items calculated in proportion to the base scores.

Many interesting facts have emerged out of this survey. For instance, purchasing power of markets cannot be discerned by comparing population alone. For, whereas Ajmer and Coimbatore have almost equal population of

1.9 lakhs, the latter has a potential which is 133 per cent greater than the former. These and many other findings will interest the curious as well as those who have things to sell.

ROAD TRANSPORT Indispensable

The latest enquiry into road transport is concerned with regulating road-rail competition rather than taxation of motor vehicles. The single point uniform levy on road transport is hardly in the picture. Its warning against long distance express services is addressed to the States that put vehicles on new routes and divert traffic from the railways though such services may afford relief from overcrowding in trains. The Neogy Committee has fully conceded that road transport is indispensable for some interests. That railways' income suffers and the increase in bulk traffic like ores has not helped are obvious. The committee has put forward the case for regulation in a form different from that in the Mitchell-Kirkness report prepared in the Thirties. The States tax vehicles and fuel and the Centre taxes the automobile industry as also fuel. The growth of road transport cannot be deliberately restricted but the Neogy Committee by framing questions about the future has made it clear that co-ordination under the Third Plan must afford more scope for the Railways. The fact that the West German road services are booming and the federal railways operating at a loss cannot be cited in favour of a policy of non-intervention. The Neogy Committee has made it clear that the flow of traffic today is not from port to the interior; also that internal trade has become more important than foreign trade. The issue is, however, not one between the public sector (the Railways) and the private sector (the lorry services). It is really one of making soon the most of the available resources, avoiding waste and cheapening transport.

INDUSTRIAL INDIA East Anglia Plastics

The paramount importance of developing agricultural based industries for the economic development of the people has been brought home by Dr B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, when he laid the foundation stone of plastic moulding powder manufacturing factory of the East Anglia Plastics (India) Limited at Dum Dum. The Company is really fortunate in having been able to secure the technical collaboration of the East Anglia Private (London) Limited in the setting up of the plant and its operation. The original intention of the Company was to compound the imported flakes, but as desired by the Government of India, this programme will be linked up with the manufacture of cellulose acetate flakes.

It may be recalled that the acetate moulding powder plays a prominent part in the Plastic Industry. The superiority of this particular thermoplastic can be easily gauged from the variety of uses to which the material is put. Its resiliency and great resistance to impact and colourability are too well known to be mentioned here.

As stated by Dr Roy this factory provides a special call for the people of West Bengal. By utilising flakes and compounding materials, small scale industries can be started with limited capital. This will solve not only the problem of unemployment to a considerable extent, but will also form a source of supplementary income.

Mr Ranadeb Chowdhury, the Director of the Company, in his welcome address, stated that the factory will go into production in the middle of this year. To Mr Choudhury the present endeavour is but the beginning of many more to come. Already another factory at a suitable place is under contemplation by the Company.

Instruments Industry

Details of a surgical instruments factory to be set up with Soviet aid at Avadi, near Madras, have been finalised by the Government of India, and the foundation for the factory would be laid this year. This was disclosed recently by Mr Manubhai Shah Union Minister for Industries while inaugurating the three-day seminar on 'Instrumentation' at the A. C. College of Technology.

Along with the surgical instruments factory Soviet aid would also be available for two other projects namely an electronic instruments factory and a hydraulic instruments factory which are to be set up in the public sector.

A fourth one, with French collaboration, would be established at Guindy for the manufacture of precision instruments.

Mr Shah pointed out that these developments represented a major advance towards the rapid development of instruments industry in the country.

Hinting that all possible help would be rendered to other entrepreneurs who ventured further into the instruments industry, Mr Shah stated that manufacturers of large, medium or small scale instruments would get adequate foreign exchange for import of specialised raw materials.

The Government of India, he declared, has accorded topmost priority to this industry.

Mr Shah hoped that as and when the four instruments industries get going, a large part of the country's requirements of industrial, process and control instruments in the Third Plan would be met.

For development of the instruments industry, Mr Shah said, the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation was set up under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

An expenditure of about Rs 70 lakhs (nonrecurring) and Rs 50 lakhs (recurring) has been approved by the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation during the Third Plan period.

Head Wrightson India

A new company, Head Wrightson India Limited has been registered to act as a contracting company for Head Wrightson and Company Limited, England. The company will make the fullest use of the rapidly growing manufacturing facilities in India for the class of work with which the parent company is mainly concerned, both in the public and private sectors. Head Wrightson England has been maintaining a close link with India for many years and has been responsible for supplying much of the specialist equipment used in India's basic industries. At present the company is playing a major role in the Durgapur Steel works project as suppliers of all the iron-making plant as also much of the ancillary equipment. For the time being, however, Head Wrightson India will be taking the necessary designs from the parent company but it has plans to train Indian engineers in UK with a view to making the Indian company self-sufficient in all respects. Sir John Wrightson is the chairman of the parent company. Mr Peter Wrightson will be the chairman of Head Wrightson India Limited, Mr Vaughan Pendred, the managing director and Mr M. A. Jenks, manager for India and the Far East.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

HOW topsy turvy things can get! The Soviet Union has thrown aside the big stick and is dangling the carrot in front, while India and Great Britain are slowly strangling the hen that lays the golden egg. (I am mixing my fables and my metaphors, but the occasion excuses it.) No less a person than the Soviet ambassador tells Mr Chambers, Chairman, ICI, London—whose Press Conference in Calcutta last week was the liveliest and the least cliché-ridden I have come by in a long time—that "there should be financial incentives as well for people whose contribution is greater." Fair enough, but not quite "from every one according to his capacity and to everyone according to his needs." In fact nearer "all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." Not exactly the incantation of Stakhonovite shocktroopers with Stalinist terror behind but the more human chant of that arch-reactionary, Belloc:

I am tired of love, I am even more
tired of rhyme,
But money gives me pleasure
every time.

In that managerial and technological paradise, scientists, we hear—with the late Dr Joseph obstinately nagging our conscience—are left with a disposable "earned income" of three and a half lakhs of rupees. How many in India, asked Mr Chambers rhetorically—and in the circumstances quizzically—can boast of such breath-taking luck? We all know the objections. In a closed economy with no free markets and with arbitrary pricing, income tax rates have little meaning. This argument is irrelevant to the point Mr Chambers was making, since what is held up as an example is selective incentives inter se and not a tax-free Eden. And as for pricing making nonsense of tax burden, with our pervasive excises playing havoc with our prices, I don't think we are in a position to throw the first stone. Almost the only thing I find rather upsetting in the Soviet way of ordering these things is the pampering of scientists. I know it is rather an unfashionable view at the moment in India, but I don't know that tax-holidays may not give ideas to these bright young men from Red Brick Universities playing with six-ton sputniks. They may get fancy notions about their place in the scheme of things and may

want to translate science-fiction politics into reality. On the other hand, tax-holidays are supposed by governments all over the world to make people soft. In any event, I dare say Mr Khrushchev knows his business.

Mr Chambers is, with or without the Soviet example, dead right in his diagnosis of the debilitating effect of present rates of personal taxation on savings and investment. The recent study of the National Council of Applied Economic Research points out once again some of the more bizarre of our fiscal absurdities. Among them, the prize must surely go to the fact that under certain circumstance a man is to pay more than what he earns in a year by way of taxes for that year. Mr Chambers found senior civil servants in charge of government industries rather worried about their future because of high taxation. Baiting the bureaucracy has been so much a part of our national sport that it offends as a shock that it has personal problems like you and me. Taxes must be hurting civil servants even more than private sector executives, since such well known cushions against them like the expense account are not there. Mr Chambers also drew attention to some of the difficulties in the way of a readier inflow of foreign investment into India. It is true that a great deal has been done in recent years to mitigate the terrors of Indian taxation, most of them psychological—like the wealth tax on companies—rather than hurtful. There is also evidence that over a period of years, India offers greater tax incentives than what certain other countries do. But there is some substance in the argument that vis-a-vis a domestic company, a foreign company is worse off in the matter of rates of taxation. This certainly needs rectification both on grounds of equity and expediency.

Two other suggestions that Mr Chambers made at his press conference had at least the merit of novelty, though acquiescence to them may be less ready. He is not apparently much impressed either with our professions or performance in the field of exports. Productivity—which he apparently equates with agricultural productivity—is in his opinion the

key to many things, including relative comfort in foreign exchange position. Better and more efficient agriculture based on more extensive use of fertilisers—imported, if necessary,—would save more foreign exchange than is likely to be earned by boost in exports. There is a tie-up in the argument of two rather unrelated things that comes perilously near a logical legerdemain. Productivity has its own inescapable logic that owes nothing to the argument about exports or imports. The choice is not between productivity and exports at all. If the import bill is to go up by increase in imports of fertilisers needed for better agriculture, it is a necessity that I believe the planners are willing to recognise and provide for. It is true that to the extent funds get diverted towards export-oriented investments, there is less money available for paying for fertilisers. But then it is the sort of dilemma that does not admit of an easy grasp by the horns. In any event, the same passion for productivity that ought to characterise our agriculture can animate production for exports with greater return per unit of investment. The logic behind export promotion is really arithmetical, the stark necessity to balance books. And after all, our export ambitions for the third plan are modest enough with an annual average of Rs 690 crores, about the same as the likely actual at the end of two plans.

The other suggestion of Mr Chambers about the use of nitrogenous fertiliser of which there is plentiful supply at the moment is something on which I dare not venture an opinion. Mr Chambers himself refers to it as a risk. The prospect of taking a risk of such magnitude in so vital a matter might well intimidate a more venturesome government, especially with the election round the corner.

Lord Morrison's arrival in India on the same day as Queen Elizabeth's has tended somewhat to put him out of the news. His principal task in India was the delivery of the Dorab Tata Memorial Lectures in Bombay. Though only a year old—the first series was delivered by Sir Oliver Franks last year and readers may recall my discussing it in these columns—they have already assumed the dignity of an institution. The choice of Lord Morrison was justified by the enlargement of the original scope of the lectures to include politics. Given his background, his choice of "Some aspects of the British Parliamentary System" as his

subject was inevitable. Our familiarity with the British Parliamentary system is both extensive and intimate, and we really did not expect to be startled into a new recognition. On the other hand, it is recall of the familiar from one who, in the words of Sir Homi Mody, "has known the game from both the batting and bowling side" that we wanted and which Morrison did in fact provide.

Time has mellowed Morrison and he is perhaps less in sympathy with the Labour party of today than say, with his war-time colleagues. The labour party he helped found and whose dedicated secretary he was for the best part of his working life, had causes to win and to lose, and in any case to fight for. Its very success has deprived his successors of the thrills of battle. Mr Gaitskill, trying to keep together a tired and petulant rabble, may well envy the earlier generation's luck. Lord Morrison himself must be feeling a stranger in his party. Perhaps in India, rather than in Great Britain, Mr Morrison will find a mood that might recall to him his early days.

The Indian Board for Wild Life has reduced the range of choice of the National Bird to the peacock, the Brahmini kite, the gay Indian bustard and the hamsa. The first preference is apparently for the proud peacock. The hamsa or the swan would have been my and perhaps the Board's choice but for the fact that the idea behind the adoption of a national bird is practical. We cannot very well look after a mythical bird, famed though it is in our literature and legend. There is a not unattractive bird waddling about which is pointed to as the swan, but I rather suspect it may turn out to be a goose. Though I have nothing against a goose, verbal association, that great tyrant over the human mind, rules it out. But why not the duck? But it may lend itself to dreadful puns about our cricket which, after a dreary patch, is probably looking up. A duckling,—an ugly duckling, by preference—would be a graceful compliment to a great artist and an indication that our 'art is in the right place. It is easy enough to praise beauty, but more difficult to be compassionate towards the ugly. Any long-haired aesthete can create a blessed Damozel, but a Caliban is a different proposition. But the ugly duckling isn't even in the race, which is a pity. The Brahmini kite is considered a good omen but may be disqualified because there are people down south who may see in its choice a deep laid Aryan plot. The bustard has printing hazards too horrible to contemplate and so we are back to the peacock. Well might it preen itself on its easy victory.

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Assistance to Small Industries

Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, Chairman, The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd, said in the course of an interview, that knowledge of the different schemes of assistance for development of small industries should spread to the largest extent and the programmes of assistance should be expanded to cover the entire field. She felt that in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Corporation and allied organisations, this knowledge has not yet reached the periphery and the smaller units which most needed help have not derived the full benefit of the assistance schemes. The programme is operating mostly in established industrial centres. Even where industrial estates have been established in rural areas, the people concerned have not come forward to avail of the facilities offered. To change this state of affairs and to bring larger numbers of small units all over the country, specially in the underdeveloped regions, within the scope of the development schemes will be one of the principal tasks of the development programme for small industries under the Third Plan for which the Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs 107 crores.

The activities of the Corporation, said the Chairman, are partly promotional and partly commercial. The

promotional activities include setting up of two Prototype Production and Training Centres, one at Rajkot and the other at Okhla. The Centre at Rajkot has already been set up with the collaboration of the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission. Construction of the Okhla centre, which is being set up with financial and technical assistance provided by the Government of West Germany, has been completed, and the Centre will be inaugurated before the end of this month. These Centres will design, develop and produce prototypes of machines and pass them on to small scale industries for manufacture on commercial lines. The Centres will also impart training to artisans in the production and operation of the machines.

Besides other forms of marketing assistance, the NISC helps small industries in securing Government contracts. Since the inception of the scheme in 1955-56 till the end of last year, 2,774 contracts of a total value of over Rs 8.30 crores have been secured from the DGS & D by small scale units with the assistance of the Corporation. The Railways also introduced the scheme in May last year and since then, 684 contracts of the total value of Rs 10 lakhs had been secured up to the year end.

The principal trading activity of the Corporation is the supply of machinery to small units on easy

hire-purchase terms. The scheme was introduced in 1956-57. Up to the end of December, 1960, the number of applications finally accepted after processing, and in force, was 3,990 for 14,992 machines valued at about Rs 16 crores. About 4,246 machines, both imported and indigenous, worth over Rs 3.9 crores had been delivered by the end of last year.

Small industries, like others, have faced difficulties in getting imported machinery, on account of the shortage of foreign exchange, though to a smaller extent, as Government has given special attention to their requirements. The position is expected to improve to a marked extent with the DLF credit of \$10 million which has been recently made available to the Corporation for the operation of the Hire Purchase Scheme. A similar Yen credit has also been made available. For the effective utilisation of these credits, the Corporation has, in addition to the normal hire-purchase scheme, introduced two special schemes, namely, Bank Guarantee Scheme and Special Hire-Purchase Scheme. While the usual terms and conditions for supply of machines will apply, these schemes provide for changes in the channelling of applications and mode of repayment. The schemes can be availed of by parties who are in a position to make their own arrangements for selection of machinery, placement of orders transportation, shipping, etc, the Corporation only providing the credit in foreign exchange.

Asked about complaints of delays in processing applications for hire purchase, the Chairman said that the delays in many instances were due to the failure on the part of the applicants to observe the formalities so that applications have to be referred back for further information. In some cases the applicants desire to make changes in the items or specifications of machinery required by them after their applications have been accepted and this involves further scrutiny, quotations and consequent delay. There are also delays in selection and payment of earnest money after quotations have been offered to the applicants. As the quotations from the manufacturers are only valid for limited periods, delay in selection or in making payment of earnest money means that the time-consuming process of calling for quotations, etc, has to be gone over once again. Once an application has been placed, the parties hold the Corporation responsible, but the application has to be processed by different agencies, over which the NSIC has no control. But continuous efforts are made to speed up processing at different stages. The procedures have been streamlined and the staff of the hire purchase division strengthened.

The Chairman also emphasised that, in dealing with public funds they have to exercise the utmost care to ensure that the loans are properly utilised. Applications for machinery worth less than Rs 1 lakh, except in case of a few industries which are over crowded, are disposed of by departmental managers. Applications for over one lakh are sanctioned by the Standing Committee of the Board

which meets twice a month or more often if there is need.

It is learnt that the NSIC has recently carried out a thorough investigation of the procedures in processing and executing the applications. The majority of the applications are accepted within 21 days. Out of 1,135 applications received during March-July, 602 (53 per cent) were accepted within 21 days, 187 (16.5 per cent) within one month, 161 (14.2 per cent) within two months 50 (4.4 per cent) within three months and 25 applications (2.2 per cent) took more than three months. After applications are accepted, quotations are called for from manufacturers and offers are usually passed on within six weeks to the applicants, who are required to deposit 20 per cent of the value of items selected as earnest money. Firm orders are placed on the manufacturers within a fortnight of receipt of advice of payment. Actual dates of delivery depend on the manufacturing schedules of the suppliers. Most of the better known manufacturers are fully booked with orders, so that it is not unusual to have delivery dates one and a half to two years from the placement of the order.

Prospects of increased economic collaboration and trade between India and Italy are highlighted by the arrival of the 25-member Italian Economic Mission in this country last week. Collaboration between Indian enterprise and well-known Italian industrial establishments which already exists in a number of production lines, covering automobiles, teleprinters, tyres and tubes, aluminium, rayon, caustic soda, dyes, chemicals and drugs etc, and the scope for collaboration is expected to be enlarged as a result of the Mission's visit. The Mission includes a large number of prominent Italian industrialists and businessmen. As regards, the prospects of Italian assistance for Third Plan programmes, it will be recalled that Mr Rucinsky, leader of the World Bank Mission, had indicated that Italy was likely to join the "Aid India Club".

The Mission started discussions with officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 4 February. Earlier they had their first meeting with representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on 2 February. The imbalance in trade between the two countries—India's trade deficit with Italy has exceeded Rs 20 crores for the last three years—and the steps that could be taken to encourage the exports of Indian products to Italy were discussed at the meetings. The same topic is also understood to have been raised by Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, when the leader of the Mission, Senator Emilio Battista accompanied by Dr. Reace Di Falco, Deputy Leader and Dr. J. Giusti del Giardno, the Italian Ambassador in India, called on him last week. Earlier Senator Battista had called on Mr Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry. The talks in Delhi will be resumed after the return of the Mission from its tour of important centres beginning with Calcutta.

Markets

JUTE Gunny Stocks Rise

PRICES in the jute markets displayed a firm trend from early this week. The somewhat subdued tone noticed toward the close of last week proved shortlived as covering business and fresh enquiries generated renewed enthusiasm. With sellers reluctant even at the steadily rising price levels to enter into commitments, prices moved up sharply. The dominant influence is still raw jute, the meagre availability of which is the main prop of the bullish fervour. It is evident that the raw jute holders are expecting to meet with good demand for their stocks for considerable time to come. It is doubtful if there is even a handful of people in the Indian world of jute who believe that the raw jute supply position will show a sizable improvement before the next crop is in. If it is admitted that this year's crop is smaller than what was earlier estimated, it follows that by the end of the current jute year there will be very little jute to be carried forward into the next year. In this view the scarcity period will extend to another six or seven months. With import prospects also rendered gloomy by the very high prices now prevailing for Pakistani cuttings, no early reduction in prices is anticipated. There is however one silver lining in an otherwise dark horizon. The rains that have fallen during the past few days in West Bengal are expected to encourage early sowing of jute. It is of course a long way from sowing to actual receipt of jute at Calcutta and other Mill stations. Even so, the hope that the next crop may be an early one will have some psychological effect in stabilising price levels.

The present mood of the jute markets has apparently not been affected by the general belief that though there has been a revival of interest in recent weeks, offtake is falling. The figures relating to stocks of jute goods at the end of January seem to indicate that our jute goods did not receive much overseas support during the past month. Total stocks at 84,900 tons show a rise of 4,700 tons over the level at the end of last month. Almost the entire increase has been contributed by sackings whose stocks are up by 4,800 tons to 46,000 tons as against 41,200 tons. Hessian stocks are lower by 800 tons at 28,800 tons while stocks of other varieties are slightly higher by 500 tons at 10,300 tons. At the corresponding date of last year, total stocks stood at 71,800 tons made up of 27,200 tons of hessian, 31,900 tons of sacking and 12,700 tons of other varieties of goods.

Price Trends			
	As on Feb. 2	As on Feb. 6	As on Feb. 8
Hessian:			
40" x 11 ozs	71.0	73.00	70.50
40" x 10 ozs			
Ready	69.50	72.25	73.50
March	64.25	67.50	68.25
40" x 8 ozs	53.50	54.50	55.50
40" x 7 1/2 ozs	48.75	50.75	51.50
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	198.00	205.00	211.00
March	197.50	203.50	206.00
Hy. Cees (Green)	274.00	267.50	210.00
Corn sacks	205.00	211.00	220.00
Cubans	247.00	248.00	250.00
A. Twills	239.00	245.50	249.00
L. Twills	221.00	225.00	231.00
D. W. Flours	235.00	230.50	234.00
Sugar Twills	223.00	225.00	229.00

Ready Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms	61.00	62.50	64.00
Northern Bottoms	60.50	62.00	63.50
Daisee Bottoms	62.50	64.50	66.50

STOCKS OF JUTE GOODS AT THE END OF JANUARY, 1961.			
(000 Tons & Metric Tons)			
Description	31-1-61	31-12-60	31-1-60
Hessian Cloth & Bag	28.6 (29.0)	29.2 (29.7)	27.2 (27.6)
Sacking Cloth & Bag	46.0 (46.7)	41.2 (41.8)	31.9 (32.5)
Others	10.3 (10.5)	9.8 (10.0)	12.7 (12.9)
Grand Total (000 Tons/Metric Tons)	84.9 (86.2)	80.2 (81.5)	71.8 (73.0)

TOWARDS EVOLVING AN IDEAL JUTE SPECIES

Experiments conducted at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, bid fair to evolve an ideal variety of jute combining the good qualities of the two species now cultivated in India—Corchorus clitorius and Corchorus capsularis. The former grows on high ground, has a wide range of adaptability and is tolerably resistant to diseases and pests. It has a tall, unbranched stem and produces the strong brown Tossa fibre used commercially. The latter is resistant to floods and drought has a white fibre which is somewhat weak, and is more susceptible to diseases and pests.

If the good qualities of these two species can be combined an ideal jute plant possessing a strong white fibre and adaptability to grow under a wide range of environmental conditions can be evolved. Since 1900 there have been attempts to make this cross. In 1956, a systematic study of the reasons for the failure of the cross was initiated by the Division of Botany of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute under a Second Five Year Plan scheme. It was found that the embryo in a cross between these two species died at a very young stage with the result that no good seed was produced. By grafting the two species upon

each other and by using pollen treated with X-rays, the embryo could however be made to grow normally and give rise to good seeds. Hybrids were thus produced for the first time in 1959 and the progenies of the hybrids were grown during 1960. The hybrids showed various interesting combinations of the characters of the two parents.

A new variety, which marks an improvement over the parent species, may be produced in the near future as a result of the experiments at the IARI. This would be a significant contribution towards solving the shortage of raw material which our jute industry is at present facing.

TEA Outlook

Price trends at the export auctions, held from the beginning of the year, have confirmed that tea is selling at quite satisfactory levels. Among foreign buyers, Britain and Egypt have been prominent in recent weeks although Russia has probably completed its purchases. In addition, the demand from internal operators remains strong.

Non-official estimates place the offtake in 1960 at about 300 million pounds, representing almost 43 per cent of the total Indian output. Indian buyers operated, both in the internal and export sales last year. Their activities were indicative of the Indian market's thirst for this beverage and they demonstrated that they would buy at prices which the world market was not quite prepared to offer.

It cannot be denied that tea at present enjoys the benefit of a closer balance between supply and demand. This close balance was made possible by a fall in production on the one hand and increase in consumption on the other. It is, therefore, expected that all the tea produced last year will have been disposed of by the time the 1961 harvest reaches the market. As there are indications that the export auctions for the current season will end earlier than expected, wholesalers and retailers have been anxious to build up bigger stocks for the interval between the end of the 1960-61 season and the start of the 1961-62 export auction.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 72,389 packages. There was a strong general demand at irregular rates. The best autumnal CTC types came in for good support at firm to dearer rates; but the remainder were generally 10 nP to 20 nP per kilo lower. Mediums and secondary types were very irregular, but sometimes dearer. Medium Assam BOPs and OFs inclined easier except for the occasional brighter liquoring types. Medium BPs were steady at last rates. Similar Fannings, though a little irregular, were about firm.

Doors BOPs were sold at about last rates; but the better OFs were generally easier. Plain broken and Fannings were sold well. Legg-cut teas were irregular and sometimes easier. Well-made Whole Leaf grades came in for good support; but the poorer stalky types declined

further. Tippy teas, though irregular, were sold well. Following rates (per kilo) were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 5.20 to Rs 5.45; Plain BP Rs 4.55 to Rs 4.65; Plain Fannings Rs 4.80 to Rs 5.00; Medium BP Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium BP Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium Fannings Rs 4.90 to Rs 5.10; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 5.80 to Rs 6.20 and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 5.80 to Rs 6.40.

In the Internal Sales offerings consisted of 22,988 packages of Dusts and 894 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for dusts. Orthodox teas of all descriptions were sold readily and prices declined by 5 nP per kilo and sometimes by 10 nP. Legg-cut types opened up to 15 nP easier, but strengthened as the sale progressed. Medium CTC types, though irregular, generally came to a slightly easier market and declined by up to 10 nP except for the brighter liquoring ones, which were firm to dearer. Good CTC teas were well supported with buyers following quality closely. Darjeeling were a strong feature of the sale and were sold above valuations. Following rates were quoted: Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.80 to Rs 4.95; Medium Assam Dust Rs 5.00 to Rs 5.30; Legg-Cut Dust Rs 5.15 to Rs 5.40; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.55 to Rs 5.80 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.00 to Rs 6.50. There was a good general demand for Leaf grades. The few lines of Green Teas were, however, easier with the top grades receiving little support and difficult of sale.

In London auction, offerings amounted to 78,765 packages. Demand continued to be selective and, apart from Ceylons where prices were steady to dearer, an often easier tendency prevailed. The catalogue contained an abundance of medium grades and not many quality invoices and the price range in consequence narrowed. Plain descriptions were generally held up well. The overall prices range is 3 1/4 sh to 6 1/4 d per pound as compared

COTTON Panicky Conditions in the Market

THE steep fall in prices created panicky conditions in the Bombay cotton market during the past week. Both ready and forward markets remained dull in the absence of any mill and investment support. Jarilla contract touched a new low of Rs 558 per three quintals. The debacle has in its turn created serious concern to growers and traders.

In the ready market all the available varieties lost Rs 50 per candy. Though the arrivals were fast increasing dealers stayed away from the market due to the downtrend in prices. Even the Textile Commissioner's announcement of additional quotas to indigenous mills failed to enthuse the traders.

While the growers were eager to dispose of their cotton, the traders—referred to postpone their purchases—anticipating a further decline in prices. This none too happy condi-

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tion will have serious repercussions to the growers all over the country. Reports from the upcountry centres indicate that many of them have approached the banks to pay higher margins on their loans against cotton. The situation has been made complicated by the refusal of the mills to purchase new crop cotton against the quotas recently issued by the Textile Commissioner.

Growers co-operative societies in Gujarat have been particularly hit by the present debacle in cotton. Some of them have approached the

Government for assistance to meet the emergency. They have planned to hold a conference of cotton growers at Baroda on 12 February to chalk out ways and means to extricate themselves from this embarrassing situation. Some markets in Vidarbha are reported to have closed down on account of the lack of buyers.

Various factors have combined together to bring about the precarious conditions in the cotton trade. The upward revision of the crop estimate to 52 lakh bales against the 37 lakh bales of the previous season, the

total absence of buying interest in the markets, the increased pressure on the part of merchants—both local and upcountry—to enlarge their short position, hedge selling against unsold stocks at hand, the increased pressure of arrivals of US cotton and the financial difficulties are the main points that loom large in our minds.

Although the situation is critical, the official circles feel confident that the slump in cotton will not linger for a long time and they claim that it will be over by the end of this month. Taking a panicky view of

the situation, according to them, is thoroughly unwarranted. They are optimistic that financial difficulties will automatically disappear when the market stabilises at lower levels.

In the mean time, cotton traders have put in a strong plea for the release of liberal quota to Bengal Deshi, Kalyan and Katagin. Mills have expressed their helplessness to purchase indigenous cotton as they had already borrowed heavily for buying American cotton, imports of which had been liberally permitted by the authorities.

In view of the revised estimates of the crop this year and the consequent fall in prices, the Board of the East India Cotton Association requested the Textile Commissioner to relax restrictions such as the compulsory surveys and the control over the distribution of indigenous cotton to the mills. The Board feels that considering the steep decline in prices the continuation of compulsory surveys can hardly be justified.

The quality of Kalagin and Wagad is found to be far from satisfactory. If these varieties are allowed to remain unmarketed or without any outlet they are bound to cast a depressing spell on the market.

Piecegoods:

The piecegoods market in Bombay displayed divergent trends during the past week. As the week progressed the demand for different varieties indicated an uptrend in the domestic sector, while the export front remained unaltered due to the overseas resistance at higher levels.

Trading in the market started on a dull tone owing to the absence of any consumer demand. But later the market became very active and the consumer demand looked up to a satisfactory level. The brisk activity witnessed in the market resulted in the enhanced prices of all the varieties which were quoted at a premium of 5 to 15 per cent over the ex-mill prices.

Seasonal buying in fine and super-fine styles was clearly visible and lower medium cloth were also in good demand. Coating dhoties and sarees met with renewed enquiries. Fancy goods were eagerly sought after. Delhi, North India, Saurashtra and Andhra figured as the prominent consuming centres. Inquiries from South India for the approaching Ramzan festival has started on a moderate note.

The supply position, on the other hand, was far from satisfactory especially for certain varieties. Many merchants taking advantage of the short supply sold inferior varieties at higher prices. It is apprehended that the position will still grow worse if the present demand is maintained.

No material improvement was visible on the export front during the period under review. This was due mainly to the higher prices in the domestic market. While the overseas dealers and consumers showed some interest in a variety of goods at cheaper prices, the Indian mills were reluctant to part with their stock at reduced prices.

RUBBER

Growing Demand

ACCORDING to the figures released by the Rubber Board, production of rubber in India was 21,750 tons up to the end of November last year, showing an increase of 1,250 tons over the previous year. Consumption has, however, gone up from just over 34,600 tons for the period January-November 1959 to 40,350 tons for the period under review. Consumption of synthetic and reclaimed rubber was also higher.

In order to bridge the gap which will be to the extent of 25,000 tons by the end of the Second Plan period, a licence has been issued for the manufacture of SBR rubber near Bareilly. The basic design of the plant will be for an annual produc-

tion of 30,000 tons; but immediately production facilities will be arranged for an annual output of 20,000 tons of SBR rubber.

It is further estimated that, by the end of the Third Plan period, the consumption of all varieties of rubber will exceed 100,000 tons per year and the indigenous production of natural rubber will have risen to about 40,000 tons per year. It is likely that, by then, about 15,000 tons of reclaimed rubber will also be produced within the country.

Taking into account the production of 30,000 tons synthetic rubber, there will still be a gap of over 15,000 tons which will have to be met by setting up a second synthetic rubber plant based on indigenously available raw materials. The entire demand of about 6,000 to 7,000 tons for reclaimed rubber is at present met through

imports. Steps are, however, being taken to license adequate capacity to make the country self-sufficient in this item.

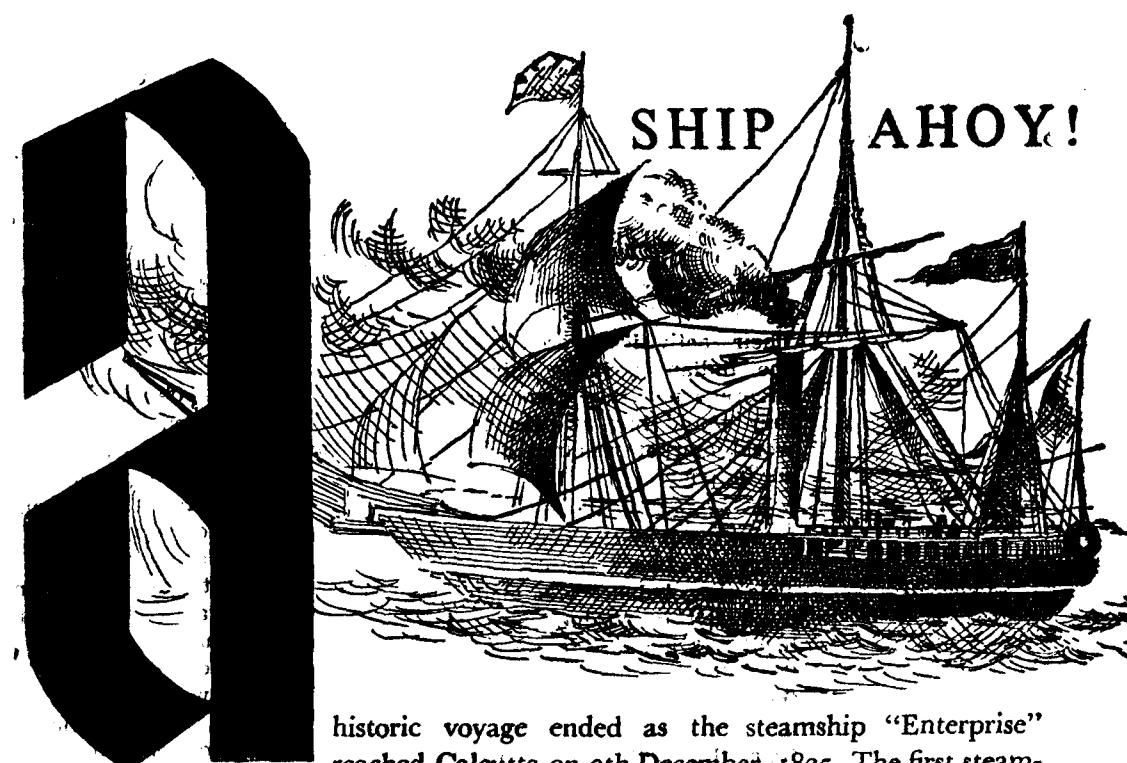
COFFEE

The India Coffee Board has released 451,200 kilograms of Coffee for export to bilateral account countries and 903,900 kilograms for export to non-bilateral account countries out of the 1960-61 crop. Following quantities have been released to bilateral account countries:—Plantation A 354,000 kilograms; Plantation B 42,000 kilograms and Plantation Triage 55,200 kilograms. Following quantities are released to non-bilateral account countries:—Plantation A 712,800 kilograms; Plantation B 83,100 kilograms; and Plantation Triage 108,000 kilograms. The last date for tender is fixed for 2 February, 1961.

At the major Pool sale held in Coimbatore recently, a quantity of 1,146 tons of coffee was exposed. The bidding range at the auction was under:—Plantation A Rs 215 to Rs 228; Plantation PB Rs 205 to Rs 212; Plantation Triage Rs 190 to Rs 193; Robusta Flats and PB Rs 150 to Rs 151.

On the London market, the demand for spot coffee during the past few days has remained selective and business somewhat slow. The closing prices ranged from 143 to 149 shillings per cwt. Good quality Kenyas have been reported selling firmly in Nairobi with other qualities irregular. Brazil's support arrangements are said to be maintaining values there and the best qualities have been becoming scarce recently.

Prices in the New York market have continued to show surprising



historic voyage ended as the steamship "Enterprise" reached Calcutta on 9th December, 1825. The first steam-powered vessel to make the England-India run, the 500-ton "Enterprise" won a cash prize of Rs. 100,000 offered by Calcutta's trading community for this truly pioneering achievement. Her captain on the hazardous voyage round 'the Cape' was James Henry Johnson, Commander, Royal Navy, and a hero of Trafalgar.

Though the "Enterprise" was the first ocean-going, partly steam-propelled ship to arrive at any Indian port, small steam-powered craft were being built in Calcutta as early as 1823.

Among the oldest and best known marine and general engineering firms in the country, a privately-owned concern known as Reid & Company's Hooghly Dock (founded 1819), the forerunner of The Hooghly Docking & Engineering Company Limited, was already flourishing before the introduction of steam to India.

The 'Hooghly Docks' are a part of the vast industrial and engineering organisation of Martin Burn Ltd., an organisation which is playing an important role in India's industrial progress.



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THE BANK OF INDIA LTD. with its many branches in India and overseas, and a net-work of over 500 correspondents practically throughout the world, offers a COMPLETE RANGE OF BANKING SERVICES including every type of FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

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steadiness despite reports of the estimated world surplus of carryover stocks with the producing countries at over 40,000,000 bags at the end of last year. The steadiness is attributed mostly to the export regulations operating in America and Africa. Reports from New York put visible coffee stocks in and afloat to the United States at 1,260,000 bags on 26 January—a significantly higher stock than was reported for the same date a year ago, at 1,078,000 bags.

Estimates for the Kenya coffee have been revised to 31,400 tons or about 534,000 bags. Out of this, about 325,000 bags are reported to have already been sold.

CASHEW

Trade circles in Quilon expect better prospects for Cashew in 1961. The supply position of the commodity is expected to be tighter this year, if the present indications of the rising trend in almond prices prove right. There are reports that African supplies of raw nuts will be lower this year because of cyclone and other difficulties experienced in African cashew-producing countries. A fall of 10,000 to 15,000 tons is likely in the African crop now reaching India.

It is difficult to make any firm forecast now on the size of the Indian crop, which will be late this year. It is also doubtful whether it will be large enough to cover the deficit in African crop.

Processed kernels are now fetching 55 cents per pound. This is higher than the price obtained at this time last year. The demand for kernels is expected to maintain its previous record of showing steady improvement. According to a trade estimate, exports last year touched a new peak of 17,00,000 cases of 50 lbs each, showing an improvement of 2,00,000 cases over the exports in 1959.

FOODGRAINS

Reports of damage to crops in certain areas due to hailstorm failed to have any effect on foodgrains prices in the Hapur market. While the fall in wheat prices was small, coarse grains registered a marked decline in prices. Pulses also sought lower levels. The market for Rice continued to rule quiet due to satisfactory supply position. Maize was sluggish around Rs 12.50 to Rs 13.37 a mound. Stockists were anxious sellers in view of heavy local stocks at about 30,000 maunds and expectations of a drop in seasonal demand soon.

SUGAR

The Government of India have decided to release 200,000 tons of sugar. There will be no release for free sale from the factories in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and the Punjab except a small quantity which will be released to each factory for sale to its employees. Allotments of sugar to Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, and Tripura from factories in the controlled region will be made only to the nominees of the State Governments. In case of the Punjab

and Jammu and Kashmir, allotment will be made direct to Government or to their nominees. Allotments to Delhi will continue to be made on the existing basis.

Meanwhile, the sugar market at Hapur remains quiet with the rate quoted around Rs 11.75 per bag.

GUR

Trading in the Hapur Gur market has come almost to a standstill because of inclement weather. Arrivals are reported to be negligible, while offtake is small. Stocks are estimated at 37,000 maunds. Pansera quality is quoted at Rs 13.75 to Rs 14.50 a maund for the superior quality.

Sowing for the next sugarcane crop has begun: but large-scale operations will start when weather conditions improve.

KHANDSARI

Khandsari attracted good demand from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, the Punjab and East Uttar Pradesh and consequently prices ruled steady. Production is, however, hampered due to rains. Superior khandsari is quoted at Rs 32 to Rs 35.50 a maund, according to quality.

NON-FERROUS METALS

In spite of no announcement by the authorities about the expected cuts to actual users, the Copper market in Bombay remained steady with demand outstripping supply. Though supplies were better during the past few days, Brass sheets were reported to have moved up to Rs 462 as demand had not been satisfied. Copper conductors were done up to Rs 288. Unless the supply position takes a turn for the better, prospects of any appreciable fall in prices is not bright.

In the London market, copper prices have come under the influence of a number of conflicting forces. On the one hand, the recent world production cutbacks, amounting to about 300,000 short tons a year, have served to limit any further significant price falls. Mr Kennedy's apparent determination to boost the US economy appears to have worked in the same direction. On the other hand, the publication of figures showing a 17 per cent reduction in UK consumption between November and December has lent support to those who fear possible demand deficiencies this year and has, therefore, helped to restrain any rapid price advances.

In spite of the expected status quo in actual user licences, the Indian zinc market improved with ready goods being done at Rs 334.64 per 100 kilograms. Apparently, the supply position was not as easy as had been made out.

After the long downward trend of world zinc prices since the end of October, dealers in London hope that the commodity will now stabilise for a time at a London Metal Exchange equivalent of £75 8sh a ton. There are signs that selling pressure from the United States is slackening a little on expectation of the Kennedy

Administration moves to encourage domestic industry. But, it is too early to say whether this easement will help give the fillip to zinc prices for which the market experts are looking.

The market for Lead is ruling steady with the rate quoted around Rs 134 per quintal.

In London, some people suggest that, when the Lead-Zinc Study Group meets again in March, lead producers will agree to restrict their output.

After last week's dullness, there was some activity in the Tin section where the rate was quoted up to Rs 121.

In contrast, the recent wave of optimism in the tin market in London was given a jolt on reports of a 25 per cent drop in UK consumption between November and December. It was also believed in some quarters that Continental demand, too, had begun to slacken, suggesting that the outlook for the commodity might not be quite as bright as some observers had imagined.

YARN

Staple-Fibre Yarn continued to be in the limelight in the Bombay yarn market. The outlook was considered good in view of increasing export enquiries for cloth woven out of staple-fibre yarn. All varieties, therefore, went up further by about 5 nP to 8 nP per pound. Surat was reported to be an anxious buyer due to good demand all over the country.

Although upcountry weavers showed good interest, prices of Cotton yarn remained almost unchanged. The firmness was attributed to fears of less arrivals of Egyptian and Sudanese cotton this year. Finlay 60s had buyers at Rs 66.66 and Madras 80s at Rs 68 per bundle. Coarse and medium counts were mostly neglected.

The Art Silk yarn section was comparatively quiet. Some varieties suffered to the extent of 5 nP per pound in the absence of buyers.

Trading in Acetate yarn was listless. Nylon yarns also shared the easy trend although there was no fall in prices.

CHEMICALS & DYES

Prices in the Bombay Dyes and Chemicals markets displayed an easier trend. Stringent conditions in the money market, the absence of demand and the prospective arrival of goods from overseas under the export promotion scheme were responsible for the subdued tendency.

The Chemicals section was featured by the decision of the Government to revise upward the ex-factory and ex-works ceiling prices for Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder. The increase of Rs 30 per ton in the ex-factory price of caustic soda was welcomed by the trade; but it was disappointed that the increase of Rs 5 per 100 kilograms in the ex-works price of bleaching powder was inadequate. These sentiments were reflected in the prices of the imported varieties.

More or less same conditions were witnessed in the Dyes section.

Among Vat colours, the undertone was steady due to the shortage of goods following the delay in the arrivals from Germany. The overall tendency in Naphthols was steady as the market experienced a shortage of goods. Base colours were, on the other hand, quoted lower.

BANGALORE SILK

Prices for filature raw silk remained steady during the week ended 3 February, 1961 at the same levels as in the previous week, with fair demand. The prices for charka silk showed a further decline by about a rupee per kgm, while cottage basin silk showed some slight improvement by 0.90 nP per kgm. There was dull trading in cottage basin silk, while trading in charka silk showed slight improvement with decline in prices. Filature silk of 20/22 dr. was quoted between Rs 80.48 and Rs 83.23 per kgm, the cottage basin silk ruled between Rs 71.65 and Rs 73.65 per kgm. The rates of charka silk ranged between Rs 50.70 and Rs 69.44 per kgm as against Rs 51.80 and Rs 70.54 during the last week. The market received limited supplies due to paucity of cocoon crops.

Prices of reeling cocoons did not evoke active response as was evident from the level of prices quoted as in the last week. The rates were quoted between Rs 3.25 and Rs 4.45 per kgm for Mugur area cocoons, between Rs 4.00 and Rs 5.00 for Channapatna and between Rs 4.00 and Rs 5.95 for Sidlaghatta area cocoons.

Prices of seed cocoons also maintained a steady level. The Mysore race seed cocoons were quoted between Rs 4.25 and Rs 5.50 per 1000 while foreign race seed cocoon displayed a slightly wider fluctuation between Rs 8.00 and Rs 15.00 as against the last week and quotations between Rs 9.00 and Rs 14.00 per 1000.

GOLD & SILVER

Conditions on the Bombay Bullion Exchange continued to remain buoyant and the bullish fervour was such that a new record was established with the price of silver touching Rs 209.30 per kilogram, which is equivalent to about Rs 244 per 100 tolas under the old system of weights. Bulls were virtually in control of the market and the nervous bears had to cover at rising price levels. Silver arrivals amounted to 20 bars; but the offtake was higher. Unrefined metal receipts amounted to 16 bars. Silver (below .996) changed hands at Rs 207.15 and Rs 207.85.

The Gold section also showed remarkable strength. Operators from Delhi were the main buyers, while nervous bear-covering accelerated the upward movement. At one stage, the price touched a new peak level of Rs 121.55 per 10 kilograms, which in terms of the old system of weights, represented Rs 141 per tola. Ready gold changed hands at Rs 120.35 to Rs 120.75. Arrivals amounted to 2,500 tolas as against an offtake of as much as 5,000 tolas. Unrefined metal receipts amounted to 3,000 tolas.

OILS & OILSEEDS

Prices on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange, after ruling initially weak, displayed slight steadiness towards the close of the week under review. Groundnut receipts amounted to 7,400 bags and that of groundnut oil to 180 tons. Despite these arrivals, rates recovered to close higher. The easy trend in prices early in the week was attributed to the lack of export enquiries for HPS groundnut, the quota for which was announced only recently. Shippers were also not in the market as they were told that the export quota of 20,000 tons of oilcakes had been already exhausted. Bold ready was quoted at Rs 44.75 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 19.80.

With increasing arrivals, Castor prices were losing ground. Also, shippers complained that they were not able to put through fresh business in castor oil during the past few days, as Indian prices were above world parity. Moreover, Brazil emerged as an important competitor to India in the American market. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 32.87 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 13.40.

There were no fresh developments in the Linseed section. Ready Bold was quoted at Rs 33.62 and Linseed Oil at Rs 14.75.

MADRAS

Being Budget month, cautiousness on the part of buyers in the Madras oilseeds market has been very well reflected on their overcareful trading. Trading in both groundnut oil and groundnut had been more or less on a very limited scale since last week beginning. The consequence of this cautiousness is a sluggish market impervious to any kind of influence. Naturally, the rates of oil in both ready stock and nearby position had come down. Forward positions remained stagnant in groundnut oil with practically no trading. The same trend is being reflected in other oils, notably castor oil and gingelly oil. Coconut oil, too, remained at lower levels this week. Gingelly seed arrivals had eased, bringing down the seed and oil prices to a small extent. Groundnut oilcake position did not alter.

Groundnut oil ready stock was being quoted at Rs 450 per candy by the middle of last week. But the hand-to-mouth attitude of buyers and vanaspathi interests brought down the ready price by six rupees per candy. Even while such a decline failed to attract buyers, a further decline was recorded in groundnut oil Monday this week when price came down to Rs 440 per candy.

Groundnut arrivals into the City had been steady, but not much around 40 to 50 tons daily. Nor the stocks at either North or South Arcot market centres were encouraging being between 120 to 130 tons daily. These had been absorbed by crushers locally.

HIDES & SKINS

In tanned sheep and goat skins, no radical changes in prices had appeared. Sheepskins of the medium varieties were in good demand

as also average light quality leathers. So far as primes and semi primes are concerned, high prices still are the order of the day due to the tanners' high quotations. It is reported that tanners were averse to sell even at 37 shillings for primes.

In tanned Cow hides, despite improved stocks, prices remain unaltered. It is reported that tanners were willing to deal at even higher prices than the existing levels. Local prices being higher than what

the United Kingdom customers would pay, it was difficult to close dealings with outside dealers. Even with this high rates, there is possibility of trading to be done in view of good demand.

In tanned Cowcalf, there was brisk trading in all weights without the prices changing. Similar was the case with tanned buffalo calf skins and prices here also did not decline. Good business is reported in tanned buffalo skin with U.S.A. and U.K.

The following prices ruled in tanned skins: (per lb):

Tanned Cow prime 5/5½ lb Rs 2.81 to Rs 2.87; 6/6½ lb Rs 2.62 to Rs 2.75; 8/8½ lb Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.56; 10/12 lb Rs 2.12 to Rs 2.25; Buffalo 12/13 lb Rs 1.75 to Rs 1.87; cow calf 1½/2 lb Rs 3.87 to Rs 4; buff calf 1½/2 lb Rs 2.87 to Rs 3; Goat prime 8/8½ lbs Rs 10/10.50 Sheep ordy: 6/7 lbs Rs 6.75 to Rs 7 5/6 lbs Rs 9 to Rs 9.25; Sheep prime 6/7 lbs Rs 12.50 to Rs 24.

STEEL manufacture at MUKAND

In 1940, Mukand employed 694 men; in June 1960—2,187. Over the past seven years, production figures have soared—18,234 tons in 1952/53; 49,787 tons in 1959/60. This increase is a reflection of a good management of finances:—

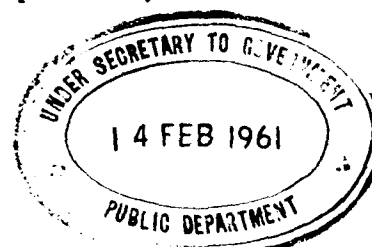
	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	(Rs. in lacs)		
Capital	51	51	71
Depreciation provided up to date	32	36	41
Profits retained in business to date	25	35	45
Profit for the year	19	30	32
Dividend for the year	5	5	8

Mukand manufacture high-grade steel products—bars, rods and castings. Presently an expansion programme is under way. It will cope with the growing influx of big orders—like the one placed by the Railways with Mukand on 16th July 1960 for 4,035 sets of Centre Buffer Couplers valued at 84 lacs.

Mukand provides India's new and growing industries with the quality steel components they must have.

MUKAND

**STEEL
STRENGTHENS
THE NATION**



NEARING ACHIEVEMENT

India's ambitious Durgapur Steelworks project is well on the way to completion. ISCON, the consortium of famous British engineering and electrical manufacturing companies, has been most successful and the end of the job is in sight.

Rolling mills, melting shop, blast furnaces, coke oven batteries and cooling towers have transformed the skyline. The birth of this new industry has already brought new employment to West Bengal. A steel city has been carved from paddy fields and jungle by people of two different nationalities and background, but working as a team with a single purpose. The result is a triumph for British industry and a better tomorrow for the people of India.



ISCON

INDIAN STEELWORKS CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

Davy and United Engineering Company Limited. Head Wrightson & Company Ltd. Simon-Carves Ltd. The Wellman Smith Owen Eng. Corp. Ltd. The Cementation Company Ltd. Associated Electrical Industries (Rugby) Ltd. The English Electric Co. Ltd. The General Electric Co. Limited. Associated Electrical Industries (Manchester) Ltd. Sir William Arrol & Company Ltd. Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co. Ltd. Dorman Long (Bridge & Engineering) Ltd. Joseph Parks & Son Ltd. Iscon Cable Group (Siemens Edision Swan Ltd. and Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd.)

BRITISH COMPANIES WORKING FOR INDIA

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP No Budgetitis

The fact that the Central Budget is barely twenty days away seems to have been completely ignored by the stock market. Although the undertone is not buoyant, there is no indication that sentiment has been adversely affected by the usual apprehensions about the shape of things to come in the budget. When the budget day was some months away, operators seemed to have been distinctly anxious that the budget for the first year of the all-important Third Plan would bring further increase in taxation. Today they seem to be almost certain that Mr Morarji Desai will show himself on the last day of the month to be a "harmless" man. This conclusion stems from the general opinion about the budget that has crystallised from discussions during the interregnum. For various reasons and especially in view of buoyant Government revenues and the General Election round the corner, it is believed that further taxation will not be resorted to. There is, however, a tendency to skirt round the question how Government will find the internal resources needed for implementing a big Third Plan.

It is perhaps more correct to say that present steadiness is in spite of the uncertainties and apprehensions about the budget. It may not be an exaggeration to say that the investor is reconciled to some increase in the tax burden; that additional taxation is likely to come in the form of indirect taxation rather than a further dose of direct taxation is not considered to be a matter for jubilation for the simple reason that direct or indirect, the additional burden will ultimately devolve on industry in one form or the other. Presumably the investor is confident that in the context of rapid expansion of industry, increased taxation may not adversely affect profits. In this regard the analysis by the Reserve Bank of 460 public limited companies, the accounting periods of which ended during the quarter October-December 1959 has yielded some interesting information. It reveals a remarkable increase in the profits during the year under review. The profitability of equity capital indicated in the ratio of profits after tax to net worth showed a marked improvement from 5.8 per cent in 1958 to 10.4 per cent in 1959.

The steel retention price has almost lost its influence on market sentiment and this was only to be expected after so many false alarms during the past few weeks. Some encouragement is rightly derived from indications of brighter prospects for coal and textile shares. Good corporate news is revealing bright

spots while reports of new projects is helping revival of interest in Indian Irons.

NEW ISSUE NOTES Jay Engineering

The Jay Engineering Works Limited will be issuing 6,07,500 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at a premium of Rs 7.50 per share. The new shares will be offered to the existing shareholders in the proportion of two shares for every three shares held.

Usha Martin Black

The applicants to the recent issue of equity shares by Usha Martin Black (Steel Wires) Limited are being allotted as follows:

For 50 shares 25 shares each; For 100 to 150 shares 50 shares each; For 200 to 450 shares 100 shares each; For 500 to 550 shares 125 shares each; For 600 to 750 shares 150 shares each; For 800 to 950 shares 200 shares each; For 1,000 to 1,200 shares 250 shares each; For 1,250 to 1,500 shares 350 shares each; For 1,550 to 2,000 shares 400 shares each; For 2,050 to 2,500 shares 500 shares each.

The applicants for Preference shares will get the allotment in full.

Minerva Mills

The directors of the Minerva Mills Limited have extended the last date for applying for 9.865-8½ per cent taxable Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100 each, issued at par, to 31 March, 1961.

Kirloskar Oil

The Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited has a proposal to issue 2,50,000-8 per cent Taxable Redeemable Participating Preference shares of Rs 10 each. A public issue is expected to be made in the third week of this month. The shares are redeemable not before 31 March 1975, but not later than 31 March 1980.

South India Viscose

The South India Viscose Limited has decided to issue right shares for Rs 1.40 crores of Rs 100 each in the ratio of two shares for five shares held, at a premium of Rs 5 per share. The factory is expected to start production in May next.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Permanent Magnets Limited has been granted a foreign exchange loan equivalent to Rs 12.5 lakhs for purchasing machinery and equip-

ment from foreign countries by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. List for the equity issue was opened on 6 February.

Rallis India Limited has returned to the dividend list after a lapse of eight years. Preliminary figures show that the company has been able to improve its earnings significantly during the year ended 31 August 1960, the net profit rising to Rs 52.13 lakhs from Rs 29.55 lakhs in the previous year. The arrears of dividends on the Preference shares for five years as well as the dividend for the year under review are to be paid in addition to a dividend of 4 per cent on the Ordinary shares.

The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Company Limited has received an industrial licence to manufacture PVC and rayon tyre chord. The PVC plant will be set up at Kotah, Rajasthan, while the plant for tyre chord is likely to be located near Calcutta. The capital outlay in respect of both the schemes is estimated around Rs 9 crores.

It is understood that Synthetics & Chemicals Limited is making satisfactory progress, having received possession of about 1,381 acres of land. Orders for machinery have been placed. Arrangements are being made for the installation of the plant.

A further increase in the output of Saleable Steel has been reported in January 1961 by the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited with the total at 117,600 metric tons against 115,800 tons in December, 1960. The share of finished steel is significantly higher at 80,700 metric tons against 75,800 tons with that of semi-finished steel lower at 36,900 metric tons against 40,000 metric tons. Production of Pig Iron has risen by 1,000 metric tons to 144,200 metric tons; but that of Steel Ingots has declined to 149,300 metric tons from 150,000 metric tons.

It is learnt that the Indian Iron & Steel Company, Limited will be getting shortly a licence from the Government of India for setting up a factory in Indore, Madhya Pradesh, for the manufacture of cast iron pipes with foreign collaboration. The installed capacity may be 60,000 tons a year and a portion of the output is likely to be exported.

The Century Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited has a proposal to alter the stipulated rate of tax-free cumulative dividend of 6 per cent on the 125,000 preference shares to a cumulative dividend of 8.57 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

East Anglia Plastics (India), Ltd., has given an account of the plans and development programme it has proposed to undertake in the field of plastics. Last year, the directors thought that the time was opportune and therefore made all necessary arrangements for setting up the factory and issued shares to the public for subscription. The response was very satisfactory. In the meantime, they were advised by the Government of India to integrate their scheme for the manufacture of Cellulose Acetate Flakes, which is the primary raw material for Cellulose Acetate Moulding Powder. They

took up this suggestion, made a comprehensive study of the possibility of the Acetate Flakes manufacture and have come to the obvious decision to take up the scheme and to go in for this larger venture of manufacturing Acetate Flakes in the West Bengal State. The total cost of this integrated Acetate project will be about Rs 10 crores. The company needs a large quantity of molasses or alcohol or acetic acid to produce Acetate Flakes. In this respect, the directors have assurances that there will be no difficulty to get the supplies of molasses to produce their own acetic acid required for the first phase of Flake production or even alcohol, not to speak of the fact that the company is investigating into the possibility of manufacturing acetic acid from other sources. The directors state that, as soon as they receive consent from the Government for the bigger scheme, they shall be able to launch on the second stage of their project i.e., Flake manufacture. Necessary orders for machinery for the Compounding Unit have been placed with the UK collaborators, Messrs East Anglia Plastics Limited. The first shipment is expected to be made in the course of the week.

A new company, promoted by Mr Arvind N. Kilachand, Managing Director of Indmag Private Limited, and Mr M. C. Chhatrapati, will shortly be formed for establishing a continuous process plant for vacuum metallising of paper. This patented German process is of very recent origin and involves a deposition by evaporation of highly lustrous coating of the metal. This will be the first plant of its type in India. The sponsors of this project have been able to obtain the technical collaboration of the process-owners and will shortly be proceeding to Germany for negotiating the purchase of machinery. It is expected that the foreign exchange requirements will be met from loans under negotiations with the ICIC of India.

IN BRIEFS

Sirpur Paper Mills Limited has proposed to maintain the dividend at 65 nP per share, taxable, for the year ended 30 June, 1960.

Shree Chango Sugar Mills Limited has proposed a dividend of Rs 2.50 per share, taxable, for the year ended 30 September, 1960 as against Rs 2.82 per share, taxable, for the previous year.

T. Stanes & Company, Limited has recommended a final dividend of 17½ per cent for the year ended 30 September 1960. A centenary bonus of 5 per cent, taxable, is also recommended. The total distribution for the year works out to 32½ per cent against 27½ per cent, taxable.

Kumergode Estates Limited has maintained the dividend at 20 per cent, subject to deduction of tax, for the year ended 31 October, 1960.

Bababudding Coffee has reduced the dividend from 12½ to 8 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 30 June, 1960.

Phosphate Company, Limited has proposed a taxable dividend of 35 per cent on the increased capital for the year ended 30 June, 1960, against 45 per cent, taxable, for the preceding year.

STOCK EXCHANGES Two-sided Price Flutter

Watch-Dog Writes:

BUT for a significant speculative activity in a few selected counters, trading in stock markets is comparatively a tame affair. Favourable corporate news and the persistent hope that the forthcoming Budget might not contain any harsh proposals, helped to sustain the level of interest. There is, however, a general disposition to book profits at the higher levels.

Past week's session on the Calcutta Stock Exchange witnessed a distinct broadening of enquiry, resulting in handsome gains in prices being recorded in most of the counters.

Conditions on the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled generally steady although follow-up support was lacking.

The absence of adverse rumours about new taxation coupled with satisfactory corporate news brought fresh buying on the Madras Stock Exchange.

CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

TRADING on the local stock exchange was impressive last week, although price movements were rather irregular due to alternate buying and selling. There was a distinct broadening of enquiry and, encouraged by the firmness of Coal and Textile shares and the revival of speculative buying in Indian Iron on reports of the possibility of the company getting an early licence to manufacture cast iron pipes, the gains in prices spread to most of the sections. The only exceptions to the general trend were Jute and Tea sections.

It was also encouraging to note that no apprehension was visible among operators in regard to the shape of the coming Central Budget.

NEW CENTRAL JUTE MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE

The Board of Directors of the Company have decided to issue Right Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each at a premium of Rs. 3.25 nP per share in the capital of the Company and offer the same to the holders of existing Ordinary Shares in the ratio of one new Ordinary Share for every two Ordinary Shares.

The Share Transfer Books and the register of ordinary members of the Company will remain closed from 21st February to 1st March, 1961, both days inclusive.

For NEW CENTRAL JUTE MILLS CO., LTD.,

For SAHU JAIN LTD.,
A. K. JAIN
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

11, Clive, Row,
Calcutta.
6th February, 1961.

It looked as though they had taken it for granted that the Government might prefer to maintain the status quo. They also felt that any addition in direct taxation could be made only to the period of the economic growth of the country. Even the general disposition to book profits at the higher levels would not have been noticed, but for the disappointment over the inordinate delay in the announcement of the steel retention price.

In the Gilteged section, business continued to be restricted. Some interest was, however, shown in selected issues as a result of which their rates were marked up slightly. Elsewhere, sellers were in evidence with buyers reserved. 3 per cent 1966 Conversion Loan changed hands at Rs 74.05 to Rs 74.25.

Banks shares were remarkably firm following satisfactory working results as revealed by the bigger banks and increased dividends paid by some. Punjab National were taken up to Rs 20 from Rs 19.75, while United Commercial changed hands at Rs 85 to Rs 85.25.

Despite the declaration of satisfactory interim dividends by the Bird-Hellers group and the rise in dividends announced by the McLeod group of mills, Jute shares remained stagnant, indicating little sign of any revival of interest. The growing disparity between the price of raw jute and jute goods, the Labour Union's protest against the recent cut in the mills' working hours and the reports of the increase in stocks with the mills at the end of last month—all these factors continued to cause anxiety among the professional operators as well as investors. However, were on offer at Rs 21.94 to Rs 22.12 and Megna at Rs 11.06 to Rs 11.12. New Central, after touching a low of Rs 17.37 from Rs 18.31, recovered fully towards the close on reports of the company's decision to make a right issue. Kelvin were enquired up to Rs 149 from Rs 143.50 following the increased dividend with Budge-Budge well maintained at Rs 130.

In contrast, Coal shares attracted increasing attention and selected shares changed hands at enhanced levels on the hope that the working of companies would improve in the near future and the industry might soon obtain foreign assistance for expansion. Amalgamated met with business at Rs 21.37 to Rs 22.62; Bengal at Rs 320 to Rs 329; Burrakur at Rs 18.81 to Rs 19.69; East India at Rs 31.75 to Rs 32.06; Central India at Rs 11.37 to Rs 12.62; South Karanpura at Rs 11.69 to Rs 12.50 and Western Bengal at Rs 7.59 to Rs 8.12.

There was evidence of slight support in the Tea section, where a few selected shares changed hands at improved levels. This was mainly due to the satisfactory prices obtained at the recent auctions in view of the strong internal demand. The prospect of an earlier close of the export auctions was also keeping the tea market buoyant. Betjan changed hands at Rs 23.69 to Rs 24; Brooke Bond at Rs 15.75 to Rs 16.25; Bishnauth at Rs 20.31 to Rs 20.44; Hasimara at Rs 21.50 to Rs 21.69; Huldibari at Rs 21.75 to Rs 22.37; and Jayshree at Rs 16.94 to Rs 17.19.

Although sentiment in the Sugar section remained rather depressed

in view of the reports of accumulation of stocks with the factories due to higher production, selected shares were well maintained around last levels. Raza-Buland were done at Rs 13.19 to Rs 13.37; SKG at Rs 13.19 to Rs 13.62; and Dyer Meakin at Rs 26.75 to Rs 26.87. Belsund were better at Rs 11.87 against Rs 11.62 and Balrampore at Rs 3.06 against Rs 2.84.

Brisk activity in the piecegoods market was reflected in the Textiles section where prices continued to display a firmer tendency. Jayshree met with business at Rs 15.06 to Rs 15.75; Dunbar at Rs 25.12 to Rs 25.37; Elgins at Rs 18.44 to Rs 18.62; Kesoram at Rs 28.50 to Rs 29.50 and J. K. Rayon at Rs 15.12 to Rs 15.69.

As in the preceding week, it was again Indian Irons which led the mild flurry of buying. The main inspiration was derived from the reports that the company had proposed to set up a factory for manufacturing cast iron pipes as soon as licence was received from the Government of India. Lack of confirmation of the recent rumours with regard to the steel retention price, however, induced some profit-taking at the close. After opening at Rs 24.44, Indian Iron were marked down at one time to Rs 24.36 at which level renewed bull support pushed up the scrip again to Rs 24.80, to close finally at Rs 24.76. Jessop were enquired up to Rs 20; Dalmia Iron up to Rs 10.12; G. K. Williams up to Rs 38.56 and TEXMACO up to Rs 23. Braithwaite were a steady feature at Rs 31.50 with Kumardhul hovering narrowly around Rs 6.00.

The Miscellaneous section, provided some outstanding features, although higher levels could not be retained till the close due to profit-taking. Following were the price trends of a few selected shares:

PRICE TRENDS

	Week's Week's Week's		
	Low	High	Closing
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orient Paper ...	39.80	40.50	40.30
Shree Gopal ...	27.50	27.62	27.62
Sirpur ...	16.37	15.87	16.37
Titagarh ...	36.12	36.37	36.25
Alkali Chemicals	34.06	34.62	34.50
Union Carbide ...	48.50	49.62	49.62
Phillips Carbon ...	16.25	16.44	16.44
Asso. Battery ...	35.69	36.06	36.06
Rohtas ...	19.81	20.50	20.50
Dunlop ...	41.12	42.00	41.87
H. Motor ...	19.56	19.94	19.69
I. Cable ...	32.50	33.12	33.06
I. Aluminium ...	29.81	30.06	29.94
I. Steamship ...	8.87	9.00	8.87
I. Copper ...	4.70	4.92	4.84
General Tyres ...	5.28	5.40	5.40

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The Electric Construction and Equipment Company, Limited has reported a substantial rise in the net profit from Rs 79,475 to Rs 9.71 lakhs for the year ended 31 October, 1960. A taxable ordinary dividend of 10 per cent is recommended.

New Victoria Mills Limited has incurred a loss of Rs 31.40 lakhs for 1959 as against Rs 22.31 lakhs. There is still a debit balance of Rs 71.79 lakhs, which is carried forward.

The working of the Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Company, Limited has

resulted in a profit of Rs 16.74 lakhs for the year ended 31 May, 1960 as against Rs 13.57 lakhs. The Ordinary dividend is maintained at 25 per cent, taxable.

Godavari Sugar Mills Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 44.60 lakhs for the year ended 31 May, 1960 as against Rs 19.86 lakhs. The dividend is raised from Rs 20 to Rs 35 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited has reported a net profit after providing for Depreciation and Taxation of Rs 35.67 lacs for 1960 as against Rs 28.22 lacs for 1959. A sum of Rs 9.00 lacs has been placed to General Reserve in terms of Articles of Association. Out of the balance together with the amount brought forward from the previous year and other adjustments, the directors have decided to recommend a dividend of 5.75 per cent subject to tax (5.00 per cent subject to tax last year) on the Ordinary Shares.

SHREE KRISHNA GANODAY SUGAR LIMITED

NOTICE

The Twentysixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Shree Krishna Ganoday Sugar Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Dalmianagar on Friday, the 17th March, 1961 at 11-30 A.M. to transact the following business:

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the financial year ended 31st July, 1960.
- To declare additional dividend on Preference Shares for the year ended 31st July, 1959 in compliance with the Preference Dividend Regulation Act, 1960.
- To declare dividends for the year ended 31st July, 1960.
- To elect a Director in place of Shri T. R. Jalan, who retires by rotation under Article 106 of the Articles of Association of the Company but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Messrs. Singhi & Co., Chartered Accountants, the retiring auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

The Share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from 7th March 1961 to 17th March 1961 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

S. K. JAIN,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
4-2-1961.

N.B. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

Company Reports

Kelvin Jute Pays More

THE rise in sales from Rs 1.52 crores to Rs 1.81 crores is reflected in the working results of the Kelvin Jute Company Limited, in the managing agency of McLeod & Company, for the year ended 31 May, 1960. The net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 7.86 lakhs as against Rs 6.63 lakhs for the preceding year.

Except for Depreciation which is reduced to Rs 4.59 lakhs from Rs 4.85 lakhs, all other allocations have been increased.—Taxation provision to Rs 5.55 lakhs from Rs 5.35 lakhs; General Reserve to Rs 1.50 lakhs from Rs 1.00 lakh and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 1.46 lakhs from Rs 56,000. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is raised by 1 per cent to 15 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

The balance-sheet, as at 31 May 1960, shows a paid-up capital of Rs 38,00,000 divided into 28,000 Ordinary shares and 10,000-7 per cent Cumulative Preference shares, both of Rs 100 each. Against this, General Reserve stands at Rs 47 lakhs; Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 2.56 lakhs and Machinery Renewals Reserve at Rs 2.50 lakhs.

Mg. Agents:—McLeod & Co., Ltd.			
Year ended May	1960	1959	1958
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sales	18,063,038	15,247,896	18,095,485
Stocks	1,589,925	2,292,988	2,006,422
Raw Materials	2,125,495	2,259,487	1,158,519
Works in progress	267,069	186,042	234,484
Net profit	1,800,007	1,683,287*	1,741,580
Taxation	555,000	535,000	667,000
Depreciation	459,297	485,392	510,092
Reserve Fund	150,000	100,000	100,000
Development Rebate Reserve	146,000	56,000	100,000
Div. Amount:			
Ordinary	420,000	392,000	262,000
Preference	112,000*	70,000	70,000
Carry Forward	121,384	163,584	118,689
Div. % Ord.	15T	14	12½
Div. % Pref.	15T	7	7
(Annual General Meeting on 28-2-61 at 2-45 p.m.)			
*After writing back Rs 46,000 being Development Rebate Reserve.			
†Includes Rs 21,000 being additional 30% of Pref. dividend for year ended 31-5-59.			
Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of May.			
	1960	1959	1958
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Assets			
Capital Paid-up:			
7% C. Pref.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ordinary	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,100,000
Share Premium			700,000
Reserve Fund	4,700,000	4,550,000	4,450,000
Other Funds	506,000	360,000	350,000
Loans Secured	962,859	992,959	1,057,885
Loans unsecured		26,779	
Taxation Provision	479,904	426,301	487,442
Debts	2,362,868	2,054,175	1,921,868
Carry Forward	121,384	163,584	118,689
Total	12,933,015	12,373,798	12,185,884
G. Block	15,165,797	14,371,155	14,136,235
Depreciation	10,330,320	9,871,113	9,387,828
Block (net)	4,835,477	4,500,042	4,748,407
Machinery in transit	41,124		32,500
Stores	904,307	979,470	1,044,326
Stocks in Progress	257,069	186,042	234,484
Raw Materials	2,125,495	2,259,487	1,158,519
Stocks	1,389,925	2,292,988	2,006,422
Outstandings	1,646,225	761,056	1,011,426
Do More than 3 months	68,896	103,064	172,033
Mis. Deposits & Advances	198,788	226,618	266,883
Investments	849,144	865,641	865,641
Deposits in Banks	72,000	72,000	72,000
Cash	544,585	127,390	573,243
Total	12,933,015	12,373,798	12,185,884

Waverley Jute Follows Kelvin

Although the mill was closed down in June 1957, the loom-hours sold to other mills within the McLeod group have enabled the Waverley Jute Mills Company Limited to show a profit of Rs 2.52 lakhs for the same year as against Rs 2.99 lakhs for the previous year. Revenue by sales of loom-hours is substantially higher at Rs 10.07 lakhs against Rs 7.11 lakhs against Rs 7.11 lakhs.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 1.05 lakhs from Rs 1.14 lakhs, while Taxation provision is raised to Rs 2.50 lakhs from Rs 9,400. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is increased from 25 nP to 30 nP per share, taxable.

Against a paid-up capital of Rs 10 lakhs divided into 2,50,000 Ordinary shares of Re 1 each and 15,000—5 per cent Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 50 each, reserves and surplus amount to Rs 5.20 lakhs.

Mg. Agents:—McLeod & Co., Ltd.			
Year ended May	1960	1959	1958
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sale of Loom Hours	1,007,435	710,728	625,513
Sales of Gunnies, Etc.			2,423,324
Net profit	606,995	422,894	607,025*
Taxation	250,000	9,400	21,000
Depreciation	105,254	114,484	124,630
Dev. Amt. Ord.	75,000	62,500	
Div. A.mt. Pref.	86,250	144,642	34,375
Carry Forward	194,094	103,603	11,735
Div. % Ord.	30T	25	Nil
Div. % Pref.	10T	15(a)	4-7/12(b)
(Annual General Meeting on 28-2-61 at 3-45 p.m.)			
*After transferring Rs 115,000 from General Reserve.			
(a) Preference dividend for two years ended 31-5-58 and 31-5-59 at 5 per cent per annum and an additional 5 per cent for year ended 31-5-59.			
(b) Preference dividend for eleven months ended 31-5-1957 at 5 per cent per annum.			
Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of May.			
	1960	1959	1958
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Capital Paid-up:			
5% TRC Pref.	750,000	750,000	750,000
Ordinary	250,000	250,000	250,000
3% Debentures	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	185,000	185,000	185,000
Other Funds	335,000	335,000	335,000
Taxation Provn.	257,463	20,398	21,000
Debts	426,741	371,524	100,378
Carry Forward	194,094	103,603	11,735
Total	3,398,298	3,015,525	2,653,113

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of May.			
	1960	1959	1958
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Liabilities			
Capital Paid-up:			
5% TC Pref.	750,000	750,000	750,000
Ordinary	250,000	250,000	250,000
3% Debentures	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	185,000	185,000	185,000
Other Funds	335,000	335,000	335,000
Taxation Provn.	257,463	20,398	21,000
Debts	426,741	371,524	100,378
Carry Forward	194,094	103,603	11,735
Total	3,398,298	3,015,525	2,653,113
Assets			
G. Block	5,486,746	5,514,746	5,537,710
Depreciation	4,553,966	4,448,712	4,335,621
Block (net)	932,780	1,066,034	1,202,089
Stores	283,495	408,603	421,450
Outstandings	117,512	277,149	384,128
Do More than 3 months	121,430	48,466	150,716
Mis. Deposits and Advances	113,756	67,566	75,058
Investments	60,000	60,000	60,000
Deposits in Banks	1,690,000	1,036,500	286,500
Cash	79,325	51,207	73,172
Total	3,398,298	3,015,525	2,653,113

Bharat Sugar Maintains Distribution

The Bharat Sugar Mills Limited has nearly maintained its profits for the year ended 30 June 1960. While sales are higher at Rs 83.39 lakhs against Rs 71.40 lakhs, the net profit, after providing for depreciation and Taxation, works out to Rs 2.49 lakhs as against Rs 2.51 lakhs for 1958-59.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is increased to Rs 1.05 lakhs from Rs 1.01 lakhs and Taxation provision to Rs 4.85 lakhs from Rs 2.23 lakhs. The provision for Development Rebate Reserve is, however, lower at Rs 3.165 against Rs 96,000. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is just maintained at Rs 1.50 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The paid-up capital is shown at Rs 20 lakhs divided into 1,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each and 5,000-5 per cent Cumulative Preference of Rs 100 each. Against this, reserves and surplus stand at Rs 14.13 lakhs.

During the year under review, the factory worked for 163 days and crushed 24,98,561 maunds of sugarcane against working of 125 days and crushing of 18,74,945 maunds in the previous year. The recovery was, however, lower at 9.93 per cent against 10.15 per cent. During the current season, a crushing of about 27,50,000 maunds of sugarcane is expected.

The company's farms yielded 58,192 maunds of sugarcane as against 47,123 maunds during the previous year. The average yield of sugarcane per acre was better.

Mg. Agents:—The Cotton Agents (Private), Ltd.			
Year ended June	1960	1959	1958
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Cane Crushed (mds.)	2,498,561	1,874,945	1,596,830
Sales	8,339,260	7,140,368	6,

Facts & Figures

PRICES Further Rise

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100), rose further by 0.6 per cent to 125.9 during the week ended January 21, 1961 as compared with 125.2 (revised) for the earlier week. The index was higher by 1.0 and 5.5 per cent respectively, when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago.

The index for 'Food Articles' advanced by 0.4 per cent to 116.6 as compared with 116.1 (revised) for the previous week due to a rise in the prices of jowar at Hubli (+36%) and at Nagpur (+7%), salt (+24%) milk at Calcutta (+14%), oranges (+13%), rice at Hailkandi and at Marcara (+9% each) and at Sainthia (+8%), potatoes (+7%) bananas at Calcutta (+5%), coconut oil (+4%), maize and cashewnuts (+3% each) ragi, onions, eggs and gur (+2% each) and wheat, mung, urad, groundnut oil, fish, tea and coffee (+1% each), although the prices of milk at Bombay (-30%), jowar at Nandyal (-12%) and at Jhalawar (-10%), bananas at Bombay (-9%), rice at Kotma (-9%) and at Balasore (-8%), gingelly oil (-3%) and bajra, arhar mustard oil and black pepper (-1% each) showed declines.

The index for 'Tobacco' increased by 0.3 per cent to 109.8 as a result of a rise in the prices of raw tobacco.

The index for the 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group stood unchanged at its previous week's level of 120.2.

Higher prices of Gingellyseed (+5%), raw jute (+4%), groundnuts and linseed (+3% each) and rapeseed and lac (+1% each) raised the index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 1.3 per cent to 155.8. The prices of raw hides (-9%), cottonseed (-5%) and raw silk, copra and tanning materials (-1% each), however, moved down.

The index for 'Intermediate Products' advanced by 0.9 per cent to 135.0 as compared with 133.8 for the earlier week. Items which showed variations during the week were: linseed oil (+4%), rayon yarn and lead (+2% each), cotton yarn (+1%) and tin (-1%).

The prices of jute manufactures and silk and rayon manufactures (+3% each) and soap and oil cakes (+1% each) moved up, while those of cotton cloth (mills) (-2%) showed decline and in consequence, the index for 'Finished Products' rose by 0.2 per cent to 126.5 as compared with 126.3 (revised) for the previous week.

Index Number of Wholesale Prices by Group and sub-group of Commodities.

	(Base 1952-53=100)		
Food Articles	116.6	116.1	118.2
Cereals	99.0	98.6	103.1
Pulses	95.3	95.2	91.5
Fruits & Vegetables	104.1	104.7	107.4
Milk and Ghee	109.1	110.6	108.6
Edible Oils	160.1	159.6	132.2
Fish, Eggs & Meat	125.5	124.3	114.5
Sugar and Gur	122.5	121.1	142.9
Others	168.9	168.8	183.6
Liquor & Tobacco	111.2	110.9	100.5
Tobacco	109.8	109.5	99.0
Fuel, Power, Light	120.2	120.2	116.8
Lubricants	120.2	120.2	116.8
Industrial Raw	155.8	153.8	131.5
Materials	167.7	164.2	124.9
Fibres	160.6	157.9	138.4
Oilseeds	95.0	95.9	95.2*
Minerals	128.2	129.9*	133.4
Others	127.7	127.4	116.3
Manufactures	135.0	133.8	121.9
Intermediate Pro-	126.5	126.3	115.4
ducts	131.3	131.1	114.6
Textiles	127.0*	126.8*	114.0*
Cotton	155.3	151.2	94.2
Jute	110.1*	110.1*	104.2*
Silk and Rayon	105.1*	102.4*	105.2*
Metal products	146.8	146.8	145.2
Chemicals	104.0	103.8	107.0
Oil Cakes	151.5*	152*	147.0
Machinery & Trans-	112.6	112.6	106.4
port Equipment	116.6	116.6	112.4
Others	125.9	125.2	119.3
All Commodities	125.9	125.2	119.3

TRADE Larger Deficit in 1960

The provisional figures of India's foreign trade in merchandise by all routes—sea, air and land—on private and Government accounts during December, 1960, according to information available to-date in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, are given below:—

	(Rs. lakhs)
Exports	69.21
Re-exports	7.75
Imports	75.55
Balance of trade	-5.59

The figures exclude trade with Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan and the trade arising in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. In the case of Nepal air-borne trade alone is included. The figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignments of private merchandise under reference to the customs for verification and of Government stores awaiting adjustment.

Table I below brings together the provisional figures for December, 1960, along with similar figures for November, 1960, December, 1959 and the revised figures for December, 1959.

TABLE I.

India's foreign trade during Decem-	ber, 1960,	November, 1960 and	December, 1959.
	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Foreign trade in	For the month of	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960
merchandise	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	
Exports	69.21	60.76	
Re-exports	7.75	1.24	
Imports	75.55	68.71	
Balance of trade	-5.59	-6.71	
in merchandise			

	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Foreign trade in	For the month of	Provisional	Revised
merchandise	December, 1959		
Exports	70.39	68.85	
Re-exports	55	56	
Imports	69.72	80.90	
Balance of trade	+1.22	-11.49	
in merchandise			

The cumulative totals for the nine months ending December, 1960, and for the 12 months ending December, 1960 are shown along with the corresponding figures for 1959 in Table II:—

TABLE II.

India's foreign trade during the nine months April-December, 1960 and April-December, 1959 and during the twelve months January-December, 1960 and January-December, 1959.

	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Foreign trade in Cumulative totals for	April to January to	December	December
merchandise	1960		
Exports	474.23	623.45	
Re-exports	8.48	12.24	
Imports	756.62	1000.40	
Balance of trade	-273.91	-364.71	
in merchandise			

	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
Foreign trade in Cumulative totals for	April to January to	December	December
merchandise	1959		
Exports	480.15	613.54	
Re-exports	5.99	6.94	
Imports	709.15	939.87	
Balance of trade	-223.01	-319.39	
in merchandise			

FOODGRAINS Record Indian Rice Crop, and—

Rice (paddy) production in India in 1960-61 is estimated at about 45,500,000 tons—substantially higher than the previous record output in 1958-59—according to the Commonwealth Economic Committee's Rice Bulletin issued in London on January 31.

Preliminary production estimates for Thailand and Formosa also show increases over last season's crop, while in Burma a slight fall is indicated. Thailand expects a crop of more than 7,340,000 tons—some 200,000 tons more than in 1959-60, with improved quality. Burma's crop is estimated at 6,770,000 tons.

Dealing with exports, the report says: "Trade in rice in 1960, so far reported, has been substantially greater than a year earlier. Shipments from Thailand and Burma in January-November were considerably higher than in 1959, although the level of exports from both countries has fallen in recent months. Cambodian exports in the first 10 months of the year were two-thirds higher than a year earlier, despite a sharp fall in October, while those from South Viet-Nam in January-September were nearly double those in the first nine months of 1959."

Burma's exports in October fell to 81,000 tons, the lowest monthly figure for 1960. No shipments were made to India, and there was a sharp drop in those to Indonesia. There was, however, a marked recovery in exports to Ceylon.

For the January-October period, India had imported 325,000 tons of rice from Burma, while the Ceylon figure was 213,000 tons.

The United States, says the report, also has a larger harvest, with a final crop estimate of 2,430,000 tons. Exports showed a marked recovery in October, rising to 83,900 tons.

Second Largest Wheat Crop

The world wheat crop (excluding mainland China) in 1960, estimated at 221,000,000 tons, is expected to be the second-largest on record, says an International Wheat Council (IWC) report, just issued in London, on the situation up to last month. Production is expected to be 6,000,000 tons higher than in the preceding year and 27,000,000 tons above the average of 1954-55 to 1958-59.

The report states that the main problem continues to be one of surplus in excess of effective demand. The Wheat Utilization Committee has already explored the prospects of increased use of wheat in Asian countries and established guide lines for non-commercial transactions. Government assisted programmes for wheat have permitted transfer of the scarce foreign-currency resources to underdeveloped countries to expenditure on capital equipment for industrial development.

The International Wheat Agreement requires IWC to review each year, throughout the world, national production, stocks, prices and trade, including surplus disposals and special transactions. The present report presents information considered and conclusions reached at IWC's second review last month.

It says that the largest rise in production occurred in North America. Production in Europe is below the record level of the preceding year, and the crop is below-average in quality. Stocks carried forward into 1960-61 by the four major producing countries—Australia, Argentina, Canada, and the United States—are estimated at 52,900,000 tons (only 600,000 tons below the 1959 record).

Discussing the trade outlook in 1960-61, the report says there is likely to be an increased import demand of about 2,500,000 tons by Western European countries which are normally net exporters. It is estimated that the total intake into the less-developed areas may rise, and that shipments under government-assisted programmes of the United States, Canada, and Australia may be at least 10,500,000 tons. This world trade in 1960-61 may reach a new record of 37,000,000 tons—1,000,000 tons higher than 1959-60. But although both world trade and total world utilization of wheat and wheat flour are likely to reach new record levels, stocks of wheat at the end of 1960-61 may be as high as 60,000,000 tons.

The excess of supplies results from continuing government intervention in both production and trade; accelerated application of technological developments and divergent trends in consumption in different parts of the world.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).

	Week Ended		
	3-2-61	27-1-61	5-2-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	11,28.83	22,88.61	18,51.28
Notes in Circulation	1929,24.99	1909,48.95	1796,79.85
	1940,53.82	1932,37.56	1815,31.13
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	128,00.89	128,00.89	163,00.89
Total of A	245,76.92	245,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	122,48.65	124,57.82	127,19.91
Rupee Securities	1572,28.25	1562,02.82	1407,34.30
	1940,53.82	1932,37.56	1815,31.13

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

	Week Ended		
	3-2-61	27-1-61	5-2-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	52,69.56	53,04.93	49,25.30
(b) Other Govt's	22,04.98	21,47.36	25,73.97
(c) Banks	72,13.38	78,27.02	66,28.76
(d) Others	9,48.87	94,60.86	119,36.09
Bills Payable	27,61.52	26,40.57	16,69.67
Other Liabilities	42,96.71	41,89.83	37,54.75
	439,95.02	445,70.57	434,28.54
ASSETS:			
Notes	11,28.83	22,88.61	18,51.28
Rupee Coin	2.90	2.78	2.89
Subsidiary Coin	6.32	6.59	4.59
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	50,09.07	56,30.07	12,79.96
Govt. securities	19,25.03	19,65.84	44,33.73
Loans & adv. to Govt.	36,14.08	35,99.71	21,74.87
Other Loans & Adv.	154,25.26	140,27.80	121,03.55
Investments	150,93.09	152,88.52	202,40.08
Other Assets	17,97.44	17,60.65	13,37.59
	439,95.02	445,70.57	434,28.54

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 22,35,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA (In 000's of Rupees).

	Week Ended		
	29-1-60	20-1-61*	27-1-61*
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	18,80.81	17,08.16	17,84.43
(ii) Other demand liabilities	742,08.89	772,67.66	786,04.62
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	22,60.27	9,38.45	9,52.67
(ii) Other time liabilities	1115,38.82	1088,84.89	1084,88.46
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	12,63.85	12,11.23	12,94.30
(ii) Time Liabilities	87.00	1,75.00	1,96.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	27,01.85	42,22.09	44,48.76
Cash in India	43,99.24	43,44.18	47,60.52
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	70,55.96	77,12.24	74,53.92
Balances with other banks in current account in India	14,74.57	14,79.81	14,36.94
Money at call and short notice in India	29,87.04	23,11.43	27,47.81
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Department Receipts	784,62.88	606,45.78	610,19.43
Advances in India	860,57.08	1044,67.66	1051,50.43
Island Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	115,08.34	120,41.98	126,83.99
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	46,18.25	47,77.55	47,28.80

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (In 000's of Rupees).

	Week Ended		
	3-2-61	27-1-61	5-2-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts	558,40.68	554,36.20	588,63.15
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	2,09.00	1,88.50	6,30.00
Bills Payable	8,72.92	8,72.08	8,85.11
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,20.81	2,09.44	1,59.18
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,37.57	1,42.35	1,52.88
Other Liabilities including Inter-office Adjustments	1,79.75	1,36.40	2,46.47
Total	587,69.23	582,92.47	622,19.29

	Week Ended		
	3-2-61	27-1-61	5-2-60
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	21,70.04	25,52.71	17,38.97
Balances with other Banks	2,95.67	3,34.35	4,87.89
Money at call and short notice	2,26.6*	2,00.00	2,20.00
Government and other Trustee Securities	269,01.32	272,58.74	393,88.03
Other Authorised Investments	9,79.11	10,03.84	10,77.01
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	235,51.10	232,16.89	164,60.97
Bills Discounted and Purchased	17,52.05	17,65.73	16,86.33
Bills for collection as per contra	2,20.81	2,09.44	1,59.18
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,37.57	1,42.35	1,52.88
Dead Stock	3,05.89	3,05.52	2,35.00
Other Assets	22,27.84	13,02.90	6,13.01
Total	587,68.23	582,92.47	622,19.29

*This includes Rs. 215,51,00,000 of U.S. Funds.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

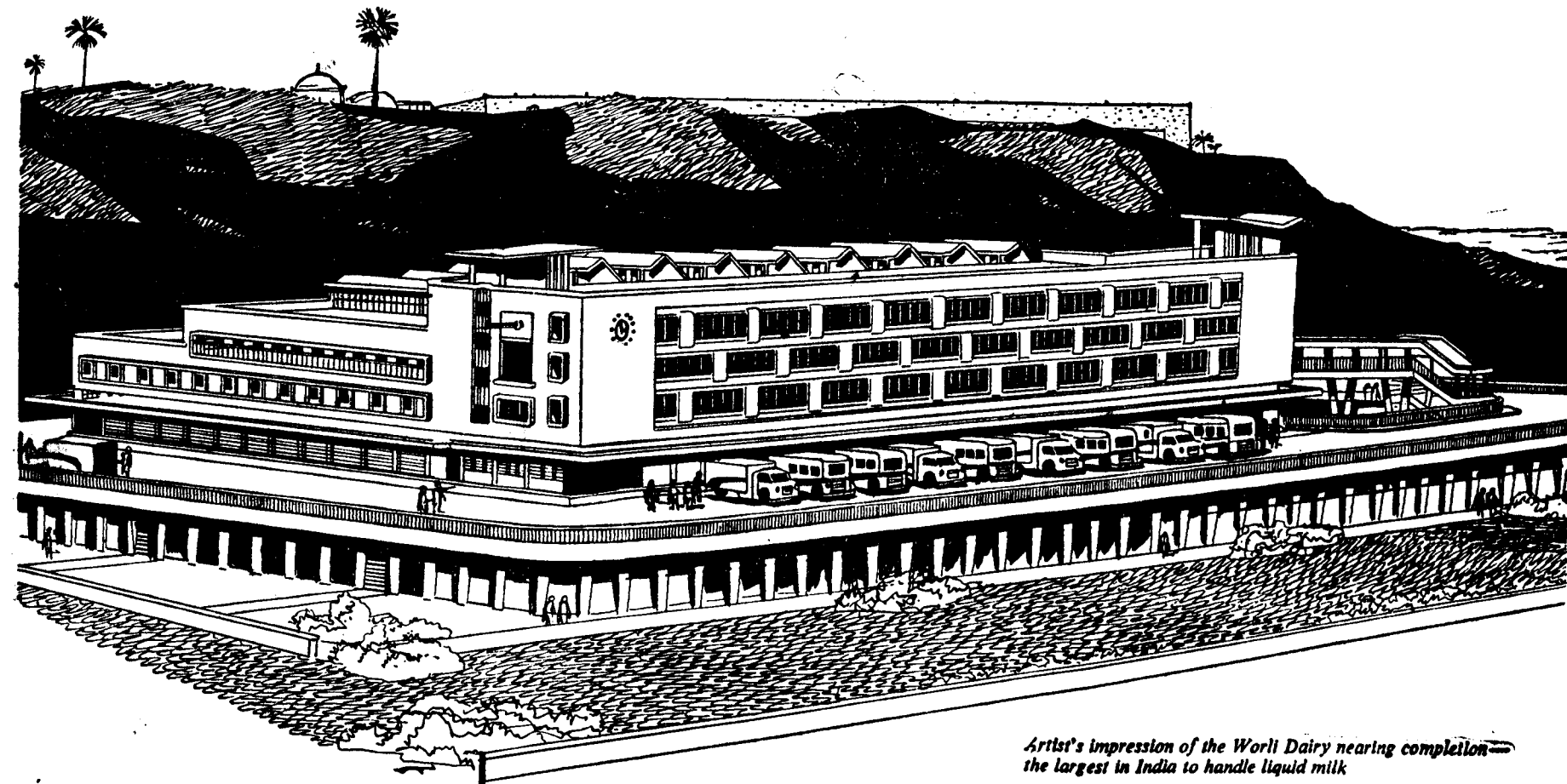
	Week ended 27 January, 1961		
	No.	Amount	nP.
Clearing House			
Madras	101470	13,85,83,740	00
Delhi	53047	13,77,67,697	15
Kanpur	22686	4,98,83,091	00
Bombay	329392	75,55,42,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND (In Million £)

	Week ended.		
	1-2-61	25-1-61	3-2-60
Notes in Circulation	2,169.2	2,196.0	2,098.4
Notes in Banking Department	54.2	54.4	26.7
Govt. debt and securities	2,248.0	2,248.0	2,122.2
Other securities	0.8	0.8	0.7
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

DEPOSITS:—			
Public Accounts	13'6	15'2	17'9
Treasury Special Account	155'9	155'9	261'4
Bankers	247'5	260'0	261'4
Other	66'4	66'2	65'5
Total	483'5	497'3	344'4
SECURITIES:—			
Government	378'6	401'3	287'7
Discount and Advances	49'5	40'0	27'0
Other	18'8	19'1	20'8
Total	446'9	460'4	335'5
Banking Department reserves	54'9	55'1	27'3
"Proportion" %	11'3	11'0	8'0



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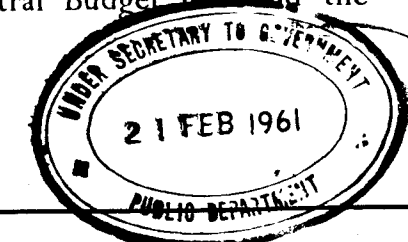
18 February 1961

Volume LXVII No 7

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HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

The Budget season has begun. Bihar heralded it, the Railways have followed and the Central Budget is round the corner. See Leading articles section.



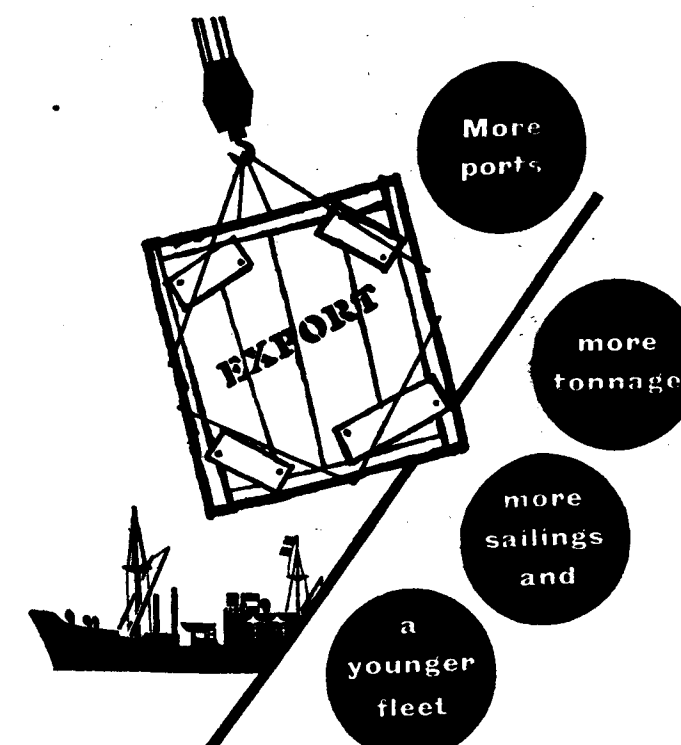
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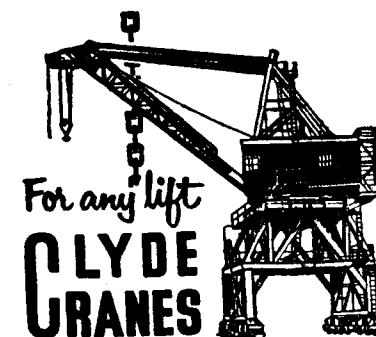


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18 February 1961

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Hopes and Fears

THE Stock Exchanges do not seem to think that the forthcoming Budget will be too exacting: There is today evidence of robust and even cheerful trading, and none of the nervousness and jitters that, in the planning era, have characterised the behaviour of share prices in the ominous month of February. Is such an attitude justified, and will such optimistic anticipations materialise? While seeking to answer these two questions, we need to understand the basic considerations that will influence Mr Morarji Desai when he draws up his new proposals for 1961-62.

We may first indicate why it is that the general expectation is one of hope. The fact that this will be a pre-election Budget is held to be sufficient reason why Government will be averse, through any considerable number of new imposts, to alienating the voter, whatever the tax-bracket he may belong to. Then, it is thought that the buoyancy of revenues, which has been striking, will have so sated Government, that the edge of its hunger for new and additional realisations from taxes will have been blunted. Thirdly, in order that the Third Plan may get off to an auspicious start, Government will, it is reasoned, strenuously avoid any measure that might affect individual initiative and enterprise. Lastly, there is what is called the practical improbability of Government getting much from new proposals: taxes are already so all-pervading, and rates already so high, that scant scope is left either for innovations in taxes or for increases in rates. Hence, in the sphere of direct taxes, few surprises are expected; and, though there are certain to be indirect taxes, these will be levied more to provoke consumer-resistance than for the sake of adding to governmental revenues. Such are the reasons why a "light" Budget is expected of the Finance Minister at the end of this month.

But at least two of the reasons why a merciful Budget is anticipated may be precisely the reasons why the tax effort may not be small. On the one hand, the imminence of the general election may conceivably provoke Government to put up tax proposals which, though they may not be greatly revenue-productive, will seem to carry one step further the striving for a socialist pattern of society. On the other hand, because the Third Plan starts, a beginning may be made, in the Budget for 1961-62, towards fulfilling the additional tax effort for the five-year period. Besides, the considerable profits being made on the Stock Exchange will not have escaped the eyes of a Government avid for new revenues. Finally, whatever may be the intention, the realisations from excises to be levied or rates to be raised will scarcely be small. It would be naive on our part to hope that, as happened on the last occasion, the major effort will be made after the election. (It may be recalled that Mr Chintaman Deshmukh's Budget for 1956-57 was moderate in the demand it made on the tax-payer, and that the knock-out blow was delivered by Mr T. T. Krishnamachari in the following Budget in May 1957).

Nevertheless, the need for continuing incentive and encouragement for fostering indus-

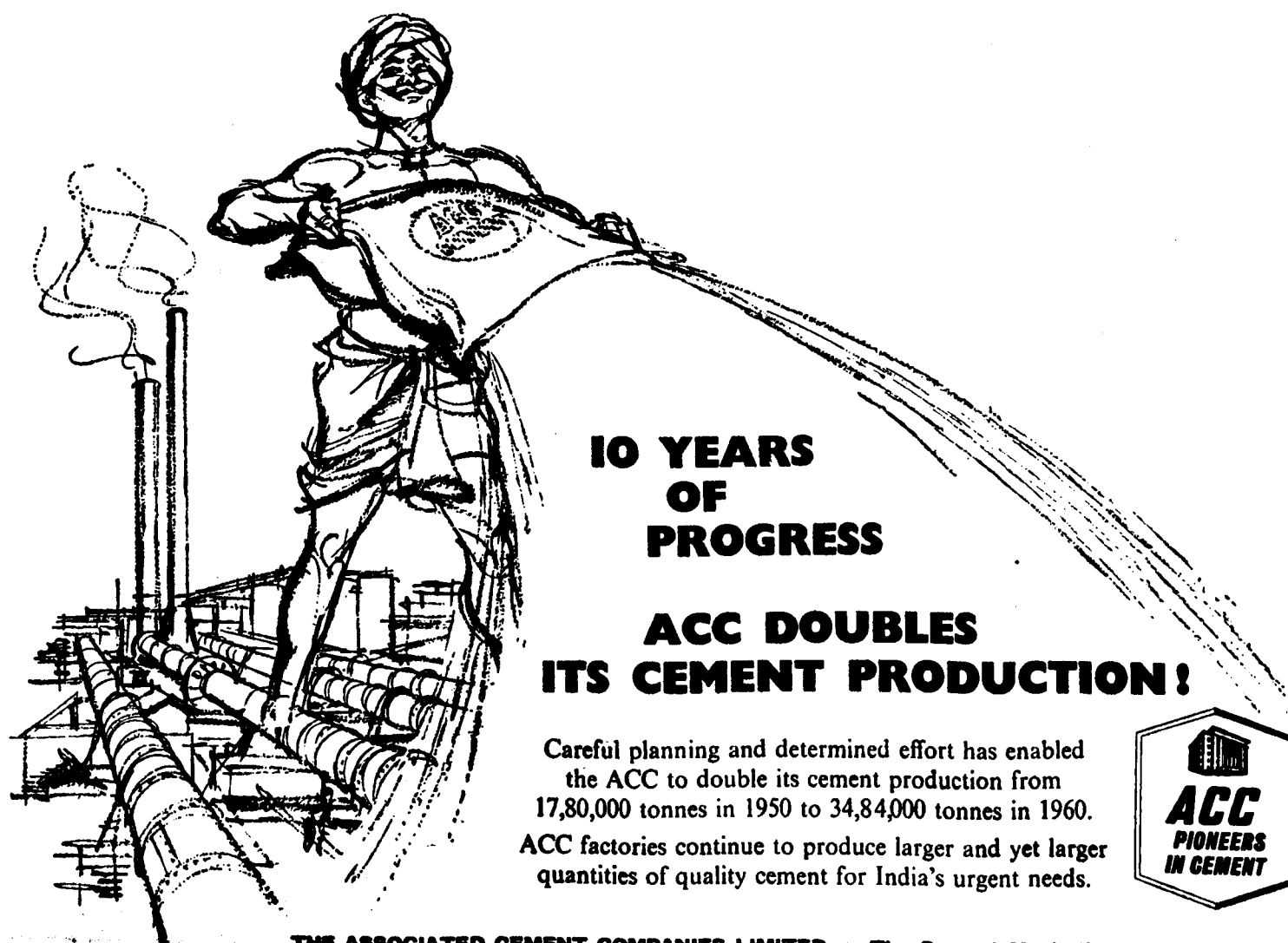
trial production in the private sector should be an important consideration. Hence it seems to us likely that the next Budget will strive to strike a balance between the two sets of conflicting influences. That is to say, an additional tax effort is inescapable and inevitable; but there is at the same time reasonable prospect of some measure of relief.

In view of the fact that taxes are all-pervading, it is not hard to guess the kind of new proposals that Mr Desai will put up to Parliament. An increase in the Wealth Tax and in the Estate Duty appears likely in order to prove that Government has not given up its ideal of a socialist pattern of society. Furthermore, it is possible that the Finance Minister will seek to divert to the Exchequer part of the profits on shares through some special form of Capital Gains Tax. Excise duties will probably cover an even more extensive area of industrial production. The "luxury" goods and articles whose production falls short of demand may both attract penal excise duties.

It is even possible that Mr Desai, in giving relief in the taxation of capitalisation of reserves, will announce that the proposal is intended to secure larger revenues to the State. For, he will be able to assert that, at the present rate of 30 per cent, tax collections are practically nil, because hardly a single company is willing to issue bonus shares. On the other hand, should the rate be reduced to, say, 20 per cent, prospects are that more bonus issues will be made, with consequent profit to Central coffers; and since an issue of bonus shares is normally greeted with a rise in share values, the Finance Minister may also be hoping to get more from any special Capital Gains Tax that he may introduce. On the same kind of reasoning, some relaxation in the statutory provision for Development Rebate Reserve is possible: a slightly extended period, to set by the Reserve in order to be eligible for the tax relief, will not only increase the size of the disposable surplus of profit with a company, but will also enlarge the quantum of profit that can be assessed to tax.

Mr Desai should be able to prove that the incidence on the individual of his new proposals will be light; and he should be in a position to stress that a dynamic economy is in the process of being created, in the sense that, on the basis of greatly expanded production, tax revenues, at existing rates, have turned buoyant. So, as a sop for the tax-payer, he may be able to go so far as to say that, for internal resources, the tax effort for the Third Plan will have been almost wholly completed in the very first year of the quinquennium.

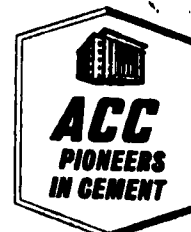
But of course it will not be politic for Mr Desai so to assert that the last four years of the Third Plan will be relatively free of major tax efforts. All he could do would be to indicate that, against the Third Plan's target from additional taxes to be raised by the Centre, the 1961-62 Budget by itself will contribute a considerable sum. More assurance than this, he cannot give. If in fact Mr Desai presents the kind of Budget that in our view seems possible, the Indian tax-payer will have a great deal to be thankful for.



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Railway Budget

CONSIDERING how the Deputy Minister for Railways, Mr Shaw Nawaz Khan was only the other day reportedly scarifying people about 'surprises' in the Railway budget, the financial proposals for 1961-62 that Mr Jagjivan Ram placed before the Lok Sabha on Wednesday came as a merciful anti-climax. Neither in passenger fares nor in freight rates is there to be any increase. Some marginal adjustments in surcharges and uneconomical minimum-distance rules are to be made, but these are of no budgetary significance. As the table elsewhere will show, the Railway Minister has budgeted for a net surplus of Rs 8.64 crores against the revised estimate of surplus of Rs 14.03 crores for 1960-61. This comparison needs some adjustments to bring out the real extent of the hopes for the year: first, gross traffic receipts (Rs 499.02 crores for 1961-62 against the revised estimate of Rs 458 crores) include the passenger fare tax so far accounted for in the general budget. Against this are to be put the increased appropriation of Rs 65 crores to the much depleted Depreciation Reserve Fund and the increased rate of dividend (4.25 per cent against 4 per cent as heretofore). This latter is budgeted to account for Rs 65.34 crores against the revised estimate for 1960-61 of Rs 56.66 crores. The budget has also provided for payment of Rs 12.50 crores to be made over to the State Governments in lieu of the passenger fare tax.

With 'surprises' out of the way, the chief point of interest in the Railway Minister's speech shifts, first, to the performance of the railways in 1960-61 and by extension, during the Second Plan, and second, to the indications that the first year of the Third Plan will give of the pace of realisation of the Third Plan hopes. As regards the first, the most notable feature has been the fall in freight earnings during 1960-61. The revised estimate for the year puts them at Rs 289.59 crores against the budget estimate for that year of Rs 305 crores. The reason for the shortfall is attributed by Mr Jagjivan Ram to the strike by Central Government employees in July last and to a lesser extent to unprecedented floods in parts of the country. The revised estimate of passenger earnings, however, is put at nearly Rs 131 crores. The budget estimate for 1961-62 for freight earnings is Rs 316 crores and for passenger earnings,

Rs 132.28 crores. The latter is likely to prove an underestimate, though the former may, despite the comparatively poor performance this year, be realised.

Taken as a whole, the performance of the Railways in the Second Plan has been impressive. The Railways expect to fulfil the planned expectations in financial terms. The Second Plan allotment to the Railways was Rs 1,121.5 crores and in the first four years of the Plan, 75 per cent of this amount has been spent. The entire balance is expected to be spent in the coming year. A particularly satisfactory feature of the performance is the reduction in the anticipated foreign exchange component of the Plan, which has been brought down from Rs 425 crores as originally estimated to Rs 385 crores. This has encouraged planners to reduce the foreign exchange component of the Third Plan to Rs 186 crores only. This is a feature that reflects great credit on the Railways, especially in the context of the overall needs of foreign exchange for the Third Plan. The success of planning has really to be measured in terms such as these. The building into the economy of sources of strength that progressively reduce our dependence on foreign funds and technical assistance is a more meaningful way of fulfilling the Plan than mere quantitative realisation of goals. In terms of other physical targets like new bridges and lines, electrification and redoubling of tracks, the performance has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Passenger traffic has exceeded phenomenally all expectations, the increase over a five-year period being about 25 per cent against the 15 per cent hoped for. Goods traffic, however, has registered a short-fall of about 8 million tons. This has partly been due to the uneven development of the industrial sector and consequent distortion of the anticipated pattern of commodities to be carried. The interdependence of the various sectors of development has been once again demonstrated in the shortfall in utilisation of the carrying capacity of the railways by the steel plants, which failure is at least partially attributable to the shortfall, until recently, in coal production. Ironically enough, we have more recently had the experience of increased demand by coal on the Railways' carrying capacity. Mr Jagjivan Ram has indicated that in terms of ton-miles (which he, with some justification, considers a better measure of performance than tons of originating traffic), the Railways, despite the

reduced demand made by the steel plants on it, will be carrying more than what was planned.

The Third Plan allocation for the Railways of Rs 1,255 crores is based mainly on certain assumptions about goods traffic, which in their turn are dependent on anticipations about industrial production, especially, production of coal, steel, cement and iron ore. In terms of originating traffic, the increase over the five-year period is put at 83 million tons over the present 154 million tons. In terms of ton-miles, this increase is expected to be about 72 per cent. The increase in financial allocation for this order of development is only slightly over a hundred crores. Perhaps the Planning Commission will have to consider revising upward this figure, though the overall resources position does not give much room for manoeuvre. But considering the centrality of transport for much else in the Third Plan, readjustments may be inevitable.

The Budget proposals for 1961-62 expect to make a modest beginning towards fulfilling Third Plan ambitions. The Budget provides for this purpose a sum of Rs 260 crores, roughly a fifth of the Third Plan provision for the Railways. The bulk of it (Rs 216 crores) will be towards Works in Progress and the rest for new projects.

In framing his proposals, the Railway Minister has been guided by the far reaching recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee 1960.* In fact, the major forecasts for the five-year period made by the Committee together with the Plan estimates will increasingly determine the annual budgeting

*The following is a summary of some of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee 1960, for the quinquennium 1961-66:

(1) The rate of Dividend payable by the Railways to the General Finance, on the capital-charge, to be raised from 4 per cent to 4.25 per cent, but subject to minor reliefs to the Railway Revenues, in addition to what would accrue from item (6) below:

(2) The present scope of the Railway Development Fund, as defined by the Railway Convention Committee 1949 and 1954, is to be retained so as to cover Railway Users' Amenities, labour welfare works excluding Rs 25,000 in each case and such operating improvements costing more than Rs 3 lakhs each as are essential, but cannot be assessed as being directly remunerative.

(3) The aggregate outstanding liability of the Railway Development Fund to the General Finance as on 31st March, 1961 (estimated at Rs 29.40 crores), on account of such temporary loans obtained from General Finance in the years 1958-61, is to be liquidated in 1961-62. The object is to start the Third Plan period with a clean slate. The liquidation is to be effected by making an ad-hoc write-back adjustment (i.e., transfer) from Development Fund to Capital, of the cost of unremunerative new lines under construction on 1st April, 1955, which was hitherto charged to the Development Fund under the 1949 Convention Committee's recommendations. (The principle adopted, under the 1954 Convention Committee's recommendations, of charging the cost of all new lines to Capital, was applied only to new lines started since 1st April, 1955).

(4) The Allocation for Railway User's amenities, covered by the Railway Development Fund, to continue to be a minimum of Rs 3 crores per year.

(5) The total contribution from Railway Revenues to the Depreciation Reserve Fund during the next quinquennium (1961-66) to be Rs 350 crores, with an appropriation of Rs 65 crores in 1961-62 and increasing by steps in each following year to Rs 75 crores in 1965-66.

(6) The Passenger Fares Tax, which is being levied under the Railway Passenger Fares Tax Act of September 1957 and the collections from which are being made over to the General Finance, for distribution to the State Governments, to be merged in passenger fares from 1st April 1961, but at the same time, the Railway Revenues to give to the States, in the next quinquennium, through the General Finance an annual amount of Rs 12.5 crores which is the average of the collections of the tax in the two complete years 1958-59 and 1959-60 following the introduction of the tax.

with corresponding reduction in the element of surprise. Some of the major innovations in the present budget have been the carrying out of the recommendations of the Committee. The increased allocation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund at Rs 65 crores is the first step in the replenishing of a fund that was being eroded at too alarming a rate for the comfort of a sound financial conscience. Over a five-year period the total appropriation to this fund is expected to be Rs 350 crores, though, the balance in this Fund at the end of 1966 may not be very much more than what it is now, since the draft outline of the Plan estimates that the Railways will draw Rs 330 crores from this Fund for replacements during the Third Plan period.

The Railway Minister has every reason to congratulate himself on the fact that there were no major accidents in Indian Railways during the year. It is also gratifying to note that efforts being made to improve operational and productive efficiency are being attended with success. Chittaranjan and Perambur continue to justify our pride in them by continually excelling themselves. New amenities, especially the provision of sleeping facilities for the third class passengers, make a public, harassed in many ways, think kindly and gratefully of the Railway Minister.

Bihar Budget

THE State Budgets for 1961-62 have a new importance which is derived from the fact that the end of March 1962 signifies the beginning of the Third Plan endeavours. The Bihar Budget which was presented to the State Legislative Assembly last week, however, does not seem to reflect clearly the implications of an accelerated rate of economic progress that the Third Plan has envisaged. The revenue receipts and expenditure are no doubt marked higher at Rs 84.47 crores and Rs 79.08 crores respectively against Rs 83.89 crores and Rs 75.92 crores respectively for the current year. But the total receipts and expenditure are lower at Rs 146.51 crores and Rs 148.64 crores against Rs 164.48 crores and Rs 172.27 crores respectively for the current year. What is even more noteworthy is that the outlay for the first year of the Third Plan fixed in the Budget at Rs 49.31 crores is considerably lower than the revised estimates of outlay at Rs 57.89 crores for 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan. The Third Plan outlay for the State having been fixed at Rs 337 crores, the investment in Plan projects in the first year of the Plan is well below the annual average envisaged. The only relieving feature is the increased allocation made to major heads of development. Thus the total allotment to agriculture has been raised from Rs 4.21 crores in the current year to Rs 4.64 crores for the next financial year while the allocation for irrigation and power constitutes more than one-third of the total. The enlarged allocation to these strategic sectors may prevent the deceleration in the rate of growth that is otherwise inescapable in a reduced Plan outlay.

Compared with the Budget for 1961-62, the revised estimates for 1960-61 make an impressive show and the step up in expenditure against Budget estimates for 1960-61 is particularly remarkable. Particularly satisfactory is the fact that the increased expenditure has percolated to the Plan sector also which for 1960-61 registers a gain in outlay of Rs 5.33 crores. Mr Dip Narayan Sinha, the Finance Minister who presented the Budget has in this connection pointed to the increased investments that have been possible in agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, river

valley projects, roads etc. But the acceleration of expenditure in the last year of the Second Plan notwithstanding, the over all achievements of the State under the Second Plan do not, with a few exceptions, appear to be spectacular. Provisions of facilities for primary education to 56 per cent of the children in the age group 8-11 and the execution of the schemes for development of road transport constitute two notable instances of Second Plan achievements in Bihar. Demonstrable results have also been obtained in the community development movement and medical care. In assessing the Second Plan achievements, the fact cannot be overlooked that some of the major schemes, particularly in the realm of irrigation and power, in which large investments have been made under the Second Plan, were not scheduled for completion during the Plan period. But, even after making allowance for such inevitable delays in realisation of Plan benefits, the outstanding impression that the results of the Second

RECEIPTS.			
(Figures in Crores of Rupees).			
	Revised, 1960-61.	Budget, 1961-62.	
1	2	3	
A. Consolidated Fund—			
1. Revenue Receipts ...	83.89	84.47	
2. Borrowings ...	76.54	57.84	
3. Recovery of loans ...	4.05	4.20	
Total A—Consolidated Fund ...	1,64.48	1,46.51	
B. Contingency Fund.			
C. Public Account—			
1. Unfunded debt ...	1.80	2.00	
2. Deposits and Advances ...	55.68	46.47	
3. Remittances ...	35.00	35.00	
Total C—Public Account ...	92.48	83.47	
Total ...	2,56.96	2,29.98	

EXPENDITURE.			
(Figures in Crores of Rupees).			
	Revised, 1960-61.	Budget, 1961-62.	
1	2	3	
A. Consolidated Fund—			
1. Expenditure on Revenue Account ...	75.92	79.08	
2. Expenditure on Capital Account ...	36.64	30.66	
3. Repayment of debt ...	48.50	29.60	
4. Loans and Advances ...	11.21	9.30	
Total A Consolidated Fund ...	1,72.27	1,48.64	
B. Contingency Fund.			
C. Public Account—			
1. Unfunded debt ...	0.72	0.70	
2. Deposits and Advances ...	54.42	45.04	
3. Remittances ...	35.00	35.00	
Total C—Public Account ...	90.14	80.74	
Total Expenditure ...	2,62.41	2,29.38	

Plan produce is one of slow progress as compared with other States. The problem of changing the traditional pattern in agriculture is still of overwhelming magnitude. Even after the implementation of two Plans, Bihar has not succeeded, in any marked extent, in relieving the pressure of numbers on the State's backward agriculture. A recent survey by the Bihar Unemployment Committee has brought to light the fact that nearly 83 per cent of the State's population are dependent on agriculture.

For the rectification of this imbalance, the Third Plan offers high hopes. The completion of the major schemes taken up in the Second Plan itself should make a notable contribution to development. The Third Plan also includes

schemes which are of momentous significance for acceleration of economic growth. Particularly noteworthy are the Central schemes in the industrial sector such as the Heavy Machine Building and Heavy Foundry Forge Plants near Ranchi, the Heavy Machine Tools Factory at Ranchi, the Steel Plant at Bokaro, and the Oil Refinery at Barauni. The significance of these new schemes for the formation of the industrial base and the potentialities they offer for the growth of the ancillary and small industries are great.

Mr Sinha rightly points to these new opportunities for all round development that the Third Plan will open up, but he has not minimised the magnitude of the financial efforts required to make them possible. The present position, as reflected in the Budget, is if anything, indicative of the growing strains that will be experienced in raising the State's share of the Third Plan outlay. The anticipated buoyancy in revenue for 1961-62, has no element of stability being dependent on sources, the behaviour of which is not certain. In this connection, it is to be noted that revenue receipts for the budget year take into account an amount of Rs 6.96 crores from irrigation including betterment levy and recovery of loans and advances from agriculturists. Also an increase of Rs 1.16 crores is anticipated from sales tax. While sales tax has an inherent elasticity and may realise larger sums, the calculations in respect of betterment levy and recovery of loans and advances are liable to go awry notwithstanding the fact that collections from these sources have been notoriously in arrears. Opportunities for creation of as large a surplus as possible from non-Plan sector for utilisation in the Plan-sector should, therefore, be a continuous pre-occupation of the Bihar Government.

Buoyancy in Central Revenues

THE revenues of the Government of India in the current fiscal year have been remarkably buoyant. The sharp increase in industrial and agricultural production has helped the Exchequer to realise more revenues than in the preceding year. The total collection in the first eight months of 1960-61 amounted to Rs 508.46 crores as compared to Rs 442.28 crores in the corresponding period of 1959-60. Particularly noteworthy is the rise in excise from Rs 227.56 crores in April-November 1959 to Rs 263.38 crores in the same period of 1960. Excise in recent years has become the largest single source of revenue. In 1958-59 excise contributed Rs 312.94 crores. The items which brought in the biggest revenue under excise are cotton cloth, sugar, motor spirit and tobacco. In 1958-59, cotton cloth provided Rs 57.40 crores by way of excise. In the Budget for 1960-61, however, sugar has emerged as the biggest earner accounting for Rs 46.40 crores (estimated) against Rs 52.27 crores in 1958-59. The estimate from cotton cloth in the current fiscal year is Rs 43 crores.

The revenue from customs in the first eight months of 1960-61 is placed at Rs 108.28 crores against Rs 101.33 crores in the same period of last year. The Budget estimate for the current fiscal year is Rs 160 crores of which Rs 141.12 crores are to come from import duties. Export duties have progressively been losing their importance. In 1958-59 the revenue from export duties was Rs 20.86 crores but the estimate for the current year is lower at Rs 16.28 crores of which only one item, namely tea, accounts for Rs 13.50 crores.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

		Actuals	(In Crores of Rupees). Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
		1959-60	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62
1 Gross Traffic Receipts	...	422.33	464.50	458.00	499.02†
2. Ordinary Working Expenses	...	289.52	326.90	326.31	332.53
3. Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	...	13.16	16.82	15.91	14.88
4. Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	...	45.00	45.00	45.00	65.00@
5. Payments to Worked Lines	...	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.13
Total—(2 to 5)	...	347.78	388.80	387.31	412.54
Net Railway Revenues	...	74.55	75.70	70.69	86.48
Dividend to General Revenues	...	54.43	57.27	56.66	65.34*
Payment in lieu of tax on Passenger fares	...	...	...	...	12.50**
Net Surplus	...	20.12	18.43	14.03	8.64

†Includes amount after merger of passenger fares tax with passenger fares from 1-4-61.

@Increased contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

*Dividend to General Revenues enhanced from 4 per cent upto 1960-61 to 4.25 per cent in 1961-62.

**Contribution to General Revenues from traffic receipts to be made over to the State Governments.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Convention Committee, 1960.

The revenue from income tax is higher at Rs 68.12 crores in the first eight months of 1960-61 against Rs 66.22 crores in the corresponding period of the preceding year. But the revenue from corporation tax has recorded a big increase in this period from Rs 31.60 crores to Rs 53.36 crores. It is interesting to note that in the first eight months of 1960-61 the revenue from corporation tax was practically the same as in the whole of 1958-59 amounting to Rs 54.33 crores. It has to be remembered that while the corporation tax accrues in its entirety to the Centre the net proceeds of income tax, (exclusive of the tax attributable to Central emoluments and Union territories and Central surcharges, if any) are divisible between the Centre and the States.

Among other sources, the tax on wealth has yielded Rs 2.34 crores (upto October 1960) against Rs 2.79 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. In 1958-59 the tax on wealth brought in Rs 9.67 crores. The Budget for 1959-60 placed it at Rs 13 crores whereas actual realisation was expected to be Rs 12 crores. The estimate for 1960-61 was Rs 7 crores—the decline of Rs 5 crores being due to abolition of wealth tax on companies.

The revenue from expenditure tax has always been below estimates. In 1958-59 this tax yielded Rs 64 lakhs. The Budget for 1959-60 estimated Rs 1 crore from this source, but the revised figure for that year was lower

TREND IN REVENUE.				
(In Lakhs of Rupees)				
Item	1958-59 (Accounts)	April to November 1959-60	1960-61	
Customs	1,38.29	1,01.33	1,08.28	
Excise	3,12.94	2,27.56	2,63.38	
Tax	54.33	31.60	53.36	
Corporation				
Income Tax	1,72.01	66.22	68.12	
Estate Duty	2.70	1.30	1.27	
Taxes on				
Wealth	9.67	2.79	2.34*	
Expenditure				
Tax	64	29	35	
Railway Passen-				
gers Tax	12.24	8.29	8.05*	
Opium	3.15	2.60	2.97	
Gift Tax	98	30	34	

*Upto October.

at Rs 80 lakhs. The estimate for 1960-61 was Rs 90 lakhs. The actual collection in the first eight months is Rs 35 lakhs as compared with Rs 29 lakhs during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The gift tax has produced Rs 34 lakhs for the first eight months of this year against Rs 30 lakhs for the same period last year and against Rs 98 lakhs for the whole of 1958-59. The railway passenger fare tax has resulted in Rs 8 crores up to October 1960 against Rs 2.29 crores in the like period of the preceding year and Rs 12.24 crores in the whole of 1958-59. The revenue from opium was Rs 2.97 crores in April-November 1960 against Rs 2.60 crores in the same period of the previous year and Rs 3.15 crores in 1958.

These figures show that, in the current fiscal year, the revenues of the Government of India have been at a substantially higher level than in 1959-60. That does not, however, mean that the Finance Minister will readily agree to provide relief in taxation in his forthcoming Budget. The National Council of Applied Economic Research in its recent study has made a cogent and convincing case for modification of the tax system in certain directions. The main merit of these proposals is that their implementation will not result in any significant loss in revenue but will at the same time help remove some of the anomalies and hardships carried by the present

tax structure. But it should be remembered that we are now on the eve of the Third Plan, and it is doubtful if the Finance Minister will be prepared to forego even an insignificant part of revenue. Moreover, the general election is round the corner, and the ruling party may not be willing to grant concessions in taxation which the opposition may interpret as a retreat from socialism and surrender to big business.

Assistance to Small Industries

THE comprehensive programme for the development of Small Scale Industries, initiated during the First Plan period and further developed during the Second, has now branched out in several directions. Government assistance of different types is made available to small units through a variety of agencies under the Central and State Governments. Technical assistance in the fields of production and management is provided by the Central Small Industries Organisation through a network of Service Institutes and Extension Centres, as well as by the Departments of Industries in the States. Financial assistance is provided by State Governments, State Financial Corporations, State Bank of India and now the Scheduled Banks have also been brought into the picture with the introduction of the Reserve Bank's Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Industries. The programme for establishment of Industrial Estates is designed to provide the small units with suitable accommodation, equipped with necessary facilities like water and power, where they could carry on production in proper working conditions. The National Small Industries Corporation helps small industries with marketing assistance in internal and overseas markets, supply of raw materials and imported components, and financial assistance for purchase of machinery under its Hire Purchase Scheme. It has also been entrusted with the task of implementing the programme of setting up small units as ancillaries of large industrial undertakings and of development of machinery manufacture in the small scale sector through its two Proto-type Centres, at Rajkot and Okhla.

The Japanese Delegation on Small Industries, which reported in 1959, had observed that the small scale industry policy in India "is worked out with much scrupulousness in various phases," and that "few counterparts can be found in the world in the number of items and in the elaborateness of their contents." At the same time they gathered the impression that the policy was "too thorough-going" in the sense that it might lead to a tendency among small scale industrialists to depend too much upon the Government. And they had suggested that the policy should be reoriented in the direction of "guidance and self-help" to ensure the development of a self-reliant small scale sector.

On the other hand, there also exists a feeling in this country, especially among those who have interested themselves in the small industries development programme, that, though it is thorough and far-reaching in content, it has not yet spread sufficiently wide or reached the really small units. As regards the development of the industries in the underdeveloped areas and districts, on which the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 laid particular emphasis, the progress has been disappointing. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha, which reviewed the small industries programme, has noted "the present trend

was that the small scale industries were coming up fast in places where there were largescale industries and that in other places development was very slow." While recognising the difficulties of development in rural areas which lacked power, adequate communications and markets, the committee nevertheless recommended that "the programme for the development of small scale industries should be made largely rural-oriented so as to concentrate efforts towards developing industries in rural areas as distinct from urban localities where the efforts have been primarily directed so far."

There is also a prevalent feeling that the assistance provided by Government is generally availed of by the comparatively larger units that barely satisfy the definition of small industry. For the purpose of Government assistance, small scale industries were, in the beginning, defined as manufacturing units which employed fifty workers with power or hundred workers without power and had a capital investment of less than Rs 5 lakhs. The definition has since been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs 5 lakhs, irrespective of the number of persons employed. Capital for the purpose of this definition includes investment in fixed assets like land, buildings, machinery and equipment. Where the units are functioning in rented premises, the capitalised value of such buildings is included in the estimate of fixed assets.

It has been suggested that the definition is too wide and allows scope for misuse of the assistance intended for small units. The definition relates only to fixed capital and does not include working capital and, if the latter is also taken into account, the effective capital limit would be much larger than Rs 5 lakhs. It is also not clear whether the term fixed assets means gross fixed assets or net assets after depreciation. If net value is taken in estimating assets, bigger units could come under the definition and claim special aid. The Estimates Committee was of the opinion that, if capital is restricted to gross and not to net fixed assets, the present limit would be a satisfactory compromise.

In view of the prevailing high level of prices for industrial machinery, reduction of the ceiling limit to one or one and a half lakhs of rupees as suggested in some quarters would be to impose restrictions on development. The main point is not the definition but administration of the aid programmes—whether the small units get the aid intended for them or are elbowed out by the large units masquerading under the label of small industry.

The working of the Hire Purchase Scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation can throw useful light on this disputed point. During last year, it appears that about 65 per cent of applications for hire purchase accepted by the Corporation were for machinery worth Rs 25,000 or less and the majority were from new units. This does not bear out the contention that the aid for small industries is being monopolised by larger units near the ceiling, at least so far as the NSIC is concerned. The financial aid provided by other agencies might also be examined from this point of view by the Small Scale Industries Board.

More small units will be able to derive the benefits of the schemes of assistance offered by Government, if they were aware of the facilities available. The Estimates Committee had observed that most of the small scale industries are not aware of the various governmental agencies set up to assist them and

also of the kind of assistance available to them. It had also suggested that effective measures should be taken to give wide publicity to the assistance offered by Government for development of small scale industries and all modern media of publicity (particularly documentary films) should be employed for this purpose.

The Central Small Industries Organisation has launched an intensive campaign of development in backward areas. But, development of small industries in rural areas, which is the basic tenet of Governmental policy, will be determined by the pace of rural electrification. Non-availability of power is a serious difficulty in establishing industrial units, small or large, in undeveloped areas. Apart from supply of power, the price at which it is made available is also an important consideration. Small scale units are at a great disadvantage in getting power at economic rates. The rates charged under rural electrification schemes are not calculated to encourage the movement of industries to the countryside. The programme for rural industrial estates should also include provision for small power houses in areas not covered by rural electrification schemes.

The handicap of small units in having to pay higher rates for power, as compared with large undertakings which are able to secure concessional rates under the slab system, is advanced as one of the main reasons justifying the price preference, and reservation of certain categories of goods for small industries, in the award of Government contracts. The Japanese Delegation had emphasised the need for eliminating the element of subsidy involved in price differentials and specially low rates of interest on loans. Unless it is possible to make the benefits of Government assistance available to all the small scale industries in the country, the schemes of assistance involving an element of subsidy will continue to favour a minority. It will be easier to replace the system of subsidised prices and interest rates by a more equitable one, if electric power could be made available to small units at the same rates as are paid by large undertakings.

LICENSING PROCEDURE FICCI's Guide

THE impact of taxation on investment and on the psychology of entrepreneurs has received continuous attention and was the subject of a recent expert investigation. But a large number of would-be-industrialists never reach the stage when they will be called upon to grapple with the integrated system of taxes. Many are brought to a halt, at the very beginning of their enterprise, by the complexities of licensing procedure which they will have to pass through, before they could get a licence to start their undertakings. The following categories require licences under the various provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

1. New undertakings pertaining to the scheduled industries provided they employ more than 100 workers and have fixed assets, i.e. land, building and machinery of not less than Rs 10 lakhs in value.
2. Existing undertakings which propose to effect "substantial expansion" as defined in the Act.
3. The manufacture of "new article" as defined in the Act.
4. Carrying on the business of existing undertakings which for one reason or

another have not been registered or licensed so far under the Act.

5. Shifting of existing industrial undertakings from one location to another.

The applications have to be processed by various authorities according to the nature of the proposals, whether they envisage import of plant and machinery, issue of capital exceeding Rs 10 lakhs, foreign collaboration etc. The authorities concerned include, apart from the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, its Development Wing and Licensing Committee, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, the Controller of Capital Issues, the Capital Goods Heavy Electrical Plant Committee, the Foreign Agreements Committee of the Ministry of Commerce, the Central Water & Power Commission, Power Wing, Government of India, and the Reserve Bank of India.

Any industrial project will have to secure the approval of the Government in respect of:

1. Capacity, location etc.
2. Foreign exchange expenditure for import of plant and machinery.
3. Terms of foreign collaboration, if any, in the project.

To guide existing manufacturers and intending entrepreneurs through the labyrinth of licensing procedure, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry has published a revised and enlarged edition of a useful brochure on the subject titled "Procedures Relating to Industrial Licensing." The first edition, published in March last year, explained the procedures then in force and the arrangements that had been evolved to expedite disposal of applications and suggested how the early disposal could be facilitated by the applicants themselves through strict compliance with the rules.

Changes have been made from time to time to streamline the procedures in order to facilitate quick disposal; and exemptions are allowed in case of selected industries which are not required to pass through the entire procedural gamut. It may be recalled that in February 1960, the Government announced a list of 49 industries in respect of which licences for setting up fresh capacity would be issued freely, that is to say, without reference to the Licensing Committee. Simultaneously a list was also issued of industries in which, for one reason or another, it was not possible to sanction fresh capacity, and in respect of which applications would be rejected straightaway without reference to the Licensing Committee. Both the lists have been recently revised by the Government, and it has been announced that the revised lists will be in force up to 30, September 1961.

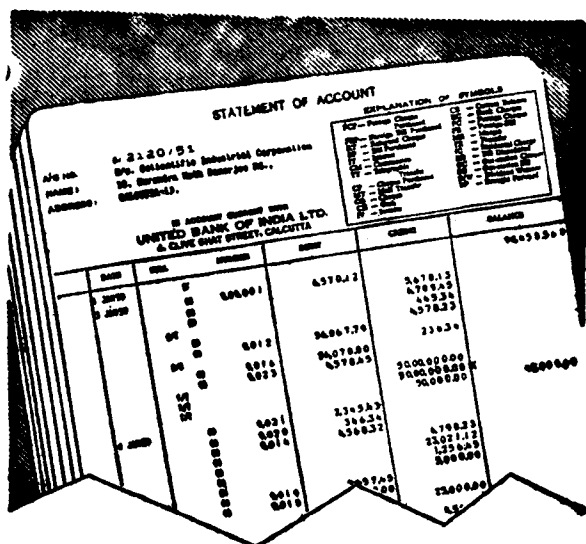
The list of industries, where applications will ordinarily be approved, will now consist of 23 engineering and 21 non-engineering industries, a total of 44 industries against 49 in the previous list. The number of industries where applications for licences would be ordinarily rejected is 85 including 40 engineering industries.

In June 1960, Government had announced that, in cases where production could be increased without installing additional plant or machinery, except balancing equipment, the requisite licences should be granted without prior reference to the Licensing Committee. Recently Government has also decided to permit increase in production in manufacturing units beyond the licensed capacity, provided the additional capacity is achieved within their foreign exchange allotment. That is to say, units which are being allotted foreign exchange for import of components or parts or any type of intermediates or chemicals or raw materials will be free to increase their output

within their foreign exchange allotment by producing more components, parts etc, themselves or procuring these from indigenous sources. The foreign exchange thus saved could be used for items which still have to be imported for reaching a higher level of output. When increase in production beyond the licensed capacity has been achieved, the units concerned are required to bring this to the notice of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Development Wing for purposes of regularisation and registration.

As a general rule, industrial undertakings, whether new units or schemes of expansion, which employ less than 100 persons and whose fixed assets will be less than Rs 10 lakhs in value are not required to apply for licence under the Industries Act. But there are restrictions which operate in particular fields. For instance, acquisition, installation and working of spindles and looms for manufacture of cotton and non-cotton textiles require a prior permit from the Textile Commissioner.

The revised brochure gives the present procedures for the grant of licences as well as a broad indication of the limitations circumscribing the grant of import licences for capital goods etc. The annexures contain particulars that have to be furnished when a new company is desired to be established with foreign capital collaboration, when an existing Indian company wishes to increase its capital by issue of shares to non-residents or wishes to enter into technical collaboration agreements with foreign manufacturers involving payment of royalties, technical service charges etc. Manufacturers contemplating expansion of their undertakings or those who wish to start new ones will find timely guidance as well as a wealth of useful information in this brochure which is a bargain at 50 naye paise.



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BUSY SEASON

Half Way Mark

THE expansion in Advances, at the mid-way mark of the 1960-61 busy season, already exceeds Rs 100 crores; and there are no signs of an abatement in the demand for funds. As compared with the corresponding period of 1958-59, which till now has been the busiest busy season, the magnitude of rise in bank credit is already higher by Rs 20 crores. It is safe to predict that the current busy season will prove to have thrown up the greatest demand for funds that banks so far have been called upon to meet.

Banks have clearly risen to the occasion. Their problem, of finding the resources, was aggravated by the fact that they have suffered a depletion in Deposits. They have been obliged consequently to draw upon their Reserve Balances (which are lower by Rs 22 crores) and to avail of borrowings from the State Bank and the Reserve Bank (the relative figure has gone up by Rs 32 crores). Besides, there has been disinvestment in giltedged; but, in this regard, it may be noted that the bulk of the fall in investments of Scheduled Banks is due to the State Bank, which has sold nearly Rs 64 crores of securities; and the latter institution's sales are at least in part due to the making over of counterpart funds which had been lodged with it. Bank other than the State Bank have raised roughly Rs 15 crores by sales of giltedged.

Thus, Scheduled Banks, other than the State Bank, have experienced a rise of Rs 67 crores in Advances and a fall of a little over Rs 1 crore in net Deposits; Rs 30 crores were covered by recourse to borrowings from the State Bank and the Reserve Bank; another Rs 16 crores by sales of giltedged; and the balance by drawing down cash.

The State Bank can be seen to have financed the bulk of the increase in its Advances by disinvestment in giltedged; and there has in recent weeks been evidence to suggest that the State Bank was a large holder of Treasury Bills, which were allowed to mature.

In the remaining three months of the busy season, it is to be anticipated that banks will enormously increase their borrowings from the Reserve Bank and the State Bank. For, while, in the first week of April, banks may expect to have a considerable rise in Deposits, as a result of governmental year-end disbursements, any such accretion will still fall siz-

ably short of the demand for banking finance. And of course it is unlikely that the banks will choose to sell giltedged, the State Bank being in this regard an exception.

In order to facilitate the financing of the current busy season, the Reserve Bank is known to have cancelled the limits for its advances against usance bills. This means that banks will be free to borrow as much as they need under the scheme. Consequently, it is possible that a fair proportion of the balance of expansion in Advances in the next three months will be in the form of inland bills. This would be because such bills could form the "security", as it were, for borrowings against usance bills. The utilisation of the usance bills scheme would follow the pattern set in the 1956-57 busy season.

The prospective record expansion in Advances has an important implication for the banking system. Deposits have not been rising, and other than inter-bank call money, interest rates have not changed—and so the expenditure side of banks' profit and loss accounts will not have unduly risen; though it is necessary to add that, to the extent that borrowings from the Reserve Bank have been higher, and have also had to be paid for at the penal rate of 5 to 6 per cent, there would be some element of increase in banks' expenditure. On the other hand, the record rise in Advances will have greatly added to banks' income. Hence, unless the 1961 slack season witnesses a totally unexpected contraction in Advances, bank profits during the current year should be as good as, if not better than, the level of earnings experienced in 1960.

TREASURY BILLS

Funding Operation?

There has again been a funding operation, and the amount involved may be Rs 50 crores. This is suggested by the fall of Rs 57 crores in the outstandings of Government of India Treasury Bills in the week ended 3 February. On two previous occasions, once in the fiscal year 1959-60 and again in the following year, clear evidence was available in the figures relating to outstandings of Government of India Treasury Bills, though confirmation came later, in the Explanatory Memorandum issued with the Budget.

These operations represent the funding of part of the ad hoc Treasury Bills sold to and held by the Reserve Bank. In 1959-60, a

special issue of Rs 300 crores of 4 per cent 1973 loan was made in cancellation of ad hocs for like amount; but it was specified that the special issue was not marketable, in that the Reserve Bank could not sell any part of it through the tap.

In 1960-61, in the last week of December, a funding operation in an amount of Rs 150 crores was carried out.

It is therefore likely that the reduction in outstandings of Treasury Bills in the week ended 3 February also relates to a similar funding operation. But what the issues are, which have been made over to the Reserve Bank, we shall not know for another two weeks. But it is to be hoped that they represent re-issues of some short-dated loans, since they would otherwise be non-marketable: in the current state of the giltedged market, demand for securities is at a low ebb, and if there should be any resources which gather with the banks, either in the form of a slack season contraction in Advances or by way of a rise in Deposits, interest will be shown by such institutions only in short-dateds.

According to the Second Plan estimates, deficit financing was to be instituted for Rs 1,200 crores over the five-year period. In the event, some Rs 500 crores have now taken the form of higher interest-bearing securities; perhaps Rs 200 crores of this constitute marketable securities; and should the money market in the future again witness conditions similar to the 1957 slack season, some part of the marketable securities may get absorbed by the banking system.

A further implication of the funding operations is that the profitability of the Reserve Bank has thereby been improved. The "margin" on its holdings of Rs 300 crores of 4 per cent 1973 is considerable, though somewhat smaller on the funding operations thereafter. But, because the Reserve Bank profit is in any case to be made over to the Central Government, the higher earnings on marketable securities, as distinct from ad hoc Treasury Bills, will have merely resulted in enlarging the Reserve Bank profit for which credit is taken in the Revenue Budget of the Centre.

Because of buoyant governmental revenues, it appears almost certain that the quantum of deficit financing during the current fiscal year will be much smaller than was estimated by the Finance Minister, Mr Morarji Desai, while presenting his Budget for 1960-61. Indeed, there is even the possibility that Government, owing perhaps to receipt of counterpart funds from the US Embassy on negotiated agreements in respect of Public Law 480 accretions of the past, may be able to avoid altogether any recourse to created money. Present indications are that the Second Plan's reliance on deficit financing will work out to something like Rs 1,000 crores; and half of that, as noted, will be represented by increase in the long-term borrowings of the Government, and half by rise in outstandings of Government of India Treasury Bills.

BANK RETURNS

Foreign balances rise

The Reserve Bank returns for 10 February show that there has been an unexpected accretion of over Rs 5 crores to Balances Held Abroad, and this, it is almost certain, is owing to receipt of special assistance from abroad.

According to the return of the Issue Department, Active Notes continue to expand; in the latest week, the rise registered is one of a high Rs 19.56 crores to Rs 1,948.81 crores. Rupee Coin has also gone out into circulation for Rs 1.55 crores. Hence, the inference is

that the demand for funds was occasioned not only by busy season pressure but also by the spillover into the second week of beginning of the month disbursements. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities for Rs 20 crores by transfer from the Banking Department. Foreign Securities continue to be unchanged at Rs 128.01 crores, so that the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has been slightly drawn down by Rs 1.11 crores to Rs 10.17 crores. With the latest week's expansion in currency, Active Notes, in the space of a fortnight, have risen by over Rs 39 crores, and outflow of Rupee Coin has exceeded Rs 3½ crores. This is a measure of the severe busy season we are experiencing.

In the Banking Department, there is no indication of deficit financing, with Investments, as a result of transfer to the Issue Department, being shown lower by Rs 20 crores at Rs 130.84 crores. The Centre has nevertheless been able to improve its balances by Rs 7.17 crores to Rs 59.86 crores. Heavy payments by the States are not, it is patent, responsible for the accretion to the Centre's Deposits: States' balances are actually lower by Rs 0.20 crores at Rs 21.85 crores, and their borrowings are besides higher by Rs 3.08 crores at Rs 39.22 crores.

The pressure upon banks seems to have abated somewhat. Their Reserve Balances are lower only by Rs 1.69 crores, with the State Bank in the relevant week reporting a reduction of Rs 1.31 crores in cash in hand and with Reserve Bank. But the banking system is nonetheless feeling the pressure sufficiently to have additional recourse to central banking credit: the Reserve Bank's Other Loans and Advances, which have been rising almost without pause since the 1960-61 busy season began, are Rs 2.78 crores higher at Rs 157.03 crores. The clincher in this respect lies in the fact that the Reserve Bank's advances against usance bills have been marked up by Rs 1.90 crores at Rs 24.25 crores.

The Reserve Bank's portfolio of Government Treasury Bills purchased and discounted has once again gone up by roughly Rs 12 crores to Rs 62.28 crores. This is doubtless linked up with the disinvestment in giltedged of something like Rs 8 crores reported by the State Bank for the same week. The State Bank is apparently finding the pace of the 1960-61 busy season a trifle hot, and instead of borrowing from the Reserve Bank, it is choosing not to "renew" its holdings of Treasury Bills when they mature; indeed, there seems little doubt that the State Bank is reducing its giltedged holdings (including Treasury Bills) in order that it may meet the demand arising in the busy season. The State Bank's holdings of giltedged have declined by Rs 74.27 crores since the last Friday in October 1960, whereas counterpart funds which have been made over to the Reserve Bank amount only to Rs 36 crores. The implication, irrefutably, is that disinvestment for Rs 38 crores has taken place for expanding the Advances portfolio.

Balances Held Abroad show a satisfactory rise of Rs 5.22 crores to Rs 24.47 crores. Since recent trends have not been such as to hold out the hope that export surplus of such size is within our competence in the period of a week, the inescapable conclusion is that India has been in receipt of fair size untied foreign loans in the week under review.

A sharp rise in the total of Advances is shown in the return of the State Bank for 10 February. The relative figure has risen by the unusually large amount of Rs 9.21 crores to Rs 262.24 crores. However, it is possible that part of the rise is accounted for by in-

creased lending to banks. Nevertheless, the impact of busy season aggravated by beginning of the month disbursements is beyond question. As a result, the State Bank has had to disinvest in giltedged for over Rs 8 crores, and holdings are now down to Rs 260.91 crores. The State Bank is fortunate in that, for the second week running, an addition to Deposits has been experienced. Deposit resources have been added to by Rs 2.07 crores to be placed at Rs 560.41 crores. The consequence, however, is that cash in hand and with Reserve Bank has declined by Rs 1.31 crores to Rs 20.39 crores. Incidentally, Other Assets continue to figure at the somewhat high level of Rs 23.74 crores.

The statutory statement of Scheduled Banks for 3 February shows that bank credit is unremittingly and relentlessly moving upward. The total of Advances, in rising by Rs 13.19 crores, is scaling new peaks and is presently at Rs 1,238.82 crores. (In the relevant week, the State Bank's contribution to the rise in Advances was Rs 3.21 crores). Net Deposits are more or less unchanged, net Demand Deposits being shown at Rs 784.48 crores (or a fall of Rs 1.57 crores) and net Time Deposits at Rs 1,085.26 crores (a rise of Rs 0.36 crores). However, the State Bank in the same week had had a rise of something like Rs 4 crores in Deposits. So, other banks, due presumably to beginning of the month disbursements of constituents, have suffered a drain in Deposits. Owing to the month-early demand for funds, the banks have been compelled to seek the assistance of the Reserve Bank, borrowings from that institution being shown Rs 14.24 crores higher at Rs 58.72 crores. On the other hand, indebtedness to the State Bank is slightly lower at Rs 14.31 crores against Rs 14.90 crores. The fall of Rs 4.22 crores to Rs 605.97 crores in giltedged investments is due to the State Bank.

USA

Defence of the Dollar

By Paul Einzig

THE new Washington Administration has now announced its plans for reinforcing the defence of the dollar. It has reaffirmed its determination not to yield to pressure in favour of a devaluation. Nor has it any intention of defending the dollar by means of exchange or trade restrictions. The official American policy aims at restoring confidence in the dollar largely through a display of the strength of its second line of defence represented by facilities available from the International Monetary Fund, and through the

attraction of foreign short-term and long-term capital to the United States.

The announcement of the intention of the United States to draw, if necessary, on its facilities with the International Monetary Fund should certainly go a long way towards discouraging any short-term speculative movement, seeing that its drawing rights are very substantial. This policy, in order to be effective, would necessitate an increase in the Fund's holdings of currencies of countries with large surpluses, especially D. Marks and Swiss francs. The official American policy also foreshadows an expansion of the scope of the International Monetary Fund presumably on the lines of the old Keynes plan that was revived recently in the United States.

The Washington Administration seems anxious to attract more official reserves of dollars and to that end it is prepared to make concessions to Treasuries and Central Banks in the form of higher interest rates and taxation concessions. It is a pity that such facilities are confined to official dollar holdings. Private funds are only thought to be attracted in the form of long-term investment. The new Administration declares its intention to press European Governments with substantial reserves to remove any remaining restrictions on investment in the United States by their nationals.

Both sets of measures indicated above leave the current balance of payments position untouched. This means that even though the dollar is amply secured against purely speculative attacks, in the long run it would be weakened by a series of import surpluses such as we witnessed in recent years, unless this aspect of the problem receives attention. For a long time such surpluses would be met out of the once-for-all effects of the proposed measures which should be able to prevent a further substantial decline of the gold reserve and might even cause a reversal of the gold flow.

Taking a long view, however, the improvement of the balance of payments is an absolute necessity. To that end there will have to be some hard re-thinking in Washington about external expenditure which cannot be allowed to continue on the same generous scale as it has been proceeding since the war. To some extent the recently imposed ban on gold holdings abroad may also lead to repatriations, though from this point of view it is a pity that the ban has not been reinforced and extended to cover other forms of American flight money abroad. On a long-term view, however, what matters is keeping American costs competitive in the world market. It is policies to be adopted in that respect that will determine whether the new Administration will succeed in restoring the dollar to the position it occupied until recently as the currency which inspires unqualified confidence.

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Reserve Bank:	26-10-56	25-1-57	Change	31-10-58	30-1-59	Change	28-10-60	27-1-61	Change
Active Notes	1418.89	1485.52	+66.63	1534.44	1624.43	+89.99	1734.18	1909.49	+175.31
Rupee Coins	121.49	123.77	+2.28	140.01	134.90	-5.11	130.60	124.58	-6.02
Reserve Balances	51.39	51.76	+0.37	110.68	75.74	-34.94	100.56	78.27	-22.29
Other Loans and Advances	83.35	102.19	+18.84	53.35	93.86	+40.51	115.87	140.28	+24.41
State Bank:									
Deposits	229.60	252.03	+22.43	276.29	473.26	+196.97	583.17	554.36	-28.81
Borrowings	9.00	17.63	+8.63	...	15.00	-15.00	0.39	1.89	+1.50
Giltedged Investments	96.15	95.46	-0.69	257.13	278.03	+18.90	335.38	272.59	-62.79
Total of Advances	129.76	160.82	+31.06	162.07	180.76	+18.69	216.06	249.83	+33.77
All Scheduled Banks:									
Net Deposits	1087.15	1143.77	+56.62	1577.30	1584.95	+7.65	1901.17	1870.93	-30.24
Borrowings from RBI and SBI	70.02	87.97	+17.95	5.13	50.24	+45.11	27.28	59.39	+32.11
Giltedged Investments	371.53	361.64	-9.89	618.43	635.27	+16.84	689.54	610.19	-79.35
Total of Advances	760.34	826.04	+65.70	838.85	920.34	+81.49	1111.18	1212.04	+100.86

Notes

STATE OF THE UNION The President's Message

With the usual broad sweep that we have come to associate with him, the President reviewed events at home and abroad in his address to the joint session of both houses of the Parliament. On both fronts, there were stresses and strains, but the President was cautiously optimistic about improvement, signs of which were, according to him, already in evidence. Laos and the Congo—the latter in particular—are no doubt full of potentiality for mischief and the President emphasised the need for persevering in efforts to persuade the big powers to secure a basis of agreement on these and the unresolved issue of disarmament. The intransigence of China to settle the boundary question is still a matter for anxiety. But the President was reassuring on the Government's endeavours to safeguard the frontiers against any aggressive designs of our neighbour.

On the domestic economic situation, the President was able to point to tangible progress and favourable prospects. On the credit side are the new industrial units set up, strides in the intro-

duction of Panchayat Raj, improvement in labour situation and extension of the Employees' State Insurance scheme. On the other hand, rising prices are corroding savings and morale. But increase in production especially in agriculture of which we have had heartening news during this year, may make things easier for us and the first year of the Third Plan may get off to a flying start.

TRANSPORT Manipur

The crucial role of transport in fostering the economic growth of underdeveloped regions is clearly brought out in the Techno-Economic Survey of Manipur undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. Manipur is practically isolated from the rest of India. Internal communications are woefully inadequate. A large part of the territory is inaccessible; there are no railways and the road system, planned to meet military requirements, is not geared to the needs of economic development. The economy of Manipur has remained stagnant. The per capita income in 1956 was as low as Rs 171 against the all India figure of Rs 261. Within the region there are wide differences in development between the plains and hills.

Lack of communications with outside markets has a depressing effect on prices of agricultural commodities, resulting in the very low contribution of the agricultural sector to the total income of the territory. While 63 per cent of the working force is engaged in agriculture and allied activities, this sector accounts for only 17 per cent of the total income. Successful implementation of programmes for increased agricultural productivity through introduction of double cropping and of new crops like sugar and cotton will depend on the provision of adequate road transport for internal and external communications. The NCAER report has urged that transport and communications should receive high priority, and that, immediately, the Administration should concentrate on completing the essential net work of roads stipulated in the 20-Year Plan, by 1975. Improved internal communications are also essential for the development of the tribal areas for the welfare of the tribal population. The large potential of forest wealth which is now wasted and the scope for lac cultivation

and mulberry plantations are also indicated in the survey.

The NCAER report has suggested a number of small and medium industries that could be developed over a decade. Handloom weaving, the traditional household industry in the plains, is expected to provide the basis for a large programme of production of textiles. The ten-year development programme recommended in the report will call for a total outlay of Rs 20.5 crores. The annual growth of per capita income is estimated at not more than 3 per cent. But the report points out that it will not be practicable to plan for a larger rate of increase in view of the inherent weaknesses of the economy and the limited capacity of the administration to perform the tasks of development in a difficult terrain.

The Second Plan provision for Manipur was Rs 6.2 crores and the actual outlay is expected to reach Rs 6.1 crores by March 1961. The total outlay proposed under the Third Plan is Rs 12.8 crores. Considering the expenditure in the Second Plan and the scale of outlay proposed for the Third Plan there should be no difficulty, as far as availability of funds is concerned, in implementing a development programme of Rs 20.5 crores over the next ten years. In fact, the funds allocated can support a larger programme if it is found possible to overcome the physical limitations that hamper rapid progress.

MINOR PORTS Mangalore and Malpe

The recommendations of the Intermediate Ports Committee for the development of Mangalore as an all weather port are reinforced by the Survey of the Traffic Potential of Mangalore and Malpe carried out by NCAER for the Government of Mysore. After the reorganisation of States, Mysore has a long coastline with as many as 21 ports. But none of these is an all weather port or capable of accommodating ocean-going steamers alongside berths. The progress of industry and commerce in the State and the growth potential of iron ore exports to Europe from West Coast ports, emphasise the economies which will flow from the location of a deep sea port on the Mysore Coast.

Mangalore is already an important port handling about 280,000 tons of general cargo, which is expected to increase to 660,000 tons by 1966. A deep sea port at Mangalore can handle Bhadravati's requirements of industrial materials and foodstuffs, the State's needs of salt, kerosene, bitumen, fertilisers, etc., and serve as an outlet for the produce of the hinterland: cashew nuts, coffee, groundnut oil cake, tiles, timber, etc. Iron ore traffic is at present

about 177,000 tons. The STC proposes to export an annual average of 300,000 tons of iron ore through Mangalore during the next five years. With a deep sea port and rail link to Hassan, ore traffic can be stepped up to two million tons per annum in the Fourth Plan period. Owing to lack of adequate ports on the West Coast, India at present is able to export only a fraction of the iron ore requirements of Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

Malpe, situated 36 miles north of Mangalore, is likely to command the same volume and type of traffic. It has also the advantage of a better natural harbour, ample harbour area and land for development. Construction of a deep sea harbour at Malpe may be less costly than at Mangalore. On the other hand, Mangalore, as the report points out, has the advantage of an early start, with developed traffic, port township, and trading and commercial facilities. It has adequate supplies of labour and is provided with good transport links with the hinterland. The cost of a new township, which will have to be constructed at Malpe, can be saved by developing Mangalore.

The National Council has recommended that a deep sea port should be developed at Mangalore if the site is found technically satisfactory for a deep sea harbour. The port should aim at a capacity of one million tons in the first phase of development, which should be increased to three million tons if iron ore traffic increases, as expected, to two million tons per annum in the Fourth Plan period. The construction of a rail link to Hassan is also essential for the full development of the port's traffic potential. As regards Malpe, the report suggests that it could

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be developed as a specialised port, for ship repairs, ship building or as a fishing harbour, a recommendation which could be implemented with the progressive development of Mysore.

MADHYA PRADESH New Vistas

Inaugurating the Budget Session of the State Legislature, Mr H. V. Pataskar, the Governor of the Madhya Pradesh, highlighted the achievements of the State during the Second Five Year Plan and briefly outlined the tasks that are to be fulfilled in the next Plan. The most important duty, as indicated by Mr Pataskar, will be the raising of Rs 93 crores, the State's share of the total outlay of Rs 300 crores for the Third Plan.

Added importance has been accorded to the stepping up of food production by at least 1.5 million tons. This target the State proposes to achieve by resorting to intensive as well as extensive cultivation. More than 2.12 million acres of land will be brought under the plough by improving the irrigational facilities in the State. Adoption of better agricultural practices can go a long way towards the fulfilment of this objective.

Power generation programme will receive due attention and the contemplated schemes, when completed, will augment power supply by 750 MW. Naturally the exploitation of the rich mineral resources during the next quinquennium now seems nearer realisation.

The establishment of a new Transport Corporation, the institution of a Corporation to deal with the problems of small scale industries, the separation of the judiciary from the executive and the liquidation of the notorious dacoit gangs of the Chambal areas are among the more important programmes to be implemented.

It is quite encouraging that, despite the fact that the entire administrative machinery of the State had been thrown out of gear by the reorganisation of States in 1956, many of the targets in the Second Plan have been achieved. But considering the comparatively big size of the Third Plan, the tuning up of the administration is essential for the successful implementation of the next Plan.

J & K High Hopes

Yuvraj Karan Singh, Sadar-i-Riyasat, in his address to the Budget Session of the Kashmir State Legislature, struck an optimistic note when he stated that the State stands at present on a firm footing for the establishment of large scale industries. In order to secure for Kashmir a position in the industrial map of the country, the authorities have already finalised projects that will be

implemented during the Third Plan. Large-scale exploitation of minerals like coal, gypsum and lignite offers immense scope for changing the face of the State.

Besides accelerating the pace of industrialisation for the uplift of the people, the successful implementation of the flood protection scheme, the enhancement of educational facilities, and the expediting of rehabilitation works will be accorded due importance.

Regarding the flood protection work, the Yuvraj stated that preliminary works had been completed

and excavation work for widening and deepening the river Jhelum is progressing satisfactorily.

Referring to the expansion of educational facilities in the State, he stated that concerted efforts will be made to enable the children in the age group of six to eleven to avail themselves of these opportunities. The conversion of the secondary educational institutions into higher secondary schools is another matter that requires special mention.

For the rehabilitation of the displaced persons an amount of

Rs 7 lakhs has been spent so far. A large part of this sum has been disbursed by way of rehabilitation loans and grants.

It may be recalled that the State had no trouble in implementing the First Five Year Plan. But the progress of the Second Plan has been hampered by the devastation caused by floods in 1957 and 1959, the paucity of foreign exchange and the difficulties created by the machinations of hostile elements. But there is no room for despondency, for, as claimed by the Yuvraj, the pro-

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MACHINERY for Can Closing and Reforming and Bottle Sealing Equipment

gress on the whole is quite encouraging. All these factors, though moderate enough when compared to the achievements of the other States in the Union, will enthuse the authorities to launch the Third Plan on a confident note.

UTTAR PRADESH Poor Show

Addressing the joint session of the State Legislature, Dr B. Ramakrishna Rao, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, recounted his Government's efforts for the economic development of the State. The general picture is rather depressing. Steps undertaken for the development of small scale industries have yielded satisfactory results and a firm foundation has been laid for further improvements. Intensive development works along the northern border areas, have also shown some signs of progress. Yet, Mr Rao noted with regret, that progress during the Second Plan was far below expectations, and greater

efforts were needed for realising the Third Plan hopes. Top priority has been accorded to stepping up of agricultural production. Next to agriculture, emphasis has been laid on the creation of conditions conducive to accelerating the pace of industrialisation in the State. The main stumbling block in the way of rapid progress of industries in the UP is the inadequate supply of power. Steps will have to be taken in the next Plan to enhance it.

A survey of the border areas has revealed that the scope for exploitation of the mineral resources of these regions, and for development of horticulture, and animal husbandry is vast. For the development of these regions, a sum of Rs 28 crores out of the total outlay of Rs 497 crores has been earmarked. Among other tasks outlined: necessary impetus is to be provided for the small entrepreneurs to start more small scale industries, by the agency of industrial estates. These are to be established at important centres to provide the requisite know-how to small industrialists. The setting up of a heavy

industries committee to advise the Government on the formulation of new projects is bound to improve matters on the heavy industries front.

While formulating proposals for the Third Plan, note has been taken on the State's backwardness in the spheres of health and education, particularly of primary education. The Governor hopes that concrete measures would be adopted to improve things.

With the State's economic problems far from being solved, the spectacle of politicians wasting their energy in jockeying for office is unedifying. Obviously, their priorities are all mixed up and the people of the State are the hapless victims of political manoeuvres.

KERALA Opportunities

At the Kerala Development Conference held in Bombay, last week Mr V. V. Giri, Governor of

Kerala appealed to industrialists from outside Kerala to participate in the development of the State. Existing disparities in development between different regions are a hangover from the indifferent growth of industries in the past and the relative preference of capital for fields in developed regions. Kerala's backwardness is mainly due to the scarcity of entrepreneurial skill in the State, for material resources in terms of mineral and forest wealth are abundant. Whether hostile labour has been a deterring factor in the growth of new industries is not capable of being affirmed with certainty. But Mr Giri has sought to dispel the general impression of Kerala being notorious for labour troubles. While the number of disputes is admitted to be large, it is the inclusion of "small and frivolous" differences which, according to Mr Giri, inflates the figure. Though trade unions are as numerous as they were previously, and though communists are still a strong force, Mr Giri speaks of a new attitude of responsiveness on the part of labour in settling disputes with management. It may also be observed that in the problem-ridden Kerala State with its high rate of literacy and unemployment, it is economic frustration which drives people generally to political extremism. Industrialisation will relieve the present economic pressures and would tend to create a healthier political climate in the State.

Implicit in the appeal of the Governor to the private industrialists from other States, is the inability of the Government itself to make good the lack. But in a mixed economy development is not the exclusive concern of the Government. Mr Giri has coupled his appeal with offer of attractive conditions in respect of land, supply of cheap electricity, assistance to obtain licences and to import of machinery. These incentives certainly testify to the keenness of the Government to promote new industries in the State.

TARIFF INQUIRY Calcium Carbide

The Tariff protection to the calcium carbide industry is due to expire on 31 December 1961 and the question of its continuance is presently under inquiry by the Tariff Commission. This is a nascent industry, having come into existence only some six or seven years ago. Till about a couple of years ago, there was only one unit engaged in the commercial production of this important chemical. Another unit commenced production toward the end of 1959. Calcium carbide is generally used as an agent for gas welding, heating and lighting. It has, however, other important uses and is used in the production of synthesized products like polyvinyl chloride and isoprene

and chemicals like calcium cyanamide.

The industry has made remarkable progress during the past few years. The two existing units—one in West Bengal and the other in Madras—have at present a rated capacity of 16,939 tonnes. The rated capacity of the industry in 1958 was only 4,116 tonnes. In the course of the next few years, more units are expected to go into commission: one with a capacity of 14,228 is said to be almost ready to go into production in Bombay while two more units—one in Delhi and another in Kerala—have been licensed. When all these units are completed, total capacity is expected to reach a figure of 56,537 tonnes.

Actual production in 1960 is, however, estimated at only 8,964 tonnes which is a long way from meeting the demand in full. The draft outline of the Third Plan puts the demand in 1960-61 at 20,321 tonnes and the demand in 1965-66 at 60,963 tonnes. This estimate does not coincide with those made by the Development Wing, the producers and importers. On the basis of sales and imports the consumption can be estimated at 13,064 tonnes in 1958. 12,399

tonnes in 1959 and about 14,800 tonnes in 1960. The Chairman of the Tariff Commission, Mr K. R. P. Aiyangar, in his speech in opening the public inquiry, has pointed out that the estimated demand of about 14,800 tonnes in 1960 does not take into account unsatisfied demand and potential increase in demand. Imports have been gradually restricted since 1953. The quota for established importers which was 25 per cent in October 1958 has been successively reduced and in the current period it is nil. Actual users and dissolved acetylene manufacturers can, however, get import licences on an ad hoc basis.

Tariff protection and import restriction have certainly been responsible for the rapid expansion of the indigenous industry. Demand for calcium carbide is steadily increasing and the pace of expansion has to be further quickened if dependence on imports is to be completely eliminated. An even more urgent task to which the industry should address itself is the improvement of the quality of its product. Most consumers of indigenous calcium carbide seem to be dissatisfied and the DGS & D is meeting most of its

requirements from imports as the indigenous product has been found to be of a low gas yield. It is, however, gratifying to note that one of the units now engaged in the commercial production of calcium carbide is stated to be manufacturing according to quality "A" of the ISS. One of the reasons for the indifferent success of the indigenous product is the poor quality of the raw material used in its manufacture. But as Mr K. R. P. Aiyangar has pointed out with rapid industrialisation there is a progressively expanding market for calcium carbide. The domestic industry will do well to be prepared for meeting the increased demand. In order to do this it must not only expand its installed capacity and actual production but also ensure marked improvement in quality.

STEEL Looking Ahead

Delivering the Sir M. Visveswaraya Lecture at the Institution of Engineers, Bombay, Dr M. N. Dastur has visualised steel consumption in India at 110 million tons a year by the year 2000 A.D. This may sound

rather fantastic to us in the sixties when the consumption is still at a meagre level. But Dr Dastur's forecast is no piece of wishful thinking on his part. It is based on what he calls the end-use method of computing future consumption. According to this computation, steel requirements are expected to reach 12 million tons by 1965-66, 19 million tons by 1970, 28 million tons by 1975 and 110 million tons by the end of the century.

Supposing requirements rise as estimated by Dr Dastur, the question arises whether it is practicable to produce all this quantity of steel. Dr Dastur is fully confident that internal production can very well cope with the demand. But, in respect of other essential raw materials like coking coal, limestone etc., the position is not merely unsatisfactory, but critical from a long range point of view. Dr Dastur, however, is not much perturbed by this, for he thinks that fresh technological developments may substantially reduce the present quantum of fuel consumption in steel production. Moreover, he hopes intensive geological survey will lead to the opening of new coal deposits. We are also yet fully to utilize the lignite deposits in parts of the country other than Neyveli.

Dr Dastur expects that the bulk of the production will come from a few

saving the city's water supply

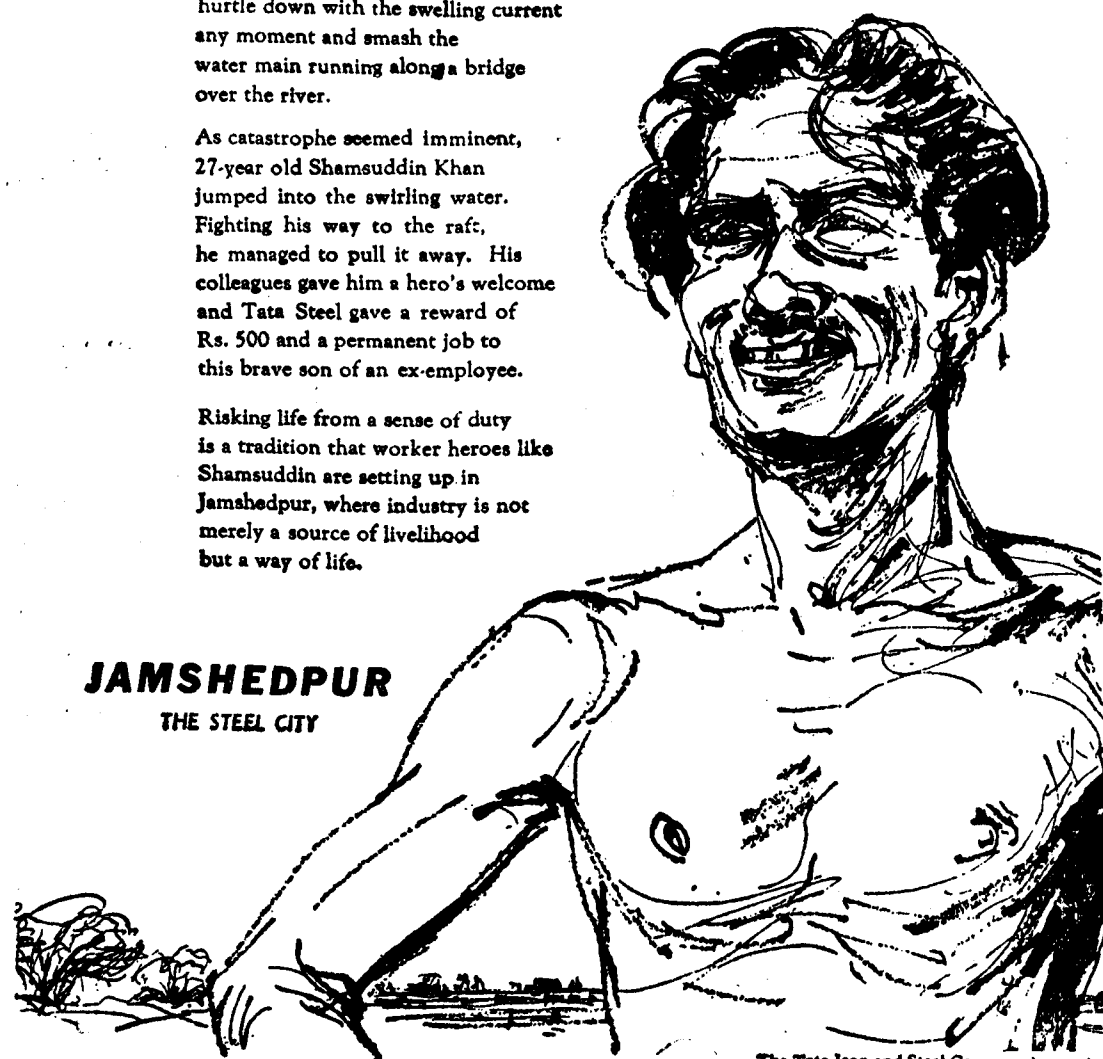
On 1st October 1959, as rain and cyclone lashed Jamshedpur, a small group of Tata Steel workers hurried to a reservoir adjoining the Subarnarekha to save the city of Jamshedpur from a major disaster.

A raft, cut adrift by storm, stood poised on the very brink of a dam separating the reservoir and the river... threatening to hurtle down with the swelling current any moment and smash the water main running along a bridge over the river.

As catastrophe seemed imminent, 27-year old Shamsuddin Khan jumped into the swirling water. Fighting his way to the raft, he managed to pull it away. His colleagues gave him a hero's welcome and Tata Steel gave a reward of Rs. 500 and a permanent job to this brave son of an ex-employee.

Risking life from a sense of duty is a tradition that worker heroes like Shamsuddin are setting up in Jamshedpur, where industry is not merely a source of livelihood but a way of life.

JAMSHEDPUR
THE STEEL CITY



TTN 4086

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really big factories. In his view, big steel works with a 10 to 11 million-ton capacity will have to be set up in sites that are near ore deposits and coking coal fields. At the same time, he visualises ample room for several small units serving regional needs and using lignite or low grade coal.

Such a stupendous rate of development will, of course, not be an easy task. The whole programme has to be implemented with courage and vision. The first priority is to be given to ensuring an even supply of the necessary raw materials. Next in importance is the streamlining of the administration entrusted with the task of building the public sector steel plants. Dr Dastur's suggestion that steel development should be treated as a continuing process and that we should be planning far ahead deserves to be noted carefully by Government. Costly waste such as the disbanding of trained staff referred to by Dr Dastur soon after the completion of a particular programme when similar programmes are definitely in the offing, is to be avoided.

Dr Dastur does not deem it unrealistic to compare India and China in the matter of steel production. Even allowing for exaggeration for purposes of propaganda, it is undeniable that China has taken long strides in steel production during the past few years. India's progress on the other hand during the same period has been halting and comparatively insignificant.

Dr Dastur's estimates of steel consumption in the next forty years may be considered on the high side by those who base their calculations on present trends in consumption and other similar criteria. But if it is agreed that real improvement in living standards is possible only by rapid industrialisation, then steel consumption must necessarily be of a high order or at least much more than the current rate. It is, however, wrong to imagine that the seemingly high targets for steel production visualised by Dr Dastur will bring us on a par with the US or the UK in industrialisation. When consumption reaches the level of 12 million tons, we will be just bracketed with some of the Latin American countries and with consumption at 110 million tons we will reach a position similar to that of Japan in per capita consumption of steel.

Forecasts at the present juncture of future demand for steel in the country must necessarily be tentative as there is a marked paucity of essential data. The very fact that steel consumption during the Third Plan period has been variously estimated by different expert bodies shows that there is serious difference of opinion about the principles that should govern such estimates. That apart, one cannot say at present if such a high rate of consumption will be within our capacity. Perhaps the economy will be reaching the take-off stage in a few years from now. Even so, it is doubtful if it can stand the strain of building steel capacity to sustain consumption of the order of 110 million tons by the end of the century. But estimates of future steel con-

sumption are not the only striking feature of Dr Dastur's learned lecture. He has made many valuable suggestions pertaining to the efficient use of our not-too-plentiful resources of coking coal, construction of future steel works, administration and allied matters. These deserve to be carefully studied by those concerned with steel industry in our country.

Looking Back

One of the reasons why grave doubts are expressed about the country's ability to carry out production schedules successfully in steel is the uncoordinated manner in which the entire programme has been handled during the Second Plan period. Although the bulk of the steel production is still accounted for by the private sector works, the ultimate responsibility rests with Government. Without its active help, private steel works will be rendered ineffective, as has happened during the past one or two years.

Till a few months ago Government spokesmen were talking as though the required steel production would be there, the moment the necessary steel making capacity was put up. That steel production depends on the smooth supply of raw materials seemed to have simply not occurred to the authorities. The warning of the private companies were ignored, if not treated with contempt. Only when production began to lag far behind expectations has Government realised that all is not well on the steel front. It is, however, gratifying to find that serious thought is now being bestowed on the supply and movement of essential prerequisites to steel production. Speaking in Calcutta the other day, Sardar Swaran Singh allayed fears about continued unsatisfactory raw material supply position. Government has now appointed a Raw Materials Committee, which will be in continuous touch with both short-term and long-term problems relating to production, supply and movement of raw materials to the steel industry. It will also advise Government on measures necessary to ensure an adequate supply of such materials. Referring to shortage of coal, he has pointed out that the Second Plan target of 60 million tons per year has nearly been reached. Tremendous headway has been made in recent months by the National Coal Development Corporation which has now reached a rate of production that works out to an annual rate of 12½ million tons. Sustained attention is also being given to the supply of washed coal for the steel plants. The same have been taken to expedite the establishment of the remaining coal washeries scheduled for the Second Plan period, measures have been initiated to meet the requirements of superior grades of coking coal. If such action had issued from the authorities in time, much valuable foreign exchange spent on imports would have been saved. But there is no point in crying over spilt milk. The experience on the steel front during the Second Plan period should serve as an object lesson and complaints about raw

material shortage should be promptly examined and suitable remedial action taken.

Looming Shortage

Like Dr Dastur Mr R. L. Rajgarhia, President of the Engineering Association of India thinks that consumption of steel will be higher than what has been assumed by the draft outline of the Third Plan. So far, steel supplies have been much below demand and this gap has had to be bridged by imports, the value of which in the first ten months of 1960 is Rs 197.8 crores. With the quickened tempo of development in the Third Plan period, we must be prepared for a sizable increase in steel consumption. And Mr Rajgarhia is doubtful whether even by 1966, the engineering industry will be able to get quantities and categories of steel it needs.

Inadequate quantum of steel supplies is not the only handicap of the engineering industry. Such supply as there is, is irregular and often the industry has to make do with off-grade pig iron. This drawback should be remedied if our engineering exports are to make headway, since products made of substandard iron and steel will have a deleterious effect on our exports in the long run. Another apprehended difficulty is the adverse effect that any drastic cut in maintenance imports may have on production. The principle that maintenance import will have to be financed from the export earnings of the industry concerned will have only one result in the case of the engineering industry, that of retarding production. Though engineering goods exports are steadily looking up, they are not yet large enough to take care of all the maintenance imports needed. It is meaningless to harp on the need for rapid industrialisation if obstacles are put in the way of keeping engaged the productive capacity already built up.

Mr Rajgarhia has made two valuable suggestions. One is for utilizing idle capacity still available even when raw material supply is satisfactory and the other for reducing the cost of new plant. He thinks that a large number of items of equipment required by various industrial users can be produced by the engineering units utilizing their idle capacity and working in close co-operation. In his view, the establishment of independent servicing units will not only bring down cost per plant, but also accelerate the growth of new factories. With prospects of reduced outlay and availability of servicing facilities, entrepreneurs will be encouraged to embark on new ventures with confidence. These suggestions deserve further examination and implementation in practice.

TEACHERS And Shortage Again

The figures pertaining to the progress of technological education given by Sir Jehangir Ghandy at

the 20th meeting of the Eastern Regional Committee of the All India Council of Technical Education make impressive reading. Since the Council was established in 1946 facilities for technical education have sizably increased. The number of engineering colleges has increased to 97 in 1960 from 38 in 1946 while that of polytechnics has increased to 193 from 53. The Third Plan envisages an increase in intake at the graduate level by a further 6,000 and of diploma institutions by 15,000. When all the requisite facilities are created, it is hoped, the supply of engineering graduates will be enough to take care of the demand for that category of technical personnel, but a shortfall in respect of diploma holders will still be left at the end of 1966.

The present programmes of technical education are, however, not comprehensive. They have been devised with a view to meeting the demand of engineering graduates and diploma holders only. As Sir Jehangir conceded, priority has rightly been given to the most urgent problem of supplying adequately qualified and trained workers for the wide variety of industries whose number is daily growing. For various reasons, of which finance is perhaps the most important, creation of adequate facilities for imparting technical education to cope with the ever-widening demand has to wait its turn.

As in so many other sectors, the mere opening of colleges and polytechnics will not produce the desired result. Sir Jehangir has pointed out that technical education is not progressing as it should in Bihar and Orissa. The difficulties are lack of adequately trained staff, paucity of equipment and absence of physical facilities for practical work. Presumably, the initial enthusiasm has not lasted beyond building or renting buildings and assembling inadequately trained staff. At least in Orissa, the problem has been identified as one of insufficient emolument to the teachers. It is strange that Orissa whose needs of technically trained people is daily growing, should be reluctant to adopt the improved scales of pay for staff recommended by the Central Government. Orissa is an extreme case, but it can by no means be said that teachers in general in our country are paid well compared to members of other professions. It is a long standing complaint that standards of education, both in science and the humanities, are deteriorating. But it is forgotten that the teaching profession does not attract many brilliant people for the simple reason that better emoluments are available elsewhere. It should be realised that teachers perform the most important service to the community and as such should be properly looked after.

It is also time that it is realised that education in general, and

technical education in particular, should know no barriers. Speaking in Coimbatore a few days ago, Mr C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, Madras, said that his State produces more engineering graduates than it can absorb. At the same meeting Dr V.K.R.V. Rao quoted the report on technical education as saying that one of the problems planners were facing was paucity of teachers in technical institutions. The anomaly is too glaring to need elaboration.

COAL

Mixed-up Mineral

With allegations of wagon shortage for movement of coal by industrial interests and the denial of the same by the authorities, the situation in respect of wagon supplies is to say the least confusing. Differences between the Railway Ministry and the Ministry for Steel Fuel and Mining over the same question have only made the confusion worse confounded. What apparently cannot be denied in this controversy is the acute shortage of coal at points where they are needed most. In West Bengal, industrial units are reported to be facing suspension of production for want of adequate supplies. In other States also acute coal shortage is being experienced. In Andhra Pradesh, some units in the moulding industry, have already closed, while in Gujarat for want of sufficient supplies, industries have switched over to costlier oil for keeping up production.

Whether or not the coal shortage is the result of the inadequate wagon availability is a question that does not admit of a definite answer. In a statement recently issued, Mr Karnail Singh Chairman, Railway Board, has pointed out that during 1960-61 railways would have moved nearly 42 million tons of coal which according to him is in excess of the Plan target by one million tons. This claim of Mr Karnail Singh has been contested by the Indian Mining Association, which in a statement points out that the calculation of the Plan target by Mr Karnail Singh leaves out of account the fall in demand for coal for the steel mills. But how reduced wagon demand by the public sector steel projects will affect movement to other industries is not clear. What is plausible is that there could have been lack of co-ordination between production of coal and wagon allotment. The accumulation of coal in pitheads may be pointed out to prove the existence of such lack of co-ordination. Mr Karnail Singh has pointed to rise in demand as one of the reasons for the shortage of coal. Considering the claim that the railways have exceeded their target for coal movement by one million tons, the fact of such unanticipated rise in demand gains plausibility.

CENTRE

Mining Gold

Nobody has yet mentioned the rise in bullion prices during 1960 and after in connection with the prospects of the Kolar Gold Fields under the Centre's auspices. The Centre's takeover from the Mysore Government is logical since minerals like coal are in its sphere. The exclusive purchase of the present output for the Reserve Bank's Reserves is an added reason for the transfer. Operational, as distinct from ideological and monetary reasons were also in favour of the Centre's taking over. The KGF has to maintain the standards of operating efficiency set by the British Companies. The structure of the quartz Reef or its extension into AP is a matter for mining experts. The proportion of pay dirt to the tonnage milled is also a subject for experts. But one may suggest that exploration for gold, even for alluvial gold, may start under the aegis of the Union Government.

The fact that the Singareni Collieries have virtually passed under the Union Government's control at present may be offered as a reason for the arrangement by which gold and silver would come to the Union.

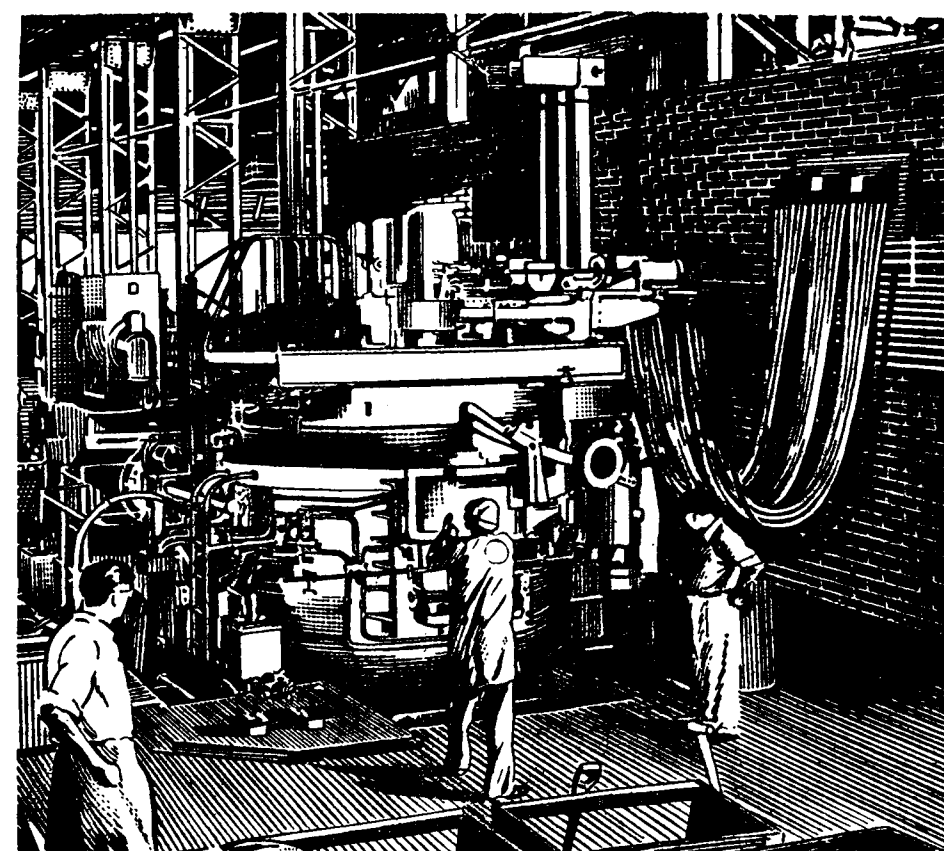
One point that may arise in the case of a transfer of control or interests is the imposition of an excise. In the past, an excise duty on gold was levied by the Mysore Government in view of the disparity between the price in India and the price ruling abroad. Such a claim would have much support from the State Legislature which would consider the profit from gold a reinforcement for the State's inelastic revenues. The collection of an excise on other metals, as also coal, would provide a talking point for Mr Jatti who will have to consider the requirements of the KGF Sanitary Board, the revenue of the Electricity Board and the probable life of the mines in pressing for an excise that would accrue to the State. The fiscal argument would cer-

tainly recur as in the Forties and the Union Government cannot ignore the argument put forward by South Africa for revision of the price of gold or access to the free market. The gold rush last autumn has increased the importance of the KGF's assets and revenue so that Mysore may feel that its bargaining strength is great. The mines will be best administered by a statutory board, independent of official pressures, which should ensure a fair dividend on the capital. The Port Trusts provide a pattern. The Reserve Bank may also be usefully associated with the control of the Kolar Mines.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Golden Mean

In his Tata Memorial Lecture delivered in the first week of February, Mr Herbert Morrison, spoke on the subject of public control and accountability to Parliament of public sector industries.



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Though the subject was dealt with only in the background of the working of public industries in Britain, some of the points he made in the course of his lecture have relevance to the working of public sector undertakings in India. Mr Morrison particularly pointed to the conflict between the elements of autonomy and public accountability which are two accepted principles in the working of public sector projects. The extent of autonomy depends on the form of organisation given to public sector projects. In the case of departmental management, autonomy is reduced to the minimum, but in the case of public undertakings that partake the character of commercial enterprises departmental administration is ruinous to efficient working. In Britain public Corporations have been instituted widely by the Labour Government after they came to power in 1945. But in India the company form seems to have been preferred by the Congress Sub-Committee which inquired into the working of the public sector undertakings in the country. And the company form, in terms of the Indian Companies Act 1956, is subject to more rigorous scrutiny than the public corporation.

Public accountability is a logical sequel to the character of public undertakings, but the manner in which this is secured affects considerably the working of the public undertakings. Professor Galbraith in his report on the working of public sector undertakings in India has pointed to the embarrassing results of parliamentary questions on the working of public sector undertakings. Such questions, in his view, force the Minister to protect himself with advance knowledge and approval of all decisions and go to destroy the effectiveness of the undertakings. On the other side, it can be argued whether the denial of such opportunities for parliamentary discussion would lead to undesirable results. The tendency to greater control of public undertakings is one which is evident in Britain also. In this connection Mr Morrison points to the attempts made even by conservative MPs to persuade the Government to interfere with the public corporations through questions in Parliament. It is necessary to strike a balance between an excessively fussy parliamentary curiosity and a reasonable exercise of the power of scrutiny on behalf of the public.

CD PROGRAMME Counting Gains

The Community Development programme was first introduced in the country in October 1952 as a part of planned development to inculcate in the rural people an urge "for better life and show the way of satisfying this urge predominantly by means of self help". The Development and Planning Division of the Economic Depart-

ment of the Reserve Bank of India recently undertook a study to find the impact of the programme on the rural people and rural economy on the basis of some of the available data. The latest issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin contains a summary of the results of the investigation. The main conclusion of the study is that progress of the programme is on right lines, but slow.

The earlier pattern of phasing of the programme into National Extension Service, Community Development Proper and Post-intensive Period was, on the recommendation of the Balwantry Mehta Committee altered in 1958. Under the present set up the programme is divided into two stages of five years each and increased emphasis is laid on agricultural production. The tendency previously was to lay more stress on welfare activities than on development, especially of agriculture. Village level workers are now directed to devote nearly 80 per cent of their time to agricultural programmes to convince the people of the immense advantages they would derive by adopting better methods of agriculture.

The review has indicated that the village industries sector was the weakest spot in the CD programme. It is disheartening that no endeavour has so far been made to evolve a comprehensive programme for village industries in relation to local resources, skills and employment needs. The recent directive of the Government of India to the State Governments to accord priority to CD blocks while allocating funds for the development of small scale industries is likely to improve matters.

The co-operative societies have also not made much headway. The study team, after probing into the affairs of seven successful societies, have come to the conclusion that more emphasis was laid on the number of societies disregarding the qualitative aspect. Another distressing aspect of the movement is that most of the benefits were reaped by the well-placed people and the poorer section tended to get neglected. Concerted efforts are needed to make the movement broad-based and enlarge the class of credit-worthy persons.

The progress of the programme would have been more rapid had the rural population evinced a more lively interest in them. But throwing the entire blame on the people for the lethargic pace is unjust. The administration must take its share in this matter. The fixation of a minimum for peoples' contribution as a condition for matching grants from the Government has already created resentment among the people. Many of the programmes carried out by the CD blocks can certainly evoke more interest in the people if they are designed specially for the betterment of the rural population concerned. The introduction of democratic decentralisation or Panchayat Raj is likely to gene-

rate greater enthusiasm among the people. The movement seeks to introduce the simplest form of self reliance helping the people to manage their own local affairs. Though it will be rash to draw any firm conclusion at this stage, it can be reasonably anticipated that the patient work of the people with proper guidance from above can go a long way toward the development of villages. The study team quotes from the Seventh Evaluation Report to the effect that the general impression is one of "an inadequately co-ordinated endeavour, governmental rather than popular in character and sustained more by hope than achievement". It, however, adds that reports emanating from the areas covered by the Panchayat Raj indicate that change for the better had already taken place and people would definitely adopt a positive attitude toward the programme.

CENSUS Counting Heads

The second 'big count' of independent India started on 10 February and the first results of the census will be published around 25 March. The data collected during the previous counts have thrown up valuable information relating to population pressure, dispersal of technical personnel, income, religion, health and the like. But the wider significance of the present census lies in the fact that the information collected will be of even greater assistance than before to the authorities in drafting plans and formulating policies. Nearly 1 million enumerators all over the country will approach the people with a questionnaire which comprises thirteen questions. Out of the thirteen questions five relate to demographic, three to cultural and social, and the rest to economic data.

One of the salient features of the 1961 census is the inclusion of the household schedule. The practice previously was to collect information purely on the basis of individuals, which, more often than not, tended to be misleading from the point of view of the state of the economy. The household schedule, which was specially designed for gathering information in regard to the main economic activities of the households in the country, is bound to give more meaningful data. The special arrangements for gathering details about scientific and technical personnel is another useful innovation. The success of the census hinges to a considerable extent on the spontaneous co-operation of the citizens of the country in helping the enumerators to discharge their duties in the most efficient manner. Any misrepresentation of facts, and withholding of correct information will distort the real picture of the economic conditions of the people. Temptation, for linguistic and parochial reasons, to misrepresent facts should be firmly resisted. Considering the huge expenditure involved in the present census, which, according to estimates, is likely to amount to Rs 1.8 crores, unstinted co-operation from the people is a national duty.

BASTAR End of An Episode

The Bastar episode has been closed by a fiat from the Home Ministry: The deprivation of the Ruler's privileges, and the nomination of his younger brother as the successor to the ex-Ruler's rights have a good precedent in what happened ten years ago to the ex-Ruler of Baroda. Former kings are present Commoners: they too are exposed to the Preventive Detention Act even if overt acts have not taken place and only hot air has been let off. But the potentiality for trouble in Bastar perhaps did warrant drastic measures. Such a step was perhaps necessary for other reasons too. The rather anachronistic display of vanished pomp in Rajasthan during the visit of Queen Elizabeth had political implications that were not wholly welcome. However, though without princely privileges, the ex-prince has the commoner's rights. The usual legal procedure will provide safeguards and the courts can, if the need arises, examine the grounds of detention. The danger of a trial uprising may have been removed, but the Congress Party in Madhya Pradesh will have to do a lot of explaining in justification of the ways of Government. Preventive Detention, even of a princeling, needs special pleading. Readers of Mulk Raj Anand's novel—the Private Life of an Indian Prince—may be relieved to find that the actual autocracy of the Government is a foil to the presumed absolutism of the prince and lurid fiction may be said to have even anticipated history, coloured by the extravagance of the wayward prince.

NEIGHBOURS Beginning of an Era

Steps are now being taken to emphasise treaty conditions, between India and Bhutan, affirming, in particular, India's control over defence and foreign policy. The protectorate is consolidated by an offer of aid for development, just as was done in the case of Sikkim. Pre-emptive claims on the part of India may well be justified by the present relations between Delhi and Peking. The Indian view of Bhutan has been clarified and sharpened by China's interest in the Himalayan kingdoms.

China's attempt to negotiate with Pakistan in respect of demarcation of boundary with Azad Kashmir has led to an Indian protest to Rawalpindi. It might more properly have been addressed to Peking which has not followed Russia's example in

recognising India's authority over Kashmir. In view of Pakistan's effort to get Chinese approval for its stand on Kashmir, it is quite possible that the Ayub regime may declare that a corridor to Sinkiang through Ladakh does not connote aggression. The Rangoon talks have led to no agreement on either maps or documents, and it looks as if China is trying to make good a claim to settle the future of Kashmir.

A point to consider here is whether India's new interest in Bhutan and Sikkim will not involve subsidies to these kingdoms. To convert them into tributary States is expedient but expensive. Bhutanese Ministers who have drawn up development plans probably expect regular contributions from India if formal independence is to be abridged by agreement. The supply of essential goods by land must be ensured and Bhutan may try to impose customs duties like Nepal under a new pact. The Chinese view of India's ties with Bhutan may render it necessary to define precisely what aid should be given, and how.

It appears inevitable that from now on India's defence charges will include both economic aid and military assistance to the Himalayan States. One hopes that during the Budget session, what may be called the new, non-effective charges would be explained and accounted for. Investment in Bhutan or Sikkim for strategic purposes would be like expenditure on opening up the North East Frontier Agency. Approval of India's Parliament would be certainly forthcoming, if it is made plain that security demands additional outlay on roads and new military stations. The theory that India's real external frontier is the ocean and that its defence problem is merely one of coastal defence, (as it was during the last war), is certainly undermined by the new continental problem. The radical difference between Canada and the USA or the USA and Mexico living as good neighbours for a century will certainly not be missed by foreigners who were the first to point to the growing power of China as the new element in a situation transformed by the passing of both the British and Japanese empires.

BUREAUCRACY Proliferating

The necessity to control non-Plan expenditure was stressed by Mr H. C. Dasappa, M. P., Chairman, Lok Sabha Estimates Committee, while addressing the Madras branch of the Society for International Development last week. He regretted that the proliferation of an increasingly expensive bureaucracy is being fatalistically acquiesced in by both the public and the Government. Mr Dasappa

said that planning has come to stay and there was need to utilise resources effectively. But expenditure on civil administration has shot up whether such expenditure is worthwhile or not. Mr Dasappa also deplored the costly buildings and structures that were going up under Government auspices.

Mr Dasappa pointed out much of the massive tax effort of the Second Plan was neutralised by non-Plan expenditure. In the words of the Estimates Committee "in view of the phenomenal rise in non-Plan expenditure, it would be most desirable for the Planning Commission to have a special study made of the disproportionate rise and make suitable suggestions to see that such expenditure is kept under control and does not expand in the Third Plan as it has done during the Second." Periodic appraisals of the rate of growth in non-Plan expenditure are necessary both at the Centre and States. Steps should be taken for stream-

lining the administration and rationalising the administrative machinery to eliminate redundant staff and stop fresh recruitment. It would be a species of misappropriation if taxes collected in the name of the Plan are diverted to non-essential purposes.

THE BRITISH PRESS A Structural Probe

Not the performance of the British Press but its structure changing under the pressure of economic force, will be investigated by a new Commission. Sir William Rose and his colleagues in 1946 had a simpler task than what is ahead of the new Commission over which Lord Monckton or Lord Birkett may be invited to preside. The change in the company law to regulate bids and take-overs may help and the Jenkins com-

mittee on company law may frame special rules about mergers of newspapers, because monopoly is frowned upon—not least by the Restrictive Practices court. The Press Council can hardly advise on matters like advertisement revenue or television interests that clash with the Press. A general review of costs in the industry must take note of current practices in the printing trades, especially in London. Both Booth and Llewelyn Smith discovered that the workers in the London printing trades adopted restrictive practices. They not only discouraged dilution but forced employers to accept the exclusive rules of the printers' chapel.

The latest attempt at clearing the Newspaper jungle may pave the way for the formation of Trusts like The Times or the Observer Trusts which put public interest above proprietors' profits. In any case, the conservative Government finds that the situation has been precipitated by the

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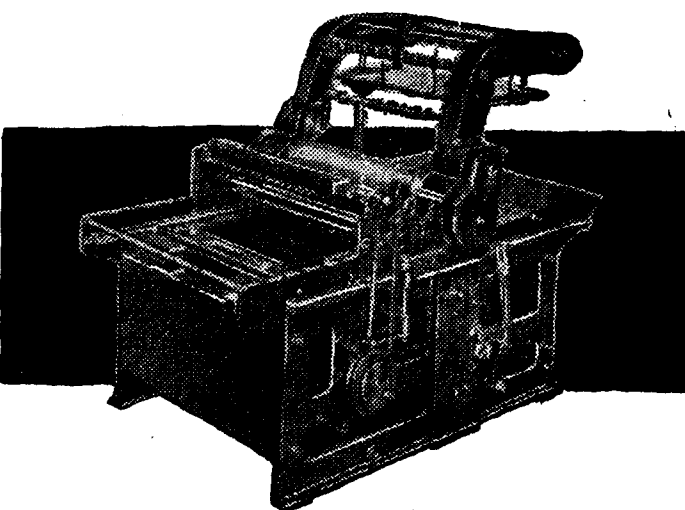


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Standard	: 20" x 30" (508 mm x 762 mm)
Maximum	: 20" x 33" (508 mm x 838 mm)
Minimum	: 10" x 15" (254 mm x 381 mm)
Width between type-bed	
bearers	: 34 1/2" (876 mm)
Distance between forme	
bars	: 26" (660 mm)
Overall Length	: 7' 11" (2413 mm)
Overall Width	: 5' 5" (1651 mm)
Overall Height	: 5' 8" (1727 mm)

emergence of a new kind of Press barons whose object is not political influence as in the past, but pursuit of profits as an end in itself. Newsprint control is gone and the big metropolitan papers are set for a circulation struggle—not by coupons but by the financial jugglery that gives power to the tail to wag the dog.

Diversity of ownership and control aimed at by Mr Macmillan on grounds of public policy is not an improper aim, but production costs have made take-overs as common in Newspapers as in the boot and shoe trade in the UK. But the Press, as an industry, is sui generis, as the prewar PEP survey insisted, partly because two-thirds of the revenue comes from advertising which is a by-product of publication.

Trends in the West German or French Press are different, where opposition is nourished by some independent papers. Even in Britain, publishing empires are still held in check by the vigour of regional interests or opinions. The same conditions may be said to obtain in India. But the view that the octopus of monopoly must be restrained and new ventures, made possible solely by possession of large private resources, should be curbed cannot be dismissed as 'irrational' in the economic sense. The present solicitude for the survival of small industries must be reflected in an equal concern for small or independent papers whose aims go beyond the pure (or impure) chase of monetary gains. Since Government recognises that intrusion of Big Business into the Newspaper world may conceivably lead to suppression of inconvenient news or views, it should go over suggestions made from time to time for a vital and independent Press in India and implement them. Neither olympian indifference nor a sanctimonious holding of the scales even is a becoming attitude.

USA

Shot in the Arm

The Kennedy administration is wasting no time in shaping its economic programme for the US. Just a few days ago the President, in office for barely two weeks, took the occasion of his second news conference to announce several immediate actions to help counter the current recession and stimulate a business upturn.

The President disclosed four basic moves to bolster the economy:

He has ordered the federal housing administration to reduce from 5.75 per cent to 5.5 per cent the maximum interest rate on home mortgages it insures. This liberalization of housing credit could prove a boon to residential construction.

He will ask Congress to enact a programme of temporary federal

help for extended unemployment compensation to jobless workers who have exhausted their benefits available from the various States. He will follow this at a later date with a special request for congressional action to improve the unemployment compensation system on a permanent basis.

He has asked the veterans administration to pay out to veterans of the US armed forces in the next few months some \$250 million in life insurance dividends that otherwise would have been spread throughout 1961.

He indicated that a food stamp programme would be started in about a half-dozen centres of heavy unemployment. This would give needy families stamps entitling them to extra government-financed food allowances, with grocers turning the stamps back to the Government for cash.

With it all, Mr Kennedy confirmed his strong stand in favour of prudent budgeting. He indicated, for instance, that additional sources of revenue would be sought to offset the increased costs of new spending plans he may deem necessary.

In this regard, the President also indicated that he might go along with a number of the requests for new revenue contained in the last Budget the former Eisenhower administration recommended to Congress a month ago.

In that Budget, Mr Eisenhower asked for continuation of the present 52 per cent corporate tax rate and the present excise taxes on autos, liquor, tobacco and other items, which otherwise would automatically drop under existing law. Mr Eisenhower's recommendations included such other measures as higher postage rates and gasoline taxes.

President Kennedy also indicated that he is by no means unaware of inflationary dangers. He noted that his spending programmes would "pay due care to the problem of preventing any stimulations of the economy resulting in an excessive increase in the cost of living."

This is not to say that Mr Kennedy will thereby follow the opposite course of allowing his whole economic programme to be shaped by a fear, real or imagined, of inflationary trends. "I am not satisfied," he declared, "to have the cost of living remain constant only by having the economy restrained."

One must be careful, in appraising the President's position not to exaggerate beyond all semblance of reality the extent or depth of the current recession. Certainly, as Mr Kennedy has pointed out on many occasions and as he reiterated at his news conference, the state of the economy is far from satisfactory and obvious improvements are required. At the same time, he took pains to point out that his concern with the 5.5 million persons who are un-

employed should not obscure the fact that more than 60 million—the actual figure is about 65 million—are gainfully employed.

In this vein, Mr Kennedy went on to say that he did not consider the current business slump serious enough to justify a tax cut at this time. However, the economic situation is under constant review, and if a tax cut seems called for in the months ahead he will be prepared to ask for it.

Actually, Government officials are hopeful that a noticeable domestic economic pick-up in 1961, in which the Kennedy anti-recession moves could play an important part, will help reduce the balance of payments deficit.

Trade Surplus

With all the preliminary data now in, it appears that the US did even better with its merchandise trade last year than earlier estimates had indicated. The trade surplus—the excess of commercial exports over imports—is now revealed to have come close to the \$5,000 million mark.

The figure of more than \$4,900 million is derived from the fact that commercial merchandise exports—exclusive of Government were around \$19,550 million, while imports approximated \$14,600 million. These figures are subject to later correction and revision, of course, but the final data are not expected to change them very much.

Comparing these results with past years, it is significant that the 1960 performance represents the second highest trade surplus ever chalked up by the United States. It is exceeded only by the \$6,500 million surplus in 1957.

In several important respects, moreover, the 1960 achievement is even more impressive than that of 1957, a year in which US exports were boosted abnormally by certain unforeseen and important influences. One was the generally poor harvest in Europe, which led to rather heavy demand for some US farm products. Another—by far, the major factor—was the severe dislocation engendered in world trade patterns by the Suez situation.

No such major trade abnormalities were visible in 1960. Even though agricultural exports were bolstered somewhat by special US Government programmes, the large commercial export total was based on a broad increase affecting a wide variety of products.

As a matter of fact, US commercial exports in 1960 set a new all-time high, rising some 19 per cent above the \$16,300 million of 1959, and exceeding even the 1957 total by the small margin of \$5 million.

With mutual security shipments included, the 1960 export total came to \$20,500 million, falling some \$300 million below the record \$20,800 million export total of 1957. In a way, this may well add lustre to the 1960 commercial export rise, which evidently was achieved at a time of declining military shipments abroad by the US Government.

Indian Finance

Given the record commercial export total of 1960, one may wonder why the trade surplus still fell well below the 1957 level. For the answer, one must look at the import side of the trade ledger.

At \$14,600 million US merchandise imports last year were more than 12 per cent higher than the \$13,000 million of 1957. This tends to confirm the view that over the years, a growing US economy, with an essentially liberal trade orientation, offers an expanding market and burgeoning trade opportunities for the rest of the world.

The record of the decade of the 1950's, showing 1959 imports some 70 per cent higher than those of 1950, certainly bears out this appraisal, even though the upward import trend may be temporarily interrupted from time to time. Such a time was last year, when imports declined moderately from the 1959's all-time high of \$15,200 million.

Even this decline is not without its redeeming features, according to US Department of Commerce officials, the chief contributing factor to the modest 1960 import drop was the slow-down in the domestic US economy during the second half of the year.

Another way of looking at the situation, then is this: Despite the onset of a mild economic recession, US imports in 1960 were the second highest in history and not much—only about 4 per cent—below the 1959 peak.

By this same reasoning, it is logical to expect another pick-up in US imports, when the US economy starts to move upward again—a development which is expected some time this year, perhaps as early as the second quarter.

BUDGET SESSION

Heavy Agenda

The Budget session of Parliament, which began on 14 February, has to get through a heavy agenda of legislative business. Apart from the General Budget and the Railway Budget, there are sixteen bills pending from the last session, including the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill and the Double Member Constituency (Abolition) Bill. Among the 28 new bills that will be placed before the session, the President mentioned the following in his inaugural address: The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, The Extradition Bill, The Indian Patents and Designs Bill, The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, The Sugar Export Promotion (Amendment) Bill, The Narcotics Bill, The Apprenticeship Trading Bill, The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill. The President's address also indicated that a joint session of Parliament will be convened for consideration of the Dowry Prohibition Bill over which the two Houses have differed in regard to some provisions. The President's address contains ample indication that foreign affairs will dominate the debate on the address. The Draft Outline of the Third Plan is likely to be taken up only towards the end of April after completion of financial business.

18 February 1961

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

CHANCE took me to Chowringhee last evening and I must say that Calcutta is doing the Queen proud. Red Road, was, of course, a fairy-land, but Raj Bhavan and the business houses along Chowringhee and Old Court House Street have been transformed too, at least, so they seemed from a distance. Elizabeth, the First, liked to be compared to the Fairie Queene and many of her poets paid her, with greater or lesser sincerity, the compliment. Calcutta, especially after sunset, did seem palpably sincere in a like tribute to Queen Elizabeth, the Second. Even the weather is behaving. The festive air is infective and I am finding it difficult to get on with my work. The Bengal Chamber, which austere started with 'business as usual', has been obliged to suggest that "members who are in a position to do so should work their city offices with a skeleton staff." The skeleton, I am told by a colleague, has been cut to the bare bone of a Dak Babu in most offices. Calcutta has had a face-lift and a perm: the stretch of Jessore Road from Dum Dum to the city, which had all these days been the despair of those who wanted foreigners to think kindly of Calcutta, has been made presentable. And when the Queen arrives this evening, she will have millions of warm hearts cheering her with enthusiasm. One needn't fall over backwards being more royalist than the Queen as I have seen some people doing. But Job Charnock's town has special reasons to go gay in welcoming British Royalty. There are still people in Calcutta who are sore about the shifting of the Indian Capital from here to Delhi in 1911. In fact, they date the beginning of the Decline and Fall of the British Empire from that event. Every now and then, The Statesman carries letters that lovingly rescue from oblivion some memory of those spacious days. I think it is true to say that, of all the Indian cities, Calcutta is the most consciously anglophile and this is so, despite the fact that most of its citizens seem to vote Communist. There are historical reasons for this, the most important of which, of course, is the fact that the British power in India until 1911, had its situs here. But the importance of Calcutta and Bengal in the context of Indo-British relationship today is no less obvious. I dare say that the fact that the Queen's first engage-

ment in Bengal was at Durgapur had something to do with the exigencies of itinerary. But it is also incidentally symbolic. It is a commonplace that Calcutta has the largest contingent of UK citizens in India. What is more important is that it is also the city in which Indo-British relationship, has been least inhibited and awkward, and most enriching intellectually. The Queen, with the gruelling schedule arranged for her, will have only a glimpse of this. But of popular enthusiasm she will have abundant evidence. The twelve miles from Dum Dum to Raj Bhavan will, in every sense, be a triumphal progress. Incidentally, if the crowds I saw last night are any indication, the pace of this progress will have to be nearer what the Queen is reported to have wished than what the rehearsal is stated to have clocked.

First the moon and now Venus. But why Venus? Why not Mars, which has been talked about longer as earth's most hospitable neighbour in space? The scientist may be ready enough with his reasons for the Russian choice but they will be mere rationalisations. I, for one, think that the preference of Venus to Mars is further evidence of the great thaw about which doubts are raised from time to time. Stalin, had he been alive, would never have allowed this to happen. His preference would, I need hardly say, have been for Mars. Scientists would have been ready enough with their reasons then too. In fact, he would have supplied them. But consider the evidence, astrological, rather than astronomical. Ptolemy, whom we would all back against Copernicus, if we weren't such cowards, is credited with the view that "Under Mars is born nyght walkers and quarrell pykers, bosters, mockers, and skoffers; and these men of Mars causeth warre and murder, and batayle. They will be gladly smythes or workers of yron... he is red and angry—a great walker, and a maker of swordes and knyfes, and sheder of mannes blode... and good to be a barbour and a blode letter and drawe tethe." And what about Venus? She, according to authority, "signifieth white men or browne... joyfull laughter, liberrall pleasures, dauncers, entertayners of women, players, perfumers, musitions and messengers of love." What further evidence do

you want of the change that has come over the Soviet Union since the Twentieth Congress? That knowledgeable dame, the Wife of Bath said, "Venus loveth ryot and dispense", and Soviet poetry itself has greeted the rocket racing through space to meet Venus in May as "the first Soviet Envoy to Venus"—a poetic convention much used in Sanskrit poetry. Whatever others may say, I believe that the latest Soviet rocket is the objective correlative of Soviet conversion to the cult of Venus. Professor Rostov has now another piece of evidence for his theory of Soviet Union catching up with the affluent society. If more evidence is needed, I should refer to the Tass report about Soviet Union entering two horses for the Derby. Khrushchev bids fair to put the late Aga Khan into shade. Even such is life.

Politics, especially African politics, is not for the squeamish, but the brutal murder of Patrice Lumumba and his two associates will make even Harlem hoodlums sick. I wonder what kind of a man Mr Godefroid Munongo, of Katanga is. He is not only making excuses for the alleged murderers, but has actually announced a reward for the village where Lumumba's body was discovered. And even before anyone says anything, he answers hypothetical accusations of his being implicated in the deed by asking for proof. For once the Russians had the mot juste: "Bloody". And to think that only less than eight months ago, we were patting each other's back on the pace of African emancipation. Lumumba, Kasa-

vubu, Tshombe, Mobutu and now Munongo are names that evoke nothing but a sickly feeling in decent stomachs. Why is this so? Can it be that there is something in the theory about some people not being ready for self-government? I should hate to think so and on the whole I find I don't have to. The real villains are not the illiterate murderers, not even Kasavubu and the rest, but the callous outsiders who are playing a murderous game in the Congo. I shall never feel the same way about Belgians again.

But the Russian attempt at converting these developments in the Congo into an excuse for needling Mr Hammarskjöld again is, to say the least, irresponsible. It is probably true that the Tshombe faction has been frightened by the possibility of the US and the Soviet Union coming to an understanding on the Congo. The murder has almost certainly been planned to queer the pitch against this. If that is so, Russian truculence would be merely playing into Tshombe's hands. The trouble about the UN role in the Congo has not been that the Secretary-General was playing a lone hand, but that he has been tied hand and foot by an Assembly that has its own scores against each other to settle. Mr Nehru, with whom Mr Kennedy agrees, feels that it will be disastrous to make the UN leave the Congo now. But it is equally evident that unless the mandate of the UN authority in the Congo is widened and deepened, it will continue to be a helpless onlooker, with immature politicians going for each other. Meantime, the agony of the Congo, with refugees living, as Mr Richie Calder recently testified, on a ration of "three dried rats and a caterpillar three inches long" will remain unassuaged.

EAVESDROPPER

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Olympus

Relaying the Good News

THE programme for immediate extension of the medium wave broadcasting service was explained by Dr B. V. Keskar at a press conference in New Delhi last week. The draft outline of the Third Plan had briefly indicated that provision was being made for making internal coverage more effective through expansion of medium wave broadcast service. During the First Plan, each language area was provided with at least one transmitting station. There were 26 stations at the end

of the First Plan and the number has been increased to 28 during the Second. The aim in the Second Plan was to extend the available services to as wide an area as practicable and to strengthen the external services. This programme will be continued during the Third Plan, with emphasis on medium wave transmissions.

Medium wave broadcasts provide better listening, round the clock, throughout the year. But as their range is limited, it is necessary to set up new relay stations to provide satisfactory coverage. At present medium wave transmitters cover 37 per cent of the total area

of the country. The programmes carried by these transmitters can be heard by about 55 per cent of the population. The present Rs 3.39-crore programme for the installation of additional transmitters aims at increasing the coverage from 37 to 61 per cent of the area and from 55 to 74 per cent of the population.

Of the 34 additional transmitters, 32 will be medium wave transmitters in the power range 1 KW to 100 KW depending on topography and other technical considerations. Two will be short wave transmitters of 20 and 2 KW at Trivandrum and Kurseong respectively for Kerala and the Darjeeling-Sikkim area. On account of their peculiar topography, these regions cannot be served through medium wave channels. Of the new transmitters, 31 will function as satellite transmitters relaying, or re-broadcasting previously recorded programmes from the existing principal stations. No new studios are being constructed except at Imphal, Port Blair and Kurseong. The decision to expand the coverage of medium wave transmission through satellite transmitters instead of new studios was justified in view of the difficulty experienced by existing studios in drawing up adequate programmes. The new transmitters will be located at the following centres:

Hyderabad, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam, Jorhat, Shillong, Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Delhi, Rajkot, Trivandrum (S.W.), Kozhikode, Jabalpur, Raipur, Gwalior, Bhopal, Tirunelveli, Sangli, Parbhani, Poona, Gulbarga, Bhadravati, Dharwar, Sambalpur, Jeyapore, Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur, Agartala, Varanasi, Rampur, Siliguri, Kurseong, (S.W.) Port Blair, and Imphal.

Under the expansion programme, there will be four new transmitters each for Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, three each for Andhra and Rajasthan, two each for Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and one each for the States of Gujarat and Madras as well as for the Union Territories of Delhi, Tripura, Andamans and Manipur. Selection of the locations has been made on technical considerations such as the extent of coverage, terrain, topography, frequency and power allocations and other facilities. Large and sprawling States like Maharashtra or Madhya Pradesh require more transmitters to ensure adequate coverage than States with a compact shape and area.

In addition to the satellite transmitters mentioned above it is also proposed to provide an alternative medium wave channel for the light programme (Vividh Bharati) which now can be heard only on the short wave lengths in most places. Transmitters of one KW each, for relaying this programme, will be set up at all the

28 existing stations and a few other urban centres.

The foreign exchange component of the expansion programme will amount to about Rs 1.54 crores out of the total cost of Rs 3.39 crores. The equipment is being purchased through Bharat Electronics Ltd, who are collaborating with Japanese manufacturers. It is expected that eventually the equipment required will be made in this country with the collaboration of the foreign suppliers.

Dr Keskar indicated that the new transmitters will be set up by May. Some sites have been selected in co-operation with State Governments. The first instalment of equipment is expected to be received between March and April 1961 and arrangements are also being made for early delivery of the remaining equipment. Early action to set up the transmitters is necessary in order to utilise the broadcasting channels allotted to India by the ITU. If the allotments of wavelengths are not utilised by the prescribed deadline, they may be cancelled and allotted to other countries. The locations and the power range of the transmitters are also governed by the registration with the ITU at Geneva.

Overseas Communications

The External Radio Communication Service has made spectacular progress in the short period since independence. The service was started on a small scale in 1927 with the wireless telegraph service between India and the UK. The exigencies of War resulted in some degree of expansion. At the end of the War, India was linked to the UK from Delhi and Bombay, to the USA through two services, (the Radio Corporation of America and Mackay Radio Telegraph Company) to China (first with Chungking and later with Shanghai) and to Australia. As on 1 January 1947 there were five direct radio-telegraph circuits, and one direct radio telephone circuit, while restricted photo telegraph services were available to the United Kingdom and the United States. As on 1 January 1961, India has direct radio contact with 29 countries of the world, through 26 radio-telegraph, 25 radio-telephone and nine radio photo-telegraph services. These services are handled through four gateway stations—Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. This expansion, it is gratifying to learn, was planned and executed by entirely Indian personnel. The admirable efficiency with which this up and coming branch of the Communications Service and its Delhi Centre have been functioning was highlighted during the visit of President Eisenhower and, more recently, during the Queen's visit, when the service had to deal with unprecedented volume of traffic.

Markets

JUTE Bull Pressure Quietens

THE jute and gunny markets are ruling quiet for the past few days as sentiment seems to have been considerably subdued by rumours that drastic action from the authorities is imminent with a view to bringing down price levels. Press reports last week-end referred to serious concern in New Delhi over the continuous rise in prices of both raw jute and jute goods during the past few weeks and indicated that the remedial measures were in the process of being designed. The reports had an immediate sobering effect on the market and price levels all along the line fell considerably and in the succeeding days' trading sentiment has been quiet.

It is believed that if further corrective steps are decided upon, they will be mainly in directions such as fixation of ceiling on the price of both raw jute and jute goods, and requisitioning of stocks of raw jute and even of gunnies. It is also possible that the Forward Markets Commission may come with its own set of curb measures, now that it has been given wide powers of regulating markets.

The reported concern of Government presumably stems from the assumption that the recent up-trend in prices is due to unbridled speculation. This in its turn assumes that there is enough raw jute to meet the reduced level of consumption and that there is little in the shape of fresh foreign enquiries. The contention that there is no actual shortage of raw jute is to be viewed against the falling rate of raw jute arrivals at Calcutta and mill stations. It is also not clear why Government is inordinately delaying the publication of the official jute crop estimate. An estimate which shows the crop to be fairly large will have acted as an effective deterrent to a scramble. Government also cannot deny that since the turn of the year there has been a pick-up in foreign buying of gunnies. Sacking has been in good demand and latest indications are that overseas consumers will continue to show interest in our heavy goods notwithstanding the increase in prices. In this regard it may be noted that it is not as though only our jute goods are quoting at high prices in foreign markets. Pakistan is not, by any reckoning selling jute goods cheap.

Consumers are apparently obliged to pay as much, if not more, for their supplies from elsewhere. In this view, it is somewhat difficult to maintain that unalloyed speculation is holding sway over the jute and gunny markets once again. But this is not to say that we can afford to have our jute goods quoted at exorbitant prices, especially in overseas markets, for any length of time.

The jute goods market ruled quiet during the past week following press reports of fresh curb measures. B Twills Ready which was quoted at Rs 216.50 on 9 February came down sharply to quote at Rs 207.50 by close on Wednesday. Hessian 40" x 10 oz Ready was also easier at Rs 66.50. At the lower levels, however, there has been some support and in later dealings on Wednesday there was considerable activity by local operators. While there is no denying the nervousness in the market, due to apprehensions of far-reaching steps to counter speculation, it would appear that the rather gloomy prospect of an increase in mill production in the immediate future coupled with continued enquiries from overseas is arresting further decline in prices. The effect of the reduction in the weekly working hours is reflected in the figures for production of jute goods by IJMA mills during January. Output last month of all categories of jute goods totalled 86,200 tons comprising 30,900 tons hessian, 46,900 tons sacking and 8,400 tons other varieties. Production in December and in the corresponding month of the previous year amounted to 90,700 tons and 86,700 tons respectively. The lower production in January this year is due to the fact that mills have worked only 189 hours. The output in the current month will be further lower as it is a short month and that mill working has been disturbed by the token strike by a very large number of workers on Monday this week as a protest against the "unilateral action of the Indian Jute Mills Association in curtailing the weekly working hours". The workers demand restoration of the full working hours as the shorter working hours are said to have resulted in loss in wages. It would appear that production may also be further adversely affected by the reported power shortage in particular industrial regions in West Bengal.

In the raw jute section also prices have declined sizably during the past few days and the reason for this is to be found in the

rumour about impending Government action to bring down prices. But here also the lower levels have found support and there is no panicky selling. Although mills have been issued quotas, they are not showing much interest at prevailing levels presumably on the hope that prices will go down further. There is, however, no indication of any sizable increase in supplies as arrivals continue to be meagre.

Price Trends

	As on Feb. 9	Low-est	As on Feb. 15
Hessian:			
45" x 11 ozs.	73.75	71.00	71.50
40" x 10 ozs.			
Ready	69.25	66.00	66.50
March	68.50	65.75	66.25
April-June	68.00	65.10	65.75
40" x 8 ozs.	55.50	54.00	54.25
40" x 7 1/2 ozs.	51.50	49.75	50.25
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	216.50	208.50	207.50
March	212.00	203.50	204.00
April-June	207.00	200.00	202.00
Hy. Cees (Green)	211.00	205.00	207.00
Corn sacks	220.00	214.00	216.00
Cubans	255.00	242.00	242.00
A Twills	249.00	240.00	241.50
L Twills	234.00	226.00	228.00
D W. Flours	235.00	228.00	229.50
Sugar Twills	235.00	225.00	225.00
Ready Raw Jute:			
Assams Bottoms	66.00	63.00	63.00
Northern Bottoms	65.00	62.50	62.50
Daisee Bottoms	68.00	65.50	65.50

PRODUCTION OF JUTE GOODS:

	January 1961	(100 Tons & Metric Tons)	Jan. '61	Dec. '60	Jan. '60
Hessian	30.9	83.8	36.7	(31.4)	(83.8)
Sacking	46.9	49.2	42.9	(47.6)	(50.0)
Others	8.4	8.2	7.1	(8.6)	(8.3)
Grand Total	86.2	90.7	86.7	(87.6)	(92.1)
Hours worked	189.0	213.0*	197.5		

*This was the number of hours scheduled to be worked and does not take into account the number of hours lost due to the general strike on the 20th December 1960.

TEA Strong General Demand

IN the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 73,064 packages. There was a strong general demand. The autumnal CTC types received good enquiry and were firm to dealer; but the more ordinary kinds were upto 15 nP per kilo easier. The fibrous and secondary grades were irregular and sometimes up to 10 nP easier.

Medium Assam BOPs and OFs were fairly well supported, especially the brighter liquoring kinds which were at times dearer. Medium BPs were firm at about last rates, while similar Fannings were at times dearer.

Black Dooars Broken were the strongest feature of the sale, being

sold at firm to dearer rates; but plain Fannings were generally 10 nP easier. "Teas for price" were about steady, while plain broken were sold well at about last rates. Stylish Whole Leaf grades again received a good enquiry and there was also more demand for the more ordinary sorts. Some of the staidier descriptions were, however, easier.

There was an improved demand for Darjeeling teas, but generally at lower rates. The following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 5.20 to Rs 5.50; Plain BP Rs 4.60 to Rs 4.70; Plain Fannings Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium BP Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium Fannings Rs 4.90 to Rs 5.10; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 5.80 to Rs 6.20 and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 5.80 to Rs 6.30.

Pending declaration of export allotment for the year 1960-61, the Government of India have authorised the Tea Board to make a final release of export quota to the tea estates to the extent of 5 per cent, thus bringing the total so far released to 65 per cent of the crop basis.

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 21,867 packages of Dusts and 769 packages of Leaf grades. There was a fair general demand for Dusts and the market eased towards the close. Orthodox exportable descriptions were taken up at 10 nP below last rates, while the smaller types met with better support. Legg-cut Dooars Dusts followed the general trend and were 15 nP and sometimes 20 nP easier. Towards the close, however, they were difficult of sale. The brighter kinds in this category were sold well.

Medium CTC types were irregular, the smaller and brighter lines being a strong feature. The more fibrous kinds were virtually neglected at the close of the sale. Good CTC dusts met with keen competition and were readily absorbed at generally dearer rates. Following rates (per kilo) were quoted:—Plain orthodox Dust Rs 4.75 to Rs 4.90; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.90 to Rs 5.25; Legg-cut Dust Rs 5.05 to Rs 5.40; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.55 to Rs 5.80 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.10 to Rs 6.60. Leaf grades were sold at irregular rates.

In the Cochin market, offerings were 395,000 kilograms of Leaf grades. There was good demand at lower rates. Plain, Low Medium and Medium types were 10 nP to 15 nP per kilo easier. Good Medium sorts were 20 nP to 30 nP lower. Best liquoring teas had, however, a fair demand at lower rates.

In the Colombo market, offerings were 7,180,782 pounds. Quality was slightly improved and there was strong general demand. Dimbula-Dickoya Broken were generally dearer according to quality. Medium broken and bright liquoring Uva teas were in strong demand at an advance of about 5 to 10 cents per pound. Low-grown teas were in good demand at about last rates.

According to a report from Nairobi, production of tea in East Africa was lower at 4.67 million pounds in December 1960 as against 4.84 million pounds in the corresponding month of 1959. During the whole of

a leaking roof- or flooded floor...



...will drive business from your door

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1960, however, the East African tea outturn was higher at 48.87 million pounds as compared to 45.77 million pounds in 1959.

Despite the large quantity of tea again catalogued for sale, 78,544 packages, demand in London auction was generally good and prices, in some instances, were dearer. Best liquoring high-growns and useful coloury mediums among Ceylons, for example, advanced, especially for the Broken Orange Pekoe Fannings, which gained 1d to 3d per pound. African descriptions, too, were sometimes dearer. Poor liquoring invoices

contained in the offerings were, however, easier.

Offerings of African teas have recently been on the small side; but heavier arrivals are expected in a few weeks' time. Until then, the next two weeks or so will probably see a reduction in the total offerings in the Mincing Lane auctions. For the week beginning 20 February, they may not be much more than 70,000 packages. Allowing for any price-easing on considerations of quality, the smaller offerings are expected to impart some steadiness to the market.

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COTTON Bear Pressures Still

TRADING conditions in the Bombay cotton market continued to be bearish during the past week and Jarilla April touched a new low of Rs 556.60. The bearish trend was accentuated by the possibility of arrivals of further US cotton under PL 480 agreement. The import of US cotton in the current season is likely to amount to 0.3 million bales (of 400 lbs each).

But as the week advanced Jarilla contract indicated a moderate improvement to Rs 563 per three quintals on investment support at lower levels. Ready rates at many of the upcountry centres also increased by about Rs 5 to 7 per candy.

The overall picture, however, appeared to be gloomy. With the heavy arrivals of new crop in the market spinners kept away from the market on the expectation of a further decline in prices, and the business put through was very restricted. The market was subject to speculative influences on account of the reports of unfavourable weather in the cotton growing centres.

Mill demand was mainly directed toward Vijay, Digvijay, Surti, Kandesh and Kalyan varieties of cotton. Interest in the imported styles was conspicuously absent.

The Government of India's announcement of the release of export quota for 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi led to a moderate improvement in the price of that variety. Even before the official announcement shippers were found active buyers of this growth even at higher prices on the expectation of an immediate issue of quota. In a press release the authorities have clearly specified that the quota was issued for "fine" and above in grade for export on a "first-come-first-served" basis, to all permissible destinations except Tibet and Portuguese pockets in India.

Out of the 50,000 bales 2,500 bales will be allocated for co-operative societies, 19,000 bales will be reserved for shippers who have already exported from the quota under conditions announced in December last and 28,500 will be made available to other shippers on a "first-come-first-served" basis. Those shippers who have participated in the quota under the conditions announced in December will be eligible for further export to the extent of 40 per cent of the cotton actually delivered by them to the indigenous consumers as required under the earlier orders.

The press note further explained that each shipper falling under this category will be entitled to participate in respect of the total

export quota issued so far at least to the extent of 1,500 bales. Those exporters who have not exported any quantity so far will also be permitted to a portion subject to a maximum of 1,500 bales per shipper out of the balance of 28,500 bales.

Consumption of cotton by Indian mills from 1 September to 30 November totalled 1,276,587 bales.

Description	1960	1959
Indian	924,481	1,175,365
Pakistan	8,816	...
American	218,740	25,378
Egyptian	31,948	15,793
Sudan	29,038	40,982
East African	54,984	35,348
Others	8,580	1,409
Total	1,276,587	1,294,275

Imports of foreign cotton into India from 1 September to 28 January amounted to 477,240 quintals.

Description	1960-61	1959-60
American	477,240	43,334
Sudan	57,527	91,263
Egyptian	44,506	148,403
East African	137,591	50,589
Pakistan	4,680	...
Other Sorts	37,778	2,155
Total	759,322	335,744

Export of Indian cotton to foreign destinations during 1 September to 28 January declined by 39,168 quintals to 113,121 quintals from the corresponding figure in the previous period.

Countries	1960-61	1959-60
UK	360	2,416
Continent	5,382	10,235
Hongkong	10,152	5,304
China	...	...
Japan	96,864	124,394
USA	240	7,765
Other Countries	123	2,265
Total	113,121	152,289

The Bombay piecegoods market displayed divergent conditions during the past week. With improved demand the domestic sector appeared cheerful and the business was active. But the export front, on the other hand, was subdued and overseas enquiries were few.

Almost all the varieties in the market met with persistent demand. The main consuming centres were Gujarat, Bihar, Saurashtra and Southern States. But the supply of goods was far short of the demand. The stocks with the mills dwindled to a great extent and in January the fall of 5,000 bales was reported.

On the export front Ethiopia accounted for a substantial quantity of sheetings for February March shipments. Despite fair enquiries from Sudan and the UK the offtake was restricted. Ceylon also showed some interest in the Indian goods and other destinations were quiet.

Cess on Rubber Production

The Government of India have now announced that, with effect from 1 April 1961, a cess at 30 nP per kilogram will be levied on all rubber produced in India and collected by the Rubber Board. The cess, at present Rs 6.25 per 100 pounds, will be raised to Rs 13.75 (estimated) per 100 pounds.

While in respect of Sole Crepe the cess will continue to be collected from the producer, the manufacturer will be liable for the cess on all other grades of rubber on the basis of quantities purchased or otherwise required by him from 1 April 1961. From that date, the producer will receive only the present controlled price less Rs 6.25 per 100 pounds and that is the present cess of one anna per pound.

The cess has been raised for the purpose of financing the rubber replanting scheme, which commences in Kerala from 1 April. While the rubber industry does not mind paying the higher price for its raw material, it deplors that the cess collected during the past eight years has remained unutilised. The industry feels that the authorities should have first utilised the amount on replanting scheme before they contemplated additional cess.

It is reported that the Chairman of the Rubber Board will meet the representatives of the industry and planters this month, when the question of refunding to the industry the difference between the import price and the domestic price of rubber will be taken up. The price difference has now widened to Rs 25 per 100 pounds, thanks to a marked fall in the price of imported rubber.

Meanwhile, production during the year 1960-61 is estimated to be 24,500 tons, while the demand has gone up to 60,000 tons including 5,000 tons for reclaimed rubber and 6,000 tons for synthetic. This suggests that the supply of indigenous natural rubber is hardly 50 per cent of the industry's requirements. In 1961-62, the demand for all types of rubber is likely to go up to 75,000 tons as a result of expansion in tyre production. The Firestone, CEAT, Dunlop and Good Year are expected to require about 10,000 tons more of rubber next year.

COFFEE

The Coffee Board's Marketing Committee has decided to allocate a quantity of 21,500 metric tonnes of coffee for export out of the 1960-61 season's crop. The export allocation is made up of 11,000 metric tonnes of Plantation; 3,500 tonnes of Arabica Cherry A variety and 7,000 tons of Robusta varieties.

Up to the end of January 1961, the total receipts of coffee into the 1960-61 Pool amounted to 21,072 tonnes comprising 18,744 tonnes of Plantation; 1,485 tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 843 tonnes of Robusta, showing a substantial increase over the receipts on the same date last year. The release of coffee in the internal

market, during January, amounted to 2,851 tonnes.

According to the latest reports, coffee plants in Coorg and Mysore areas are extensively affected by an unidentified malady. Due to this infection, crop prospects for the coming season are not considered to be satisfactory. The Coffee Board has taken up the question of controlling this disease. The current season's crop will, however, be the largest on record. Present estimates are, that it will amount to well over 50,000 tonnes.

It is estimated that the coffee stocks in the producing countries, towards the end of 1960, totalled 40 million bags. This is a pretty large stock capable of clouding the prospects for the current year. The International Coffee Study Group forecast a world production of 64.5 million bags in 1964-65. Consumption is expected to rise from the present 53.5 million bags to 72.7 million bags in 1970.

PEPPER

In the London market, Black Pepper prices have fallen by about a per cent over the past month and White pepper by about 14 per cent. Singapore dealers have been forced to sell the commodity, because of the pressure on their financial resources caused by the fall in the demand for natural rubber.

At the same time, growers in Sarawak, who last year were provided with storage facilities and loans by the Government to encourage orderly marketing, have now built up large stocks, estimated at 2,000 tons. The new Sarawak crop is only a few months away and the Government is now encouraging growers to liquidate.

It is, however, clear that prices for Black pepper have been ruling firmer than that for White pepper, because of a large Communist purchase of Malabar pepper. Demand for black pepper in the USA is, however, weak and the big Malabar crop is only just beginning.

FOODGRAINS

Quiet conditions were witnessed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. Wheat prices sought lower levels following the sale of the commodity by the Uttar Pradesh Government at Rs 16.15 a maund, which was being resold in the open market at Rs 16.50. Superior Wheat imported from the Punjab under permit was sold up to Rs 18.50.

Conditions in the Rice market remained generally steady. The supply position was reported to be satisfactory and the local stock was put at 8,000 mands.

The easy trend in Gram prices continued. Good reports about the crop in the Punjab and other producing areas following the recent rain were the main contributory factors. Maize prices were stationary and the stockists were reported to be anxious sellers. The market for Bajra remained dull, while Jowar prices sought lower levels. In the Pulses section, Peas and Arhar prices registered a fall despite meagre stocks with the trade. Lack of support coupled with good crop prospects were the main influencing factors.

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SUGAR

Conditions in the Hapur Sugar market remained generally quiet with the rate quoted around Rs 111.75 per bag as against the controlled rate of Rs 108.50. The supply position of the commodity is comfortable. Although a part of the releases of the past two months has not yet been lifted, early expectations of export have kept the undertone of the market steady.

CHEMICALS & DYES

Dull conditions prevailed in the Bombay Dyes and Chemicals markets. While the upcountry demand was at a low ebb in view of the acute stringency in the money market and the comfortable supply position, stockists were also anxious to liquidate their

holdings before the prices sought lower levels.

In the Chemicals section, the supply position is reported to have improved due to imports by the State Trading Corporation. There are also reports that the indigenous manufacturers are now in a position to supply the goods at lower rates. The prices of imported varieties have naturally moved down. For instance, Bleaching powders have lost about Rs 2 to Rs 3 with the big packing quoting at Rs 63. Camphor has also moved down, to be placed around Rs 17.50 on account of the arrival of unauthorised goods.

Sentiment in the Dyes section remains subdued due to the fears that more goods will be arriving in the country as a result of a barter deal with Italy and against rupee pay-

ment from the East European countries. Stockists have, therefore, turned out to be sellers in a market where the demand is very poor.

YARN

Conditions in the Bombay Yarn market were quiet with prices moving within narrow limits. The only exception to the general trend was Rayon Yarn, which showed speculative strength on rumours that quotas to the consumers might not be given. A section of the trade, however, was feeling that the rumours were baseless. Rumours about the State Trading Corporation handling all imports of yarn in future were also considered baseless.

A halt was cried to the spectacular rise in the prices of Staple-Fibre yarn, noticed in recent weeks. The rate for 2/40 denier was quoted down to Rs 832 per bale from Rs 850 in the previous week.

In the Cotton Yarn section, prices remained almost unchanged although the demand, particularly for coarse and medium counts was good. Finlay 60s was placed at Rs 66.66; 80s at Rs 81.81 and Modern 40s at Rs 32.

BANGALORE SILK

Prices for flature raw silk remained steady during the week ended 10 February, 1961 at the same levels as in the previous week, with fair demand. While flature silk of 20/22 Dr. was quoted between Rs 80.48 and Rs 83.23 per kgm, the cottage basin silk ruled between Rs 71.65 and Rs 73.65 per kgm. The rates of charka

silk ranged between Rs 50.70 and Rs 69.44 per kgm as in the last week. Supplies of raw silk to the market were limited due to paucity of cocoon crops.

Prices of reeling cocoons registered a further rise by 10 to 30 nP per kgm during the week. The rates were quoted between Rs 3.35 and Rs 4.55 per kgm for Mugur area cocoons, between Rs 4.95 and Rs 5.50 for Channapatna and between Rs 4.85 and Rs 5.80 for Sidlaghatta area cocoons.

Prices of seed cocoons also maintained a steady level. The Mysore race seed cocoons were quoted between Rs 4.50 and Rs 5.50 per 1000 while foreign race seed cocoons declined by about a rupee when quoted between Rs 7.00 and Rs 14.00 as against the last week-end quotations between Rs 8.00 and Rs 15.00 per 1000.

GOLD & SILVER

Conditions on the Bombay Bullion Exchange were generally quiet. After a subdued start, Gold yielded further ground under liquidation, being influenced by the reports of increased arrivals. Arrivals and off-take were estimated around 8,000 and 4,000 tolas respectively. Spot rates moved between Rs 122.15 and Rs 122.35 and the forward rates between Rs 121.75 and Rs 122.05. Sovereign remained very firm at Rs 93.50.

Silver also tended to ease in the early part of the week, but profit-covering eventually aided a partial recovery towards the close. Arrivals

and off-take were estimated at 33 and 10 bars respectively. Spot rates moved between Rs 207.60 and Rs 207.80 and the forward rates between Rs 207.20 and Rs 207.40.

OILS & OILSEEDS

Barring Castorseed, prices on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange remained generally steady. Sentiment in the Castorseed section was depressed, reflecting the continued absence of overseas business. There were no fresh developments on the export front except the news that Brazil's castor crop was expected to be unusually high this season. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 33.37 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 13.80.

The Groundnut section ruled generally steady and the Reserve Bank's directive to modify bank advances against groundnut fell flat on the market. Contrary to expectations, prices looked up further on good investment support. The firmness in prices was attributed to general fears in the country about the shortage of edible oils this year. Although the production of groundnut was expected to be higher than that of last year, the requirements of the vanaspathi industry were stated to be fast increasing. The Government of India's policy of encouraging exports of HPS groundnut and cake had also a stimulating effect on the market. Groundnut Bold quality was quoted at Rs 47 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 20.40.

Prices in the Linseed section remained firm and this was attributed to a spurt in prices of rapeseed and mustard seed in North India markets. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs 33.69 and Linseed Oil at Rs 14.60.

In the Calcutta market, the price of linseed has again improved to Rs 29.50 a maund for ready delivery on reports of damage following unfavourable weather conditions. Arrivals are also reported to have declined with crushers facing shortages of seed supplies. The oil market has been ruling firm in sympathy with rises in the prices of groundnut and mustard oil. Business with the local mills is limited due to shortages of stocks. The price of Linseed Oilcake has, however, softened in the absence of foreign demand.

Steady conditions prevail in oils and seed market throughout the week and are likely to be so for a while. Calcutta interests are reluctant buyers while sellers are reluctant in the groundnut oil market. A slight firm-up of the groundnut oil price since last week-end has been due to outside buying and also due to local and Southern side oil offerings being very small. This small rise in groundnut oil price is also ascribed to small groundnut arrivals in the City. The average receipt of kernels in Madras is between 50 to 60 tons daily. In South Arcot markets the average daily arrivals had not risen above 100/150 tons. This export quota release of 20,000 tons of groundnut oil cake and 20,000 tons of HPS groundnuts did not also produce any impression in the market.

The groundnut oil which was selling at Rs 444 per candy of 500 lbs on Thursday last week, gained six

rupees by the week end. Last evening there was a further gain of a rupee in oil. But Calcutta was buying at the same rate till to Wednesday and the price went up to Rs 452 per candy by close.

There was no trading in forward positions and therefore nothing happened to report. As regards kernels the coromandel variety was remaining at the price of Rs 75 to 75/50 per kgs and it rose by a rupee by last Saturday forenoon. Today the gain is not much and the candy rate was Rs 232 to Rs 233 for coromandel variety and Rs 225/226 for peanut variety.

Castor oil per candy of 500 lbs Tirupattur was sold at Rs 350. Coconut oil per tin Rs 45. Gingelly oil per maund Rs 31. Gingelly seed per bag Rs 100. Groundnut cake per bag of 160 lbs Rs 26.8.

The price of groundnut kernels in South Arcot market was Rs 75 per 80 kgs.

As regards the southern markets in groundnut kernels and oil, both South and North Arcot districts reported lesser arrival this time of the year at 100 to 150 tons daily. Local crushers had demand for all this. But in the Guntur-Bezawada area price levels of kernels continued higher for oil in the region of Rs 455 to Rs 460 per candy.

HIDES & SKINS

It is again a week of high prices in tanned hides and skins here. Despite good cowhides arrival in the City, the price still seems to be higher and shippers are not able to confirm deals on account of this. It is said that this week's price of cowhides is nearly 2d higher per lb and this is not assented to by UK buyers.

5/5½ lb inferiors had been bought on the basis of 46d and the heavier 10/10½ lb on 41d. Inferior fifties in this could not be dealt with due to high prices.

In tanned cowcalf skins, meagre stocks are reported along with good outside inquiries, particularly from UK.

Tanned buffalo calf skins are in good demand from USA and arrivals are fair. In view of the demand, price of this had also increased.

Both tanned goat and sheep skins were in good demand, light and heavy weights being well absorbed.

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INVESTMENT GOSSIP Bulls to the Fore

As the Budget day draws nearer and nearer, bulls seem to be getting bolder and bolder. This is not strange considering the fact that what may be called the indicators of the shape of things to come at the end of the month have so far been rather encouraging. The first Budget of the season—the Bihar State Budget has not brought any new levy. The second in the series, the Railway Budget, has also proved to be quite satisfactory from the point of view of the stock market although it is feared in certain quarters that the increase in coal freight on short distance loads may have some adverse effect on production costs of industries especially those situate in and near the coal region. The third to come, the Maharashtra Budget, has, however, imposed some new levies; but they are of a variety that will not have a deleterious repercussion on corporate working. It is not, therefore, without some seeming justification that operators have chosen to take an optimistic view of the Central Budget. Two points are emphasised by the bulls: first, it is now generally accepted that there is little or no scope for an increase in direct taxation; second, Government has perforce to be extremely careful in imposing fresh taxation because of the coming general election. Buoyancy of Government revenue may also make the task of the Union Finance Minister somewhat less irksome.

But the more sober of the bullishly inclined marketmen have certainly not omitted to note that with the needs of Third Plan looming large before him, Mr Morarji Desai cannot be expected to fix his gaze only on the next year's elections. The large internal resources needed have to come from the people. The proximity of the general elections may not perhaps give Mr Desai as large a field to operate as he possibly may

need; but it would appear that he has to be content with what he can get from this direction.

There are also some who entertain the hope that the bonus tax may be abolished and their optimism in this regard has been strengthened by the report on taxation published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. There is also the underlying hope that the Central Budget cannot heap further burdens on industry at the present crucial stage in the industrial development of the country.

NEW ISSUE NOTES New Central Jute

The New Central Jute Mills Company, Limited has proposed to issue new Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each, at a premium of Rs 3.25 per share. The new shares will be offered to the existing shareholders of the company in the proportion of one share for every two shares held. Transfer Books will be closed from 21 February to 1 March, 1961.

Permanent Magnets

The list for the equity issue of Permanent Magnets Limited, which opened on 6 February, closed on 8 February with the issue over-subscribed by more than four times. The issue on offer was 10,290 shares totalling Rs 10.29 lakhs. It is learnt that, according to advices received so far, subscriptions total around Rs 42 lakhs. The directors have proposed to proceed with the allotment of shares soon in consultation with the Bombay Stock Exchange authorities.

United Dyestuff

The directors of the United Dyestuff Industries Limited have allotted shares to the individual appliances in the ratio of two shares in respect of applications for five shares; three shares in respect of applications for ten shares and five shares in respect of applications for 15 and 20 shares. For applications from 20 to 100 shares, allotment will be 25 per cent; for 105 to 250 shares 23 per cent and for 255 and over 20 per cent of the shares applied for. These allotments are being made in consultation with the Ahmedabad and Bombay Stock Exchange authorities and the listing applications of the company have been accepted by them.

General Industrial Society

A new company with an authorised capital of Rs 2.25 crores has been formed under the name of the General Industrial Society Limited to manu-

facture aluminium foils for industrial purposes. The Government of India has granted an industrial licence for the purpose. Foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 1.5 crores has been allotted for the purchase of plant and machinery from West Germany. The plant is likely to go into production by October, 1963. The factory will be set up in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

Southern Industrial Corporation

The Southern Industrial Corporation has announced the issue of 90,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each. Out of this issue, 16,500 shares are to be allotted on a firm basis. The balance of 73,500 shares has been offered for public subscription. The subscription list will open on 22 February and close on 27 February or later at the discretion of the directors. The proceeds of the issue will be utilised to finance the expansion programme of the company, which is now manufacturing wood screws and the new lines of manufacture proposed to be undertaken.

Bhagwan Devi Paper

Bhagwan Devi Paper Mills Limited will enter the market in the near future for raising capital. The company is expected to offer, for public subscription, Rs 1.50 lakhs in equity shares of Rs 10 each. The company has proposed to establish a pulp and paper mill at Dumraon, Shahabad district, Bihar, with a capacity of 1,800 tons per annum of printing and writing paper.

Indo-French Time Industries

A new company Indo-French Time Industries Private Limited, will be set up in the public sector at Bangalore to manufacture watches. French participation will be to the extent of 50 per cent. The authorised capital will be Rs 50 lakhs and the issued capital Rs 40 lakhs. In lieu of financial participation, the French collaborators will supply the Indian company the complete plant, machinery, tools, dyes and other equipments. The factory will have a capacity of 310,000 complete units and production can be stepped up, if need be. The price of which will be between Rs 50 and Rs 100 each, subject to final costing.

Associated Industries (Assam) Limited

The Associated Industries (Assam) Limited a new concern, has proposed to erect a cotton spinning mill and an integrated plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, sulphur dioxide, superphosphate and mixed fertilizers in Assam. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs 1.12 crores and the Government of Assam will participate in the share capital. A public issue of the Ordinary share capital is expected to be made soon. Production may begin by the end of this year.

Indian Rayon

Subject to the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues, the Indian Rayon Corporation Limited has proposed to issue 1,45,000 equity shares and 30,000 preference shares, both of Rs 100 each. The rate of dividend on the preference shares is proposed to be changed from 7 per cent tax-free to 10 per cent, subject to deduction of tax. The 'proceeds' of the issue will be utilised for installing machinery for the pulp plant with a capacity of 15 tons per day. There will also be an increase in the cost of buildings and requirement of indigenous machinery. The total capital outlay is estimated at Rs 4.20 crores.

INVESTMENT NOTES

West Coast Paper Mill

The shares of the West Coast Paper Mills Limited have moved up by more than 20 points during the past few days, to quote presently at Rs 202. The sustained interest in these shares can be attributed partly to the talks which the management is having with the Canadian technical team regarding the proposed expansion scheme and partly to the company's decision to pay a maiden dividend of Rs 6 per share, subject to deduction of tax, for the year ended 30 June, 1960. The company has already paid the arrears of dividends on the preference shares for the period up to 30 June, 1959.

Bengal Coal

It is learnt that the Bengal Coal Company Limited has proposed to issue Debentures, at par, to the tune of Rs 60 lakhs, carrying an interest of 6½ per cent, subject to deduction of tax. These Debentures are redeemable, at par, in 15 years. The proceeds of the issue will be utilised for financing the company's expansion programme. The issue is expected to be made in the near future.

Travancore Rayons

The Travancore Rayons Limited has been permitted to increase rayon production capacity by another 5 tons per day. The company has also plans to raise the production of transparent cellulose film from 4,000 to 6,000 tons per year. This may enable the company not only to meet the growing internal demands of the consumer goods industries, but also to export substantial quantities. The company's programme for manufacturing pulp out of cotton linters is being implemented. It is expected that the new plant will commence production by the end of the year.

IN BRIEFS

Indian Steel Rolling Mills Limited, Madras, has proposed an interim dividend of 5 per cent, taxable, for the fifteen months ended 31 March, 1961, the official year being changed to 31 March.

Andhra Scientifics have proposed a taxable dividend of 6½ per cent for the year ended 30 June, 1960 as against nil for the previous year.

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Paid-up Capital ..	Rs. 3,15,00,000
Reserve Fund & Other Reserves ..	Rs. 4,15,79,722
Deposits as at 31-12-60 ..	Rs. 2,00,07,37,976

DIRECTORS:

Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E. (Chairman).	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha, Esq.	H.H. Sir Jiwajirao Madhavrao
(Vice-Chairman).	Scindia, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja
Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esq.	of Gwalior.
C. P. Wadia, Esq.	Jaykrisna Harivallabhdas, Esq.
Chimanlal Bapuji Parikh, Esq.	Shivax Sorabji Khambata, Esq.

Mr. N. K. KARANJI, General Manager.

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Branches in Orissa:—Sambalpur.

STOCK EXCHANGES Recent Firmness Maintained

Watch-Dog Writes:

DESPITE the fact that hardly a week is left for the presentation of the Union Budget, stock markets have been giving a satisfactory performance during the past two weeks, although support is being given to only a few selected counters. There is a growing belief that the Finance Minister may present a realistic budget by providing relief wherever necessary and shape up his budget in a manner which will be well received by all sections of the community. Sentiment is also aided by the excellent flow of corporate news and expectations of dividends.

Cheerful conditions were again in evidence on the Calcutta Stock Exchange where further all-round gains in prices were recorded with more attention directed towards the Coal section.

The Bombay Stock Exchange provided a few bright features.

Although the general pattern of trading was hesitant, equity prices on the Madras Stock Exchange were well maintained.

Wall Street closed firm with a fair distribution of gains extending mostly to one dollar or more.

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CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

THE week under review was short of three working days, due to intervening holidays. During the period the stock exchange remained open, there was a steady and gradual improvement in prices accompanied by more broad-based enquiry even in the hitherto neglected counters, reflecting the growing optimism about the approaching Central Budget.

Resuming the week on a promising note, equities, met with selective support, largely speculative, depending on the nature of the gossip over the Union Budget. Bulls appeared to have gathered strength on an optimistic view of the budget prospects. The only factor supporting them was a new-found hope that the Finance Minister would not impose any harsh levies in the year before general elections.

The absence of any unpleasant surprise in the Railway Budget was taken to mean that the Union Finance Minister might not also cause serious upsets to the stock markets by his new taxation proposals. Sentiment was further assisted by hopes of adequate foreign aid to finance the Third Five-Year Plan. Excellent corporate news provided further encouragement. Although there was a general disposition to book profits at the higher levels, the underlying sentiment was well maintained.

The recent improvement, noticed in the Gilt-edged section, made further progress. This was mainly due to the decision made by the Reserve Bank to raise the buying rates of some short-dated issues. State Loans ruled remarkably firm. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan changed hands at Rs 73.85 to Rs 74.12.

Bank shares were fully steady with Punjab National hardening to Rs 20 from Rs 19.87. United Commercial were a steady feature at Rs 85.25.

An outstanding feature of the week's trading was a further sharp recovery made by selected Coal shares. The main contributory factor was the growing belief that some of the companies were doing very well and the industry might soon obtain foreign financial assistance. Bengal Jorjed ahead to Rs 346 from Rs 335; Equitable to Rs 31.25 from Rs 30.87; New Beerbhoom to Rs 21.50 from Rs 20.56; Central India to Rs 13.12 from Rs 12.50 and Western Bengal to Rs 8.56 from Rs 8.06. Burrakur, after touching a new high of Rs 20.59 from Rs 19.62, finished at Rs 20.25 on profit-taking.

The only weak spot was the Jute section, where dealings were few and far between. Professional operators as well as investors seemed to be worried about the semi-official threat to requisition jute and gunny stocks and impose stricter controls on trading. The only three exceptional features were Howrah, Birlas and New Centrals, which were enquired up to Rs 22.25, Rs 29.37 and Rs 19.31 from Rs 22; Rs 28.62 and Rs 18.87 respectively, thanks to support from interested quarters. Kinnison were firm at Rs 144.50 and so also Nuddea at Rs 44.50 and Anglo-India at Rs 186.50.

Tea shares came in for selective buying. Activity was, however, confined to only shares of the Dooras gardens on reports of higher prices obtained by these estates in 1960 as compared to 1959. Dealings were prominent in Brooke Bond changing hands at Rs 16.56 to Rs 16.69; Bormah Jan at Rs 16.50 to Rs 17.12; Hantapara at Rs 142 to Rs 149 Jayshree at Rs 17.19 to Rs 17.56 and Telotjan at Rs 24.25 to Rs 24.50. New Dooras came in for some enquiry up to Rs 310 and Patrakola at Rs 153.

In the Textiles section, sentiment looked bright in view of the fact that the offtake of cloth had been showing continuous improvement. It was also thought that production might increase due to the availability of cheaper and more abundant raw material. Jayshree met with business at Rs 15.94 to Rs 16.31; Dunbar at Rs 25.25 to Rs 26.12; Kesoram at Rs 29.25 to Rs 30 and J. K. Rayon at Rs 15.62 to Rs 16.25. Elgins were pushed up to Rs 21 from a low of Rs 18.62 on reports of excellent working results for last year although the dividends were maintained at Rs 1.15 per share on the Ordinary and Vendors' shares.

Sugar shares remained generally depressed in view of the anxiety with regard to the accumulation of stocks with the factories. The only firm feature were Dyer Meakins at Rs 27.44 as against Rs 26.87 quoted in

the previous week on reports that the company's liquor business was expanding. SKG had some buyers at Rs 13.62 to Rs 13.75. Cawnpore were rather quiet at Rs 12.50 against Rs 12.81 due to scattered liquidation.

In the Engineering section, Indian Irons remained in the background, activity this week being restrained by the delay in the official announcement with regard to the steel retention price. On the opening day of the week, price movements in the scrip were mostly influenced by settlement considerations. Later on, however, the scrip attracted some attention on prospects of diversification of the Company's activities. Against the previous week-end closing of Rs 24.74, Indian Irons opened lower at Rs 24.61 and, after touching a fresh low of Rs 24.60, improved gradually to Rs 24.71, to finish the week at Rs 24.75. Jessop were a special feature in this section, having shot up to Rs 22.25 from Rs 20.50 on prospects of further expansion of the company's business. Burn moved up to Rs 442 from Rs 437 with Britannia changing hands at Rs 13.44 to Rs 13.56; Marshalls at Rs 4.87 to Rs 5.00 and Dalmia Iron at Rs 10.06 to Rs 10.22. TEXMACO were rather sticky at Rs 23.05.

The Miscellaneous section provided many outstanding features, as will be clear from the price trends of a few selected shares:

PRICE TRENDS

	As on Feb. 11	High- est	As on Feb. 18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orient Paper ...	40.20	40.50	40.20
Shree Gopal ...	27.62	27.62	27.62
Titaghur ...	36.25	36.50	36.50
Sirpur ...	16.19	16.19	16.12
Rohitas ...	20.56	20.62	20.56
Dunlop ...	41.62	42.00	42.00
H. Motor ...	19.69	19.69	19.69
Phillips Carbon	16.37	18.00	18.00
Alkali Chemicals	34.44	35.00	34.94
I. Cable ...	33.81	34.12	34.00
I. Aluminium ...	30.25	30.62	30.50
I. Oxygen ...	41.12	42.00	41.75
I. Steamship ...	8.94	9.00	8.94
I. Copper ...	4.88	4.89	4.89
B.I.C. ...	7.19	7.50	7.69

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MADRAS

THE general tone in Madras stock exchange looked better today due to a small broadening of activities. Moderate buying was the feature in the Banking counter. Sugars closed higher. Selective buying, particularly in tea and coffee shares, was the feature in Plantings. Textiles proved strong in parts and a small business occurred in this section. Miscellaneous remained good as ever with particular stress on Chemical shares.

Plantings: There was some transaction in Attikhan shares at Rs 2.95. Blue Mountain was slightly improved to Rs 3.92. Chandramalai was unchanged at Rs 2.96. Chembra ex-right was priced at Rs 3.75. Cochin Malabar improved to Rs 7.60. Coffee Lands was better this week at Rs 20.60 and Cons. Coffee was quoted better at Rs 23.15. Coonoor did not change at Rs 28.00. Kil Kotagiri was lower at Rs 5.07. Mysore Plantation gained at Rs 2.26.

Nelliampathy's gain was only two nP at Rs 2.56 Nilambur declined by 25 nP to Rs 16.50. Ossoor was fancied at Rs 3.42. Ouchterlony lost 10 nP at Rs 4.62. Periakaramalai was transacted higher at Rs 3.60. Rajagiri's decline was ten nP at Rs 18.90. Rajendra x d remained at Rs 13.02. Stanes Amalgamated continued to be quoted at Rs 14.78. Thirumpadi was available at Rs 1.77 and Thamarapally at Rs 28.00 T.R. & T. was lower at Rs 9.10. Tropical was available at Rs 19.00. Waterfall was quoted 11 nP lower at Rs 3.19.

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BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

Angelo Brothers Limited has reported a higher net profit of Rs 8.64 lakhs for the year ended 31 August, 1960 as against Rs 6.17 lakhs for the previous year. The dividend is raised from 20 to 25 per cent, taxable.

Despite a substantial decline in the net profit from Rs 7.78 lakhs to Rs 2.47 lakhs, the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited has maintained the dividend at 10 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 30 June, 1960.

The Thirumbadi Rubber Company Limited has reported a lower profit of Rs 2.56 lakhs for the year ended 30 September, 1960 as against Rs 3.35 lakhs. The Ordinary dividend is, however, maintained at 7 per cent, taxable.

The net profit of A. V. Thomas & Company (India), Limited has increased to Rs 87,927 for the year ended 30 June, 1960 from Rs 52,004 in 1958-59. Apart from the payment of the current preference dividend on the revised basis, the arrears of dividends for 1950-51 and 1951-52 are recommended. There are still arrears of dividends for the years 30 June 1953 to 30 June 1958 to be paid.

The net profit of the KCP Limited has risen from Rs 20.76 lakhs to Rs 37.84 lakhs for the year ended 30 June, 1960. The dividend is, however, maintained at 15 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

The Gangapur Sugar Mills Limited has incurred a loss of Rs 5.87 lakhs for the year ended 30 June, 1960 as against as much as Rs 25.66 lakhs for the previous year. The dividend is passed.

The net profits of the Canara Banking Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 December, 1960, including Rs 14,360.81 brought forward from the previous year's account, amount to Rs 8,89,197.75. Out of this, Rs 1,35,000 has been placed to Statutory Reserve Fund. The balance of Rs 5,54,197.75 is available for distribution and the Directors have recommended the following appropriations:

To provision for taxes, Rs 2,80,000; to pay a dividend at Rs 3.25 and Rs 2.93 per share on 5 per cent and 4½ per cent First Preference Shares respectively and 15 per cent per annum on the Equity Shares, all dividends payable being subject to deduction of Indian Income-tax in terms of Section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, Rs 2,62,948.12; and to carry forward to next year's account Rs 11,249.63.

Company Reports

Alliance Jute Reports: Higher Profits

THE rise in sales from Rs 2.00 crores to Rs 2.30 crores is reflected in the working results of the Alliance Jute Mills Company Limited for the year ended 31 May, 1960. The net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is substantially higher at Rs 9.46 lakhs as against Rs 6.75 lakhs for the preceding year.

In respect of allocations, a sum of Rs 2.65 lakhs is provided for Development Rebate Reserve, while the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 2.97 lakhs from Rs 1.84 lakhs. The directors have not recommended any final dividend on Ordinary shares. The interim dividend was Rs 6.00 per share. No dividend was recommended for the previous year.

The paid-up capital is Rs 45 lakhs divided into 15,000 Ordinary shares and 15,000 six per cent Cumulative Preference shares, both of Rs 100 each. Against this, Machinery Renewals Reserve stands at Rs 2.50 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 2.94 lakhs.

The directors have, in their report, stated that the prospects for the current year are not encouraging, as the price of manufactured goods has not risen to the same extent as the price of raw material.

For further modernisation of the Fine Side of the Mill, an application has been submitted to the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited for a loan of Rs 21.49 lakhs. In the meantime, an import licence has been received for certain additional machinery to improve the working of the Sacking Weft Side of the mill.

Secretaries:—McLeod & Co., Ltd.

Year ended May	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Sales	22,997,741	20,023,915	25,173,694
Stocks	2,397,407	1,382,857	1,363,505
Net profit	1,244,582*	1,134,004†	62,759
Taxation	2,165	...	11,000
Depreciation	296,727	184,379	198,230
Development Rebate Reserve	264,750	29,200	...
Div. A'm't. Ord.	180,900	...	...
Div. A'm't. Pref.	195,750‡	262,500	...
Carry Forward	116,925	—188,265	—846,190
Div. % Ord.	6T	Nil	Nil
Div. % Pref.	6T	17½†	Nil

(Annual General Meeting on 28-2-61 at 3-15 p.m.)

*After writing back Rs 53,872 being amount overprovided for liability.

†After transferring Rs 275,000 from General Reserve.

‡Includes Rs 105,750 being additional dividend at 30 per cent under Dividends Regulation Act, 1960.

§Preference dividend from 1-7-1956 to 31-5-1959 at 6 per cent per annum.

Liabilities.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Capital P'up:			
6% C. Pref.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Ordinary	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	250,000
Other Funds	543,850	279,200	...
Loans Secured	3,960,221	2,107,800	2,513,903
Loans Unsecured	...	120,482	...
Taxation Provn.	520	820	16,000
Debts	3,826,147	1,721,605	1,863,347
Carry Forward	116,925	...	...
Total	12,947,763	8,729,607	9,418,250

Assets.

	14,102,373	12,670,290	12,515,910
G. Block	10,160,589	9,941,083	9,760,831
Depreciation	...	...	...
Block (net)	3,941,784	2,729,207	2,755,079
Stores	1,181,099	1,104,471	1,059,181
Stocks in Progress	438,179	152,053	345,332
Raw Materials	3,400,309	2,082,072	1,759,402
Stocks	2,397,407	1,382,857	1,363,505
Outstandings	491,964	245,779	617,379
Do More than 3 months	128,117	94,636	89,207
Mis. Deposits and Advances	303,129	378,976	215,451
Investments	210,000	210,000	210,000
Deposits in Banks	126,400	126,400	126,400
Cash	329,375	34,891	31,124
Debit Balance	...	188,285	846,190
Total	12,947,763	8,729,607	9,418,250

New India Sugar Maintains Dividend

The New India Sugar Mills Limited has maintained the Ordinary dividend at Rs 3.65 per Ordinary share despite a decline in the net profit from Rs 5.93 lakhs to Rs 4.52 lakhs. Sales are, however, higher at Rs 1.41 crores against Rs 1.36 crores.

The directors have set apart Rs 2.42 lakhs (Rs 2.02 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 4.45 lakhs (Rs 4.70 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 1.08 lakhs (Rs 68,027) for Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 75,000 (Rs 2.50 lakhs) for general Reserve.

During the year, the factory worked for 148 days and crushed 42,70,529 maunds of sugarcane as against 112 days and crushing of 32,88,397 maunds. The recovery was lower at 9.16 per cent against 9.8 per cent in the previous year. During the current season, a crushing of about 55 lakh maunds of cane is expected.

Mg. Agents:—The Cotton Agents (Private), Ltd.

Year ended June	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Cane Crushed (mds.)	4,270,529	3,288,397	3,698,341
Sales	14,146,380	13,622,296	14,826,949
Stocks	4,009,839	3,359,334	4,154,419
Works in progress	14,049	8,174	16,023
Net profit	1,247,439	1,333,135	1,392,433
Taxation	445,000	470,000	730,000
Depreciation	242,337	202,411	197,550
Reserve Fund	75,000	250,000	250,000
Development Rebate Reserve	107,701	68,027	11,789
Other Funds	...	7,350	25,000
Div. A'm't. Ord.	288,022	288,022	197,275
Div. A'm't. Pref.	60,934	59,374	42,049
Carry Forward	34,691	6,246	18,295
Div. % Ord.	36T	36½	25
Div. % Pref.	5T	5½	5½
Div. % 2nd Pref.	12.21T	9	9

(Annual General Meeting on 27-2-61 at 4 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of June.

Liabilities.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Capital P'up:			
5½% TRC Pref.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
4% RC Pref.	48,600	48,600	48,600
Ordinary	789,100	789,100	789,100
Forfeited Shares	16,919	16,919	16,919
Share Premium	15,000	15,000	15,000
Reserve Fund	2,225,000	2,150,000	1,900,000
Other Funds	191,969	693,620	621,524
Loans Secured	2,951,737	2,825,800	3,115,973
Loans Unsecured	290,823	193,558	261,069
Taxation Provn.	880,712	1,172,559	1,356,548
Debts	2,037,114	1,249,542	1,166,422
Carry Forward	34,691	6,246	18,295
Total	11,081,665	10,160,944	10,309,450

Assets	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
G. Block	5,767,867	5,281,451	5,024,224
Depreciation	3,309,170	3,089,160	2,880,749
Block (net)	2,458,697	2,192,291	2,143,475
Stores	767,325	834,738	762,020
Stocks in progress	14,049	8,174	16,023
Stocks	4,009,839	3,359,334	4,154,419
Outstandings	140,686	77,364	25,841
Do More than 3 months	8,064	90,940	8,587
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,549,581	1,789,282	1,309,893
Investments	1,701,689	1,683,589	1,683,589
Cash	448,062	109,112	205,503
Total	11,081,665	10,160,944	10,309,450

New Savan Sugar Pays More

Thanks to the development programme that had been undertaken by the lessee, the New Savan Sugar & Gur Refining Company Limited has reported an increase in the quantity of cane crushed from 2,022,403 maunds to 2,847,570 maunds for the year ended 31 May 1960. For the 1960-61 season, the factory started crushing on 9 November 1960 and has since been working satisfactorily. The total estimated crush for the current season is over 3,000,000 maunds of cane and recovery of about 9.6 per cent.

The directors have stated that the lessees have exercised their option to renew the lease agreement for the New Savan Sugar Mills for a further period of five years from 1 June 1960.

Meanwhile, the accounts reveal a net profit of Rs 1.03 lakhs as against Rs 96,547 for 1958-59. Apart from providing a sum of Rs 50,000 for General Reserve, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 95,901 from Rs 66,050 and provision for Taxation to Rs 53,000 from Rs 6,000. A taxable dividend of 50 nP per share is recommended against 37 nP per share last year.

Secretaries:—Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (Private), Ltd.

Year ended May	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Cane Crushed (mds.)	2,847,570	2,022,403	1,695,248
Royalty	230,383	166,007	139,913
Net profit	251,839	125,597	102,094
Taxation	53,000	6,000	14,600
Depreciation	95,901	66,050	54,204
Reserve Fund	50,000	...	...
Development Rebate Reserve	...	5,393	7,841
Div. A'm't. Ord.	55,000	40,700	27,500
Carry Forward	8,440	10,502	3,048
Div. % Ord.	5T	3.70T	2½

(Annual General Meeting on 28-2-61 at 3 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of May.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital P'up	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Reserve Fund	325,000	275,000	275,000
Other Funds	183,334	183,334	177,841
Loans Secured	27,498	27,498	27,120
Loans Unsecured	127,853	168,827	168,827
Taxation Provn.	64,850	16,727	73,533
Debits	105,578	252,189	268,048
Carry Forward	8,440	10,502	3,048
Total	1,939,453	2,030,318	2,116,738

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-2-61 Rs nP
BANKS		
Allahabad 6%	100	100.00
Behar 5%	50	16.00

COAL

Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50
Bharat 5½%	100	38.50
Borra 6½%	100	77.00
Burrakur 7%	100	90.50
Burrakur 6%	100	7.25
Equitable 6%	100	76.00
Ghusick & Muslia 5%	100	100.00
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00
Karanpura 5½%	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5½%	100	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7%	100	10.00
N. Churulia 5%	100	5.08
N. Huntodih 6%	100	45.00
Ondal 6½%	100	74.50
Parasea 5½%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00

COTTON

Basanti 6½%	100	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowreah 8%	100	110.00
Bowreah 7%	100	65.00
Elgin 8%	100	108.00
Elgin 5%	100	7.62
Jagatjit 5%	100	81.75
Jiyajee Rao 5½%	100	88.50
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	93.80
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	100.00
Kesoram 7%	100	98.50
Kesoram 5½%	100	88.50
Muir 6%	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6%	100	5
Orissa 5%	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4%	100	54.00
Shree Bhawani 8%	100	68.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	71.00

JUTE

Agarpara 7%	100	82.50
Alexandra 7%	100	83.00
Alliance 6%	100	65.00
Anglo-India 7%	100	91.00
Auckland 6½%	100	66.08
Auckland 4½%	100	60.00
Bally 7%	100	92.50
Barnagore 5%	100	25
Belvedere 7%	100	34.00
Bengal 5½%	100	61.00
Birla 7½%	100	89.50
Birla 5½%	100	90.50
Budge-Budge 7%	100	90.00
Calcutta 6½%	100	50.25
Caledonian 7%	100	80.00
Cheviot 7%	100	97.50
Chitavalah 7%	100	87.00
Clive 8%	100	52.00
Clive 7%	100	60.00
Dalhousie 7%	100	82.00
Delta 5%	100	64.35
Empire 7%	100	86.00
Fort Gloster 7%	100	104.00
Fort Gloster 5%	100	64.00
Fort William 7%	100	105.50
Ganges Mfg. 8%	100	90.00
Gourepore 6%	100	77.75
Hastings 6%	100	82.00
Hooghly	100	10.06
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	90.00
Howrah 7%	100	93.00
Hukumchand 7%	100	89.00
Kamarhatti 6%	100	76.00
Kankarnarrah 6%	100	89.50
Kedarnath 6%	100	88.00
Kedarnath 7%	100	85.00
Kelvin 7%	100	91.50
Khardah 6%	100	64.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-2-61 Rs nP
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Kinnison 7%	100	83.00
Lansdowne 7%	100	90.25
Lawrence 7%	100	86.00
Lawrence 5½%	100	68.08
Nahati 7%	100	98.00
Nahati 4½%	100	78.00
National 7%	100	93.00
Nellimaria 6%	100	76.00
N. Central 7%	100	80.90
Northbrook 5½%	100	70.50
Rameshwara 6%	100	10.50
Reliance 7%	100	81.00
S. Ambica 7½%	100	90.00
Soorah 7%	100	99.00
Union 7%	100	84.00
Waverley 5%	50	37.25

MININGS

Asso. Mining 5%	50	30.00
Ch. Mica 5½%	100	50.50
Metal Corp. 5%	100	88.00

CEMENT

Dalmia Bharat 6%	100	8.00
Jaipur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00
Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50
K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	49.00
Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.06

CHEMICALS

Alkali 5%	100	97.00
Bathgate 6%	100	20.00
Bengal Chem. 7½%	100	11.94
Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6%	100	8.75
Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00
Smith Stanistreet 10%	50	64.62

ELECTRICS

Calcutta 5%	100	21
Dishergarh 5%	100	9.44
Dishergarh 4½%	100	70.00
Dishergarh 4½%	100	70.50

ENGINEERING

Arthur Butler 7%	100	10.75
Br. Building 6%	100	50.00
Br. Engineering 7%	100	93.00
Burn & Co. 7%	100	114.00
Burn & Co. 6%	100	104.00
India Iron 5%	100	92.50
Ind. St. Wagon 7%	100	77.00
Jessop & Co. 5%	100	112.00
J. K. Steel 7%	100	85.00
Kumardhubi 5%	100	101.00
R. Cruddas 5½%	100	83.00
Steel Products 5%	100	54.00
Texmaco 5½%	100	7.22
Texmaco 5½%	100	87.00
Texmaco 5½%	100	61.50
Texmaco 6½%	100	94.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Alum. Corp. 6%	100	91.00
Alum. Corp. 5%	100	70.00
Amal. Dev. 5%	100	37.00
Asso. Hotel 7%	100	44.00
Bharat Nidhi 6%	100	49.00
Birds Investment 5½%	100	53.50
Br. Biscuits 8%	100	8.90
B. I. Corporation 8%	100	116.00
Cal. Cr. Corp. 6%	100	42.50
Cal. Cr. Corp. 5½%	100	29.00
Calcutta Gas 5½%	100	57.50
Calcutta Silk 5%	100	49.12
Calcutta Trams 5%	100	7.94
Duncan Bros. 4%	100	53.50
Dunlop 6%	100	112.00
Dunlop 6%	100	85.00
Dunlop 6%	100	89.94
Eastern Inv. 5%	100	57.50
Gillanders 5%	100	56.00
Godfrey Phillip 5½%	100	32.88
Greaves Cotton 5%	100	48.43
Greaves Cotton 6%	100	48.43
Hindustan Alu-minium 6%	25	24.37
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	186.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-2-61 Rs nP
Hindustan National		
Glass 8%	100	93.00
Indian Alum. 5%	100	67.00
Indian Cables 6%	100	31.00
Indian Plastics 5½%	100	40.50
Indian Rubber 5%	100	68.00
James Wright 6%	50	19.75
J. Henderson 5½%	100	55.50
K. Bullen 5½%	100	57.00
K. Bullen 4%	100	53.00
Kusum 5½%	100	84.00
Macneill & Barry 5½%	100	54.25
Madhya Pradesh Ind.	100	93.00
Martin Burn 5%	100	86.00
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	51.50
1st Pref.	100	62.00
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	62.00
2nd Pref.	100	85.50
Metal Box 6%	100	75.00
National Rubber 6%	100	3.00
National Tannery 5%	100	69.00
National Tobacco 5%	100	61.50
Nav. Bharat Vanija	100	66.75
Rallis 6%	100	101.00
Rohas Indus 7%	100	117.00
Rohas Indus. 4½%	100	54.75
Sen Ralegh 5%	100	154.00
Shaw Wallace 6%	100	68.00
Spencer 6%	100	6.27
Spencer 8½%	100	10.04
Standard Vacuum 6%	100	88.50
Union Tobacco 5%	100	22.00

OILS

I. B. Petrol 7%	100	87.50
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PAPER

Ballarpur 5%	100	112.00
Bengal Paper 7%	50	51.00
Bengal Paper 7%	100	91.00
Bengal Paper 6%	100	65.00
Orient 5½%	100	82.50
Orient 5½%	100	104.00
Shree Gopal 8%	100	103.00
Shree Gopal 7½%	100	93.00
Sirpur Paper 6%	100	73.50
Star Paper 5%	100	93.00
Star Paper 6½%	100	81.50
Star Paper 7%	100	101.00
Star Paper 7% Con.	100	106.00
Titaghar 8%	100	76.25
Titaghar 4½%	100	76.25

PRESSING

Bhagwati 5%	100	35.00
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REAL PROPERTY

Humayan 6%	100	7.12
Regent Estate 4%	100	33.50

SAW MILLS

Bengal Timber 5%	100	7.75
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SHIPPING

B-A Steam 7%	60	53.00
I.G. Navigation 6%	100	77.50
India Steam 5%	100	80.00

SUGAR

Carew 6½%	100	81.00
Cawnpore 8%	100	108.00
Jaswant 5½%	100	85.00
Mohini 5%	100	70.00
New India 7½%	100	150.00
Purtapore 10%	100	11.75
Ryam 6%	100	85.00
Rammugger 6%	100	8.40
Ryam 6%	100	20.50
South Behar 5%	100	55.00
Punjab National	100	73.00
S. K. Gyan 6%	100	62.25
S. K. Gyan 5%	100	69.00
Upper Ganges 5%	100	69.00

TEA

Amluckie 7%	100	33.48
Bornah Jan 6%	100	56.00
Brooke Bond 6%	100	63.50
Dhunsari 7%	100	3
Dimakuri 6%	100	2.12
Kingsley Gola 6%	100	3.10
Moheema 6%	100	71.43
Tezore 8%	100	9.37
Tezore 8%	100	10.39

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend. §Ex-Rights.

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-2-61 Rs nP
Darjeeling		
Gielle 6%	100	80.00
Lingia 6%	100	53.00
Okayti 7%	100	79.00
Pussimbing 7%	100	96.00
Singtom 5%	100	5.19

Dooars		
Banarhat 6½%	100	90.70
Birpara 8%	100	101.00
Choonabhutti 6½%	100	95.50
Hantapara 8%	100	101.00
Hasimara 7%	100	97.00
New Dooars 6½%	100	82.20

Cachar		
Sonai River 8%	100	77.00

Sylhet		
New Samanbagh 8%	100	83.50

S. Indian		
Kotamullai 6%	25	15.05

Terna		
Atal 4½%	100	4.40
Tirrihannah 10%	100	13.00

Ordinary Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-2-61 Rs nP
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS

(Non-Terminal Loans)

3% Govt. Paper	71.75
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(Terminal Loans)

3% Loan (1986)	74.05
2½% Loan (1981)	99.15
2½% Loan (1982)	98.10
2½% Loan (1978)	98.45
2½% Loan (1980)	99.75
3% Loan (1984)	97.60
3% Loan (1983-85)	97.60
3% Loan (1986-88)	95.50
3% Loan (1970-75)	90.30
3½% Loan (1982)	99.69
3½% Loan (1981)	100.00
3½% Loan (1983)	99.85
3½% Loan (1984)	99.43
3½% Loan (1985)	99.30
3½% Loan (1986)	99.15
3½% Loan (1987)	98.85
3½% Loan (1988)	98.10
3½% Loan (1989)	98.75
3½% Loan (1990)	100.75
3½% Loan (1991)	100.60
3½% Loan (1992)	99.80
4% Loan (1973)	100.50
4% Loan (1973)	100.45
4% Loan (1979)	99.90
4% Loan (1980)	99.95

BANKS

Allahabad	...	100	347.00
Allahabad	...	50	172.00
Bank of Bihar	...	100	27.25
Bank of Baroda	...	25	44.50
Bank of India	...	50	118.00
Hindust. Comm'l.	...	50	15.00
Hindust. Mercan.	...	50	14.50
Punjab National	...	10	19.87
United Bank	...	10	4.00
United Bank	...	10	5.00
United Comm'l.	...	50	85.25

[illegible]

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-2-61 Rs. p.	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-2-61 Rs. p.	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-2-61 Rs. p.	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-2-61 Rs. p.
Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)						DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS					
BOMBAY						Adarsh Chemicals ... 50 60.00*					
COTTON TEXTILES						Alembic Chemical ... 100 252.50					
Adani ...	10	8.20*	Brachpur ...	50	117.50	Amar Dye Chem. old	100	360.00	Amar Dye Chem. new	100	362.50
Burhanpur Tapti ...	100	98.50	Coorla ...	100	131.25	Anuh Pharma ...	5	5.00	Chemo. Pharma ...	25	25.75
Davangere ...	100	118.50	Dawn ...	50	120.00	Citric India ...	50	55.00	[Colour Chem. old	100	316.25
Gaekwar ...	100	220.00	Gold Mohur ...	100	252.50	Dharamsi Chem. old	50	212.50	Dharamsi Chem. new	50	212.50
Hindustan P.P. ...	1000	4750.00	Hindustan P.P. ...	250	992.50*	Dhrangadhra Cheml.	100	119.50	Indian Dyestuff ...	100	447.50
Hukumchand ...	100	138.00	Indian Manfg. ...	1000	2270.00	Kemp ...	200	320.00	Poly Chem. ...	50	225.00
Indian Manfg. ...	500	1050.00*	Jam. Ranjit ...	1000	1500.00	Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	421.25	Tata Chemical (new)	10	16.44
Jivajee ...	10	15.80	J. K. Cotton ...	10	15.52	Ultramarine & Pig- ments ...	50	54.00	Zandu Pharmaceutica]	100	112.50
Khandesh ...	1000	1200.00	Khandesh ...	250	375.00	SUGAR					
Kothari ...	10	10.00*	Lakshmi ...	250	502.50	Cauvery ...	100	139.00*	Hindusthan ...	100	341.25
Mafatlal ...	100	770.00	Mahendra ...	100	315.00	Kesar ...	50	172.50	Maharashtra ...	50	189.00
Mahendra (New) ...	40	40.00*	Modern Mills ...	250	60.00	New Swadeshi ...	100	360.00	Oudh ...	100	200.00
Navsari Cotton ...	100	216.25	N. Kaiser-i-Hind ...	100	57.00	Ravalgaon ...	50	80.80	Ravalgaon Defd. ...	50	30.00
Phoenix ...	100	140.00	Pulgaon ...	10	10.24	Ra'a Buland ...	10	13.40	Ra'a Gyanoday ...	10	14.78
R. Motilal ...	100	92.00	Ruby ...	25	65.00	South Behar ...	10	1.00	South Behar Defd. ...	24	0.25*
Sassoon Spinning ...	10	46.25	Shree Bhawani ...	10	10.00*	Ugar ...	100	140.00	Vishnu ...	100	235.00*
Shree Shubhalaxmi ...	100	125.00	Swadeshi (Kan.) ...	10	12.00*	STEEL, METALS & ALLOYS					
Swadeshi (P.O.) ...	10	10.40*	Victoria ...	100	300.00	Aluminium Corpn. ...	10	16.36	Blue Mountain ...	2	3.98
Vishnu ...	100	105.00	Western India ...	1000	3725.00	Chase Bright Steel ...	10	13.20	Highland ...	10	12.60*
OTHER TEXTILES						Dalmia Iron ...	10	10.12	Haileybury ...	10	16.52
Ambika Silk ...	100	152.00	Baroda Rayon ...	100	124.00	Ferro Alloys ...	100	190.00	Kalpetta ...	10	12.52*
Bombay Silk Mill ...	50	5.00*	Gawali Rayon ...	10	44.00	Hindustan Alumn. (New)	74	7.68	Midland ...	10	12.32
Indian Rayon ...	50	64.00	Raymond Woolen ...	100	106.00	Jaipur Metals ...	100	134.50	Nelliampathy ...	2	2.88*
Sassoon Silk ...	10	14.88	Shree Digvijay ...	10	14.88	Jaipur Metals Defd. ...	10	45.00	Rajagiri ...	10	21.78*
South Indian Viscose ...	100	148.00	BANKS						Twyford ...	10	13.24
BANKS						Khandelwal Ferro Alloys	50	88.00	Waterfalls ...	2	4.16*
Bank of Baroda ...	50	94.50	Ambika Silk ...	100	152.00	Mukund Iron ...	5	14.08	ELECTRICAL GOODS		
Bank of India ...	50	119.00	Baroda Rayon ...	100	124.00	Mukund Iron Defd. ...	10	111.00	Bajaj Electricals ...	100	111.00
Bank of India 'A' ...	50	126.00	Bombay Silk Mill ...	50	5.00*	ENGINEERING					
Bank of Maharashtra ...	50	51.80	Gawali Rayon ...	10	44.00	Asian Cables ...	100	109.00	Bajaj Electricals ...	50	53.00
Central ...	25	57.30	Indian Rayon ...	50	64.00	Brady Engg. ...	80	70.00	Bharat Billee (new)	100	121.00
Central (A) ...	24	59.00	New Central Jute ...	10	18.00	Brunton Engg. ...	10	40.00*	Estrela Batteries ...	50	58.00
Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	58.00	Raymond Woolen ...	100	106.00	C. India Machinery ...	10	10.00*	Standard Batteries ...	100	176.00
Hind Commercial ...	50	15.00	Sassoon Silk ...	10	14.88	C. India Cotton ...	100	156.00	FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS		
Hind. Mercantile ...	50	13.24	Shree Digvijay ...	10	14.88	Greases ...	100	98.50	Hindustan Lever ...	10	43.50
Jodhpur Commercial ...	5	1.76	South Indian Viscose ...	100	148.00	Hindustan Electric ...	100	125.00	Indian Vegetable ...	100	135.00
Punjab National ...	10	20.28	POTTERIES & TILES						Sathe Biscuit ...	100	100.00*
State Bank ...	100	315.00	Bank of Baroda ...	50	94.50	Bombay Pottery 64% ...	100	75.00	Sathe Biscuit ...	50	50.00*
Union ...	5	6.52	Bank of India ...	50	119.00	Bombay Pottery 44% ...	100	60.00	Sundatta Foods ...	50	50.00
United Commercial ...	50	85.00	Bank of India 'A' ...	50	126.00	Digvijay Tiles 6% ...	100	85.00*	W. India Vegetable ...	100	122.50
INSURANCE						Khodiyur Pottery 44% ...	100	100.00*	POTTERIES & TILES		
All-India General ...	8	1.82	Bank of Maharashtra ...	50	51.80	Parshuram Potteries ...	25	67.00	Bombay Potteries ...	100	178.00
British India ...	10	12.04	Central ...	25	57.30	RUBBER GOODS & TYRES					
Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	31.00	Central (A) ...	24	59.00	Associated Rubber ...	100	105.00	Dehri-Rohas Railway	10	22.00*
Empire of India ...	100	268.75	Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	58.00	Ceat Tyres ...	100	225.00	East India Hotel ...	10	17.76
Indian Globe ...	25	8.00*	Hind Commercial ...	50	15.00	National Rubber ...	10	18.24	Empire Dyeing ...	10	10.00
Indian Mercantile ...	40	43.00	Hind. Mercantile ...	50	13.24	Premier Tyres ...	75	97.00	G. Claridge ...	100	64.50
Jupiter ...	15	7.28	Jodhpur Commercial ...	5	1.76	SAFE DEPOSIT					
Neptune ...	10	1.46	Punjab National ...	10	20.28	Bombay Safe Deposit ...	200	405.00	Hindustan Housing ...	25	25.00
New Asiatic ...	5	2.76	State Bank ...	100	315.00	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	10	10.00*	Hingir Rampur ...	50	23.00
New Great ...	20	19.76	Union ...	5	6.52	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	7	7.00*	Indian Hume Pipe ...	100	187.50
New India ...	15	55.50	United Commercial ...	50	85.00	Gujarat Safe Deposit ...	75	120.00	Isaac Holdens ...	5	8.48
New India 'A' ...	15	56.00	MISCELLANEOUS						Killick Industries ...	100	99.50
Sentinel ...	50	52.80*	All-India General ...	8	1.82	Associated Stone ...	10	21.52	ACCESSORIES		
Universal Fire ...	10	20.08	British India ...	10	12.04	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	195.50	Automobile Products (new)	10	12.00
Vulcan ...	10	16.48	Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	31.00	Bom. Swadeshi Stores ...	3	6.24	Bend Cycle ...	20	23.52
INVESTMENT						Bombay Uganda ...	80	49.00	Hind Cycle ...	100	88.50
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	Empire of India ...	100	268.75	C. P. Railway ...	100	47.00	Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	Indian Globe ...	25	8.00*	Commerce (1935) ...	100	47.00	Pen Raleigh ...	10	24.24
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	Indian Mercantile ...	40	43.00	Dehri-Rohas Railway	10	17.76	Standard Motor ...	10	16.24
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	Jupiter ...	15	7.28	East India Hotel ...	10	10.00	United Motors ...	20	17.00
INVESTMENT						Empire Dyeing ...	10	10.00	SAFETY		
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	Neptune ...	10	1.46	G. Claridge ...	100	64.50	Bombay Safe Deposit ...	200	405.00
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	New Asiatic ...	5	2.76	Har and Sabapathy ...	450	365.00	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	10	10.00*
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	New Great ...	20	19.76	Hindustan Housing ...	25	25.00	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	7	7.00*
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	New India ...	15	55.50	Hingir Rampur ...	50	23.00	Gujarat Safe Deposit ...	75	120.00
INVESTMENT						Indian Hume Pipe ...	100	187.50	MISCELLANEOUS		
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	New India 'A' ...	15	56.00	Isaac Holdens ...	5	8.48	Associated Stone ...	10	21.52
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	Sentinel ...	50	52.80*	Killick Industries ...	100	99.50	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	195.50
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	Universal Fire ...	10	20.08	ACCESSORIES					
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	Vulcan ...	10	16.48	Automobile Products (new)	10	12.00	Bom. Swadeshi Stores ...	3	6.24
INVESTMENT						Bend Cycle ...	20	23.52	Bombay Uganda ...	80	49.00
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	Invst. Corporation ...	100	117.00	Hind Cycle ...	100	88.50	C. P. Railway ...	100	47.00
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	Madhusudan A ...	100	90.50	Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00	Commerce (1935) ...	100	47.00
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	Madhusudan B ...	20	14.00	Pen Raleigh ...	10	24.24	Dehri-Rohas Railway	10	22.00*
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	Motor & Gen. Finance ...	10	40.00	Standard Motor ...	10	16.24	East India Hotel ...	10	17.76
INVESTMENT						United Motors ...	20	17.00	Empire Dyeing ...	10	10.00
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	ACCESSORIES						G. Claridge ...	100	64.50
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	Invst. Corporation ...	100	117.00	Automobile Products (new)	10	12.00	Har and Sabapathy ...	450	365.00
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	Madhusudan A ...	100	90.50	Bend Cycle ...	20	23.52	Hindustan Housing ...	25	25.00
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	Madhusudan B ...	20	14.00	Hind Cycle ...	100	88.50	Hingir Rampur ...	50	23.00
INVESTMENT						Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00	Indian Hume Pipe ...	100	187.50
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	Motor & Gen. Finance ...	10	40.00	Pen Raleigh ...	10	24.24	Isaac Holdens ...	5	8.48
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	Surat ...	100	94.53	Standard Motor ...	10	16.24	Killick Industries ...	100	99.50
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	ELECTRICS						ACCESSORIES		
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	Amalgamated ...	10	10.18	Automobile Products (new)	10	12.00	Associated Stone ...	10	21.52
INVESTMENT						Anand ...	50	53.00	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	195.50
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	Basselin ...	10	8.50*	Bend Cycle ...	20	23.52	Bom. Swadeshi Stores ...	3	6.24
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	Broach ...	10	8.00	Hind Cycle ...	100	88.50	Bombay Uganda ...	80	49.00
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	Dharwar ...	50	51.00	Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00	C. P. Railway ...	100	47.00
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	Nadiad ...	50	54.00	Pen Raleigh ...	10	24.24	Commerce (1935) ...	100	47.00
INVESTMENT						Surat ...	100	94.53	Dehri-Rohas Railway	10	22.00*
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	CEMENT						East India Hotel ...	10	17.76
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	Ashoka ...	10	8.76	Amalgamated ...	10	10.18	Empire Dyeing ...	10	10.00
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	Bagaloto ...	10	8.00	Anand ...	50	53.00	G. Claridge ...	100	64.50
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	Dakota ...	10	11.12	Basselin ...	10	8.50*	Har and Sabapathy ...	450	365.00
INVESTMENT						India Cement ...	5	6.00*	Hindustan Housing ...	25	25.00
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	Indian ...	10	25.00	Broach ...	10	8.00	Hingir Rampur ...	50	23.00
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	Jaipur Udyog ...	10	11.24	Dharwar ...	50	51.00	Indian Hume Pipe ...	100	187.50
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	Sone Valley ...	5	1.60	Nadiad ...	50	54.00	Isaac Holdens ...	5	8.48
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	PAPER & HARDBOARDS						Killick Industries ...	100	99.50
INVESTMENT						Anil Hardboards ...	100	278.75	ACCESSORIES		
Dena Investment ...	25	10.38	Jayant Paper ...	75	70.00	Automobile Products (new)	10	12.00	Associated Stone ...	10	21.52
Gujarat Investment ...	50	11.00	Mandya National Paper ...	10	10.24	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	195.50	Bom. Swadeshi Stores ...	3	6.24
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corpn. ...	100	71.00	Orient Paper ...	10	10.24	Bombay Uganda ...	80	49.00	Bombay		

earlier month's level of 112.1. Prices of glass moved down and in consequence, the index for 'Other Finished Products' receded by 0.1 per cent to 116.4, although the prices of

bricks and tiles witnessed a rise. On the whole, the index for 'Finished Products' advanced by 0.2 per cent to 125.0 during the month under review.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUP AND SUB-GROUP OF COMMODITIES.

(Base: Year Ending March 1953=100).

Group and Sub-Group.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	% increase (+) or decrease (-) in Dec. 1960 as compared with
	1959.	1960.	1960.	Nov. 1960 Dec. 1959
Food Articles	118.2	120.1	117.0	-2.6 - 1.0
Cereals	100.8	103.5	100.4	-3.0 - 0.4
Pulses	91.8	94.2†	93.6	-0.6 + 2.0
Fruits and Vegetables	118.7	111.2	104.4	-6.1 - 12.0
Milk and Ghee	107.6	113.0	111.1	-1.7 + 3.3
Edible Oils	127.9	153.1	154.0	+0.6 + 20.4
Fish, Eggs and Meat	114.1	124.3†	125.0	+0.6 + 9.6
Sugar and Gur	150.0	135.6	126.6	-6.6 - 15.6
Others	186.7	174.1	170.0	-2.4 - 8.9
Liquor and Tobacco	103.7	116.8	112.1	-4.0 + 8.1
Tobacco	102.3	115.8	110.8	-4.3 + 8.3
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	117.0	120.1	120.3	+0.2 + 2.8
Industrial Raw Materials	127.2	148.0	149.6	+1.1 + 17.6
Fibres	123.2	159.1	157.0	-1.3 + 27.4
Oil seeds	130.9	149.3†	153.5	+2.8 + 17.3
Minerals	95.6	98.1	97.7	-0.4 + 2.2
Others	129.8	127.7†	131.3	+2.8 + 1.2
Manufactures	113.4	125.6†	126.0	+0.3 + 11.1
Intermediate Products	118.2	131.6	132.3	+0.5 + 11.9
Finished Products	112.6	124.7	125.0	+0.2 + 11.0
Textiles	109.8	128.8	129.2	+0.3 + 17.7
Cotton	118.4	129.1	129.3	+0.2 + 9.2
Jute	94.2	141.7	142.6	+0.6 + 51.4
Woolen	104.2	110.1	110.1	... + 5.7
Silk and Rayon	97.7	101.8	101.8	... + 4.2
Metal Products	144.7	146.8	146.8	... + 1.5
Chemicals	145.0	142.5	146.8	+3.0 + 1.2
Machinery and Transport	106.4	112.1	112.1	... + 5.4
Equipment	114.0	116.5	116.4	-0.1 + 2.8
Others	117.9	126.0	124.7	-1.0 + 5.8

*=Estimated.

†=Revised.

INDUSTRIES ACT Revised List has 44 Industries

The Government of India has revised the lists of industries which, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, would ordinarily be approved or rejected without reference to the Licensing Committee.

The revised lists will be in force up to 30 September, 1961 and will be subject to revision every six months.

The list of industries, where applications will ordinarily be approved, will now consist of 23 engineering industries and 21 non-engineering industries. The engineering industries are boilers and steam generating plant, i.e., all items falling under serial No. 3 of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, conveyors-chain, belt and screws; construction machinery; electrical switch gear; fabricated structural (heavy); garage equipment and garage tools; hosiery and knitting machinery; industrial machinery, i.e., all items falling under serial No. 8 (A to C) of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, except air compressors; instruments of all types such as metres, measuring instruments, drawing and surveying instruments, scientific and optical instruments, ice making machinery; machine tools; malleable castings and c.f. casting; machinery for milk and dairy industry; precision industrial instruments, i.e., all items falling under serial Nos. 13 and 16 of the

First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, radio components (excluding valves and transistors); small tools such as cutters, cutting tools; sluice gates; steel forgings; structural ropeways; twist drills; transmission towers; tungsten carbides brazin of tips; and winches.

The non-engineering industries, in respect of which licences will be normally issued, are:

Abrasives grains; bicycle tyres and tubes; basic refractories; camel back (type retreading material); crystal glass collieries in the public sector for production of coal; finished leathers; glass shells; glass lined equipment; hollow building blocks; laboratory glassware; plate glass; rubber/canvas footwear; rubber prophylactics sintered magnesite; special firebricks for steel and glass industry; solvent extraction from cotton seed and cake, provided the State Governments concerned certify the availability of oil seeds and cakes in the area; S. W. pipes; table and pressed-ware of heat resisting glass; technical gelatine, edible gelatine, photographic gelatine and V and fan belts.

Government has also revised the list of industries where applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, would ordinarily be rejected without reference to the Licensing Committee. The engineering industries numbering 40 are:

ACSR and all aluminium conductors; air compressors; automobile instruments; aluminium foils; bare copper conductors; bearings thin walled;

bifurcated rivets; bicycle and bicycle parts and accessories other than rims, saddles, B. B. fittings, forkhead fittings and freewheels; circles, sheets, rods and utensils of non-ferrous metals and stainless steel; conduit pipes; copper wire for non-electrical purposes; collapsible tubes and rigid containers; domestic refrigerators; drums and barrels and tin containers, excepting those where the manufacture is for making the applicant's own requirements; expanded metal; metal; earth moving machines; flash light and torch containers; ferromanganese; general lighting lamps; hurricane lanterns (except on a small-scale); ordinary type wood screws as indicated in part 1/54(B) of ITC Schedule; paper cones and tubing bobbings; piston assemblies; radio receivers except components; room air-conditioners; road rollers except expansions; railway wagons; steel pipes and tubes (below 6" diameter) 3.8 colon spark plugs; steel doors and windows (unless made from indigenous steel) stranded wire (unless drawn from wire manufactured by applicant); tungsten carbide tips from powdered ore; or ore; VIR and PVC cables; welding electrodes; wheels and rims; wire ropes; welded wire mesh (unless drawn from wire manufactured by applicant); wire nails (unless from wire manufactured by applicant); zinc strips; and radiators.

The non-engineering industries, for which no licences will be issued will be:

Asbestos cement sheets and ordinary pipes, i.e., non-pressure pipes; activated bleaching earth; acetic acid except for captive consumption; antibiotics, viz., Penicillin, Streptomycin, Tetracyclines; Bismuth salts; chloral hydrate; calcium carbide; calcium carbonate (precipitated); cigarettes; cotton mesh fabrics; dyestuffs based on imported intermediates; derivatives of 8-hydroxyguanine, viz., 8-7 di-iodo and 5-chloro, 7-iodo, East India tanned (semi-tanned), kips and skins; fireworks and paper caps; glass and mineral wool; hollow-ware, including table and pressed-ware made on semi-automatic machines; hydrogen peroxide; liquid glucose; match industry; myrobolam extract; oxalic, citric and formic acids; photographic raw film and paper; potassium chlorate; phenol formaldehyde moulding powder; soaps; super-phosphate; sulphur drugs; synthetic hormones; surgeon's requisites, viz., catgut sutures, adhesive tapes, plaster of paris bandages; silicic acid, sodium sulphite and by-sulphite; sodium thiosulphate; sulphur dioxide, sodium aluminate sheet glass including wire and figure glass; textiles made of artificial silk, urea formaldehyde resins urea formaldehyde moulding powder; vegetable oils (other than cottonseed oils); vitamin 'A'; vitamin 'C'; vacuum brake hoses; vanaspathi; waterproof fabrics and zinc oxide.

Applications for diversion of existing cotton spindles and looms to work on art silk will be ordinarily rejected, without reference to the Licensing Committee. Similarly, applications for licences to carry on the business of existing undertakings for the manufacture of copper, and brass, sheets, circles and rods from units which were not in existence on 1 October, 1958 or which had not

taken effective steps to set up their undertakings on or before that date, will not be considered. In the case of copper and brass utensils, applications for licences for taking over the business of existing undertakings from units, which had not been in existence on 1 March, 1957 or which had not taken effective steps to set up their undertakings before that date will also ordinarily be rejected without reference to the Licensing Committee.

TAX Simplified Procedure

The Central Board of Revenue has clarified that the newly introduced simplified procedure for determining the income-tax payable by persons who derive small incomes from business is applicable also to persons deriving income from a profession or vocation.

The essence of the new procedure which was initiated in November 1960, consists in doing away, in the case of small assessee, with the examination of accounts at the income-tax office. It is designed to cut short the time spent in the assessment of cases which produce very little revenue. The scheme will not apply to cases where losses are declared or where the income includes profits from speculation.

Diesel Tractors Made in India

A manufacturing licence to produce in India the Diesel tractors of Massey-Ferguson Ltd., of Coventry, England, has been issued to Tractor and Farm Equipment (Private) Ltd., Sambiam, Madras. Massey-Ferguson has a substantial minority interest in newly formed company.

A spokesman for the British firm said that initial production would be at the rate of 3,500 tractors yearly on a single-shift basis. The first model to be produced will be the MF-35, a medium-horsepower tractor of which there are already some 16,000 operating in India.

The Indian company is to build a modern plant near Madras. Plans provide for complete indigenous production after the first two or three years. The programme, in which agricultural implements will progressively be included, is expected to offer employment eventually to about 3,000 people.

AUTOS Record UK Output

Britain's motor industry had a record output in 1960, with a total production of 1,352,728 cars. In 1959 the figure was 1,189,973. Exports increased from 568,971 in 1959 to 569,916 last year—another record figure.

Production of vans, trucks and buses reached an all-time high of 457,972, compared with 370,484 in 1959. Exports, too, were a record, with 146,134 vehicles (worth more than £104,000,000) being shipped.

The total value of all the motor industry's exports for 1960 was nearly £618,000,000, states the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).

	10-2-61	3-2-61	12-2-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	10,17.35	11,28.83	12,44.33
Notes in Circulation...	1948,81.37	1929,24.99	1811,93.54
	1958,98.72	1940,53.82	1824,37.87
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	nil
Starling Securities	128,00.89	128,00.89	163,00.89
Total A	245,76.92	245,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	120,93.85	122,48.65	126,29.35
Rupee Securities	1592,27.95	1572,28.25	1417,31.60
	1958,98.72	1940,53.82	1824,37.87

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	59,86.19	52,69.56	66,96.33
(b) Other Govt.	21,84.72	22,01.98	20,84.57
(c) Banks	70,44.18	72,13.38	81,19.51
(d) Others	92,37.79	92,48.87	108,51.36
Bills Payable	24,32.83	27,61.53	19,16.70
Other Liabilities	43,40.43	42,96.71	38,55.95
	442,15.38	439,95.02	454,24.42

ASSETS:			
Notes	10,17.35	11,28.83	12,44.33
Rupee Coin	2,06	2,90	2,54
Subsidiary Coin	6.58	6.33	5.08
Internal	...	...	nil
External	...	...	nil
Govt. Treasury Bills	62,27.97	50,02.07	37,16.16
Salances held abroad*	24,46.63	19,25.03	44,34.16
Loans & adv. to Govt*	39,22.45	36,14.08	23,39.53
Other Loans & Adv.	157,00.29	154,35.26	130,24.70
Investments	130,88.86	150,93.89	192,93.19
Other Assets	18,05.09	17,97.46	13,46.77
	442,15.38	439,95.02	454,24.42

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included the Rs. 24,25,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against advance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA (In 000's of Rupees).

	5-2-60	27-1-61*	3-2-61*
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	14,46.13	17,84.43	16,56.02
(ii) Other demand liabilities	739,88.13	786,04.63	784,47.60
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	22,40.13	9,52.67	9,74.37
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1120,59.49	1084,88.48	1085,26.12
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	14,01.81	12,94.30	12,43.74
(ii) Time Liabilities	47.00	1,96.00	1,87.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	39,44.25	44,40.76	50,72.38
Cash in India	43,82.19	47,60.52	45,77.02
Salances with the Reserve Bank of India	65,82.19	74,53.92	74,04.64
Salances with other banks in current account in India	18,85.31	14,36.94	14,68.65
Money at call and short notice in India	25,29.35	27,47.81	23,91.42
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	783,59.74	610,19.43	605,97.24
Advances in India	875,46.45	1051,50.43	1060,87.58
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	112,74.45	126,83.99	129,99.06
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	45,97.81	42,28.80	47,95.54

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

	10-2-61	3-2-61	12-2-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts	560,41.31	558,40.68	588,23.40
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	2,02.25	2,09.00	11,06.00
Bills Payable	8,28.57	8,72.92	9,36.85
Bills for Collection as per contra	1,79.54	2,20.81	1,65.19
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,31.00	1,37.57	1,49.36
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	1,92.36	1,79.75	1,88.68
Total	588,82.53	587,69.23	626,51.99

ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	20,38.97	21,70.04	32,91.10
Salances with other Banks	2,85.61	2,95.67	4,62.39
Money at call and short notice	2,75.23	2,26.67	1,53.33
Government and other Trustee Securities	260,90.96	269,01.32	369,28.44
Other Authorised Investments	9,79.11	9,79.11	10,77.01
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	244,65.80	235,51.10	173,25.01
Bills Discounted and Purchased	17,58.43	17,52.05	17,13.64
Bills for collection as per contra	1,79.54	2,20.81	1,65.19
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,31.00	1,37.57	1,49.36
Dead Stock	3,05.81	3,05.80	2,37.58
Other Assets	23,74.17	22,27.84	12,48.94
Total	588,82.53	587,69.23	626,51.99

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 10 February, 1961

Clearing House	No.	Amount	
		Rs.	nP.
Madras	96876	13,17,83,205	00
Delhi	57665	12,22,18,488	91
Kampur	23871	5,92,28,599	00
Bombay	411048	92,19,33,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND

(In million £)

	8-2-61	1-2-61	10-2-60
Notes in Circulation	2,203.5	2,196.3	2,117.6
Notes in Banking Department	76.8	54.2	32.8
Govt. debt and securities	2,248.0	2,248.0	2,147.3
Other securities	0.7	0.8	0.7
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

DEPOSITS—			
Public Accounts	11.5	13.6	10.1
Treasury Special Account	155.1	155.9	...
Bankers	257.4	247.5	254.9
Other	65.5	66.4	64.9
Total	489.5	483.5	329.9
SECURITIES—			
Government	396.6	378.6	270.3
Discount and Advances	44.7	49.5	23.4
Other	19.0	18.8	20.8
Total	460.3	446.9	314.5
Banking Department reserves	47.6	54.9	33.7
*Proportion %	9.7	11.3	10.2

Government debt is £11,015,000, Capital £14,553,000
Fiduciary reduced by £50 million to £2,250 million
on January 18, 1961.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).

	3-2-61	27-1-61	5-2-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	8,45.61	9,29.60	6,48.19
Notes in circulation	392,54.54	391,93.27	376,88.09
	401,00.15	401,22.87	383,32.08
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	24,66.79	24,66.79	24,66.79
Approved Foreign Exchange	74,25.30	74,25.30	71,95.30
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank	43,01.64	43,01.64	43,01.61
(B) Rupee Coin	3,06.91	3,29.63	3,38.87
Govt. of Pak. Securities held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	250,09.45	250,09.45	234,39.55
Gold coin & Bullion	19.02	19.02	19.02
Starling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	1,00.90
Rupee coin	29.51	29.51	29.51
Total	401,00.15	401,22.87	383,32.08

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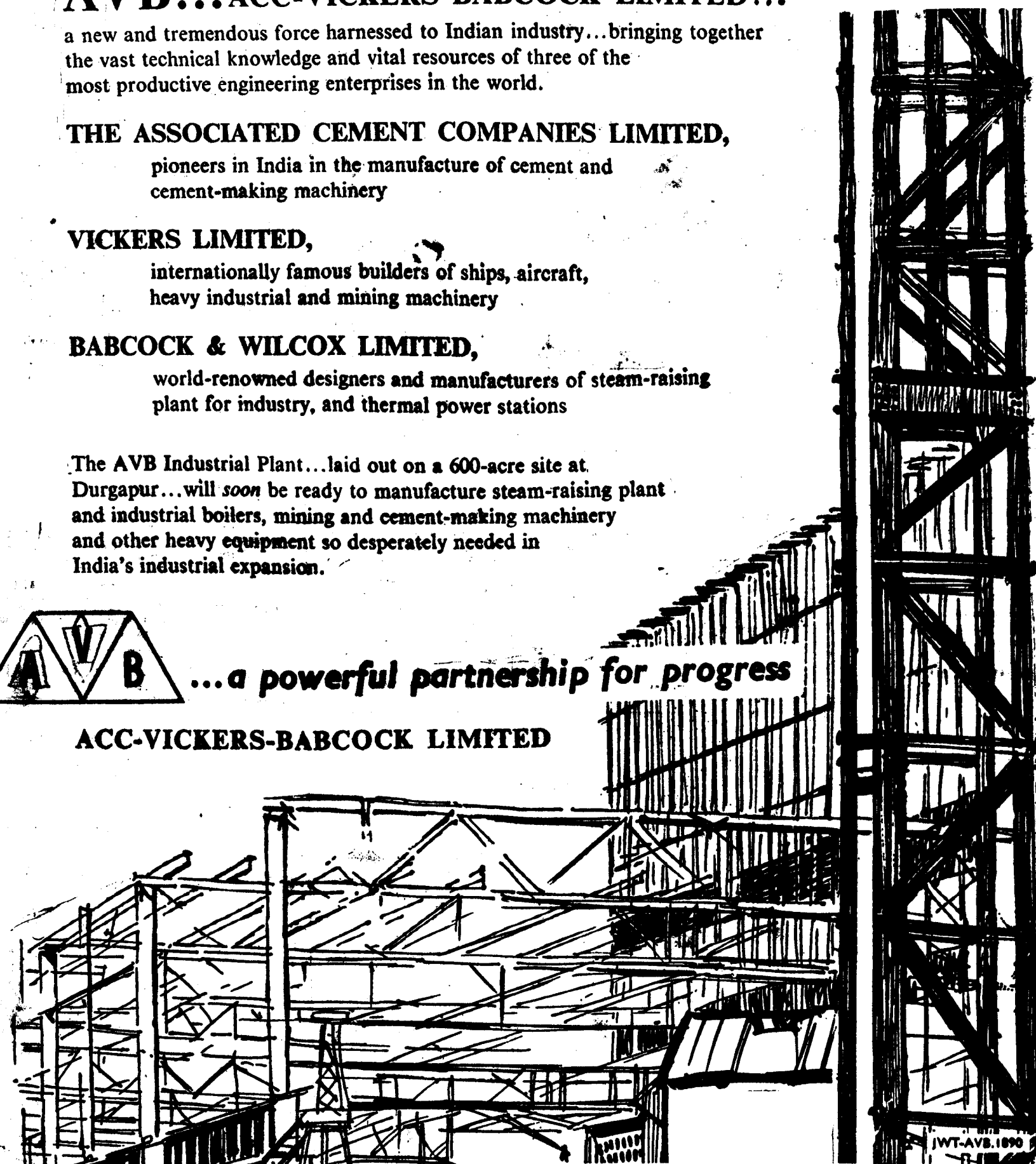
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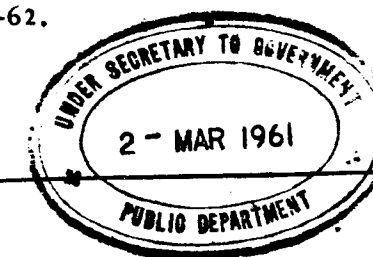
25 February 1961

Volume LXVII No 8

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HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

"A brilliant speech and many thinking points."
Read the Leading Article and Clive Street Gossip on
Dr Roy's Budget for 1961-62.



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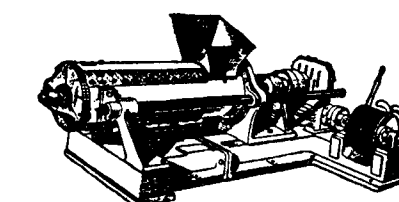
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West Bengal Budget

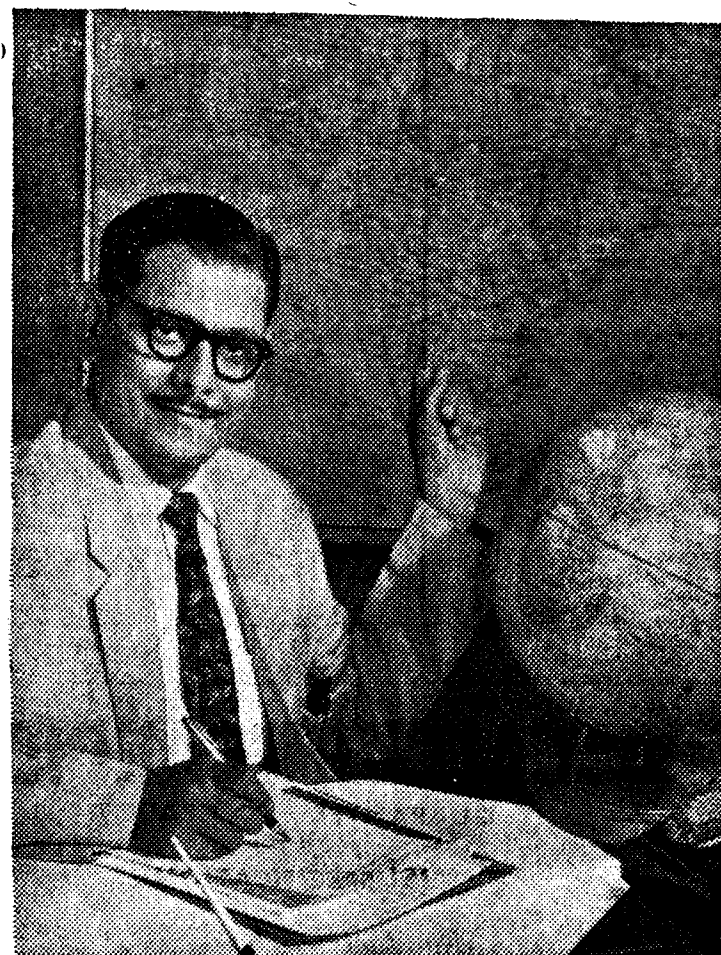
THE chief talking—and thinking—points in the West Bengal Budget for 1961-62 are to be sought more in Dr Roy's speech introducing it than in the figures it contains. The figures themselves follow the now fashionable pattern of underestimated receipts and (to a smaller extent) expenditure, revenue deficit left uncovered, a modest beginning for the Third Plan and no new taxes. As the table elsewhere in this issue will show, the current year's revised estimate of revenue is put at Rs 102 crores against a budgeted figure of slightly over Rs 88 crores. And yet, Dr Roy has estimated only a little over Rs 95 crores as revenue receipts for the coming year. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs 89 crores on revenue account for the current year, the revised estimate is higher by over Rs 8 crores at Rs 97.66 crores. Against an anticipated deficit on revenue account for the current year of a little over Rs 1 crore, the revised estimate hopes for a sizable surplus of Rs 4.54 crores. It is therefore more than likely that the deficit of Rs 3 crores budgeted for 1961-62 will not materialise, especially in view of the promised plugging of loopholes in the Sales Tax Act. The overall budgetary position is estimated to result in a deficit of nearly nine crores of rupees with a "negative cash balance" at the end of the year. The State hopes to raise a loan of Rs 7 crores from the market apart from a smaller loan contemplated by the State Electricity Board. And though Dr Roy has made a vigorous plea for greater central assistance and a greater share, as of right, of central revenues, he has been conservative in his expectations in actual budgeting. Therefore, the deficit need hold no terrors.

The Third Plan is putting in a rather tentative appearance in the budget figures. This is inevitable since the formal Plan itself is still to emerge and crucial uncertainties like availability of foreign exchange are still awaiting clearance. The Planning Commission has therefore asked the States to make a beginning with a fifteen per cent allocation of the total outlay. West Bengal, consistent with its stand throughout, has interpreted this to mean 15 per cent of its own estimate of the minimum outlay (Rs 341 crores) and not the Planning Commission's (Rs 250 crores.) Consequently, the outlay on Plan projects for the coming year is put at Rs 50.82 crores. The outlay is mostly on the 'spill-over' projects from the Second Plan and a beginning in solving Calcutta's chronic problems is also provided for. Capital expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs 42.13 crores and among the more important items included herein are provisions for a fertiliser plant in Durgapur (Rs 1.15 crores), the Durgapur complex of coke oven, gas grid and power plants (Rs 6.99 crores) and the greater Calcutta milk scheme (Rs 95 lakhs).

Dr Roy's speech was a sustained brilliant performance in which he presented West Bengal's case with great persuasiveness. He traced his now familiar argument with the Planning Commission about the size of the State's plan. Though he was cautious in his own budgeting, he pointed to buoyancy in revenues—though the example he chose was income tax—as indicative of the Planning

Commission's chicken-heartedness. He said that the Third Plan estimates were projections from the actuals for the year 1958-59 which, at least as far as West Bengal is concerned, have been far outstripped by the subsequent year's performance. He drew attention to the State's performance in the Second Plan in which, according to him, the State provided, despite increase in its non-Plan expenditure, more than the estimated surplus from current revenues for Plan purposes. Making use of certain telling modes of comparison, he argued that the State is having a rawer deal than other States from the Centre. On the basis of population—which he assailed in the context of sharing of central taxes—West Bengal's Plan outlay at Rs 60 per capita ranks only ninth. In terms of percentage of increase in State's outlay permitted for the Third Plan, West Bengal (with 58.5 per cent) has been relegated to as low a position as fourth from the bottom. In terms of matching central assistance, West Bengal (with Rs 1.78 for each rupee raised by the State) has not had the luck of certain other States. Now arguments of this kind don't carry one very far, for other States will be able to think up other criteria to prove an equally scurvy treatment at the hands of the Centre and the Planning Commission. The six criteria for eligibility for inclusion of projects in the Plan which Dr Roy discussed elaborately in the context of West Bengal's own needs can with equal justice, if not skill, be presented by Finance Ministers of other States for urging their own special needs. In fact, Dr Roy has presented with characteristic vigour and persuasive finality all the arguments that they themselves would want to use. Only all such arguments will cancel each other out and the Centre will be able to smugly point out the impossibility of everyone having a larger share of the limited cake.

This does not mean that Dr Roy's arguments for a larger Plan for West Bengal is special or specious pleading. West Bengal's special claims arise from a variety of causes, economic, political, sociological, and more recently, strategic. The economic reasons are undoubtedly the most persuasive, at any rate in the context of planning. In this connection, Dr Roy drew pointed attention to what is surely the most agonising dilemma in planning—the choice between developing comparatively neglected regions and pressing on with the gains already achieved in a relatively developed area. Obviously "take off" implies a gathering together of momentum already generated for the decisive break-through. Too wide a dispersal of developmental impulses will therefore be self-defeating. Though the brunt of basic industrialisation is borne by the Centre, the ancillary obligations of a developed region devolving on the State Governments can hardly be shirked. Further, if Dr Roy's anticipations about resources turn out to be correct, the distinction between resources in sight and resources round the corner may not be the transparent evasion that it seems at first blush. The Finance Commission, to whom Dr Roy has provided some very useful pointers, has an invidious job. But it can hardly deny the force of West Bengal's claims.



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WEST BENGAL BUDGET AT A GLANCE

		(In thousands of rupees)			
Receipts.		Actuals, 1959-60.	Budget, 1960-61.	Revised, 1960-61.	Budget, 1961-62.
Opening Balance	...	...	87.83	8,00.71	2,29.02
Revenue Receipts	...	...	91,63.62	88,17.00	1,02,20.76
Receipts from Debt Heads—Loans	...	...	34,38.47	51,69.40	41,98.97
Receipts from Contingency Fund and Public Accounts	...	...	2,48,19.61	1,82,45.28	2,54,01.31
Total	...	...	3,75,09.52	3,30,32.39	4,00,50.06
Expenditure.					
Revenue Expenditure	...	...	85,87.62	89,22.90	97,66.03
Capital Expenditure	...	...	22,29.25	33,95.76	32,44.23
Expenditure on Debt Heads—Loans	...	...	11,90.66	23,33.69	19,07.85
Expenditure on Contingency Fund and Public Accounts	...	...	2,52,72.97	1,78,44.06	2,51,12.93
Closing Balance	...	...	2,29.02	5,35.98	19.02
Total	...	...	3,75,09.52	3,30,32.39	4,00,50.06
Net Results—					
Surplus (+)	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit (-)	...	...	...	...	...
(a) On Revenue Account	...	...	+5,76.00	-1,05.90	+4,54.73
(b) Outside Revenue Account	...	...	-4,34.81	-1,58.83	-6,64.73
(c) Net, excluding	...	...	...	...	...
Opening Balance	...	...	+1,41.19	-2,64.73	-2,10.00
	...	...	...	...	-8,90.56

Loss Experience

In one important respect, West Bengal has failed to strengthen Dr Roy's hands in his indefatigable attempts at converting the Planning Commission to his views. The performance of State enterprises, with the exception of one or two departments like the State Transport, has been depressing. The anticipated loss from such undertakings for the coming year is nearly Rs 70 lakhs on a capital outlay of slightly over Rs 28 crores. The greatest single disappointment has been from the Durgapur projects. However, it must be conceded that the quantum of such losses is progressively diminishing. From Rs 89 lakhs in 1959-60, it has come down to Rs 55 lakhs (revised estimate) in 1960-61 and in 1961-62, it is estimated to come down to Rs 27 lakhs. It is true that these are notional losses in one sense, since the project has not yet started yielding. Still a good part of the Third Plan's hopes are pinned on increased profits from State enterprises. Dr Roy himself would prefer profits to taxes as a source of developmental finance and his hopes of a Plan of the size of Rs 341 crores are surely based as much on a better showing by these enterprises as on greater assistance from a supposedly unwilling Centre. A better showing here will make the Centre's attitude even less tenable.

Maharashtra Budget

THE first full-fledged Budget of Maharashtra presented to the Legislative Assembly last week by Mr S. K. Wankhede, the State's Finance Minister is noteworthy as the only Budget of the season so far to have come out with proposals for fresh taxation. New taxation measures designed to raise an additional revenue of Rs 1 crore have been put forward by the Finance Minister. This amount will be realised by enhancing the passenger tax from 10 to 15 per cent (expected yield: Rs 60 lakhs), by the withdrawal of the exemption on kerosene oil and by imposing a sales tax of three per cent on it and raising the sales tax on groundnut from 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent (expected yield: Rs 40 lakhs). As the bulk of the additional tax burden falls upon the poorer sections of the people, the new Budget is bound to cause some disappointment.

The Budget estimates for 1961-62 show revenue receipts of Rs 110.62 crores while the revenue expenditure is placed at Rs 110.69 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs 0.7 lakhs. The revenue receipts provided for a payment of Rs 6.14 crores from the State's share of Central taxes to Gujarat. The increase in the revenue receipts for 1961-62 over those of last year was mainly on account of larger collections anticipated under sales tax and larger grants anticipated from the Centre for Plan schemes. The share in the Central taxes, was estimated at Rs 17.61 crores. Other large items of revenue were Rs 6.93 crores under land revenue, Rs 5.3 crores under forests, Rs 5 crores under taxes on vehicles, Rs 31.98 crores under sales tax, Rs 9.02 crores under other taxes and duties.

The revenue expenditure as shown in the estimates did not show any substantial increase over last year's estimates as no provision was included for entirely new Plan schemes proposed to be taken up next year, pending finalisation of their details. The increase, however, under police, medical and public health and civil works is counter-balanced by reduction under land revenue education, industries and stationery and printing. The estimates, however, include a provision of Rs 11.41 crores on continuing Plan schemes which were included in the Third Five-Year Plan of which Rs 2.79 crores represent expenditure of a capital nature but met from Central grants, sugar cane cess fund, Central road fund reserves and Central road fund allocations.

The Finance Minister, while reviewing the progress made during the last decade, stated that the State has made considerable headway in industrial and agricultural spheres. In the field of agriculture the net increase in the sown area amounted to 6.8 per cent while the production of food grains looked up to 23 per cent from the estimated 21 per cent. In the production of pulses, however, the trend during the past few years has turned out to be disquieting. At a time when the need for stepping up of pulses was growing, the decline in production as well as in acreage is distressing. The authorities will have to pay particular attention to eliminate this downward trend.

There has been satisfactory expansion in irrigation facilities in the State. In the field of minor irrigation, apart from 0.32 million acres of potential created during the past ten years, the works in progress will yield an

additional potential of nearly 0.2 million acres. The Finance Minister also pointed out that the banded area increased to 0.22 million acres from 0.18 million acres.

The Community Development programme introduced in 1952 has taken rapid strides in the State and according to the Finance Minister the entire area in the State will be covered by the end of 1963. Another programme which has had a powerful impact on the rural life was the co-operative movement. The number of co-operative societies rose from 18,515 in June 1953 to 28,640 in 1960. It is to be noted that out of the total societies 21,787 were agricultural co-operative societies. The membership of these societies has also increased by 67 per cent and their working capital has shot up to Rs 236.83 crores from 103.16 crores.

Industrial production has also showed an uptrend especially in vegetable products, sugar and diesel engines. The sugar production recorded an increase of 100 per cent while that of diesel engines was to the extent of 300 per cent. Progress made in the sphere of mineral production according to Mr Wankhede was "striking".

In the field of social services also the State's achievement is more pronounced. Notable advancement has been made in providing more educational facilities. Medical facilities which were hitherto concentrated in cities and towns have been extended to far flung areas in the State. The building up of district health organisations to provide proper medical attention to the rural areas have proved to be beneficial to the people and attractions offered for those who work in those areas have to some extent succeeded in enlisting the services of doctors.

The present Budget can be considered tentative to a considerable extent, for the Third Plan for Maharashtra has not yet been finalised and a full picture will be available only when the supplementary demands are presented to the next session of the Legislature. Yet, considering the experience of the First and Second Plans the Finance Minister's buoyant outlook about the Third Plan is not unjustified. The total outlay of the Third Plan is fixed at Rs 390 crores and the fulfilment of the outlay, as pointed out by the Finance Minister, will depend on the ability of the State to raise resources to the tune of Rs 220 crores and the Centre's ability to contribute an amount of Rs 170 crores.

According to present estimates, the State's resources for the next Plan, at existing levels of taxation and capital receipts, will amount only to Rs 168 crores. This amount will be made up of Rs 30.6 crores from public loans, Rs 66.8 crores from the State's share of small savings, Rs 9 crores from unfunded loans, Rs 15.3 crores from balance of miscellaneous capital receipts and Rs 9.4 crores in the form of contributions from public enterprises. The deficit is likely to go up when the new schemes embodied in the Third Plan are launched. The final position of the next Plan will depend on the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission and Mr Wankhede pleaded for a sympathetic consideration of the problems of the State which has large tracts of undeveloped and undeveloped area.

The Government's decision to appoint a committee within the Finance Department to revise the pay scales of Government employees will be widely acclaimed by the employees. Their demand for higher pay scales considering the high cost of living naturally deserves sympathetic treatment. The Government has

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decided to accept the scheme for merging bulk of the dearness allowance with basic pay. The minimum wage will be kept at the existing level of Rs 75 and a further upward revision is rendered impossible as it is likely to affect the entire pay structure and the cost involved will be beyond the resources of the State.

For the successful implementation of the Third Plan a reorganisation of the administrative machinery and simplification of procedures seem inescapable. To ensure maximum efficiency from the staff, the Finance Department will be reorganised in a way that finance officers attached to the administrative department would be in a position to appreciate properly the financial aspects of the proposals in the initial stages of formulation.

ICICI

New Role in the Investment Market

THE share markets, which till September last had been booming in India, appear to have entered a period of consolidation, though the pre-Budget optimism has been responsible for a mild upward flurry in prices. But the boom, especially as applicable to new issues, has clearly levelled off; and the reasons both for the boom and its aftermath that Mr G. L. Mehta has given in his statement issued with the accounts of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd for 1960 make interesting reading.

If the capital market was very active during 1960, it was mainly because the new issues mainly represented offers of equity; and the investor, it would appear, has been moved by the prospects of growth rather than by considerations of yield. Partly, it may be that the investors drawn from the higher-earning groups are enticed by hopes of growth, because the tax they pay on yields as such is so high. Partly, undoubtedly, ordinary shares are thought to be the best possible hedge (always excepting gold) against inflation. Besides, there are these qualifications to the phenomenon that Mr Mehta enumerates:

It is likely that a part of the demand for the new issues was based on short-term considerations of quick capital appreciation, as frequently happens in a rising market. Moreover, with investors failing to secure required shares in one issue, it was often the same applicant and perhaps the same money chasing successive issues. Besides, as over-subscription became a common phenomenon, people may have tended to apply, even with borrowed funds, for larger amounts than their investment requirements, in order to ensure at least a part allocation on their application.

It follows, therefore, that the floating slack constituted by investors' surplus funds may now, with the spate of new issues successfully put through, have been taken off the capital market; and this may account for the somewhat reduced enthusiasm for new issues, a fact that Mr Mehta has himself made note of. Nevertheless, we may agree with the inference made by ICICI's Chairman that there has been "a substantial increase in genuine investment demand for industrial securities." But will the investment habit, assuming that it has been engendered by the new issue boom, long endure? Mr Mehta's answer is that "the intensity of its manifestation is bound to vary with market psychology and the general climate." For our part, we believe that the relatively favourable treatment accorded to

capital gains, as distinct from the taxation of other forms of income, has been an important factor contributing to the new issue boom. So, should the Finance Minister decide to tinker with the capital gains tax, we are afraid that new issues will no longer be the fantastic successes they have in recent months been.

Mr Mehta is not happy about the quantum of equity capital that, in many cases, the individual entrepreneur decides to have for his company. Very often, he says, "the

it hard to sell its products, the servicing of debt becomes well-nigh impossible; and, in hard times, when borrowing may be the only way out, the existence of debt obligations will prevent or reduce the capacity of a company to borrow. Logically, therefore, Mr Mehta is right in asking that capital structure should be strengthened, especially through the issue of equity capital. But surely it is obvious that no entrepreneur is prepared to carry out what may be tortuous negotiations, enter into advantageous agreements and see every prospect of profit and prosperity—and then to lose control of his company, when the time comes to raise capital. Unless the enterprising industrialist is safeguarded from dispossession, that will leave him high and dry, the entrepreneur has no alternative to "buying" his security by keeping the equity capital small and maximising his reliance on loan capital. While in theory, therefore, the tendency of companies to start out with low equity capital is to be deprecated, no solution is possible unless the relevant provisions in the Company Law contain adequate safeguards for the well-intentioned, but financially not too resourceful, entrepreneur.

Possibly, a spread of the investment habit, with its implication of widely diversified and small holdings in companies, may in due course enable the enterprising industrialist to secure both his mandate and his needs of capital from the investing public, without the danger of being swallowed up. And in the evolution of such an investment market, the ICICI has an important part to play. By offering to undertake the underwriting of the smaller issues, encouragement would be given to a new class of small industrialists. We do not mean to suggest that this financial institution has not contributed anything so far to the national economy; on the contrary, what it has already done to foster investment is a considerable achievement, and it is that which makes us wish that it could take upon itself an even more significant role. ICICI's operations during 1960, as reported by Mr Mehta, attest to the help and assistance that the institution has been extending. Assistance sanctioned during 1960 amounted to Rs 13.43 crores, and "a large proportion of this assistance was in the form of foreign exchange loans". The catalytic character of ICICI's assistance is suggested by the fact that, while it provided Rs 11.21 crores to 39 companies for new projects, the total amount invested in the 39 companies was nearly five times that figure at Rs 55.22 crores. The higher tempo of ICICI's operations has been responsible for an increase in earnings, and the dividend to shareholders is also consequently raised to 5.75 per cent subject to tax, which restores to the shareholders the cut in return arising from the new structure of corporate taxation.

Coal Movement

THOUGH in the early years of the Second Plan the outlook for coal production looked bleak with the public sector tending to fall behind schedule, there is now a gratifying assurance from the Union Minister for Steel Mines and Fuel, of the country having passed from shortage to adequacy in coal production. Speaking in the Lok Sabha early this week, Sardar Swaran Singh stated that production of coal has already exceeded the rate of 60 million tons a year which was the target fixed for the industry under the Second Plan. That in such a state of sufficiency there should be scarcity of coal at industrial centres of which there is irrefutable evidence, is seemingly surprising. This is to be attributed to defects of distribution and particularly to

ICICI's OPERATIONS	
The total of operations sanctioned as at the end of 1960 (in lakhs of rupees) is shown in the following table.	
	(In Rs Lakhs)
Rupee Loans and Guarantees	6,55
Loans in Foreign Currency (Rupee Equivalent)	12,63
Underwriting of Ordinary and Preference Shares and Debentures	9,87
Direct Subscription to Ordinary and Preference Shares	2,56
TOTAL:	31,41

ICICI's BALANCE-SHEET	
Important Figures in the Balance-Sheet as at 31 December 1960 are brought out in the following table.	
	(In Rs Lakhs)
Capital	5,00
Reserves and Surplus	74
Investments	6,77
Loans and Advances	5,62
Cash Balances	4,67

ICICI's PROFIT AND LOSS	
ICICI's gross income went up sharply from Rs 57.95 lakhs to Rs 73.31 lakhs. While the income by interest on securities and bank deposits declined somewhat, there was a strident advance in income by interest and dividends (industrial assistance) from Rs 30.24 lakhs to Rs 53.62 lakhs; and underwriting commission and brokerage fetched more than double at Rs 6.75 lakhs against Rs 3.23 lakhs. Surplus of Rs 24.87 lakhs on sales of investments (after provision for capital gains tax) has not been shown in the profit and loss account, and is taken direct to the Capital Reserve in the balance-sheet. With the acquisition of the new building, the provision for depreciation has gone up ten-fold. The General Reserve receives Rs 9 lakhs against Rs 4 lakhs in 1959.	

amount of equity capital fixed is based not on the requirements of the project but on the financial resources of the entrepreneur, with the result that where an entrepreneur takes up a very large project and tries to retain controlling interest, he keeps the equity low and seeks to obtain the balance of the cost of the project by means of borrowings." The ICICI Chairman decries the "excessive reliance on loan obligations in the capital structure". And there can be no doubt that such an entrepreneur, and a company with such capital structure may run into grave difficulties. For example, in the event of the company finding

shortfall in railway transport capacity. The Railway Board Chairman has, however, put out the claim that the railways during 1960-61 would have carried nearly 42 million tons of coal which is in excess of the railways target for coal movement by one million tons. In the light of the current scarcity experienced by industrial units, the target for coal movement at 41 million tons can clearly be seen to have been an under-estimate. It may be pointed out that figures supplied by the Indian Mining Association for movement of coal during 1960 in the West Bengal and Bihar areas disclose a glaring gap between requirements and allotments made by the railways. Whereas the requirements were estimated at 6,000 wagons a day by the Coal Controller for this region, allotments made by the railways amounted to much less than 5,000 wagons a day. It may also be mentioned that the Railway Budget presented last week carried evidence of the upset of anticipated schedules of coal movement by railways. It has been observed that in respect of coal for users other than the steel plants in the public sector, railways now expect to handle an extra four million tons over original anticipations, involving an additional 2,000 million ton miles. The artificiality of the present coal shortage and the inadequacy of the wagon allotment as the main cause for coal scarcity stand clearly proved.

But, as Sardar Swaran Singh has recognised there is more in coal shortage than mere inadequacy of wagons. The allocation of sources of supply without reference to the economics of transport may be mentioned as one of the factors that contributed to coal shortage. The difficulties faced by the industrial units in Maharashtra and Gujarat in securing their requirements of coal may have flowed from the present faulty allocation of sources of supply. It may also be noted that some months back there were complaints from industrial interests in Andhra of coal from Singareni collieries being diverted to areas outside Andhra Pradesh to the detriment of local interests. It is clearly anomalous that industrial areas in the eastern region should have their coal supplied to them from distant Bihar and Bengal fields while coal from neighbouring Central India should be diverted to far away places. A reallocation of sources could do much to mitigate regional shortage and also relieve the strains on railways by shortening the haulage of coal. Sardar Swaran Singh's reference to proposals for a reallocation of sources of supply presages welcome change, but it should be made clear that such reallocation would be ineffective in ensuring sufficient supplies if attempts are not made to match regional targets of production with regional demands.

The development of the coal crisis has also brought to light grave defects in the system of wagon allotment by railways. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has on the basis of a sample survey of wagon allotment by railways revealed grave shortfalls in allotment against the recommendations of the Coal Controller. Another serious shortcoming to which accumulation of stocks at pitheads bears evidence is the failure to maintain supplies at a steady and sustained level. Inordinate delays and discrimination in allotment have been reported by industrial units. A more coordinated arrangement is certainly suggested by such complaints. In this circumstance, it has also to be asked whether the railways cannot consider an upward revision of the present time limit for coal loading at pitheads. The present time limit at 5 hours a day cannot permit efficient and full utilisation of the limited transport capacity allowed for coal movement.

The wagon supply position is expected to improve slightly from July onwards following the increased allotment that is being considered now. The overall supply to the Bengal-Bihar region which is the important centre of coal production, is expected to be stepped up from 5,000 wagons to 5,200 wagons and the increase will enable larger supplies to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan which are served by the Moghalsarai line. However, Sardar Swaran Singh clearly recognises the inadequacy of this addition to cope with the vastly increased demand for coal and in this sense suggests alternative means of transport such as road and coastal shipping. Considering the higher target for coal movement that the industrial schemes in the Third Plan entails, such resort to road and coastal shipping for movement of coal may become indispensable. Such a development is to be desired for the reason that dispersed distribution would ensure timely supplies and the saving in distance in the case road transport may also lead to saving in transport costs. The fillip to the development of road and coastal transport may also be a significant gain.

Railways in 1959-60

THE working of the Indian Railways, as described in the latest annual report can be called satisfactory, though the figures are a year old and developments make calculations concerning the future doubtful. The rise in Capital-at-Charge is, of course, more important than any other point at present in view of what has been said about putting a brake on the diversion of goods traffic to road transport or of the intrusion of long distance bus services in competition with railways. The average length of the passenger-journey is put at 30.2 miles and it is also obvious that the tax on fares and adjustments consequent to a switch over to the metric system have made third class travel more costly than a trip by a big bus. So, the rival attraction has to be quicker movement and the speed-up of trains seems, therefore, the most urgent item on the agenda. That depends on many factors including track improvement and coal supply.

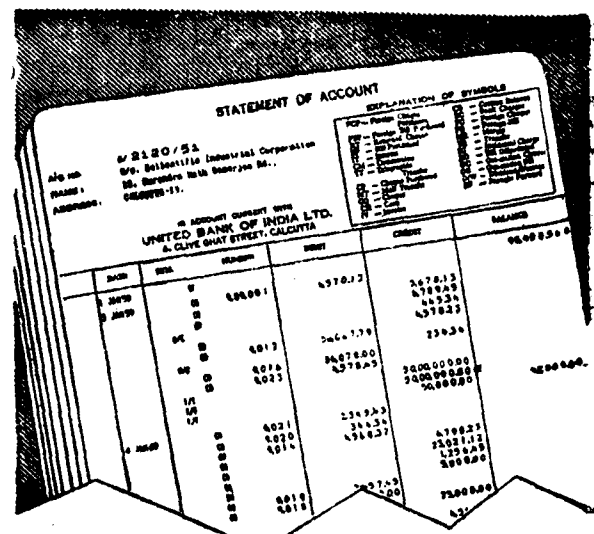
Any analysis of financial results must take note of the definite superiority of the Indian railway system to that of the UK or Australia. There is, however, the fact that the depreciation funds and reserves are not enough in present conditions. It is argued that an annual outlay of Rs 120.85 crores (in 1959-60) does not provide enough for extensions. The net actual investment of Rs 74.69 crores in a year is hardly comparable with the new investment made by big industrial firms in the UK from their own earnings.

The problem for the State as investor is to maximise current investment from profits, to finance development out of revenue by earmarking funds rather than reducing current outlay. This is becoming impossible because of increasing costs. Working expenses in 1960-61 rose and the trend will continue, because of the increase in capital. There is, however, no specific limit to railway development in the conditions of a growing economy and the railways have to meet the demands of new industrial units for ore and fuel.

The usual analysis of traffic suggests that the increase in ore exports in 1959-60 helped the railways. Priority is now assured for ore exports. Industrial production or import trades have influenced traffic only to some extent because the increase under sugar is not so pronounced as the increase noted under the

tonnage of cement handled in 1959-60. The fall under cotton will have continued into 1960-61 as also under oil seeds and jute manufactures. There will be some satisfaction in finding that traffic in smalls has not fallen in 1959-60 because of an increase in the number of wagons in use. The running of express goods trains, the use of two engines on heavy trains in 1959-60 on important sections had a hand in the rise in the comparative goods traffic and it may be claimed that quick transit has come to stay.

The stock exchange will note that the names but not the results of light railways find a place. The list is now smaller and only Dehri Rohtas appears to be prosperous, to go by current indications. The largest company line is the Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur line which received a grant of land. Whether these relics of private enterprise should linger after so many constitutional amendments is a point to be considered when unification of railways is the aim not only here, but in the USA. The only country where a State system competes with private enterprise is Canada. The CNR is longer, has a larger traffic and a smaller profit because of a bigger wage bill and a higher operating ratio. The Canadian Pacific has shipping and air lines to make it distinct from all railways. Whether the profits on the sidelines make the international stocks superior to railroad stocks need not be examined. In any case, light railways in India are an offshoot of District Boards and their record after the war is calculated to produce pessimism, as attested by the closure of one line after another in Bengal where motor traffic has bitten deep into the available business. Acquisition, as in the case of the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway, may be considered appropriate, not least by the shareholders of the surviving companies.



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EXCHANGE RESERVES

Third Plan to Start With Rs 175 crores?

In 10½ months of the fiscal year 1960-61, the depletion in India's foreign exchange reserves has been kept down to a bare Rs 31 crores. Imports have been known to be heavy, and the balance of trade steeply unfavourable. Hence it is certain that foreign aid in very considerable proportions has been received throughout the year. During this period, particularly large receipts appear to have added to our foreign exchange reserves during the weeks ended 8 July and 2 December 1960, and 10 and 17 February 1961. The increase in the foreign exchange holdings of the Reserve Bank, in these four weeks, exceeded Rs 35 crores. Of particular interest is the fact that, suddenly, as the fiscal year nears its end, substantial accretions should be recorded.

For, a few months ago, consequent upon a meeting of the World Bank's "Aid India Club", it was made known that India should try to start the Third Plan with foreign exchange

reserves at minimum of Rs 175 crores. It seemed at the time extremely unlikely that we would so succeed, for, even in the export-heavy months of October/December, the rise in reserves was pitifully small. It is now reasonable to infer that friendly foreign countries are pouring in aid, at a rather quickened pace, in order that India may be enabled to build up the exchange reserve to the targeted figure of Rs 175 crores. With around six weeks remaining, we may take it for granted that the exchange reserve will prove perhaps even to exceed Rs 175 crores.

An interesting inference is that the latest receipts of foreign assistance appear to be "untied" loans. For, otherwise, the aid would merely have gone to finance specified imports, and no rise in exchange holdings would have been possible. At long last, therefore, India's reiterated pleas for "free" loans have been heeded. It is possible, however, that this is only a temporary phenomenon, and aimed strictly at achieving the objective of raising the exchange reserve prior to the inauguration of the Third Plan. We are afraid that, except for any drawings that we may make upon the facilities of the International Monetary Fund, aid will be with strings. Normally, this should not unduly worry us, since we require foreign aid primarily to finance capital and developmental imports.

Unfortunately, there is also the problem of meeting the cost of maintenance imports. These can be paid for only from export earnings, and our ability to increase the volume and value of exports seems disappointingly poor. Indeed, there is the prospect that the Third Plan may be a success, from the point of view of adding to installed capacity of various industries; but may be rather less of a success, from the standpoint of rise in industrial production. For, production may suffer from lack of foreign exchange for import of industrial raw materials, and it is barely possible that there should be a great deal of idle capacity during the next Plan period.

It is in such a context that the present move to raise the exchange reserve to Rs 175 crores assumes importance. For, there is now a little in reserve—or will be, when the Third Plan starts—for purchase of industrial raw materials from abroad. For the first six months or so of the Third Plan, production may maintain the rate of growth that was witnessed during the Second Plan generally.

So, a little breathing time has been obtained. We consider it of the utmost importance that India should display drive and energy in formulating a policy for export promotion. We trust that the Finance Minister will have something constructive to say on the subject. For, huge though our needs of foreign assistance for the Third Plan are, there is now more than a reasonable chance we will not be disappointed in our great expectations. But, we repeat, the financing of maintenance imports is going to be our crucial problem, and we cannot plan on meeting their cost with the help of "untied" foreign loans. Our payment for such imports can only be from export earnings.

We consider it possible that, during the Third Plan, a scheme for the earmarking of a specified percentage of production for ex-

ports will be drawn up and implemented. Such a scheme would of course create other problems. To the extent that output is not available for satisfying internal demand, the pressure on prices will be upward. But austerity in internal consumption is the price we will have to pay, to ensure that the industrial capacity created in our strenuous planning endeavours is not allowed to lie idle.

CANARA BANKING CORPN.

Higher Profit, Dividend Maintained

THE Canara Banking Corporation Ltd, Udipi, has reported a rise of just over Rs 28 lakhs in Deposits from Rs 8.45 crores to Rs 8.73 crores, in its balance-sheet as at 31 December 1960. What distinguishes the accounts is the fact, probably in contrast to any other banking result that may be released this year, that the total of Advances is shown to have declined by Rs 1.93 lakhs to Rs 4.89 crores; and equally interesting is the rise of Rs 3.33 lakhs in holdings of Government securities, in a year when banks have generally disinvested.

The profit and loss account has a satisfactory state of affairs to disclose. The rise in the income by interest and discount is a handsome one of Rs 7.56 lakhs to Rs 48.63 lakhs, and commission, exchange and brokerage have fetched Rs 1.64 lakhs more at Rs 11.09 lakhs. Although interest paid has gone up quite steeply—by Rs 5.29 lakhs to Rs 30.89 lakhs—and salaries and wages have absorbed Rs 1.65 lakhs more at Rs 14.87 lakhs, the balance of profit is nevertheless better by Rs 0.68 lakhs at Rs 6.75 lakhs. The improvement in the profit, working out to 11.2 per cent over the previous year, appears to be substantial; but it has to be noted that the provision for tax has been marked up by an amount almost exactly equivalent to the rise in profit. Hence, the profit after taxes is practically unchanged.

Taxation, as noted, absorbs Rs 0.70 lakhs more at Rs 2.80 lakhs, and the Reserve and Contingent Funds get Rs 0.45 lakhs less at Rs 1.35 lakhs, the transfer of Rs 0.45 lakhs to

Comparative Figures of Canara Banking Corporation Ltd, Udipi.

Balance-Sheet	1959	1960	Change	Change
(In lakhs of rupees)				%age
Deposits & Other Accounts	844.65	872.72	+28.07	+ 3.3
Cash Inc. Money at Call	112.08	106.76	— 5.32	— 4.7
Cash as per cent of Deposits	13.3	12.2	...	...
Government Securities	349.67	353.00	+ 3.33	+ 0.9
Govt. Sec. as per cent of Deposits	41.4	40.4	...	...
Total of Advances	490.65	488.72	— 1.93	— 0.4
Adv. as per cent of Deposits	58.1	56.0	...	...
Profit and Loss Account:				
Interest and Discount	41.07	48.63	+ 7.56	+18.4
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	9.45	11.09	+ 1.64	+17.4
Gross Income	50.63	59.95	+ 9.32	+18.4
Gross Income as per cent of Deposits	6.0	6.9	...	...
Interest Paid	25.60	30.89	+ 5.29	+20.7
Salaries & Allowances	13.22	14.87	+ 1.65	+12.5
Balance of Profit Appropriations:	6.07	6.75	+ 0.68	+11.2
Taxation	2.10	2.80	+ 0.70	+33.3
Reserve & Contingent Fund	1.80	1.35	— 0.45	—25.0
Dividends	2.09	2.63	+ 0.54	+25.8

the Contingent Fund being skipped. The dividend on ordinary shares is maintained at 15 per cent, but the amount required for distribution, owing to the larger number of shares now eligible for the payment, has risen by Rs 0.54 lakhs to Rs 2.63 lakhs.

It may be noted that gross income as a ratio of Deposits has improved from 6.0 per cent in 1959 to 6.9 per cent in the year under review.

BANK RETURNS

Currency Contracts, Rupee Coin Returns

There has again been a rise in Balances Held Abroad, as shown in the returns of the Reserve Bank for the week ended 17 February. The latest figures of the central banking institution are moreover noteworthy for the fact that they disclose the contraction in currency that, even in the middle of a busy season, appears to occur in the third and fourth weeks of a month.

Notes in Circulation are lower by Rs 8.15 crores at Rs 1,940.66 crores. Rupee Coin has returned from circulation, though in the nominal amount of Rs 0.37 crores. As a result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has improved by Rs 8.52 crores to Rs 18.70 crores.

In the return of the Banking Department, the most important change is the rise of Rs 5.08 crores to Rs 29.55 crores in Balances Held Abroad; this accretion has been recorded after a rise of similar proportions in the week ended 10 February. It is of course possible that we are at present enjoying an export surplus of satisfactorily large size; but hardly probable. Hence, it is almost certain that, as we approach the beginning of the Third Plan, there is a slight stepping-up in the rate of foreign aid receipts.

The Central Government has reported a rise of Rs 12.91 crores to Rs 72.77 crores in its Deposits. There is no indication that the State Governments have made some payment to the Centre; their balances are lower only by Rs 0.54 crores at Rs 21.30 crores, though their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank, for ways and means borrowings, has also been reduced by Rs 1.51 crores to Rs 37.71 crores. Secondly, there does not appear to have been deficit financing, despite the fact that Investments are higher by Rs 12 crores at Rs 142.86 crores. For, the State Bank is known to have sold securities worth roughly Rs 10 crores during the week, and this is what probably has got reflected in the Reserve Bank's holdings of Investments in the Banking Department.

ment. Therefore, it appears likely that the Centre may have benefited from large tax receipts; but, then, the heavy tax payments are made during March rather than in February. So, again, tax receipts may be possibly, but are not, probably, the reason for the rise in the Centre's balances. By a process of elimination, we may see that there is a likelihood that the State Bank's repayment of the February instalment of Rs 12 crores, in respect of counterpart funds of the US Embassy that it had held, may have been passed on direct to the Centre.

The slight respite from busy season pressure is suggested by the fall of Rs 6.33 crores to Rs 150.70 crores in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank; indeed, banks' Reserve Balances are slightly higher by Rs 0.95 crores at Rs 71.39 crores. However, it may be noted that the Reserve Bank's advances against usance bills have climbed by another Rs 2.65 crores to Rs 26.90 crores. There is therefore the faint possibility that other entities whose borrowings from the Reserve Bank are shown under the composite head of "Other Loans and Advances" may have repaid part of their indebtedness. Here, again, however, improbable.

The return of the State Bank for 17 February shows that the month's instalment of Rs 12 crores, in respect of counterpart funds in process of being made over to the Reserve Bank, has been paid in the week under review. This is suggested by the fall of Rs 9.93 crores to Rs 550.48 crores in Deposits, as also by the fact that there is a counter-vailing fall of Rs 10 crores in the State Bank's holdings of gilt-edged. The pause in busy season pressure, because it is the middle of a month, is indicated by the moderate rise of Rs 0.85 crores to Rs 263.09 crores in the total of Advances. Borrowings are slightly down at Rs 1.74 crores, and cash in hand and with Reserve Bank higher by Rs 0.71 crores at Rs 21.10 crores.

There has been a welcome steadiness in Deposit resources of Scheduled Banks, according to the statutory statement for the week ended 10 February. Net Demand Deposits (that is, excluding borrowings from banks) are lower by Rs 5.66 crores at Rs 778.82 crores, but net Time Deposits have improved by nearly Rs 3 crores to Rs 1,088.19 crores. The net decline is thus of the order of Rs 2½ crores. But the rise in the total of Advances is a steep one of Rs 16.49 crores to Rs 1,255.31 crores. Hence, borrowings from the Reserve Bank have had to be increased by Rs 2.67 crores to Rs 61.40 crores, and balances with that institution lower by Rs 4.28 crores at Rs 69.77 crores. The disinvestment in gilt-edged—the portfolio is lower by Rs 8.85 crores at Rs 597.13 crores—is almost wholly on account of the State Bank.

UNITED KINGDOM

Sterling is Convertible

By
Paul Einzig

AS from 15 February sterling has become convertible under the rules of the International Monetary Fund. It still remains inconvertible in the pre-War sense of the term. Before the first world War convertibility meant that holders of sterling were at liberty to withdraw gold either in the shape of coins or in bullion. Between 1925 and 1931 it meant that sterling was freely convertible into bullion and of course, into any foreign currency. From 1931 till 1939 sterling was no longer convertible into gold but it remained convertible into foreign currencies. Throughout the War and for a long time after the War, sterling was inconvertible for any purpose. It became gradually convertible into foreign currencies to an increasing but limited degree as and when various restrictions were removed or mitigated. Since December 1959 sterling has been fully convertible to non-residents for current transactions and for certain types of capital transactions.

The present change will not make any difference from the point of view of the extent of sterling's convertibility. British residents and residents of the Sterling Area will remain subject to exchange control, and even non-residents will only be able to liquidate their investments through the market in security sterling. The significance of the change lies in the fact that from now on the British Government will not be in a position to revert to exchange control without permission by the International Monetary Fund. This means that there will be an even more imperative necessity than before to defend sterling with the aid of the conventional devices of high Bank rate and credit squeeze. Hitherto it was possible to reinforce sterling's defences with a stroke of the pen by restoring exchange control measures. It is true, the Conservative Government was opposed to such measures but the fact that it was at liberty to apply them was not entirely without significance.

In any case, however, the present Government would only consider the idea of reverting to exchange control in extremely difficult circumstances, and there is no reason to suppose that, should such circumstances arise, the International Monetary Fund would refuse its consent to such a move. On the other hand, it is conceivable in case there should be a Labour Government in office that it might decide to revert to exchange control as a matter of expediency without being forced into that decision by irresistible pressure. In such a situation the right of the International Monetary Fund to veto its decision might assume considerable significance. From this point of view the change will tend to discourage a Labour Government from embarking on irresponsible inflationary policies in the certain knowledge that if the worst came to the worst it could always defend sterling by means of exchange restrictions. The International Monetary Fund's consent could not be safely taken for granted. And the chances that the price of inflationary policies might have to be paid in the form of devaluation would have to be borne in mind. For this reason the legal convertibility of sterling must be regarded as a step in the right direction.

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Notes

AGRICULTURE

Grounds for Hope

In the light of the priority accorded by the Planning Commission to self-sufficiency in foodgrains, there appears to be legitimate warrant for an optimistic forecast of the prospects for increasing foodgrain production to the level of 100 million tons fixed in the Plan. Initially there were differences of opinion between the Planning Commission and the State Governments in regard to the allotments for agricultural production in the Third Plan with the Planning Commission going for a lower figure than what the State Governments submitted. There has, however, been subsequent upward revision of the allotment for agriculture. Speaking at the All-India Farmers' Council meeting held in Calcutta, Mr Sriman Narayan, Member, Planning Commission disclosed that the allotment for agriculture in the Third Plan has been increased by Rs 50 crores from the amount estimated in the Draft Outline to Rs 1,072 crores. The increased allocation should naturally enable more intensified and vigorous implementation of the development schemes in the agricultural sector. From the point of view of increasing production, the most important measure which the

Third Plan envisages is the setting up of one fertilizer factory for each State. The Plan also lays emphasis on other traditional means of improving performance in the agricultural front such as popularisation of green manure, distribution of improved seeds through multiplication of seed farms, and greater resort to minor irrigation. With the according of priority to the agricultural sector's demands for iron and steel, there should also be wider use of improved agricultural implements in the programme of intensive cultivation.

An important problem which the Agricultural Ministry will be faced with, should the anticipated increase in production materialise, is the impact of the production on agricultural prices. No doubt the state trading machinery has been created for the purpose of averting extreme price fluctuations and a buffer stock is being built up to facilitate selling and purchasing operations in periods of glut and scarcity. But considering that the state trading machinery could be brought into operation only after a fall or rise in price has already registered itself, it may be incapable to avert the damage that would already have been done to agriculturists. In this context the system of crop insurance scheme assumes importance for ensuring a minimum level of prices to the agriculturists so that the incentive for increasing production shall not get blunted by anticipated fall in price in the wake of rise in production. Both Mr Sriman Narayan and Dr Punjab Rao Deshmukh have laid considerable stress on the need for such a crop insurance scheme. Absence of any such scheme in the agricultural programmes envisaged in the Draft Outline is a basic deficiency which should be made good in the interest of achieving progressive increase in production.

—And for Misgivings

If the Maharashtra Land Ceiling Bill now before the State Assembly has aroused widespread criticism, it is because it threatens to disrupt the working of one of the well-organised industries in the State. The Bill proposes to bring into its purview the lands both owned and held on lease by the sugar companies operating outside the co-operative sector. There are 13 such companies having sugar farms attached to them. The farms have been developed by the companies by dint of hard

work and by the money pumped in for ensuring uninterrupted supply of cane to their factories. Their efforts have proved to be quite rewarding as they have been able to get good quality cane which, in its turn, has brought them a rich dividend in the shape of a high production efficiency. It is this farm-factory organisation that has made the Maharashtra sugar companies compare favourably with the sugar factories elsewhere in the world known for their productive efficiency. All this will, it is genuinely feared by the industry in Maharashtra, be a thing of the past if the sugar farms are taken away from the factories.

Ever since it was known that Government intended to make no distinction between lands managed by the sugar companies and other lands in the matter of applying ceilings, the sugar companies have been raising their voice of protest. Many others besides the sugar companies consider the bill misconceived and against principles enunciated by the Planning Commission itself in this behalf. The Indian Merchant Chamber, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Maharashtra Chambers of Commerce have sent a joint memorandum to the Planning Commission. The growing public concern about this aspect of the land bill is apparently beginning to trouble the conscience of the Government and they have come out with a white paper on the bill with particular reference to the provision for bringing the sugar farms under its purview. This lengthy document does not contain much new information which is not already known or made known to the public by the sugar factories. It is argued that there is need for finding as much land as possible for distribution to the landless peasants and the 100,000 acres under the control of the sugar factories could hardly be left out of the purview of the Ceiling Bill. The Government asserts that it is convinced that the taking away of the farms will not adversely affect the competitive condition of the companies. What is being taken away is nothing but "an adventurous and unconnected element of profit". The white paper has hardly succeeded in convincing the general public of the justness of their action.

It is not denied that the Maharashtra State Government like other State Governments, is obliged to bring in ceiling legislation. But one is certainly justified in expecting the State Governments to fashion their land ceiling measures in a manner that does not harm productive efficiency. At a time when everyone including the Government is emphasising the need for more efficient production, it is strange that a State Government should want to cripple a well-organised industry by striking a crushing blow at one of the vital points of its organisation.

FARMING

Fresh Woods

Like other States, Madras too had received the proposals put forward by the Central Government. The proposals were discussed by the State Co-operative Farming Board, Mr R. Venkataraman, Minister for Co-operation, presiding.

According to the proposals circulated by the Centre, these pilot projects are to be started in one or two Development Blocks. Each farming society is to get financial assistance of Rs 12,200 which the Madras Board feels is not quite sufficient. The State now gives subsidies and loans for land reclamation, irrigation, pump set installation and for purchase of bulls and farm implements. The free services of the Agricultural Department are always available to these societies as to other agriculturists.

Madras is also not in favour of having the pilot projects only in one or two blocks but wants to have it spread over all the districts. It is proposed to have one hundred and twenty farming societies on a co-operative basis attached to a dozen pilot projects in the State during the Third Plan. Each pilot project will get for itself ten societies for experimentation. The only condition that will be insisted upon is the existence of a suitable climate of opinion and enthusiasm. The societies will not be handicapped by Government of India's parsimonious aid, as the State will make good the shortfall.

Currently there are eighteen co-operative joint-farming societies in Madras. Tenant-farming societies in cultivating temple lands number 74. There are 28 land

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colonisation societies and 6 ex-servicemen's societies. It was decided that nothing should be done to give the impression of coercion in the formation of these societies. It was also decided that 20 per cent of the net income of these societies should be distributed among workers on the basis of work done by them. It is the success of these societies, and not assertions on platforms that will make the idea of co-operative farming a living reality.

GERMANY

Pastures New

The advent of independence may induce Tanganyika to turn to Germany rather than the UK for the development of its minerals. The colonial movement in Germany earned a bad name but the new interest in East Africa shown by the Federal Republic is of a different order. Development aid to Tanganyika is envisaged after the

recent visit of Dr Julius Nyerere, the Chief Minister to Germany. A German delegation is to go out to East Africa in March. The advance to self-government means that Germany thinks that the old connection can be gradually restored and the calm in Tanganyika (in contrast with the confusion in Kenya) makes the former particularly attractive. A three-year plan to increase trade and develop industry may help to provide raw materials for Germany. Irrigation from Lake Victoria may lead to bigger crops of cotton and coffee. Germany may take more sisal also and if imports from Africa increase, the Asian sources may become less important.

Consultations with Dr Erhard may lead to East Africa's taking advice as well as technical aid. Investment in local ventures may follow if the execution of contracts indicates that East Africa is safe. Germany entered the Sudan after independence and is eyeing hopefully prospects in Burma and Thailand. The setting up of a

sawmill in Burma with German aid is a prelude to help in mining and cement. The East African prospects may, however, be reckoned more important, for Germany has an old connection with the plantations in the country and may be able to bring into being an oilseeds industry with success. The fact that the German republic looks to East Africa instead of South Africa may acquire some significance on account of political changes. But if Tanganyika retains its connection with the Commonwealth, the larger sale of raw materials should help the UK also to some extent.

WHO The Healing Touch

Among the many international organisations set up by the United Nations Organisation, World Health Organisation had come to

occupy the foremost place in its efforts to improve the conditions of the people all over the world. The enormous benefits that have flowed from this agency of the UN were highlighted by Dr A. Lakshman Mudaliar in his presidential address to the 14th meeting of the Assembly in New Delhi recently. This is the first time the Assembly meets in any Asian country. Dr Mudaliar paid a glowing tribute to those, who by their dedicated service, enabled the organisation to spread its message of hope and cheer to the remotest corners of the world and to carry to the people in the distant lands the initiative to put an end to all the conditions that militated against the health and happiness of the people.

The present session, which is well attended by officials and the Experts from more than 100 countries, will review the health projects undertaken in 145 countries and territories and will plan future work in both traditional and new fields in which assistance is required. It is a pity that the work of WHO does not attract as much attention as the conflicts and controversies in General Assembly or Security Council. This is, in a sense, a blessing for the comparative freedom from cold war politics makes it possible for WHO to achieve substantial results. In the Congo, for example, the UN representatives met with a lot of trouble in the political field, but WHO rendered valuable assistance in maintaining the health situation at a satisfactory level.

The WHO acts as the directing and co-ordinating authority of international health programmes. Its activities include rendering assistance to Governments, on their request, in strengthening health services, promoting research in medicine and public health, establishing and recommending international standards regarding pharmaceutical and biological products and health statistics. Besides, it also sets up international health regulations governing travel and trade and encourages exchange of knowledge through technical publications, expert meetings and seminars on health. As a general rule only those countries who contribute to WHO's budget are entitled to its services. But it also provides assistance to non-member countries with the co-operation of the UNICEF.

Despite the fact that the activities of WHO are world-wide, the problems of countries whose standards of health are unfortunately low, naturally attract special attention. Though the problems of these areas are far from solved progress of WHO's work in these regions has been phenomenal. In particular, its malaria eradication programme has been very successful and its efforts at eradicating smallpox is also meeting with success.

India is one of the earliest beneficiaries of WHO's assistance. Soon

after the organisation was set, its help was requisitioned in the Terai area in the Himalayan region, where a resettlement programme met with disastrous failure on account of malarial infection. Since then the organisation's activities have branched into various fields—like control of tuberculosis, leprosy and cancer. The experiments that were carried out recently in Madras reveal that by domiciliary treatment tuberculosis can be controlled and its spread properly checked. Moreover the remedies that have been discovered for leprosy have showed that the obvious manifestations of infection can be cured and by suitable treatment and rehabilitation the unfortunate victims can be restored as useful members of the society.

It can be legitimately asserted that no organisation is so single mindedly devoted to the welfare of humanity as WHO. As avowed by Dr Mudaliar, as the organisation is inspired by these high and noble ideals it will grow in strength day by day by commanding the sympathy and support of all the countries in the world.

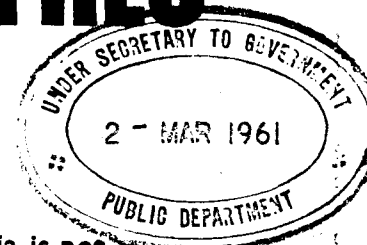
JABALPORE

The Mischievous Hand

The outbreak of violence in Jabalpure and other places in Madhya Pradesh is a painful reminder that the blind forces of communal animosity are still powerful in the country. To a nation conscientiously striving to build up an integrated national identity, the wave of mob fury let loose by senseless misbehaviour by some individuals has come as a rude shock. The authorities have acted with great promptitude and quelled the disturbances and brought the situation under control.

At any time President Ayub Khan's reported reflections on the events would have been unwarranted. They are particularly irresponsible when things are returning to normalcy. It is difficult to explain this outburst except on the hypothesis of an unbecoming desire to exploit the situation in order to embarrass a neighbour with whom one has other scores to settle. President Ayub Khan has so long been parading himself as different from the Pakistani politicians he displaced. But his preposterous comparison of events in Madhya Pradesh with the events in the Congo bears a family resemblance to the antics of the former rulers of Pakistan. Simulated concern over the fate of the Muslim minority in India whom he described as "neglected, politically completely neutralised and economically almost finished" has even more disreputable antecedents. His latest outburst goes to confirm suspicions about his tendency to try to bully and placate India alternately. It also falls into pattern with his

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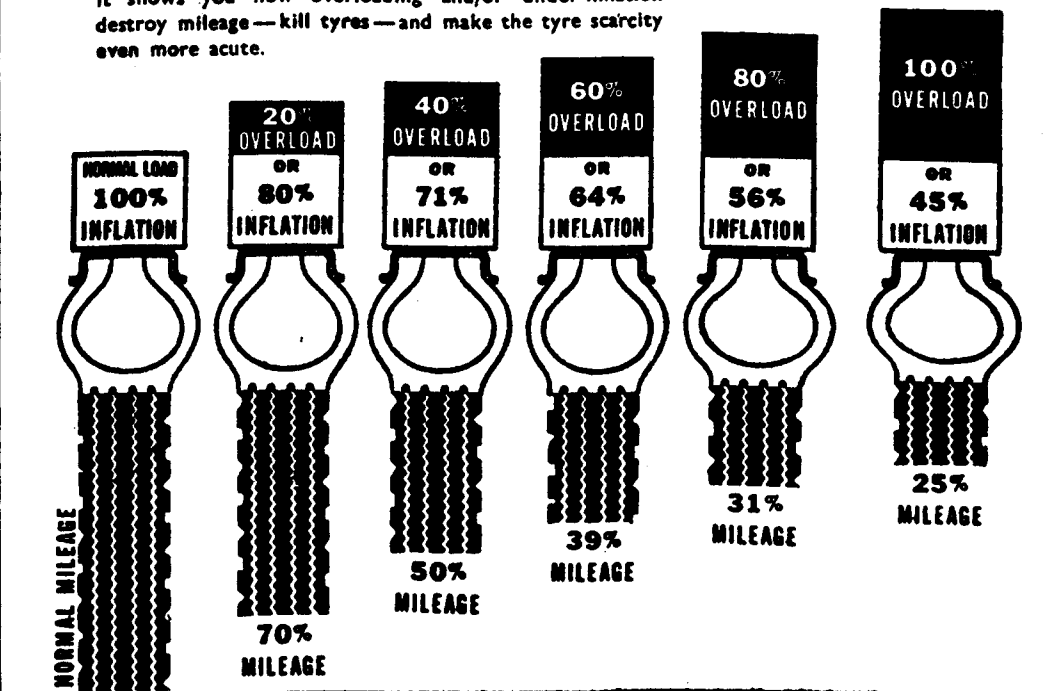
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fishing in troubled waters over the Sino-Indian border issue. If President Ayub Khan imagines that he can embarrass us into appeasing him over Kashmir, he is doomed to further exasperation.

ORISSA

End of an Affair

The collapse of the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition in Orissa will not come as a surprise to those who have been in touch with the politics of that State. Indeed the odd part of it is that it did endure so long. At no time was it anything more than a marriage of convenience; and though the members of the ministry themselves seem to have hoped to give it a past-facts respectability, neither the Pradesh Congress Committee nor the organisational wing of the Ganatantra Parishad appears to have found it a very satisfactory state. When the coalition was thought of, the Congress was in a precarious position in Orissa and the Ganatantra Parishad was not strong enough to speak out as Orissa's true political voice. Dr Hare Krishna Mahatab and the Congress High Command seemed to have swallowed their pride, and come to terms with a party they used to deride as reactionary. The Ganatantra Parishad, for its part was willing to meet them more than half way

by making suitable 'socialistic' gestures. However, the internal pressures within the party seem to have been too powerful for the coalition. Mr Bijoyananda Patnaik has been steadily fretting away the foundations of the coalition for well over a year now and has at last succeeded in destroying it. He has always been of the view that the Congress has been too defeatist in its rating of its chances of success at the polls and in any event it was time that the Congress broke away from the coalition if it wanted to appear before the electorate as a distinctive alternative to other parties in the State. The Ganatantra Parishad has some reasons to complain about the manner and the timing of the dissolution of the coalition. In fact, a few months ago, the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee had openly declared its intention of ending the coalition after the Budget session. Meantime, however, matters have been brought to a head by the election as President of the Pradesh Congress Committee of Bijoyananda Patnaik defeating his rival who was a supporter of the coalition. The upshot of all this has been to bring about the end of the coalition ministry despite the declared wish of the Congress High Command that the coalition should continue at least till after the presentation of the Budget.

The resignation of the Hare

Krushna Mahatab ministry has created a political void in Orissa and it is not clear yet how the situation will develop. Congress party in Orissa is riven by personal and factitious squabbles. The chances of a Government of congressmen are remote and the only alternative seems to be either President's rule or general elections advanced a few months earlier.

THE PUNJAB

A New Beginning

Mr N. V. Gadgil's address to the Punjab State Legislature was more or less like a progress report on the State's tasks in the Second Plan. Striking progress in multi-purpose projects naturally had the pride of place in the list of achievements. Work on the Bhakra Dam project is progressing at a rapid rate and it has already reached the final stage. Another important project launched in the Second Plan is the one on the Beas. These two projects, when commissioned, will enhance enormously the irrigation facilities and power supply in the State.

The Government has succeeded in rehabilitating the displaced persons following the border settlement between the Punjab and West Pakistan. Steps adopted to provide adequate help and

facilities for the uprooted families have yielded satisfactory results. The introduction of Panchayat Raj has apparently passed off without creating any political complications.

Special emphasis has been laid on generation and distribution of power, flood control and anti-water logging measures, expansion of industries and spread of technical education during the Third Plan period. The target for food production has been fixed at 5.85 million tons as against 5.64 million tons in the Second Plan. The Governor also announced the Government's decision to launch an ambitious project for providing free and compulsory education for the age group 6-11 from next April. A liberal allotment of Rs 5.85 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the expansion of technical education in the State as against Rs 1.7 crores in the Second Plan. This includes a sum of Rs 1.5 crores for extending financial assistance to deserving students by way of loans and scholarships.

The problems of the Punjab have been rendered more difficult of solution because of the political unrest in the State which is diverting the attention of the people from their real tasks. The State is riven by a wholly artificial schism based on linguo-communal bigotry. Now that the Akalis are in a more reasonable frame of mind, efforts should be directed towards making the people conscious of their economic tasks. A holiday from agitational politics may give a chance for the talents of a resourceful, hard-working and self-reliant people.

GUJARAT

A Useful First Year

The remarkable progress made by Gujarat during the first year of its existence was highlighted by Governor Nawab Medhi Nawaz Jung while inaugurating the Budget session of the State Legislature. The Governor stated that the Government has taken adequate measures to ensure that the schemes covered by the Second Plan were successfully implemented. The Third Plan envisaging a total outlay of Rs 244 crores has been finalised. Assistance from the Centre will be to the tune of Rs 122 crores and the remaining amount will have to be raised from within the State.

A liberal allocation amounting to 67 per cent of the total outlay of the Third Plan has been provided for the schemes relating to agriculture, irrigation, power and community development. Land reform measures have gathered momentum. Tenancy laws have been streamlined and the Land Ceiling Bill has received its first reading.

Production of foodgrains during the current season suffered a severe setback owing to devastations caused by

floods, failure of monsoon and locusts. The Government has offered all help to the peasants for increasing agricultural production. Modern methods of agriculture are being popularised by distribution of improved seeds. Already 128 seed farms have been opened and 30 more will be located in the immediate future. More irrigation schemes will be implemented for enhancing the irrigation facilities in the State.

Increased attention is to be paid for the promotion of industries also. The Government contemplates to locate 12 industrial estates with a view to assisting entrepreneurs in starting new industries. The authorities also favour the formation of industrial estates through co-operative societies and private corporations. A State Advisory Council of Industries has been set up for advising the Government an industrial policy.

The inadequate facilities existing in the education field, particularly in technical education and women's education, has attracted the attention of the Government. To provide more opportunities for imparting technical instruction to the deserving candidates, Government has decided to start another engineering college, three polytechnics and seven industrial training centres. A special programme for women's education will also be introduced in the Third Plan.

The Governor has presented an array of facts and figures regarding the co-operative movement in the State. But, how far they have benefited the poorer section of the society is not clear. The Governor has recalled with gratitude the enthusiasm shown by the people and the efficient manner in which the authorities have handled the problems that cropped up in the wake of the birth of the new State. The initial difficulties have been overcome and the administrative machinery is geared to its new tasks and the people at large are fired with an enthusiasm for a State they have long fought for. The Third Plan is thus off to a flying start.

NEIGHBOURS

No Common Ground

The Indian and Chinese teams which were holding high level talks on the border question have, as the report submitted by the teams have made evident, failed to discover any common ground for agreement. The report has brought to light wide divergence of views between the two teams on where the Sino-Indian border lies. But the Indian evidence assembled in the report in support of our stand is impressive qualitatively and quantitatively and exposes the lack of objectivity and consistency on the part of China on the border question. It is noteworthy that while in his talks with Mr Nehru in 1956 Mr Chou En-lai expressed his Government's desire to recognise the McMahon Line,

IBRD

From Strength to Strength

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has reported that its reserves had risen by \$47.6 million in the first six months of the current financial year to a total of \$556.5 million.

The additions to reserves in the six-month period ending 31 December 1960 are made up of net earnings of \$33.4 million which were placed in the Supplemental Reserve against losses on loans and guarantees, and loan commissions of \$14.2 million which were credited to the Special Reserve. On 31 December the Supplemental Reserve totalled \$377.4 million and the Special Reserve was \$179.1 million.

Gross income, exclusive of loan commissions, was \$83.3 million. Expenses totalled \$49.9 million and included \$42.9 million for interest on the Bank's funded debt, bond issuance and other financial expenses.

During the period, the Bank made 12 loans totalling \$292.4 million—in Colombia, El Salvador, India (two loans), Israel, Japan (two loans), Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Panama and Peru. This brought the total number of loans to 277 in 54 countries and raised the gross total of loans signed to \$5,473 million. By 31 December as a result of cancellations, repayments and sales of loans, the portion of loans signed still retained by the Bank had been reduced to \$4,062.5 million.

Disbursements on loans were \$180.2 million, making total disbursements \$4,101.4 million on 31 December.

The Bank sold or agreed to sell the equivalent of \$83 million principal amounts of loans. At 31 December the total amount of such sales was \$894 million, of which all except \$69 million was without the Bank's guarantee.

Repayments of principal received by the Bank amounted to \$48.6 million. Total principal repayments amounted to \$747.5 million on 31 December; this included \$386.5 million repaid to the Bank, and \$361 million repaid to the purchasers of borrowers' obligations sold by the Bank.

The funded debt of the Bank amounted to \$2,158.4 million on 31 December 1960, reflecting a net increase of \$85.4 million over the past six months. In this period new bond issues and private placements of Bank obligations amounted to the equivalent of \$167.8 million. They consisted of a public bond issue of Sw fr 80 million (\$14 million) and three private placements: a \$30 million 4% Three Year Note; \$100 million of 3½% Two Year Bonds; and \$23.8 million of 4½% Bonds of 1960,

due 1968-72 (DM 100 million drawn down under arrangement made in August 1960 to borrow DM 500 million). Outstanding debt was increased a further \$32 million as the result of delivery of \$4.2 million of bonds which had been subject to delayed delivery arrangements, the drawing down of an additional \$23.8 million equivalent from the Deutsche Mark borrowing of December 1959, and the revaluation of outstanding Canadian Dollar Bond Issues by \$4 million. Funded debt maturing amounted to \$105 million, and sinking

and purchase fund transactions amounted to \$9.4 million.

Pursuant to the increase in the authorized capital of the Bank from \$10 billion to \$21 billion on 15 September 1959, 60 members have doubled their subscriptions and 27 members have subscribed to \$1,359.9 million in addition to their 100% increase. In November and December 1960, Cuba and the Dominican Republic withdrew from membership in the Bank. The subscribed capital of the Bank amounted to \$19,902.2 million on 31 December 1960.

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENSES.

	In Million Dollars		
	Quarter ended	Six Months ended	Cumulative Total to 1960
	31 December	December	1960
Gross Income	\$49.9	\$97.5	
Loan Commission	7.1	14.2	\$179.1
Reserves	\$42.7	\$83.3	
Expenses	24.9	49.9	
Net Income Credited to Reserve	\$17.8	\$33.4	377.4
Total Reserves			\$556.5

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS

31 December 1960

Expressed in United States Currency

Effective loans held by Bank

Members in whose territories loans have been made	Disbursed portion	Undisbursed portion	Total	Loans not yet effective
Australia	\$226,086,932	\$226,086,932		
Austria	68,179,316	92,214,410		
Belgium	89,855,328	37,151,113	127,006,441	
Brazil	164,570,775	22,068,154	226,638,929	
Burma	14,807,726	3,451,274	18,259,000	
Ceylon	14,453,720	7,739,280	22,193,000	
Chile	45,194,353	49,003,136	94,197,489	
Colombia	78,018,727	53,775,273	129,794,000	5,400,000
Costa Rica	3,721,000	1,790,000	5,511,000	
Denmark	38,781,245	10,767,755	49,549,000	
Ecuador	25,588,903	16,260,097	41,849,000	
El Salvador	20,827,949	8,653,051	30,481,000	
Ethiopia	14,436,782	5,376,218	19,813,000	
Finland	51,122,183	15,830,421	66,952,604	
France	240,701,000	80,000,000	320,701,000	
Guatemala	15,809,688	5,312	15,815,000	
Haiti	1,608,997	605,003	2,214,000	
Honduras	5,769,812	3,170,188	8,940,000	8,800,000
Iceland	4,649,120	—	4,649,120	
India	442,073,904	132,840,316	574,914,220	20,000,000
Iran	68,152,955	82,884,045	151,037,000	
Israel	—	27,500,000	27,500,000	
Italy	133,413,826	60,940,776	194,354,602	
Japan	246,857,091	53,807,013	300,664,104	13,000,000
Lebanon	9,906,350	17,093,650	27,000,000	
Luxembourg	5,162,000	—	5,162,000	
Malaya	2,792,268	26,527,732	29,320,000	
Mexico	138,270,314	17,187,686	155,458,000	25,000,000
Nicaragua	13,703,119	13,131,248	26,834,367	
Norway	56,862,862	13,220,138	70,083,000	25,000,000
Pakistan	82,570,498	44,796,087	127,366,585	90,000,000
Panama	—	6,743,000	6,743,000	
Paraguay	2,051,000	—	2,051,000	
Peru	31,339,949	8,213,170	39,553,119	29,500,000
Philippines	15,857,020	1,655,980	17,513,000	
South Africa	104,982,354	—	104,982,354	
Sudan	24,760,156	27,289,844	52,050,000	
Thailand	53,885,898	41,257,104	95,143,000	
Turkey	49,854,977	546,023	50,401,000	
United Arab Republic	25,361,362	25,638,638	51,000,000	
United Kingdom	122,894,742	16,180,658	139,075,400	
Uruguay	49,077,060	9,718,940	58,796,000	
Yugoslavia	48,993,000	—	48,993,000	
Totals	\$2,850,976,259	\$1,007,853,417	\$3,858,829,676	\$216,700,000
Deduct Exchange Adjustments	—	—	9,273,821	
			\$3,849,555,855	

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the Chinese have now staged a volte face and have described Nehru's report of the 1956 talks with Chou En-lai as a distortion. It is also characteristic of the shifting attitude of the Chinese that they should seek to give new interpretation to earlier Chinese stand on the question of India's special relations with the principalities of Bhutan and Sikkim. India's special relations with these countries were presumed to have been recognised by China in the light of Chou En-lai's earlier assurance to Nehru. However,

the Chinese team even declined to discuss the question of demarcation of the boundaries of these countries with the Indian team on the ground that Chou En-lai's assurance implied only recognition of "proper relations."

That there can be no prospect of an early settlement of the question should be clear from the lack of regard shown by the Chinese to objective data presented by the Indian side. Throughout the discussion, the Chinese have been harping on the need for a fresh delimitation of the bound-

aries without reference to the strength of evidence against the need for any such delimitation. For, the Indian team has conclusively proved with a mass of historical material that the long traditional boundary shown on Indian maps was clear and precise, conformed to unchanging natural features, had support in tradition and custom as well as in the exercise of administrative jurisdiction right up to it, had been recognised for centuries and had been confirmed in agreements. For all the three sectors, the Indian team was also able to point to treaties to prove Indian rights. For the western sector there were the treaties dated 1684 and 1842, for the middle sector there were communications of 1819, 1914, and 1950 and also the agreement of 1954, and for the eastern sector there was the formalisation of the boundary in 1914. The Indian claims as the report shows, are further strengthened by the evidence contained in the writings of Chinese, Tibetan and English authors. It is, however, interesting that while on the question of the eastern sector and the Mc Mahon Line, the Chinese deny Tibetan rights to have direct dealings with India or Britain, they rely on Tibetan records to advance their claims on the western sector. In the light of the evidence that is recorded in the report, it is clear that the Chinese are not keen on a peaceful settlement of the problem. The report is valuable for what it reveals about the working of the Chinese mind on the border issue and exposes the expansionist ambitions of the People's Republic of China.

RECONNAISSANCE World Bank

The World Bank's fact-finding Mission has been touring the country for over two months and was in Madras recently. Its purpose was to inform itself of the progress made by India in its efforts at economic development and to sort out the pattern of further assistance from the Bank. Mr G. Stewart Mason, the Leader of the Mission indicated in Madras last week the way the mind of the Mission was working on the subject. He said that plans of national character would get preference. This accords with the policy of the World Bank in the past as witnessed in their interest in railway and port developments. Mr Mason also indicated that the Bank would continue to take interest in Madras port development. This is interpreted in Madras that further loans besides the 14 million dollars already made for the development of the Madras port will be available.

Explaining the Bank's tentative ideas on priority, Mr Mason said that the Mission was interested, first, in agricultural projects. Strengthening of the road system came next and then came power

projects. The World Bank is also interested in providing assistance for equipping private mines and this subject is likely to be discussed by the Mission with the Joint Working Committee of the Mining Federation. The Bank's assistance is also likely to be available for road development—national highways getting preference—and minor irrigation and tube-well schemes in the agricultural sector. Mr Mason made mention of the Bank's readiness to finance private industry. This will be done through the agency of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, which has so far distributed about 40 million dollars by way of loan to small industries. The World Bank's line of credit to the ICICI is expected to be further extended. Official circles in Madras are hopeful of World Bank assistance for Parambikulam project included in the Third Plan.

Italy

The Italian Trade Mission was in Madras recently in the course of their tour of the country. It discussed with private entrepreneurs and officials the possibility of increasing and improving the opportunities of trade between India and Italy. One of the questions often raised in this discussion by Indian entrepreneurs was the possibility of long-term Italian credit to India. Mr Emilio Battista, leader of the mission indicated some of the difficulties in the way of such credits. He pointed out that the Italian law still prohibited long-term credits to other countries. However, he was confident that steps will be taken to increase Indo-Italian trade in the near future. This trade at the moment is not as extensive as it could be. According to one source the total exports from India to Italy for the year 1959 was Rs 5.69 crores and the imports from Italy to India stood at Rs 25.86 crores leaving an adverse balance of Rs 20.17 crores. Commodity-wise the chief exports to Italy have been coffee, tea, spices, hides & skins, leather goods, etc. The volume of this export has been erratic and the possibility of increasing the quantum of export of hides & skins and leather goods was discussed in Madras by the Mission. From about Rs 9 lakhs in 1957 the value of exports of tanned leather goods has gone up to about Rs 75 lakhs in 1960. At the same time, there has been a progressive fall in the quantum and value of exports of undressed hides and skins. The comparative success in the export of leather goods is attributable to the reduction in export duty from 13 to 5 per cent. Mr Nagappa Chettiar, Vice Chairman of the Leather Export Promotion Council, suggested that the insignificant levy of 5 per cent duty be abolished in the interest of increased export of this commodity.

Possibilities of absorbing in an increasing measure Italian technical skill by collaboration were also

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explored in the course of personal and informal exchange of views. Italian collaboration in South India in aluminium industry is already known. There is a possibility of the mission discussing manufacture of small cars in India. It is understood that Fiat Motors have already submitted final plans for the manufacture of a low cost car on the lines suggested by the Government of India. A decision on this, will of course, depend upon the number of related matters including other designs submitted by other parties.

Australia

Mr G. M. Carr, the Australian Trade Commissioner in Bombay was in Madras recently and discussed problems of mutual interest with members of the Chambers of Commerce here. Among the subjects that came up was the lack of direct shipping between India and Australia which was a serious handicap in the development of trade between the two countries. The possibility of increased Australian assistance in the form of supply of capital goods was also discussed. Mr Carr referred to the most significant recent news item relating to Indo-Australian Trade. The Australian Aluminium Production Commission has signed a long-term contract with the Bombay Mineral Supply Company Private Limited, for the supply of bauxite to Bell Bay, Tasmania. The contract, was negotiated through the State Trading Corporation. This, by the way, is a sphere of activity of the STC that deserves grateful recognition by the private sector. The contract will ensure regular supply of bauxite to Australia from the bauxite deposit of Saurashtra. Meantime, Australia is providing 13200 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia valued at 339,000 Australian pounds under the Colombo Plan. Total Australian assistance upto the end of December 1960 was over 12 crores, all of which, it is interesting to note, is in the form of outright grants. The assistance was utilised largely for agricultural and dairy projects, and, for purchase of rail wagons and diesel rail cars. Another matter for gratification is that this assistance has been almost fully utilised. It is expected that during the Third Plan period collaboration between India and Australia will increase even more significantly. Trade potentialities should also be exploited more fully in the coming years.

RAILWAYS Projects Ahead

The memorandum issued with the latest Railway Budget makes it plain that of the Rs 260 crores to be spent in 1961-62 only Rs 48.31 crores represents outlay on new lines. The distribution of expenditure as between Depreciation Fund and Development Fund is linked with current ac-

counting procedure. The bulk of the outlay, Rs 216.54 crores, is only meant to continue work in progress. This includes Rs 67.88 crores on rolling stock, including Rs 17.96 crores on locomotives and Rs 26.57 crores on wagons. The greater part of the supplies will be got at home. This means more demand for steel, and good business for engineering concerns, though it is said that profits may be limited by the procedure adopted.

The completion of the Khandwa-Hingoli branch (linking north and south by metre gauge) at a cost of Rs 12.5 crores is perhaps of less interest than the replacement of the Baraset-Basirhat and the Bukhtiar-pur-Rajgiri lines by new broad gauge sections on the Eastern Railway. An extension from Robertsganj in the UP to Garhwa Road is one of the Northern Railway schemes similar to the one from Ghaziabad to Tughlakabad. The Dandakaranya Project, is to benefit by projects to be finished in 1962. The ore export trade is a sufficient reason for the three projects in hand.

Electrification of the Durgapur-Gaya branch may lead to a saving in coal but fuel economy is not the main reason for the Howrah-Kharagpur electric traction scheme. The quicker movement, vital for industry in Calcutta, is a compelling argument at present. So is the track improvement on the Southern Railway to accommodate the longer and heavier trains. The expansion of the Chittaranjan Loco works to include a steel foundry calls for mention, as also the provision made for the loco components factory at Varanasi at an anticipated cost of Rs 4.8 crores. The memorandum may interest contractors even more than engineering concerns, but the main point is that some capital at charge is going

up, the Railways must earn more in order to spend more.

OIL Great Expectations

The reported statement of the project administrator in the Rudrasagar area of Assam about the existence there of commercial quantities of oil has been dismissed as a premature estimate by Mr K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Oil. The project administrator's report was based on the result of drilling one well and it has been pointed out by Mr Malaviya that conclusions about quantitative aspects of possibilities at such early stages are likely to be misleading. While it is necessary to be cautious in the estimate of oil reserves from unproved sources, the fact that one well drilled has shown traces of oil should invite more efforts for ascertaining possible quantum of oil reserves. Import of oil makes large drafts on our meagre foreign exchange and apart from Naharkatiya and Cambay areas, there are as yet no other possible sources from which oil could be produced in commercial quantities. Further, the additions from Naharkatiya and Cambay to the country's total production would go only a small way in meeting the growing requirements: the gap in terms of crude oil by the end of the Third Plan will be something like 9 million tons. In this context, the negotiations now being carried on by the Government of India with the foreign oil companies for oil exploration is to

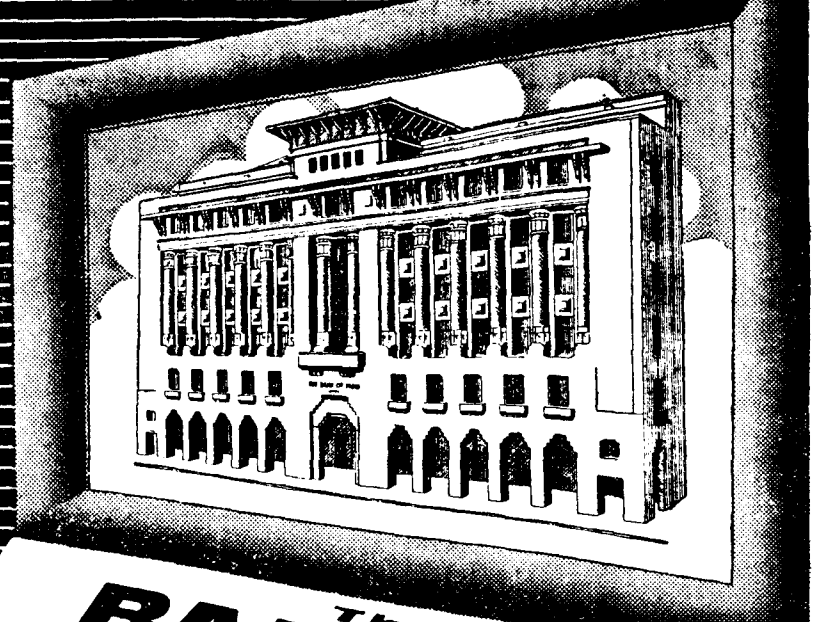
be welcomed as a heartening development. It has been learnt that the ESSO Standard Eastern of the USA and the State-owned Italian Oil Company, "Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi" two leading foreign oil companies have sought exploration rights in the Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan, Kutch and Gujarat. Differences between the Union Ministry for Oil and the foreign companies on the terms for participation in exploration seem to be holding up a deal. The Government's terms include reasonable participation in the share capital, non-commitment in respect of refining and marketing of oil to be found by the foreign explorers and a higher ratio of profits than the traditional 50:50. While the Union Ministry considers the terms as reasonable, the companies would seem to feel that in view of the royalty to be paid to the State Governments, independent of any share to the Centre out of the profits of crude oil production, the latter should not insist on more than 50 per cent. Whether the foreign companies would accept the terms of the Union Government remains to be seen. But about the need for foreign help in oil exploration there can be no doubt. Both in technical know-how and financial resources, the Union Ministry is ill equipped for early and thorough exploration of oil bearing areas which is spread over more than 40,000 sq miles.

The potentialities of Cambay and Ankleshwar have now been fairly well assessed and experimental production is expected to be started in October. It has, in this connection, been stated by Mr Malaviya that about 25 million

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cubic feet of gas per day would be produced in these areas. This would also make it possible to start gas based industries such as fertiliser and carbon industries.

UNIVERSITIES Indifferent Performance

The report of the University Grants Commission for 1959-60 contains enough warnings and predictions about higher education in India. The increase in the number of Universities to 40 and the addition to the number of colleges and students do provoke many fears and doubts. A comparison with Israel that has only three Universities at present is scarcely justified, for Israel has immigrant talent in plenty. The fact that Quebec has two Universities, one offering courses in French, is hardly a parallel. But the indiscriminate expansion purely for reasons of regional loyalty or prestige is wasteful of scarce funds. The UGC points that transport, public health and

housing require more urgent attention than, for example, rural universities.

There is also the point that the products of Universities are of indifferent quality. The first consideration is efficiency and future investment must be guided only by results. Upgrading of salaries to get the best staff possible needs only brief but approbatory mention. Grants for libraries are far more appropriate than for opening new courses leading to diplomas of doubtful value. Though argument over the language of college education has interfered with normal progress, the retention of English is so widely favoured that a special study group appears superfluous.

The approval of correspondence course leads one to ask whether the tutorial institutes present or projected can come up to expectations. The autobiography of H. G. Wells refers to William Briggs and the University Tutorial Press as a model for those with ideas of self-improvement. As at present, tutorial institutes are very far from approximating these two famous blessings of the poor with intellectual hunger.

TARIFF INQUIRY Titanium Dioxide

Though the titanium dioxide industry has made considerable progress in the last few years it has been in existence, if appears that it will take some few years longer for it to stand on its own legs. The tariff protection it has been enjoying for the last seven years has had a big part to play in the commendable headway it has made, and the industry has asked for continuance of protection for another three years from 31 December, 1961, when protection is due to expire. The industry is as yet of small dimensions, comprising only one unit with a current capacity of 2,947 tonnes per year. But it is growing fast. The existing unit is already well advanced in its expansion programme which, when completed, will give it a capacity of 3,658 tonnes. A new unit in Maharashtra has recently been licensed to produce 4,471 tonnes of titanium dioxide. When the two units go into full production, the total capacity is expected to increase to 11,075 tonnes by 1963. As the Deve-

lopment Wing estimates the annual domestic demand by 1964 at only 9,144 tonnes, the building of capacity sufficient to meet internal demand may not present much of a problem in the next three or four years. But till the additional capacity already sanctioned is put up, imports have to fill the gap. In this connection it is also to be noted that it may be profitable to plan even now for a considerable expansion of the industry as it is possible that titanium dioxide can be used in place of other white pigments which are now imported. The immediate objective, of course, should be the meeting of the domestic demand in full. Mr K. R. P. Aiyangar, Chairman of the Tariff Commission, has pointed out that it should be possible for the industry to think in terms of export as well considering its geographical advantages for raw materials and technical know-how it has already secured. As a product used by the paints, rubber and textile industries, titanium dioxide will be in increasing demand internally. Given good quality and competitive prices it can win overseas markets also. Qualitatively the indigenous titanium dioxide seems to have met with passable success though consumers are not prepared to accept it as completely free from defects. It is imperative that the domestic product attains a standard of excellence that will make it an acceptable substitute for the imported variety. Good quality titanium dioxide will also be able to find its way into foreign markets easier.

BOLTS AND NUTS Idle Capacity

Every industry has its quota of problems these days and they are of a pattern. Transport difficulties and scarcity of raw materials are the most usual complaints. The bolt and nut industry, has, besides excess production capacity. Though one of the oldest engineering industries, it was only during the last world war that it showed rapid growth. Its capacity which was of meagre proportions before the war had expanded to 30,000 tons by the end of the war. Since then its development has been even faster and today its capacity is about 97,000 tons. This does not include an estimated 25,000 tons accounted for by the small scale sector.

According to Mr K. L. Chowdhary, president of the Indian Bolt and Nut Manufacturers Association, the industry is troubled by the unplanned expansion of capacity. Attracted obviously by the bright prospects for bolts and nuts in the inter-war and post-war years, entrepreneurs had gone about setting up plants without much thought either for the quality or the potential demand for the products they intended to manufacture. The enthusiasm of State Governments for small industries has perhaps further complicated the position.

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It is time something was done about this idle capacity. Not much can perhaps be done to reduce capacity already created thoughtlessly, but further accumulation of idle capacity can certainly be stopped if there is coordination between the State Governments and the Centre. Mr Chowdhary referred to the tendency among State Governments to want sufficient number of units of the industry to meet the demand in their regions. This is to be discouraged if only to ensure that the industry as a whole does not suffer serious financial losses.

Mr Chowdhary pleads that permission should not continue to be granted for the import of bolts and nuts to the extent of 24 per cent as at present in view of idle domestic capacity. In the absence of full information on this point it is not possible to assess how far this is reasonable or practicable. Imports may have been necessitated by special requirements. But where no such considerations operate, the case for banning imports is strong both on general grounds of foreign exchange conservation and on special grounds of the needs of the industry. But the picture is not all bleak. The industry has cheerful news on the export front. From about Rs 33,000 in 1958, export earnings have sizably increased to Rs 4,67,577 in 1960. The foreign off-take can be further increased if our products can compare favourably with competitors' products both in quality and price. Given concerted action and strict quality control there is no reason why the excess capacity which is now idle should not be utilized to produce more for export.

MADRAS Techno-Economic Survey

The main feature of the economy of Madras that is brought out in the Techno-Economic Survey conducted by the NCAER is its relative poverty of material resources of development. In spite of a well developed agricultural base, crop yields well above the all-India average and a head start in industrialisation, per capita output in the State is 13 per cent less than the figure for India as a whole. The per capita output of Madras in 1955-56 works out to Rs 227 against Rs 261 for all-India. The incidence of unemployment and underemployment is among the highest in the country. The pressure on land is exceptionally heavy. The density of population is twice that of all-India. The State has already reached the limit of exploitation of its irrigation and power potential. The State has no mineral resources, to speak of. The centres of coal and iron ore are located far away in the North and supplies are hampered by chronic transport difficulties.

Nevertheless, the report indicates the possibility of overcoming the handicaps by the adoption of a suitable strategy of economic development, with emphasis on skills rather than on resources. The report has suggested a list of 'candidate industries'—large, medium and small—which can be established in the State given adequate transport and supply of power. Apart from the industrial centres of Madras and Coimbatore, the report envisages the emergence of three nuclei of industrial growth—the Neyveli (fuel-cum-chemical) complex, the Salem (iron and aluminium) complex and the Tuticorin (marine chemical) complex.

The investment required to carry through the suggested programme of agricultural and industrial development is placed at about Rs 1,600 crores over the next ten years. This will enable the State to increase the net output by 56 per cent and per capita output to roughly Rs 361 by the end of the Fourth Plan. Out of the total investment of Rs 1,600 crores, Rs 950 crores would be in the public sector, the State's share being Rs 680 crores. The State, it is expected, would be in a position to meet its share of the cost of the suggested development programme, if central assistance is forthcoming on the same scale as during the First and Second Plans, when it was approximately equal to the State's own financial resources.

The shortage of power that is likely to develop even before the end of the Third Plan and lack of new sources of irrigation emphasise the need for inter-zonal co-operation. Recent attempts in this direction have not been conspicuously successful. It is as well to recognise that inter-zonal development of irrigation and power has to rest on a basis of mutual advantage that is equally evident to all the States concerned. It is to be hoped that the Techno-Economic Surveys of the other States in the Zone, which the NCAER has undertaken, will identify these economic bases of fruitful co-operation.

USA In Two Minds

As was to be expected, proposed US membership in the projected 20-nation Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has elicited both support and opposition in strong measure.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is conducting public hearings on US adherence to the OECD convention. As a treaty, the convention will require a two-thirds majority vote of the Senate for ratification. It is scheduled to become effective in September 1961, with the requisite ratification of the governments concerned.

In support of the convention, government witnesses have stressed the importance of OECD to economic relations among the free nations. The new body in effect would succeed the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), made up of 18 Western European nations and

concerned primarily with intra-European questions. OEEC would now bring into full membership these 18 nations, plus the US and Canada.

Basically, OECD has two chief goals. One is the promotion of policies designed to attain and to maintain the highest sustainable rate of economic growth and development among its member nations and around the world. The second and related objective is the expansion and improvement of financial and technical assistance to developing lands.

OECD could well serve to stimulate an enlarged flow of trade around the world on a multilateral and non-distributive basis. However, as government officials have pointed out in the committee hearings, trade matters expected to be dealt with by OECD will involve largely problems between Europe's two trading groups—the six-nation common market and the seven-nation European Free Trade Association.

Thus, the new organization would have nothing to do directly with tariff-making, or with the establishment of broad international trade codes. These, in the US view, are properly to be advanced within the framework of the 38-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Nevertheless, it is this question of trade around which most of the opposition to OECD seems to be centered. Groups and individuals with protectionist leanings have charged, for instance, that US participation in OECD would reduce the tariff-setting authority of Congress. Much of this authority has been delegated to the President under the Trade Agreements Act for specified periods, and it is under this act that the US participates in GATT.

In answer, government officials have pointed out that not only will OECD not involve itself with tariff setting but that it carefully recognizes the constitutional requirements of the US. As a matter of fact, decisions of OECD will be by unanimous vote, giving the US or any other member ample opportunity to establish any strong objections to a proposed action.

On a more positive plane, OECD presents rather promising possibilities for relaxation of member nations' balance of payments difficulties. This could well be the result of a closer co-ordination of the economic policies of the 20 member nations.

As one example, Secretary of Treasury Douglas Dillon told the Senate Committee that co-operation and co-ordination between US and European monetary authorities could have helped alleviate the seriousness of the US payments deficit last year. That deficit was fed by the gap between the higher interest rates in Europe and the lower interest rates in the United States, which had the effect of sucking short-term assets out of New York and into financial centres in Europe.

This is not to say that all imbalances would necessarily disappear as a result of OECD's operation. However, as economic expansion and the international flow of aid and other capital accelerate, and as the trading world becomes increasingly accustomed

to dealing with convertible currencies, the desirability of a forum such as OECD could become increasingly apparent. These are points that proponents of OECD are hoping to get in public discussions, such as the current Senate Committee hearings.

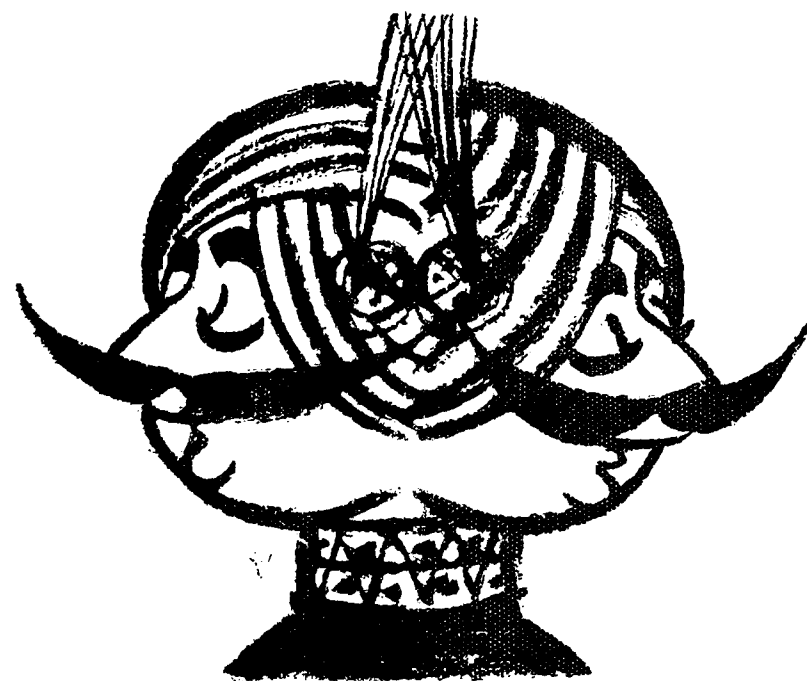
INDUSTRIAL INDIA Scindia Steam

The shareholders of Scindia Steam Navigation who have already seen the results for the year ended June 1960 will derive some satisfaction from the Chairman's assurance that tonnage carried is rising and there is now an agreement among shipping lines to rationalise freights. Apart from the complaint that coastal trade is stagnant, and competition is keen, the Chairman has made it clear that the slow expansion of shipping in India is a problem as much for the Government as for the Company. The increase in overseas trade by the addition of new, efficient vessels will probably assist a recovery in income. Indian shipowners are convinced that the real problem in India is not surplus tonnage but the indifference of shippers to the needs of the national shipping industry. The performance of Scindia Steam in a difficult year offsets the usual calculations based on the provision of dividend from the general reserve. Though shipping shares are neglected at present, there is in the speech enough to convey the impression that Scindia Steam, as a share with a resounding record, will come again to the foreground, even like BIC whose shares have improved rather sharply after the end of 1960.

Simon Carves

The speeches delivered by Mr D. T. Baritt, Joint Managing Director and Mr H. Pratt, General Manager, Simon-Carves Ltd, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new office building at Transport Depot Road recalled the long association of the Company with industrial development in India. Since 1908 when the Company built the first coke oven battery at Giridih for the East Indian Railway, it has built well over 1,000 coke ovens with a total carbonising capacity of approximately six million tons of coal a year. The company has also expanded the scope of its activities to cover diverse aspects of modern steelworks and has lately added new specialities such as nuclear power plants, and fertiliser plants. The participation of Simon-Carves as one of the consortium of firms in the ISCON in the building of the Durgapur Steelworks is, of course, well-known.

The speakers also referred to the establishment of the Company's Drawing and Design Sections. When these sections are fully established, the Company will be in a position to execute most of the design work in India. The Company will provide increasing opportunities for Indian nationals to acquire experience and knowledge of the various specialities of the Company.



Of all the two faced...

...schedules I can think of! Which is why I keep telling the world, without the slightest double-in-my-entendre that

you can now fly

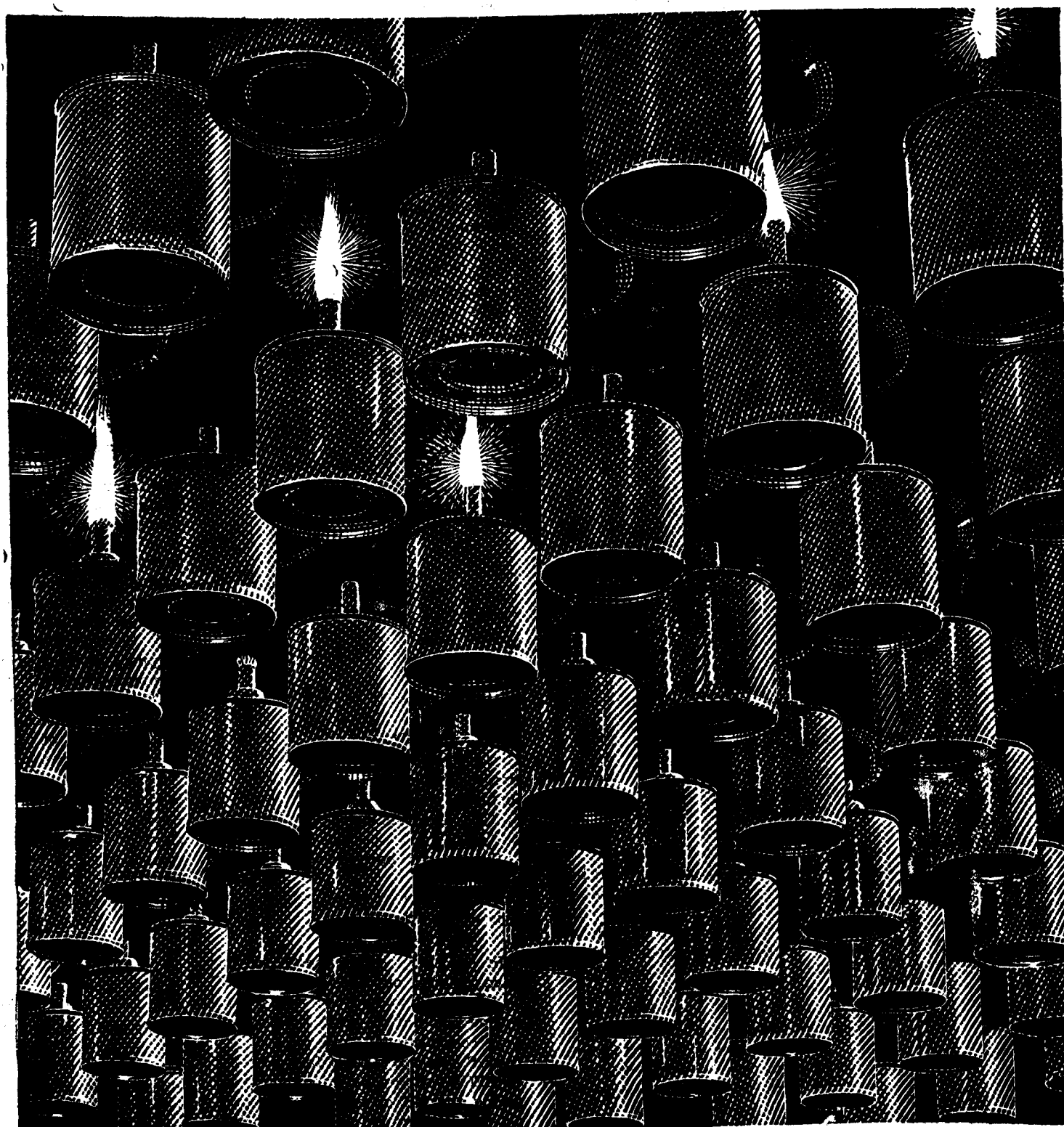
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Departure	Thurs.	—	BANGKOK	05.40 hrs.
Arrival	Thurs.	—	HONG KONG	09.15 hrs.
Departure	Thurs.	—	HONG KONG	10.00 hrs.
Arrival	Thurs.	—	TOKYO	14.50 hrs.

AIR-INDIA

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The comforts of life are spreading

Rising standards of living are finding their way into the remotest village and are coming within the reach of people with quite modest means. Consider Kerosene, for instance, which by bringing illumination to the humblest home is playing a part in this welcome development. By the end of the Third Plan, Burmah-Shell estimates

that demand for Kerosene will be around 2.9 million tons, or well over 800 million gallons a year. There can be no question that the first priority should be the exploration and production of indigenous crude oil; the second priority must be to expand refining capacity in India. Oil is essential to economic growth and Burmah-Shell believes that,

for tomorrow's needs we must act today

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

DR ROY'S Budget speech was a tour de force of sustained argument in which he used every resource, overt and hidden, open to a persuader. It is with the virtuosity of his performance rather than with the validity of his conclusions that I shall concern myself here. (Elsewhere in this issue, you will find the latter examined in some detail.) There was much good sense in it, a little rallying and a little bullying, and some pointed advice to the Third Finance Commission. Dr Roy used statistics deftly and on the whole justly and there were portions of his speech which many another State Finance Minister would enviously wish he had written. The Centre comes out of it all rather bruised and the Planning Commission pretty battered. The Centre is told pleasantly but firmly that it is only a residuary legatee of revenue nominally central, and that it is, in another sense, only a bailee for the States. A distinction is to be made between grants-in-aid and the sharing that is done, "as of right." Dr Roy's little excursus in the constitutional field was again directed at a Centre that was probably taking too much for granted. And as for the Planning Commission, it was delightful to watch Dr Roy wielding the very weapons that it has forged for use in other contexts. Pessimism about resources, for example, is scouted by the Planning Commission in its more extravagant moods, by reference to higher index of production and buoyant revenues. Dr Roy points to the same to prove that the Centre is underestimating its share of assistance to the States. Again, I don't know whether I am singular in seeing a certain element of irony in Dr Roy's detailed discussion of the half a dozen criteria formulated by the Planning Commission for a project's inclusion in the Plan. What Dr Roy does is very simple and very effective. He takes the Planning Commission at its word and totes up the cost of projects that indubitably qualify in terms of the criteria erected and arrives at the figure of Rs 341 crores. He is then able to turn round and say how "arbitrary" the Planning Commission is in slashing this to Rs 250 crores. This operation-reductio-ad-absurdum is rendered somewhat easy by certain inherent contradictions in the criteria themselves. Indeed, such contradictions are the central

dilemma of planning on scarce resources. Planners are easy targets in a situation in which competing urgencies are to be accommodated willynilly. For example, it is obvious that "deriving full benefits from assets and services already created" may conceivably stand in the way of "developing sectors that are lagging behind." In the national context, these two criteria may pull in different directions—a consequence that Dr Roy is quick enough to spot. He says with some justice that "diversion of resources from naturally favourable areas to less favourable areas by artificial means is fraught with the risk of reducing total output." This does not, however, prevent him from using the latter criterion in his reckoning of the needs of the "less developed sectors" in West Bengal itself! And Dr Roy is not wrong in ignoring this "inconsistency" any more than the Planning Commission is, for the simple reason that it is inherent in the situation. Were we to be strictly logical, we should give up planning, for by a parity of reasoning, foreign capital should flow elsewhere rather than into India. Indeed, there are people in the West who argue along these lines, though their number is mercifully small.

Not many find it in their hearts to grieve for the Communist party's ideological and other embarrassments. For over a year now, it has been trying to square the circle with comical results for the onlookers. But it must be wearing business for the members themselves, especially when they have to pretend that it is a geometrical possibility. First, there is the Sino-Russian ideological wrestling in which the betting has to be pretty close. I find that Edward Crankshaw has come by a transcript of the proceedings at Bucharest on the basis of which he conclusively proves what has long been suspected—the bitter Sino-Russian clash that preceded the final triumph of the Khrushchev line. Even now the Chinese are putting a gloss on the final resolution that must be maddening to Khrushchev. Nearer home, the Chinese have put the Indian communists in a spot and split them in two. And there can be little doubt that the internal convulsion has cramped their agitational style more than somewhat. Though the broad outlines of the schism are

known—Bengal and the Punjab and The New Age standing for Peking's infallibility and Maharashtra standing closer the national mood in considering the Chinese blatant aggressors—it is difficult to be sure which front will be presented to the public. At one time it seemed that the pro-Chinese faction was on the defensive. Later it was reported that Dange was in disgrace. Now apparently the honours are even and the policy makers have come out with an equivocal suggestion that talks should continue. Holding the scales rather ostentatiously even, they have refused to evaluate the evidence that the two sides have collected. Meantime, the party has other more urgent worries. Membership is falling off, according to one estimate, by about a fifth. With the elections just round the corner, it is a parlous situation for a party to find itself in.

A don's idea of paradise, as some one has or must have said, is Oxford without undergraduates. Professors at Oxford, at least the touchier among them, have been finding their pupils an infernal nuisance and a distraction from the more serious business of electioneering. (There is a four-cornered contest for the Chair of Poetry being bitterly fought at the moment.) Meantime, the undergraduates have been needling the proctor, who has been obliged to "kill" a series of reviews on

university lectures in the suitably sneering manner of the weekly journals slated to appear in the Isis. The subversive nature of the project is obvious enough: and though hearts are doughty at Oxford, skins are apparently thin. In India, it would have led to a professors' strike. I know of at least one professor who considered questions an impertinence. Students here may, on general principles, approve of the undergraduate action and may even be moved to burn the effigy of the proctor in front of the British High Commission. But they would be less ready to sympathise if they knew that in that blessed abode, lectures are compulsory for professors and optional for students! What, they might ask their comrades (in more senses than one) across the sea, are you beefing at? You can drop a lecture, can't you, if you wish—which is more than what we can do here.

Though nothing like a week-end dissection of one's lectures bothered earlier generations of dons, they had apparently their share of trouble. Not all had the built-in defence against a bored audience that the Warden of New College, the redoubtable Dr Spooner had. In his eyes, weary benches appeared as beery wenches. But even he, the gentlest among men and dons, was once moved to protest against undergraduate indifference. Only, in his exasperation, he said more than what he meant: "You have hissed all my mystery lectures. In fact you have tasted two whole worms. You must leave Oxford this afternoon by the town drain."

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NCAER

Tax and Private Investment Studied

In 1957 the National Council of Applied Economic Research brought out a study on Taxation and Foreign Investments. It has recently brought out a companion volume dealing with Taxation and Domestic Private Investment. The findings of the study have received wide publicity and have been commented upon from various angles. The comments naturally concentrate on specific recommendations. The NCAER, however, considers that for a proper appreciation of the implications of the recommendations, these should be viewed against the scope and the underlying assumptions of the study.

The scope is defined by two basic assumptions, which were repeatedly stressed by Dr P. S. Lokanathan, Director-General, NCAER, at a Press Conference last Monday. First, the social ends of our fiscal system should be clearly recognised as part of our concept of a socialistic pattern of society which has become an accepted goal in India. Secondly, since the private sector will continue to play a significant role in our present mixed economy, no fiscal system should operate in such a way as to militate against its efficient working. Starting with these assumptions the study sought answers to two major questions: (1) Is the tax system as a whole operating so harshly as to have seriously impaired the capacity and incentive to invest? (2) What are the specific features of the tax system which tend to militate against the growth of savings and investment in the long run, and how can they be reformed, without prejudice to the socially agreed goals, so as to enable the economy to function more efficiently?

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One of the main findings of the study is that, in spite of the higher tax burden imposed in recent years, the incentive to invest of businessmen has not been materially affected. The adverse effects of taxation seem to have been offset by a number of favourable factors. The National Council has, therefore, pointed out that "on the whole, the tax-expenditure programmes of the Government, taken one with another, have afforded the scope for, and in fact probably helped achieve, a rate of growth of the private industrial sector that can be generally considered satisfactory in terms of the targets set under the First and Second Plans". In the light of the evidence examined, the Council did not find much force in the contention that incentives in the private sector as a whole have been seriously impaired or that the sources of supply of funds are drying up. Accordingly the National Council did not feel it necessary to recommend any major change in the tax system; on the contrary, it broadly accepted the basis and structure of the existing system.

At the same time the study has pinpointed certain disquieting features in the situation. The rate of savings in the economy has obviously not been keeping pace with the rate of investment. Even the savings of public and private limited companies do not exhibit a definite upward trend. Signs of buoyant expansion are not evident in all fields. Capital formation by big public limited companies has not been rising at an increasing or even a steady rate.

The study also points out that, in spite of the more or less steady increase in tax revenues, the savings of Government have been declining. Government savings currently finance only a very small portion of Government net investment. The Council considers that, in the coming years, a large part of public investment will have to be financed by private savings.

Particular aspects of the tax system have been examined against the background of the findings set out above. While recognising that the virtual ceiling on wealth-holding imposed by the combined operation of income and wealth taxes, is in keeping with, and substantially helps to achieve the objectives of keeping inequalities within socially defined limits, the Council has stressed that the ceiling should be consciously chosen after full deliberation, as the disincentives to saving make themselves felt as soon as disposable income begins to diminish. At the same time the Council has discarded the plea of some businessmen that there should be a ceiling of 80 per cent of income placed on the total direct taxes paid by an assessee. Such a step, it is pointed out, would mean that the very wealthy would

pay little or no wealth tax; moreover, any such tax ceiling would prevent the tax system from checking indefinite accumulation. The ceiling of 100 per cent to be applied only to income and wealth taxes, which has been suggested by the Council, is not open to these drawbacks. It has also been suggested that reduction of inequalities without imposing handicaps on economic growth can be achieved through progressive death duties rather than income taxes.

In the realm of corporate taxation, the National Council has expressed the view that the basic corporate tax at 45 per cent is eminently fair and reasonable, and recommended only marginal changes. One is the abolition of tax on bonus shares, which penalises a company which accumulates more and distributes less. The application of the tax to capitalisation of share premium accounts, it is emphasised, is even more illogical, because the Government itself insists on the issue of shares at a premium. The Council has also recommended some reduction in the tax on inter-corporate dividends in order to encourage both foreign and domestic investment through corporate device. Another recommendation is that a degree of flexibility should be introduced in the administration of Section 23-A of the Income-Tax Act, to take account of the special problems of the small and growing enterprises, which need for the growth of honest and legitimate business a higher retention of profits than is permitted by law.

The implementation of the reforms, the Council feels, would not involve any substantial loss of revenue. Moreover they can be introduced gradually. The present report has not gone into the question of increasing or reducing the quantum of resources to be raised through direct taxes, but has concerned itself particularly with such readjustments as would make the structure of taxation more in keeping with the requirements of growth. The Council has not ruled out suitable adjustments in the basic tax rates, as for instance in the capital gains tax, if there is imperative need to raise more revenues in the immediate future.

Foreign exchange resources for the Third Plan and Government's policy and procedure on joint ventures were among the topics discussed by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, when they met officials of the Ministries of Finance and Commerce and Industry on 15 February. On the next day a new organisation—The Indian Investment Centre—which has set before itself the task of clearing the lines for foreign investments was inaugurated by the Finance Minister, who described it as "one of the most important steps for fulfilling our task" of economic development of the country. He spoke with enthusiasm of the great contribution he expected of the Centre towards lightening his work as Finance Minister.

The Indian Investment Centre, which was registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act

(1860), with headquarters in New Delhi, has been set up with the active support of the US Technical Co-operation Mission. Under the Project Agreement of June 1960 between the Governments of the United States and India, the US Technical Co-operation Mission will make available \$780,000 to cover foreign exchange expenditure on contract services, training facilities and equipment and Rs 22 lakhs from PL480 Funds to meet the local expenses during the first two years of the Centre's operations. Mr G. L. Mehta is the Chairman of the Governing Body consisting of distinguished representatives of business, banking, financial institutions and officials, nominated by Government last September. Other members of the Governing Body are:

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr George David Woods, Mr William George Pullen, Mr P. C. Bhattacharyya, Mr K. R. K. Menon, Mr S. Ranganathan, Dr B. K. Madan and Mr G. L. Bansal. Mr R. S. Bhatt, who was till recently a member of the Tariff Commission, is the executive Director of the Investment Centre whose office is located in National Insurance Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi—1.

The Chairman, Mr G. L. Mehta, said that the Investment Centre expects to "act as a catalytic agent for bringing the two parties—the Indian entrepreneur and the foreign investor together". It will act as a clearing house for information relating to investment in India and advise Indian industrialists (particularly those engaged in small and medium industries who have no means of access to their counterparts in foreign countries) on matters necessary to attract foreign private capital. Referring to the procedural delays which hold up joint ventures, Mr Mehta suggested that they might be able "in due course to devise methods whereby projects, which are processed by the Investment Centre are brought up to such a stage that subsequent formalities of licensing under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, import of capital goods and control of capital issues, may be completed in as short a time as possible."

The Thirty-fourth Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be inaugurated on 25 March by the Prime Minister. The Committee of the Federation, which held a two day meeting in New Delhi last week, decided that resolutions be drafted on the following subjects: Third Plan, Export Promotion, Streamlining of Administrative Machinery, Transport Capacity and Movement Bottlenecks and Coal Production and Movement. The Committee also finalised a communication to be addressed to the Government of India on price regulation and return on capital. The Federation has already taken up with the Commerce and Industry Ministry the point that the recommendations of the price fixing authorities do not always take note of the needs of the industry to provide for a fair return to the investors and for rehabilitation and expansion of plant and equipment after meeting the growing operational expenses.

Indian Finance

25 February 1961

Markets

JUTE More Controls?

TRADING in the jute and gunny markets has been rather cautious this week. The subdued mood is probably due to the renewed widespread attention that is being given to market conditions. In his inaugural address to the conference of Presidents and Directors of the recognised Associations sponsored by the Forward Markets Commission in Calcutta, last week, Mr Nityananda Kanungo, Union Minister of Commerce has indicated that Government will not hesitate to clamp down further drastic measures to stamp out speculation, if there is no improvement in the situation. Marketmen believe that speculation has been brought under control, but Mr Kannungo has his own doubts "as to how far speculation on the part of the industry has been stamped out". The Minister has revealed that the continuance of conditions which are not conducive to healthy forward trading in the jute trade and industry is one of reasons for Government's decision to bestow increased powers on the Forward Markets Commission by means of the recent amendment of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act. Next week's meeting in New Delhi between the representatives of Government and the industry may perhaps go some further way towards restoring stability to the jute and gunny markets without the necessity for further control measures from Government.

Although Mr Kanungo has warned of drastic controls, it may not be wide of the mark to assume that nobody, not even the Government, wants to see the jute trade and industry hemmed in on all sides by controls and regulatory measures. Drastic controls may not be objectionable in the case of commodities which are mainly consumed within the country; but a similar principle will not hold good in respect of commodities which have a large export market. Foreign traders, especially those in the United States, our hessian's biggest market, would rather pay high prices than submit to excessive control in business. Mr Willis D. McLean, Chairman of the Bulap Business Relations Committee of the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association pointed out in Calcutta this week that, while it is necessary to bring down prices of jute goods to more attractive levels if India were not to lose fresh ground in the American market, businessmen in his country may not like the idea of doing business in an atmosphere thick with controls. But one thing is quite clear: our jute goods prices have to be considerably reduced. Mr McLean has referred to the growing habit of consumers in US to

switch over from burlap to paper bags and other packaging materials. With consumer resistance to burlap increasing, bag manufacturers and importers are chary of extending commitments. Mr McLean thinks that, unless prices decline before the end of the current year, some of the big consumers like the feed mills are likely to convert their packaging plants to paper or bulk handling. The changeover, Mr McLean points is irreversible once a big burlap consumer changes to substitutes or bulk handling methods, his custom is lost to burlap once and for all.

The outlook for lower prices for jute goods, as far as one can discern from present indications is rather bleak. The chances are that prices will continue to be as high as now, if not higher, during the next few months. Till it can clearly be seen that raw jute next season will be in plentiful supply, this position is bound to continue. Such an inference is strengthened by quantum of raw jute arrivals during the last month. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations during January 1961 have declined to 593,692 bales from 627,840 bales in the corresponding month of the previous year. While arrivals of Indian jute improved from 546,994 bales in January 1960 to 556,046 bales last month, imports of Pakistani fibre fell sharply from 80,846 bales to 37,646 bales. During the seven months ended January 1961 jute arrivals were also substantially lower at 3,301,098 bales compared to 3,774,857 bales in the corresponding period ended January 1960. The sharp fall in imports from Pakistan last month is evidently due to the exorbitant prices for cuttings prevailing in that country for the past two months and more.

PRICE TRENDS.

	As on 16 Feb.	High-est Rs	As on 22 Feb. Rs
Hessians:			
45" x 11 ozs ...	72.00	73.00	73.00
40" x 10 ozs:			
Ready ...	67.00	69.00	69.00
March ...	66.25	68.15	68.00
Apr./June ...	66.00	67.50	67.50
40" x 8 ozs ...	54.75	55.25	55.25
40" x 7½ ozs ...	50.75	51.25	51.25
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready ...	208.00	210.25	209.00
March ...	206.00	207.50	207.50
Apr./June ...	203.00	204.00	204.00
Hv. Cocs (Green) ...	207.00	208.00	207.00
Corn sacks ...	216.00	217.00	215.00
Cubans ...	244.00	245.00	245.00
A. Twills ...	242.50	245.00	244.00
L. Twills ...	227.00	227.00	228.00
D. W. Flours ...	230.00	232.50	232.50
Sugar Twills ...	224.00	230.00	230.00
Ready Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms ...	63.00	64.50	64.50
Northern ...	62.50	63.50	63.50
Daisee ...	65.50	66.50	66.50

TEA Outlook

THERE is a growing belief that the Dooars gardens have done better in 1960 than in 1959. Their output has not been affected much by the drought in April and May 1960, while the average prices for their teas have improved. Although it is not known with regard to the size of the increase in internal consumption of these teas, there are indications that the rise in production must have been substantial.

As for the South Indian gardens, the outlook is said to have generally improved. The crop in 1960 is estimated to have an all-time record of 169 million pounds. An encouraging feature in this connection is the overall improvement in quality, thanks to more careful plucking and manufacture. But, it is learnt that the average prices realised have not shown much change.

According to tea circles in Calcutta, stocks of tea in warehouses in Calcutta fell sharply to 946,090 chests at the end of last month from 1,076,450 chests at the close of January last year. Stocks in public warehouses declined from 690,530 chests to 589,950 chests as did those in private warehouses from 385,920 chests to 356,140 chests.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 72,000 packages. There was a strong general demand. The autumnal CTC types on offer were a strong feature of the sale and were generally dearer; but the plainer sorts were between 15 nP to 30 nP per kilo easier. The fibrous secondary CTC grades were generally up to 15 nP easier. Legg-cut Dooars were irregular and sometimes 10 nP to 15 nP easier.

Medium BOPs received fair support, but the more expensive kinds were generally 20 nP to 30 nP easier, while the remainder were firm to occasionally dearer especially the brighter liquoring sorts. Medium broken were a little easier, while medium Fannings were at times considerably higher. Black Dooars BOPs again received very good support and these were fully firm, while similar Fannings were generally dearer.

"Teas for price" and plain Fannings were in strong demand although sometimes irregularly easier, while plain broken were sold at about last rates. Whole Leaf grades were also an irregular feature, the more stylish kinds selling well. Darjeeling teas were easier, while the few Tippy teas on offer were in good demand. Following rates (per kilo) were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 5.20 to Rs 5.50; Plain BP Rs 4.60 to Rs 4.70; Plain Fannings Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium BP Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium Fannings Rs 4.90 to Rs 5.10; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 5.80 to Rs 6.20 and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 5.90 to Rs 6.40.

In the Internal Sale, offerings were 21,978 packages of Dusts. There was a good general demand. Orthodox descriptions came to an easier market, particularly towards the close when they were sometimes difficult of sale. Legg-cut teas were irregular with the bright lines selling well. Medium CTC sorts with a clean leaf appearance, though generally registering an advance, were irregular. Fibrous teas in this category, however, once again declined in value. Good CTC varieties were a strong feature of the sale and were dearer with the best selling at considerably dearer rates. Following rates were quoted:—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.80 to Rs 5.20; Legg-cut Dust Rs 5.05 to Rs 5.40; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.06 to Rs 5.90 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.20 to Rs 6.60. There was a good general demand for the 1,857 packages of Leaf grades offered.

In the Cochín market, offerings were 395,000 kgs of Leaf teas. Quality showed no change. Compared to the previous week's offerings, there were a few invoices where slight improvement was noticeable.

Despite the rise in crop outturn in South India, shipments from Cochín to foreign countries have not been much higher in 1960 than in 1959. In the former year, 8.9 million pounds was shipped as against 8.7 million pounds in 1959. There has, therefore, been more internal buying. The overall quantity sold through Cochín auctions has risen by 20 million pounds to 80 million pounds in 1960 as compared with 1959.

In spite of a smaller outturn in December 1960, tea production in Ceylon for the whole of last year increased to the record level of 434.7 million pounds from 413.1 million pounds in 1959.

A much better tone prevailed in the Mining Lane tea auction. Offerings were 73,921 packages. Competition was stronger and prices in many instances were dearer. The best liquoring invoices among the North Indian offerings, for example, were in particular request and often showed gains of 1d to 3d per pound. Ceylon teas were generally dearer, notably BOP Fannings, while African sorts also shared in the improvement, especially the better liquoring types. South India descriptions were fully steady to sometimes dearer.

COTTON Narrow Price Movements

CONDITIONS in the Bombay Cotton futures market during the past week continued to be desultory on account of lack of confidence at higher levels. Prices fluctuated within narrow ranges. The reluctance of mills to increase their stocks of raw cotton reflected in the restricted turnover.

Cotton futures started on a depressed tone at Rs 556.50 against the previous closing of Rs 563.25. Prices declined further owing to the continued selling pressure and the absence of support. But the trend showed a feeble rally to Rs 563 from Rs 544 during the middle of the week. This recovery was attributed due mainly to short covering by Akola interests and the fresh buying from Ahmedabad. The long awaited announcement about the export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton failed to impress the market. As the quantity allotted was far short of the trade expectation the futures section did not evince any rise in values after the official announcement. The absence of any announcement relating to the export quota for Kalagin and Wagand also contributed to the subdued tendency in the market. Moreover the trade circles were rather irritated by the method adopted by the authorities for the distribution of export quota and they consider it as unfair and unjust to many of them. The favourable treatment provided for the shipper who did not take part in

the previous quota has caused embarrassment to some of the traders. It is reported that the trade will resort to legal remedy and seek a change in the present pattern.

Demand in the spot section during the first part of the week decreased and the offtake was moderate in volume. As the week progressed conditions turned out to be fairly active and almost all the varieties met with improved demands. Consequently confidence in the market was restored to a satisfactory level as was evident from the all round improvement in the prices of ready lots. Surti, Wagand, Kalyan and CO2 met with keen demand. Despite the release of export quota Bengal Deshi did not pick up as the shippers have covered their requirements. A notable development during the period under review was the increased attention paid on Laxmi by mills as they were not satisfied with the quality of Vijay and Digvijay.

In the foreign section imported growths attracted little interest. Sporadic sales of small quantity of East African, Sudan and Egyptian

styles were reported. According to the statistical information compiled by the Textile Commissioner consumption of foreign cotton by Indian mills depicted a downtrend. Total consumption of foreign cotton by Indian mills depicted a downtrend. Total consumption of foreign cotton in December last amounted to 6,107 million bales as against 6,108 million bales in November. With the availability of ample supply of Indian cotton, consumption of indigenous cotton, looked up and in December totalled 0.325 million bales.

The international cotton conference held at Egypt, failed to produce any concrete results. No progress was reported to have been made over the complicated problem of compulsory arbitration at Alexandria which Egypt had been insisting. The attention of delegates centred mostly on the discussion over the official discount rate of 6 per cent uniformly allowed on all cotton exports in the current season. The delegates expressed their disapproval at the 15 per cent discount provided by Egypt. Although this contention was offi-

cially denied, it was pointed out that a particular line had just been sold to Prague at a discount of 16 per cent. It was reported that Egypt has expressed its willingness to sell over at cheaper rates to the United Kingdom for a larger deal.

The cotton piecegoods market depicted active conditions during the past week. This was mainly due to fair demand and restricted supply of goods particularly of quality goods.

In the domestic sector the demand from upcountry centres was well maintained even though it was a shade lower than the previous week. The slight fall in demand was attributed to high premium for goods. This was clearly noticeable in the popular styles. But on account of the strict vigilance of authorities and trade organisations the premia declined. The premia on coarse cloth dropped to 6-8 per cent and on higher medium goods to 4-6 per cent. Rumours were also current in the market that the prices of cloth will be slashed further. Medium, coarse, and fancy goods and shirtings were eagerly sought after. Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Calcutta and Bihar turned out to be the most prominent consuming centres.

On the export front the UK evinced keen interest in the usual varieties though the offtake was very moderate. Sudan appeared to be quiet during the period under review. West Germany was the largest purchaser of Indian goods and total destination accounted for fair offtake of grey leopard both for prompt and February-March shipments. Aden and West Asian countries were satisfied with a moderate quantity of gin and grey sheetings. East European countries diverted their attention toward grey clothings. All other destinations were practically inactive.

Mixed Trends in Grains Prices

PRICES of Foodgrains have shown a mixed trend in the Hapur market. While Wheat prices have tended to decline on good crop prospects, Gram and other coarse grains have been showing an upward tendency. The market for Pulses remains dull.

Wheat average quality has declined to around Rs 17 and the farm variety to Rs 18.50 a maund during the week under review. Arrivals of the commodity from the rural areas have continued to be small and stocks are poor due to the approaching end of the "rabi" season. But, new crop prospects are considered to be bright due to sunny weather after good winter rains.

The Rice section remains depressed, as demand is slack and the supply position is satisfactory. Gram prices have, however, risen by about 50 nP a maund and this is attributed to small stocks with the trade, at about 2,000 maunds. The firmness in prices is also attri-

buted to the fact that the new crop will take about two months more to arrive in the market. Although maize prices have gone up to Rs 14.56 from Rs 13.75, traders are not inclined to bring in fresh supply of the commodity on the fear that the demand is likely to become slack again. Stocks of Peas are reported to be small. As the demand, too, is slack and crop prospects are bright, prices are ruling quiet. Urad and Moong prices have improved on good consumer's demand in the face of poor stocks.

In the Bombay grains market, Wheat was conspicuous for its firmness and the volume of business was satisfactory as arrivals were lower due to an acute shortage of wagon supply. Indigenous Rice firmed up with the gains ranging from Rs 3 to Rs 5 per quintal. Off-take continued to be satisfactory even at rising levels, while the inflow further decreased following an acute shortage of wagon supply. In the coarse grains section, a steadier tendency in prices was noticed.

SUGAR

Sugar markets are ruling quietly steady. At Hapur, the rate is quoted around Rs 111.75 per bag. Although the supply position is easy, expectations of early export to the USA are responsible for keeping the prices firm. Production is also going on vigorously and is expected to touch a new level of 2,700,000 tons this season.

It is reported that stocks with the factories are on the steady increase. It is feared that the industry's resources will be greatly strained if stocks increase to around one million tons. In order to maintain a high level of output, exports will have to be stepped up. There can also be decontrol over distribution of the commodity, so that the traders can stock larger quantities. Usually, the trade maintains stocks for about 200,000 to 300,000 tons of sugar. With increasing purchasing power, sugar consumption is bound to increase, though at a slower rate. The whole situation must be carefully watched.

GUR

In the Hapur market, Gur prices have tended to decline, as daily arrivals have increased to an average of 2,000 to 2,500 maunds and loading remains suspended. Stockists are the only buyers. Local stocks are reported to have swelled to 42,000 maunds, the last year's corresponding figure being 30,000 maunds. Many gur crushers are lying idle due to the shortage of cane supply at Rs 1.12 per maund. Pansera quality is quoted at Rs 13.25 to Rs 13.62 a maund.

KHANDSARI

Khandsari prices have also fallen slightly during the week as demand from East Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has become

slack. The Uttar Pradesh Government are reported to have issued instructions to sell damaged sugar out of the 1959-60 season's production in the open market. This also accounts for a fall in Khandsari prices, which are quoted at Rs 30 to Rs 34.50 for the superior grade and at Rs 25 to Rs 29.50 for the inferior quality.

CHEMICALS & DYES

Conditions in the Bombay Chemicals and Dyes markets have continued to remain depressed. While supplies are adequate with stockists and prospects of further arrivals are good, demand has almost dried up due to the stringency in the money market and the unwillingness on the part of consumers to accumulate stocks in a falling market.

Increased imports by the State Trading Corporation of certain items of Chemicals have caused uneasiness among stockists. With the result, prices have declined. In the case of

Dyes, fears that some indigenous factories may be compelled to suspend their production of certain dyes are responsible for the steady trend in prices in spite of the absence of demand. This is particularly true in the case of Naphthols. In sympathy with the indigenous products, foreign varieties have also looked up.

YARN

Conditions in the Bombay Yarn market were as unsatisfactory as in the previous week. The easy trend in prices was attributed to liquidation by bulls, who feared an increase in excise duty on staple fibre and art silk yarns in the year 1961-62. With only a few days left for the Central Budget, there was a general disposition to liquidate a part of the holdings.

Ready markets also showed a very poor turnover, as there was a general tendency on the part of weavers not to augment stocks of their raw material.

Enquiries for Cotton yarn were, however, on the increase due to

sustained demand from Surat, Benares and Bhagalpur. Coarse and medium counts continued to be quoted about a rupee per bundle above the Federation's prices. Fine and superfine counts were also in good demand on rumours that mills had limited stocks of Sudanese and Egyptian cottons.

In the Amritsar market, Woollen Yarn prices have declined further by 25 nP to 31 nP per pound. Nearly 275 smaller units, manufacturing woollen fabrics, have threatened to close down their business for an indefinite period from 24 February. The Small-Scale Woollen Manufacturers' Association has urged the Government of India to take necessary steps to ensure adequate supply of woollen yarns at fair and equitable prices to the industry.

PEPPER

The Pepper market in Cochin remained firm as both buyers and sellers were found to be cautious in committing themselves, expecting

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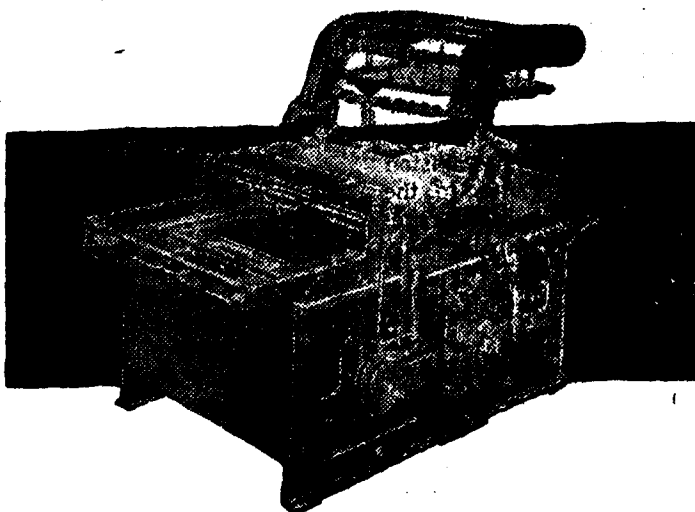
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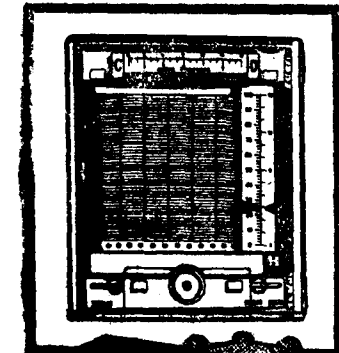
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Minimum	10" x 15" (254 mm x 381 mm)
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bearers	34 1/2" (876 mm)
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bats	26" (660 mm)
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Overall Width	5' 5" (1651 mm)
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fresh incentives. The rate was quoted at Rs 396 per quintal.

Although the London market observers say that the recent sales of 2,000 tons of black Malabar pepper to the Communist block is the only stabilising influence, many of them expect an early fall in prices, especially when the demand from the USA, normally a brisk buyer at this time, is weak. Moreover, the imminence of the new season in Sarawak, which starts in May, is not encouraged by the market view that prices are still affected by the artificial level created in 1959 by the success of a Singapore Holders' Syndicate in "squeezing" the market. Pepper is considered to be still above its 1959 price level by 1sh to 1sh 6d a pound.

Again, the Singapore market is reported to be in doldrums in view of the sizeable stock in Indonesia, Sarawak and Singapore. Weakness in rubber has also proved to be a discouraging factor and has brought forth some liquidation in white pepper. Most of the holders are exhibiting anxiety to liquidate their holdings at every rise in prices.

The New York market also shows irregular trend in prices without any definite indication for the future. Grinders there are on the sidelines in expectation of a drop in prices.

RUBBER

The rubber estates in Kerala have been facing serious difficulties in raising the output of a badly-needed raw material in order to meet the growing demands of the manufacturers of rubber goods. It is estimated that there is now a gap of 25,000 tons annually and it has been necessary to permit large imports of both natural and synthetic rubber. With the rising trend of consumption, it is feared that even with the coming into production of the synthetic rubber plant now under construction at Bareilly, there will be a shortage and there may be need for stepping up the output of synthetic rubber by setting up new units in other parts of the country.

Meanwhile, the planting interests and the Kerala Government are upset over reports that the Planning Commission is thinking in terms of dropping the replanting subsidy. It was only recently that the announcement came from the Central Government and the Rubber Board that, in order to create sufficient enthusiasm in favour of large-scale replacement of their worn-out rubber trees with high-yielding strains, the subsidy would be raised from the present rate of Rs 400 to Rs 1,000 an acre. Latest reports are that the Planning Commission is coming round and has started appreciating the plea for a subsidized replanting scheme.

GOLD & SILVER

After registering small improvements during the initial period, prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange receded under heavy selling pressure and liquidation. Following weak advices from Jodhpur and other up-country centres, increased arrivals in the local market and selling in gold by Delhi, both the metals finished the week on a quiet note.

Silver arrivals amounted to 25 bars against an offtake of only 10 bars.

Unrefined metal receipts amounted to 35 bars. Silver (below .996) changed hands at Rs 206.05 to Rs 207. Gold receipts amounted to 6,000 tolas against an offtake of 4,500 tolas. Unrefined metal receipts amounted to 6,000 tolas. Gold Ready moved between Rs 120.85 and Rs 121.85, while Sovereign remained firm at Rs 93.75.

OILS & OILSEEDS

Thanks to the emergence of support at the recent low levels, the Bombay market for Oils and Oilseeds presented better conditions during the week under review. The proposal of the Maharashtra Government to raise Sales Tax on groundnut by half per cent to two per cent was considered to be a bullish factor. It was thought that this increase in sales tax on groundnut would raise the price of groundnut oil by about Rs 5 per ton. Moreover, the firmness in seeds and oils was influenced by the buying interest shown by vanaspati interests. Ready Groundnut Bold ready was quoted at Rs 50.00 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 20.62.

In the Castorseed section, sentiment turned bright on good export news. Shippers were hopeful of putting through business with the USA despite increasing competition from Brazil. Ready rate was quoted at Rs 33.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 14.00.

Prices of Linseed showed a spectacular rise following the news of shortage of rapeseed oil in Northern India. Crushers were active buyers in Bombay as well as upcountry centres. Ready was done at Rs 35.12 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.10.

Despite reports of increasing arrivals of the new crop in Surat, Ahmedabad and Vidarbha areas, prices of Cottonseed were well maintained due to renewed enquiries at lower levels.

In the Calcutta market, the price of Linseed has improved further to Rs 30.25 from Rs 30.00 a maund quoted last week. Business is restricted due to shortage of supplies. As upcountry sellers are reserved, crushers are not able to obtain their full requirements even by paying higher prices.

The price of Linseed Oil is ruling steady and the turnover is limited due to smaller stocks. The price of Oilcake has also become steadier on reports of foreign enquiries.

Prices of Groundnut displayed a firmer tendency due to keen interest shown by vanaspati manufacturers. Conditions in the Castorseed section also remained steady on talk of some business done in oil with the UK.

As of last week, the upward trend in the prices in the Madras groundnut oil and kernels markets was kept up. The main parties interested in the groundnut oil were Calcutta and local dealers. With poor arrivals of groundnut kernels at the rate of 50 tons daily in the City and about 100 tons in the South and North Arcot markets, the price of both kernels and oil in these places went up.

HIDES & SKINS

Inquiries for goatskins of good quality were good in the market uniformly throughout the last week.

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Particularly the 11/12 lb average seemed to be in better demand. Since internal demands for lower fitts had tapered off, the selling position proved difficult for stockists of this commodity. Light weight leathers quoted at 17sh to 17½sh had moderate absorption.

There is no material change in respect of cowhides arrivals from tanneries and prices proved to be the same as of last week.

Good demand in tanned cow calf skins was responsible for immediate sale of stocks on arrival. Also in tanned buffalo calf skins, there was

better USA inquiry. For a while the price of this commodity continues to be high.

The following are the prices of tanned skins per lb: Tanned cow prime 5/5½ lb Rs 2.75 to Rs 2.87; 6/6½ lb Rs 2.62 to Rs 2.75; 8/8½ lb Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.56; 10/12 lb Rs 1.12 to Rs 2.25; Cow calf 1½/2 lb Rs 2.87 to Rs 4.00; Buffalo calf 1½/2 lb Rs 2.87 to Rs 3.00; Goat Prime 8/9 lb Rs 10 to Rs 10.50; Sheep Ord. 6/7 lb Rs 6.75 to Rs 7; 5/6 lb Rs 9 to Rs 9.25; Sheep Prime 6/7 lb Rs 12.50 to Rs 14; Buffalo 12/13 lb Rs 1.75 to Rs 1.87.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited

Cargo Carried Increases by 200,000 tons, but

—Earnings Fall Due to low Freight Rates

Mr Dharamsey M. Khatau, the Chairman, Speaks on World Tonnage Position

Address of Mr Dharamsey M. Khatau, Chairman, The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at the 41st Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, on 22 February 1961.

IN his address to the Shareholders of The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at the 41st Annual General Meeting, Shri Dharamsey M. Khatau, Chairman of the Company, referred to the performance of the Company during the year ended 30 June, 1960 that while the cargo carried was higher by over two lakh tons and the freight earnings were higher by over Rs 1.75 crores, as compared to the previous year, there was a fall in the net earnings due to the low level of freight rates and increased expenditure directly attributable to the increased calls made at different ports, charter hire and direct expenses by way of stevedoring, marine and canal dues. Excluding the provision for special depreciation amounting to Rs 101 lakhs and not taking into account the surplus on sale of assets of Rs 6.74 lakhs, the working of the Company showed a profit of Rs 74.53 lakhs which, under the depressed conditions in the shipping industry the world over, could not be regarded as unsatisfactory.

The Dividend proposed is 60 nP. per share, subject to deduction of tax, to be paid out of the General Reserve.

The low level of freight rates in the overseas trades, the Chairman remarked, was due to severe impact of general depression in shipping, continued low level of tramp rates and the increased competition by tramp and liner vessels which called at Indian ports en route while engaged in international trades not directly connected with India. There was also the competition offered by tonnage bringing foodgrains and fertilizers to Indian ports which could offer to carry cargoes on the way back without regard to economic rates of freight. Shri Khatau, confirming the recent arrangements between different Liner Companies engaged in the India/U.K.-Continent trades, referred to the discussions between the Scindia Company, India Steamships and the other Conference colleagues and observed that the shipping services have been reappraised in the light of modern developments and measures aimed

at co-ordinating the services of the Member Lines taken to ensure the best utilisation of ships employed and to provide optimum coverage for loading/discharging ports. This he added was a scheme of rationalisation no different from what is normally followed in any other well organised group of industries and was meant to give a more satisfactory and efficient service.

Referring to the criticism levelled against the efforts made by under-developed countries in the matter of expanding their national shipping, by the General Council of British Shipping recently, Shri Khatau said it was unfair to foist

the responsibility for the present day difficulties experienced by shipping the world over on countries like India. Shri Khatau stated that the difficulties presently experienced by shipping in the international field had been brought about by over-acquisition and over-building of tonnage year by year by traditional maritime nations who should have had a better appraisal of the situation and should have taken precautions to adjust their tonnage from year to year to the world trade requirements. He instanced an increase in tonnage by some of the countries as under:—

TONNAGE AS AT	IST JULY each year:				
	(In millions of G.R.T.)				
	1948	1955	1958	1959	1960
WORLD TOTAL OF WHICH ...	80.3	100.6	118.0	124.9	129.8
U.K. & Northern Ireland ...	18.0	19.3	20.3	20.8	21.1
U.S.A. ...	26.9	23.9	23.1	22.8	22.3
Countries of Europe other than Scandinavia & U.K. ...	8.1	14.7	18.5	19.6	20.1
Scandinavian countries ...	7.3	11.7	14.7	16.3	17.2
Greece ...	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.1	4.5
Liberia ...	...	3.9	10.1	11.9	11.3
Panama ...	...	2.7	3.9	4.4	4.6
Japan ...	...	1.0	3.7	5.5	6.9

In commenting on the future trend, Shri Khatau referred to the decrease in the world laid-up tonnage from 8.7 million G.R.T. in October 1959 to 3.3 million G.R.T. in January 1961, but observed that the rates of freight had however not registered any increase to justify an inference that the imbalance between world tonnage and world trade had been sufficiently adjusted.

Dealing with the coastal and adjacent trades Shri Khatau referred to the diversion of salt and coal cargoes by rail, delays to coastal shipping both at loading and discharging ports owing to slow despatch consequent upon the inefficiency of unloading operations and lack of wagons. These factors coupled with restricted loading due to unsatisfactory drafts in the Hooghly River meant a considerable wastage of shipping tonnage employed on the coast. These problems, he said, had been placed before the National Shipping Board and also before the Neogy Committee. He urged the need for a proper co-ordination of

all modes of transport and an early solution of the difficulties which the coastal shipping had to face.

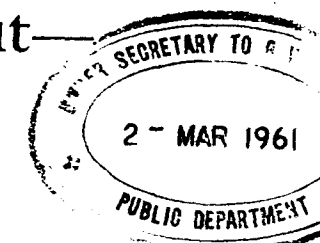
Referring to the tonnage programme, Shri Khatau said, that efforts had been made to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the Company's services by adding new and recently built vessels to the fleet.

Shri Khatau stressed the urgent need for establishment of War Risk Insurance Scheme by the Government of India by which it would be possible to save foreign exchange presently spent abroad. He pleaded for an early adoption of the proposals before the government. Shri Khatau referred to the increasing cost of building new tonnage and rise in the cost of operations and pleaded for a suitable policy in the matter of economic rates of freight for shipping either employed in the coastal or international trades. He said, in making this plea the shipowners asked for nothing more than what was conceded to every shore industry of importance. Shri

Khatau further emphasised the need to bring about the expansion of Indian tonnage on a planned basis so as to ensure maximum utilisation of the available tonnage and to avoid wasteful and unhealthy competition between Indian Lines and with this end in view, he pleaded that further licensing of vessels should be only for routes either new or not adequately covered by Indian Lines presently. In referring to the operations of the subsidiary companies Shri Khatau stated that B.S.N. (1953) Pr. Ltd., which operated on the Konkan coast had made a further loss of Rs. 6.95 lakhs, which brought the cumulative loss to Rs. 28.63 lakhs. He hoped that the Government of India will arrive at an early decision on the report recently submitted by the Konkan Shipping Services Committee. The Scindia Workshop Pr. Ltd., showed a small net profit of Rs. 1,673. Shri Khatau referred to the acquisition of one of the Ship Repair Firms in Bombay by the Government and urged that there should be no change in the usual practice of the Government shipping Corporations to invite tenders from all the workshops for ship repair work and to entrust to the lowest tenderer as hitherto, thus ensuring that the Corporations enjoyed the benefit of economic repair costs. Operation of the Jalanath Insurance Ltd., he observed, had brought an increase in insurance premium by about Rs. 1.88 lakhs and added that effective from 1st January 1961 the Company had been able to enter into reciprocal treaty arrangements in the U.K.-Continent and Far Eastern Countries which would benefit the Company further.

In conclusion Shri Khatau thanked Dr. Subbarayan, the Minister for Transport, Shri Raj Bahadurji, Minister of State for Shipping, the Secretary to the Ministry of the Transport, and the Director General of Shipping and his Officers for their efforts in furthering the cause of Indian Shipping. He further thanked all the Company's patrons, shippers and consignees at home and abroad and looked forward to their increased support to the Company's services.

Note: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the above Annual General Meeting.



The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Limited

Genuine Investment Demand for Industrial Securities

Excessive Reliance on Loan Obligations Deplored

Mr G. L. Mehta, the Chairman, Reviews Role of ICICI in Developing Capital Market

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 163, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 1, on Thursday, March 23, 1961, at 4 p.m. The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr G. L. Mehta, circulated to the Shareholders with the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1960.

I have great pleasure in welcoming the Shareholders to the new premises of the Corporation, to which the Corporation's registered office was transferred in May, 1960, and in placing before them the Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1960.

2. In many ways, 1960 marked an important stage in the planned development of India. After the foreign exchange difficulties in 1957 and 1958, the country was able to consolidate its position in this sphere, thanks partly to the aid of friendly countries. Industrial production increased by about 15 per cent over the level reached in 1959—the result of completion of earlier efforts. Available reports indicate a favourable situation as regards agricultural production. Credit which appeared plentiful at the beginning of 1960, however, became subsequently scarce. Inflationary pressures in the economy have been largely contained. The situation has improved sufficiently to embolden Government to plan on a larger scale for the Third Plan period, an effort underpinned by the successful negotiation of a large and long-term agreement for the import of food grains and other agricultural commodities from the U.S.A.

TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

3. Of more immediate interest to this Corporation were developments in the field of industrial finance. The upsurge in investment of whose beginning I had referred in the last year's statement, assumed much larger proportions during 1960. This upsurge was reflected in the capital

market both in the number of new issues floated on the market and in the heavy over-subscription of these issues of capital and the premiums quoted on new shares. A gratifying aspect of this trend was the widening of interest in industrial shares, as evidenced by the large number of applications made for the issues. I would also refer to the fact that the interest apparently was confined to variable dividend securities rather than to fixed interest bearing securities. Considerations of growth appear to have outweighed considerations of yield.

4. This phenomenon has, however, to be interpreted with some qualifications. It is likely that a part of the demand for the new issues was based on short-term considerations of quick capital appreciation, as frequently happens in a rising market. Moreover, with investors failing to secure required shares in one issue, it was often the same applicant and perhaps the same money chasing successive issues. Besides, as over-subscription became a common phenomenon, people may have tended to apply, even with borrowed funds, for larger amounts than their investment requirements, in order to ensure at least a part allocation on their application.

5. But even after allowing for staggering of new issues, double-counting of many applications and inflation of demand, it is possible to infer that there was a substantial increase in genuine investment demand for industrial securities. The upsurge has proved to be transient as the results of more recent issues indicate; nevertheless, the shift in investment habit, once acquired, is likely to have an enduring impact, although the intensity of its manifestation is bound to vary with market psychology and the general climate.

6. There are one or two aspects of this phenomenon which are of importance from the view-point of sound industrial development. There seems to be a strong demand for equity participation in industrial enterprises, more so where there is foreign collaboration. In this connection, I should like to welcome the recommendation of

the Committee appointed by Government to invite, as an experiment, minority public participation in a few selected public sector companies. The success of this experiment, however, will depend upon the choice of issues, their timing and the care bestowed on details as well as adequate preparation for ensuring satisfactory public response. Unduly high expectations about public subscription to such issues should not be entertained in the initial stages; the benefits of this policy will be realised over a period of years.

7. In the private sector also, it is necessary that the present opportunity be used to improve the gearing of share capital. There are various factors which appear to favour an increasing resort to debt-financing in private industry. A smaller equity base considerably improves the profitability of a company. Very often, the amount of equity capital fixed is based not on the requirements of the project but on the financial resources of the entrepreneur, with the result that where an entrepreneur takes up a very large project and tries to retain controlling interest, he keeps the equity low and seeks to obtain the balance of the cost of the project by means of borrowing. Most finance institutions also cater to supplying loan capital rather than providing assistance in the form of underwriting or subscribing to share capital. Finally, foreign exchange, because of its shortage, is available mostly by way of loan capital (except to the extent financial participation is forthcoming from foreign collaborators) instead of being purchased with rupees raised on the capital market, as was previously the case.

8. I cannot help feeling, however, that excessive reliance on loan obligations in the capital structure, particularly of new companies, has its risks which entrepreneurs are, in their optimism, prone to overlook. Such borrowings lead to an accumulation of interest charges in the early non-productive (construction) years of a new enterprise, which can be avoided by raising equity. Moreover, while in prosperous times it may be apparently

easy to service debt obligations, when the winds of competition blow, such enterprises would be hard put to meet their growing commitments. Further, the existence of debt obligations may reduce the capacity of a company to borrow in difficult times when borrowing alone may be possible and becomes unavoidable.

9. It would, therefore, be prudent for private industry to raise the required resources by way of share capital when circumstances permit. Times like the present should be used to strengthen the capital structure rather than to seek capital appreciation by keeping equity low. Financial institutions should have the necessary flexibility for providing assistance in this direction.

10. I am aware of the fact that there are different views on this subject. Undoubtedly, the capital structure appropriate for a company depends upon several factors such as the nature of its business, the magnitude of its requirements, the stability of its operations over a period of time, and the climate of the capital market. What I have tried to indicate are some of the considerations relevant to sound finance which should not be overlooked when we desire not merely rapid but also healthy industrial development.

WIDENING OF THE FINANCIAL MARKET

11. The investment market is being broadened by the expansion of the functions of finance institutions. Many commercial banks have started giving medium-term loans; the existence of the Refinance Corporation should further strengthen this development. Commercial banks have also entered the underwriting field. As regards finance for small industries, the benefit of the guarantee scheme operated by the Reserve Bank of India, available to commercial banks, has been extended to State Finance Corporations.

12. The widening of the financial market is also indicated by the growing practice of giving guarantees. Guarantees are now being given by one set of financial institutions to another: as, for

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example, by commercial banks on behalf of Indian borrowers to foreign financing agencies like the Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund as well as to Indian financing agencies; or by finance institutions on behalf of Indian purchasers to foreign suppliers of machinery as by the Industrial Finance Corporation for deferred payments.

13. ICICI's contribution to these developments has to be judged in relation to its resources: it is, therefore, more qualitative than quantitative. ICICI has always kept in view a broader objective, namely, to help foster the growth of a capital market in India. To this end, it has consistently tried to keep in touch with other finance institutions, to exchange information on matters of common interest and to take up joint underwriting and other financing operations. We have done joint financing also in respect of foreign exchange loans thereby augmenting the foreign exchange resources available to the country. We have done so in cases where we could have met all the requirements ourselves and although it was not necessary to invite other institutions to participate. We consider such operations to be also in the interest of ICICI in so far as they help to reduce risk by spreading it.

ICICI'S OPERATIONS

14. ICICI's own operations during 1960 reflect some of the trends noted earlier. ICICI benefited from the upsurge in investment activity in the country, as shown by the total volume of assistance, Rs 13.43 crores, sanctioned by it. A large proportion of this assistance was in the form of foreign exchange loans since, with the acute scarcity of foreign exchange, ICICI became an important source of foreign exchange for industry. At the same time, as a result of its policy of limiting its stake in any one unit (which, in view of foreign exchange shortage, often took the form of foreign exchange loans) and because of the buoyancy of the share market (which reduced the need for underwriting and encouraged other finance institutions to take up such business as became available), ICICI's own rupee operations, although higher than during 1959, tended to grow less rapidly. With indications of hardening money conditions and a slackening of demand for shares, ICICI's rupee operations during 1961 may well rise further.

15. The amount of gross assistance sanctioned by ICICI during 1960, as already mentioned, was Rs 13.43 crores to 44 companies, consisting of rupee assistance of Rs 5.81 crores and foreign exchange assistance of Rs 7.62 crores. Of this, an amount of Rs 11.21 crores was sanctioned to 39 companies for new projects. A finance institution is a catalyst in the sense that it helps bring into being

investment much larger than the amount of its own assistance. For example, the total amount of investment in the new projects of the 39 companies assisted by ICICI in 1960 would be Rs 55.22 crores (of which Rs 43.69 crores would be for fixed assets)—almost five times the figure of ICICI assistance. The foreign exchange component of the fixed investment of Rs 43.69 crores was Rs 17.84 crores, of which ICICI provided about 40 per cent; the balance of the foreign exchange requirements was met from Government releases of foreign exchange to the companies concerned, participation by foreign collaborators and deferred payment terms given by suppliers. The turnover of these projects when completed is estimated to amount to about Rs 39 crores.

16. The companies financed this total fixed investment of Rs 43.69 crores by raising ordinary share capital of Rs 18.75 crores, preference share capital of Rs 2.15 crores and long-term loans of Rs 21.22 crores; working capital requirements of Rs 11.53 crores were more than fully covered by bank credit and internal cash accruals of Rs 13.10 crores. I would like to add that the larger reliance on long-term loans in these cases was partly due to the fact that a substantial part of the requirements was in foreign exchange which, except in the case of cash licences or foreign participation, can be obtained only by way of loans; besides, old companies can more safely go in for preference shares or loan commitments than new companies.

NEW LOANS TO ICICI

17. With the increasing tempo of ICICI's operations, it was found necessary to augment our resources, particularly of foreign exchange. The Second Loan from the World Bank was fully committed during 1960, much earlier than originally anticipated. I am glad to report that during the last year ICICI obtained a further foreign exchange loan of U.S. \$20 million from the World Bank. This is the third and the largest foreign exchange loan obtained by ICICI, the first two being of U.S. \$10 million each. We are grateful to the World Bank for its increasing confidence in this Corporation. I would take this opportunity to thank the distinguished President and the staff of the World Bank for their understanding and co-operation. We are also obliged to the Government of India for its helpful attitude, and particularly for its guarantee to the World Bank in regard to the Third Loan.

18. ICICI has also successfully negotiated during the year a loan of \$5 million from the Development Loan Fund of the United States Government. Some formalities remain to be completed in regard to this loan, and it is hoped the agreement would be signed at an early date. I take this opportunity

to thank the officials of the Development Loan Fund for this loan and for the interest they have evinced in the activities of this Corporation.

WORKING RESULTS

19. Reflecting the rising tempo of operations, the Corporation's profits before tax increased from Rs 50.66 lacs in 1959 to Rs 62.60 lacs in 1960. After providing for tax (Rs 26.94 lacs), the balance carried to revenue appropriation account is Rs 35.66 lacs in 1960 against Rs 28.23 lacs in 1959. As required by Clause 163 of the Corporation's Articles of Association, we have set aside Rs 9 lacs out of this to the General Reserve; we have also transferred the entire amount of realised profit on investment, being a sum of Rs 24.87 lacs (net), to Capital Reserve.

20. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 5.75 per cent. After deduction of tax at source, this leaves in the hands of shareholders an amount slightly above 4 per cent. Thus we have been able to restore to the shareholders the cut in dividend necessitated by the change in the system of company taxation. We have represented to the Government that the present tax system bears heavily on finance institutions of which there are about twenty at present, which do not benefit from the various tax incentives like development rebate and tax holiday made available to manufacturing concerns. It would therefore be equitable to extend to these institutions tax concessions as has been done in some countries. In view of the need to encourage the saving and investment habit in the country and in recognition of the catalytic impact of finance institutions on industrial development, I trust the Government will see its way to extending these reliefs to finance institutions.

GENERAL

21. I should finally like to refer to two matters of general interest to investors, in which ICICI played an important role. A legislative measure of considerable importance to the investor—the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act 1960—was enacted during the year under review. While the Bill was under discussion, your Corporation, as a matter of public service, jointly with other institutions, made representations to the Finance Minister as also to the Select Committee. The Government has seen its way to grant some relief to shareholders as a result of these efforts.

22. I had referred last year to the proposal to form an Investment Centre. I am glad to report that the Indian Investment Centre has now been set up in New Delhi. ICICI has played a prominent part in its establishment. The Government has chosen five Members of the Governing Body of the Centre from among the

Directors of ICICI; I have the honour to be the first Chairman of this body. I have every hope that, as a result of the Centre's activities, the flow of foreign investment to India will increase.

23. The staff have carried out their duties loyally and efficiently. I take this opportunity to thank them for their valuable services.

JESSOP AND COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960, the Board of Management has sanctioned the payment of an additional dividend for the year ending 31st October 1960 at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per share subject to deduction of Tax in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act currently in force.

The Preference Shares Transfer Books will be closed from 27th February to 2nd March 1961, both days inclusive. Dividends will be paid only to the Registered Shareholders or their mandatees.

By Order of the Board

A. P. SARKAR
Member, Board of Management.
63, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta-1.
18-2-1961.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of Martin Burn Limited has to-day recommended payment of dividend at the rate of Rupees Two and Seventyfive nP. per share on the Ordinary Share Capital of the Company ranking for dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1960. This dividend awaits the sanction of the Shareholders at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING to be held on Monday the 27th March, 1961, at 12 noon. The dividend if declared will be paid under deduction of tax at the prescribed rates on or after the 17th April, 1961, to the Ordinary Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register of Members on the 27th March, 1961 or to their mandatees.

The Ordinary SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 27th March, 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LIMITED,
A. G. GIDLEY

Secretary.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta,
17th February, 1961.

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Steady Sentiment

THERE has been a two-way movement in equity prices this week and at the time of writing, sentiment seems to be somewhat subdued. Nevertheless, to judge by market behaviour, one would hardly think that the Central Budget was only three days away. Friday's slight erosion in values of the more speculative counters will no doubt be attributed to some last minute adverse "khabar from usually knowledgeable quarters". But the fact remains that the generality of operators is not unduly perturbed over the Budget. Evidently, no one anticipates anything alarming, especially in respect of additional direct taxation. Indeed, it is difficult to find anyone in the market who has not taken it for granted that there will be no increase in direct taxation. Certainly, the trend disclosed by the Railway and State Budgets does encourage such optimism. Since this column appeared last week, some more State Budgets have been presented—West Bengal's is one of them—and except for Maharashtra, none has tried to cover its deficit by fresh taxation. The State and Railway Budgets seem to lend support to the theory that Government's main tax effort both at the Centre and the States to finance the Third Plan is not likely to manifest itself until the general elections are safely out of the way. As for the next week's Budget, the general belief is that Mr. Morarji Desai will set himself a modest target for mobilisation for the first year of the momentous Third Plan. He will be able to do this from indirect taxation and that too, in a way that the masses will not feel the hurt. The expectation is still nurtured that the tax on bonus shares may be abolished. It also stands to reason that with the present buoyancy in Government Revenues, tax effort for next year need not be too strenuous.

In this week's bag of rumours was found an old but perennially interesting item: steel retention price. Once again the report lacks official confirmation but this time Dalal Street seems to be much impressed with it. Here in Lyons Range it has produced but a ripple—evidently because that particular horse been ridden to death already.

NEW ISSUE NOTES Fit Tight Nuts

It would be recalled that the Fit Tight Nuts and Bolts Limited was recently converted into a public limited company with an authorised capital of Rs 1 crore divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of Rs 100 each. This company has now proposed to enter the market next month for raising new capital. The new issue will be for Rs 25 lakhs in 25,000 ordinary shares of Rs 100 each. Of this, 7,800 shares will be taken up by the promoters, directors and their friends. The ICIC will take shares worth Rs 2.50 lakhs. The balance of the issue, amounting to Rs 14.70 lakhs, will be offered to the public, at par. The proceeds of the new issue will be utilised for the company's expansion programme.

British Paints

It is learnt that the recent ordinary share issue of the British Paints (India) Limited has been oversubscribed eight times. The basis of allotments is made in the following manner:—

	Shares each.
For 100 shares ..	15
For 200 shares ..	25
For 300 shares ..	35
For 400 shares ..	45
For 500 shares ..	55
For 600 shares ..	65
For 700 to 900 shares ..	75
For 1,000 shares ..	80
For 1,100 to 1,900 shares ..	90
For 2,000 shares ..	95
For 2,100 to 5,000 shares ..	101
For 10,000 shares ..	201

The allotment letters and refund orders will be ready for posting on 28 February, 1961.

Graham Firth Steel

A new company, known as Messrs Graham Firth Steel Products (India) Limited, an Indo-British joint venture, has been formed to manufacture bright cold rolled steel strips. The authorised capital of the company will be Rs 50 lakhs. The capacity of the plant will be 3,600 tons. Production will begin by the end of the year. Messrs Graham Firth Steel Products Limited of England will subscribe one third of the capital and supply complete plant, machinery, tools and also technical know-how.

Mysore Kirloskar

The Mysore Kirloskar Limited has proposed to offer for public subscription in the near future. Rs 40 lakhs, divided into 15,000 Ordinary shares and 25,000 Redeemable Cumulative Participating Preference shares both of Rs 100 each. It is believed that the company has obtained the Government sanction to issue the shares at par. Meanwhile, there is a proposal to capitalise Reserves and issue bonus shares in the proportion of one share for every four shares held.

Amalgamated Electricity

The Amalgamated Electricity Company Limited has decided to issue 84,375 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par, to the existing shareholders in the proportion of one share for every 10 equity shares held. Transfer Books will remain closed from 6 to 11 March, 1961.

INVESTMENT NOTES Asian Cables

According to the first annual report released by the Asian Cables Limited, the company is making satisfactory progress in respect of the commissioning of the plant. The buildings are expected to be ready shortly. A major portion of the machinery has already arrived and most of the balance equipment is expected to be received by the end of next month. The plant will be ready for initial production by the middle of this year.

Andaman Timber

The Andaman Timber Industries Limited, Calcutta, is said to be making satisfactory progress. The new factory of the company in Andamans went into production during the middle of last year. The company has acquired 20 bighas of land at Bihala, near Calcutta, for its new factory, which will undertake the finishing process for the products of the Andamans factory. The company has also obtained a fresh dollar loan for Rs 7.20 lakhs to finance its scheme for the installation of a chip-board plant. The company hopes to attain full production of both the factories by the end of this year.

Inarco Factory

The new factory of the Inarco Private Limited at Thana, Bombay, was inaugurated this week. The factory will manufacture high-grade synthetic rubber cots and aprons for the textile industry. This company is a joint venture of the Associated Rubber Industries Limited and the Armstrong Cork Company of the UK.

New City Mill

Negotiations are said to have been completed for the sale of large block of the shares of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company Limited to Mr. Nandalal Kanoria. This will be the third and last cotton mill, under the management of W. H. Brady & Company Limited to change hands in the last 12 years.

Sen & Pandit

The directors of Sen & Pandit Industries Limited report that the scheme for bottom bracket has been operating on a commercial scale. A major part of the rim plant is in the process of installation and part delivery of the cycle tube valve plant is expected in March.

STOCK EXCHANGES Pre-Budget Caution

Watch-Dog Writes:

CONDITIONS in stock markets have continued to remain generally steady on sustained hopes that the Central Budget may not contain any nasty surprises. There is, however, a general reluctance to restrict commitments until the Budget uncertainties are out of the way. This is reflected in the profit-taking at every small rise in prices.

Trading on the Calcutta Stock Exchange was highlighted by some features.

Although prices on the Bombay Stock Exchange firmed up further, higher levels attracted some realising pressure.

A mixed trend in prices was noticed on the Madras Stock Exchange.

CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

DESPITE the fact that hardly two days are left for the presentation of the Union Budget, prices on the local stock exchange displayed a steady to firmer tendency, reflecting the continued optimism of the bull operators. Sentiment was also aided by the expectation that the steel retention price might be raised by Rs 45 per ton.

Nevertheless, operators were reluctant to extend commitments until the Budget uncertainties were out of the way. There was a general anxiety to know whether there would be any streamlining of direct taxes and whether many of the existing anomalies would be removed. It was also feared that a good beginning might be made in respect of the tax effort needed to implement the Third Plan. There was, therefore, a general disposition to book profits at the higher levels.

The Glitged market was well maintained with demand concentrated on short and medium-dated issues.

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Still the main support for the market seemed to be from the Reserve Bank, while the institutional buying helped State Loans. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan moved narrowly between Rs 74 and Rs 74.10.

Bank shares remained steady. United Commercial changed hands at Rs 85.50 to Rs 86.50, while Punjab National were rather quiet at Rs 19.87 against Rs 20 on lack of fresh support.

Jute shares continued to be neglected under the impact of jitters about the possible requisitioning of jute and jute goods and the imposition of stiffer controls to check speculative trading in them. Rumours of a Government proposal to fix maximum prices for both the commodities were another contributory factor. Even then, prices of a few selected shares were well maintained, thanks to sustained support from interested quarters. Prominent amongst them were Birias, Howrah and New Central having buyers at one time upto Rs 30.69; Rs 22.37 and Rs 20.25 from Rs 29.25; Rs 22.25 and Rs 19.44 respectively. Anglo-India, however, came in for offer at Rs 184 against Rs 187, while Fort William were enquired up to Rs 22.56 from Rs 21.87 and India up to Rs 15.06 from Rs 14.87.

Coal shares, which had been ruling very firm, during the past few weeks, turned quiet. The recent firmness was influenced by the hope that the industry would be encouraged to expand its production rapidly and foreign aid would be forthcoming for the expansion plans. But now, a growing feeling, that American team's report recommending depletion allowances to the industry would not be given straightaway, induced some caution in the minds of the operators, resulting in a slightly reactionary tendency in prices. The disappointment over the maintenance of the dividend by Burrakur was also a contributory factor to a steady setback in prices. Bengal slipped down at one time to Rs 337 from Rs 346 (Rs 342); Burrakur to Rs 19.81 from Rs 20.31 (Rs 19.94); New Beerboom to Rs 21.19 from Rs 21.50 (Rs 21.19); Central India to Rs 12.29 from Rs 13 (Rs 12.81) and Western Bengal to Rs 8.37 from Rs 8.62 (Rs 8.62). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

A notable feature of the week's trading was the marked enquiry in the Tea section. As prices had remained subdued for long, there was a general enquiry in selected shares, particularly of companies whose gardens were located in Assam and Dooars. It was thought that, in view of the fair output and higher prices obtained at the auctions, the Dooars gardens in general and some of the Assam gardens would be able to maintain their dividends for 1960. Betjan forged ahead to Rs 25.69 from Rs 25.12; Bishnauth to Rs 21.75 from Rs 21.06; Jutilbari to Rs 27.62 from Rs 27.37; Rungamattee to Rs 60 from Rs 57.50; Tezapore to Rs 16.94 from Rs 16 and Jayshree to Rs 18.50 from Rs 18.00. Birpara scored another Rs 3 at Rs 172 although Hasimara reacted to Rs 22.81 from Rs 23.19 on profit-taking.

Sugar shares were selectively firm on prospects of exports of the sweet commodity. Belsund changed hands

at Rs 11.81 to Rs 12; Cawnpore at Rs 12.62 to Rs 12.81; SKG at Rs 13.87 to Rs 14.00 and Dyer Meakin at Rs 27.25 to Rs 28. Raza/Buland, after a long time, came in for business at Rs 13.75 against Rs 13.25 with Balmapore quiet at Rs 2.94 against Rs 3.00.

In the Textile section, sentiment looked bright in view of the fact that the offtake of cloth had been showing a continuous improvement and the mills might be able to increase their output due to the present availability of abundant raw material. Higher levels could not, however, be maintained till the close due to general profit-taking. Kesoram forged ahead to Rs 31.37 from Rs 29.75 (Rs 30.87); J. K. Mayon to Rs 17.25 from Rs 16.25 (Rs 16.62); Elgins to Rs 21.12 from Rs 20.87 (Rs 20.81); Bowreah to Rs 195 from Rs 192 (Rs 189); Jayshree to Rs 16.25 from Rs 16.06 (Rs 16.06) and Dunbar to Rs 26.37 from Rs 26.25 (Rs 25.75).

In the Engineering section, price movements were rather irregular. With the Budget so near, speculative operators were eager to take quick profits, resulting in any rise in prices being checked. The retention price "scoop" was again utilised to keep the price of Indian Irons fairly steady. Against the previous week-end closing of Rs 24.75, Indian Irons opened higher at Rs 25.17 and, after advancing further to Rs 25.20, receded at one time to Rs 24.96 before finishing the week at Rs 25.06. Jessop were pushed up to Rs 22.25 from Rs 22.19; TEXAMACO to Rs 23.50 from Rs 23.05 and G. K. Williams to Rs 41 from Rs 39.87, to close finally at Rs 21.50; Rs 23.35 and Rs 41 respectively. Britannia hardened to Rs 14.06 from Rs 13.62 and so Indian Standard Wagon to Rs 92.50 from Rs 89. Burn scored more than ten points at Rs 452 with Marshalls and Kumardhubi almost maintained around last levels.

The Miscellaneous section provided several firm features on various considerations although profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains towards the close, as will be clear from the following price trends of a few selected shares:—

	PRICE TRENDS		
	As on High- 18 Feb. est	As on 23 Feb.	
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orient Paper ...	40.20	41.25	41.10
Shree Gopal ...	27.62	28.12	27.75
Sirpur ...	16.12	16.56	16.50
Rohtas ...	20.56	21.19	21.12
Dunlop ...	42.00	42.56	42.50
H. Motor ...	19.69	20.50	20.31
Alumn. Corpn.	16.69	17.75	17.50
Asso. Battery	36.25	36.50	36.50
Union Carbide	53.25	56.00	55.50
I. Oxygen ...	41.75*	36.75†	36.62†
I. Cable ...	34.00	34.19	33.82
I. Aluminium ...	30.50	30.75	30.56
I. Steamship ...	8.87	9.03	8.94
I. Copper ...	4.89	4.97	4.94
General Tyres	5.50	5.75	5.62
BIC ...	7.50	7.81	7.69
Alkali Chemis.	35.25	36.75	36.44
NICCO ...	31.87	32.75	32.50
*CR. †CR.			

MADRAS

Buying at all prices, notably in textile section was the feature of week's Madras Stock Exchange. Banks had sustained support, while Sugars and Breweries continued its firm note, most particularly the Deccan sugar scrips. Planting shares stood at higher levels. Tea and Coffee shares prices moved up closing with firm tone. Rubber had continued support. Textiles firmed up considerably. Automobiles had great support in the industrial counter.

Government Securities: The 1962 Government of Madras 3½% Loan moved up to Rs 99.00 and the 4½% loan continued to be quoted at Rs 100.00. 4% Mysore Government 1953/63 was available at Rs 101.35. The 4% 1971 Loan of Mysore Government stood at Rs 98.00. Others were in the listed prices.

Banks: The Indian Bank Rs 100 paid remained at Rs 171.00 and the Rs 80 was at Rs 143.00. The Indian Overseas improved by 50 nP to Rs 188.50. The Punjab National was available at Rs 20.60 and the Pandyan was quoted at Rs 33.00.

Electrics: South Madras gained a five nP lead to be listed at Rs 9.95. Negapatam was at Rs 8.75 and Salem-Erode was the same at Rs 12.25.

Sugars & Breweries: Cauvery was Rs 133.80, Deccan improved to Rs 14.25 and E.I.D. gained 20 nP more at Rs 40.80. There was a declaration of 30% dividend (taxable) by Mysore Sugars whose rate remained unchanged at Rs 58.25. United Breweries was at Rs 112.00.

Plantings: Gains were broad in this section. Blue Mountain was bought at an improved quotation of Rs 9.30. Cochin Malabar was in demand at Rs 7.86. Coffee Lands went up to Rs 21.25 and Cons. Coffee was quoted at Rs 24. Devashola remained at Rs 31.00. Haileyburia was fancied at the higher level of Rs 14.20. Kailas Rubber was also in keen demand at the improved price of Rs 5.10. Kil Kotagiri was priced at Rs 5.20. Lucky Valley was negotiated at Rs 13.82 and Midland was offered ten nP higher at Rs 12.10. Mysore Plantation gained a couple of nP to be bought at Rs 2.25. Nelliampathy was however lower at Rs 2.50. Ouchterlony Valley with 13% dividend declined to Rs 4.60. Periakaramalai was at Rs 3.70. Rajagiri was fifteen nP lower at Rs 18.75. T.R. & T was quoted at Rs 45. South India Viscose was Rs 1.46 and Waterfall went upto Rs 3.30.

Textiles: Adoni was lower by 15 nP at Rs 9.80. Coimbatore Cotton was a rupee higher at Rs 17.00 while Coimbatore Spinning was higher at Rs 54. Dhanalakshmi was unchanged at Rs 216. Kothari was unaltered at Rs 12.40. Lakshmi Rs 100 paid was quoted at Rs 155 and Lakshmi Rs 25 paid share was bought at Rs 75. Madura gained 25 nP at Rs 36.50. Radhakrishna was at Rs 29.50. Ranga Vilas went up by two points

at Rs 45. Suoth India Viscose was quoted at Rs 150. Travancore Rayon was better at Rs 35.60.

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Industries was quoted at Rs 23.40, ten nP lower. Andhra Cement was at Rs 10.03. Ashok Leyland was higher at Rs 8.98. F.A.C.Ts continued at Rs 10.30. India Cement did not change at Rs 6.15. Mysore Ch. and Fertilizer was quoted at Rs 10.95. Orissa Cement was available at Rs 13.55. Rallis gained three rupees at Rs 143. Seshasayee Paper improved to Rs 4.25. W. I. Plywood was listed at Rs 240.

INVESTMENT BRIEFS

Burrakur Coal Company Limited has proposed a final dividend of 8 per cent, making a total of 13 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 30 June 1960, the same as in the previous year.

Martin-Burn Limited has maintained the dividend at Rs 2.75 per share, taxable, on the Ordinary shares for the year ended 30 September, 1960.

Mysore Sugar Company Limited has maintained the dividend at 30 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 30 June, 1960.

Ouchterlony Valley Estates have reduced the dividend from 15 to 13 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 31 October, 1960.

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEF

The net profit of the Standard Batteries Limited, for the year ended 30 June 1960, has nearly doubled from Rs 11.69 lakhs to Rs 22.24 lakhs. A taxable dividend of 15 per cent is recommended on the increased ordinary capital.

Loyal Textiles Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 6.79 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against a loss of Rs 3.17 lakhs. After paying the dividend on the Preference shares, the balance has been utilised to reduce the debit balance to Rs 3.23 lakhs from Rs 5.29 lakhs.

The Bababudin Coffee & Produce Company Limited has incurred a loss of Rs 33,335 for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against a net profit of Rs 1.32 lakhs for 1958-59. The Ordinary dividend is reduced from 12½ to 8 per cent.

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Company Reports

Excellent Results of Elgin Mills

INCREASED productivity, concentration on lines which yield maximum results from available equipment and a good performance on the export front, all these factors are fully reflected in the working results of the Elgin Mills Company Limited for the year ended 30 September, 1960. Sales at Rs 4.00 crores against Rs 3.56 crores are the highest recorded in the post-war period. The net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is substantially higher at Rs 28.07 lakhs as against Rs 21.72 lakhs in the previous year.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 5.65 lakhs from Rs 4.50 lakhs; Taxation provision to Rs 24.50 lakhs from Rs 19 lakhs; Rehabilitation Reserve to Rs 18 lakhs from Rs 12.61 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 1.24 lakhs from Rs 30,893. The dividends, both on the Ordinary and Vendor's shares, are, however, maintained at Rs 1.15 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The paid-up capital is shown at Rs 78.20 lakhs divided into 4,80,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each; 1,50,000 Vendors shares of Rs 10 each; 11,000—8 per cent Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 100 each and 42,000—5 per cent "B" Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 100 each. Against this, reserves and surplus stand at Rs 1.42 crores. The gross block at Rs 2.13 crores is depreciated by Rs 1.59 crores to show a net block value of Rs 54.59 lakhs.

According to the directors' report, the company's No. 2 mill has been making satisfactory progress. As a result of large-scale renovations and reorganisation of the various departments, it is now working on a rationalised basis. The outlook for the current year is regarded as satisfactory despite the reduction in prices and implementation of the Wage Board recommendations.

Secretaries:—The British India Corporation Ltd.
Year ended Sept. 1960 1959 1958
Rs. Rs. Rs.
Sales 39,975,500 35,560,238 29,827,935
Stocks 5,759,578 5,117,525 6,991,240
Net profit 5,821,984 4,523,277 2,596,081
Taxation 2,450,000 1,900,000 1,100,000
Depreciation 565,000 450,000 675,000
Development Rebate Reserve 124,000 30,983
Other Funds 1,800,000 1,269,017 250,000
Div. Amount: Ordinary 724,500 724,500 472,500
Preference 141,700 141,700 109,000
Carry Forward 88,973 72,189 65,112
Div. % Ord. 11½T 11½T 7½
Div. % Pref. 10.4T 10.4T 8
Div. % 2nd Pref. 6.5T 6.5T 5
(Annual General Meeting on 7-3-61 at 9 a.m.)
Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of September.

Liabilities.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
8% C. Pref.	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
5% C. Pref.	420,000	420,000	420,000
Ordinary	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000
Capital Reserve	1,200,000	100,000	300,000
Reserve Fund	300,000	300,000	300,000
Other Funds	12,558,814	11,734,814	10,520,021
Loans Secured	4,754,798	4,087,715	5,303,083
Loans Unsecured	3,000,000	1,521,552	1,025,023
Taxation Provn.	2,170,174	4,202,382	5,644,462
Debts	6,858,579	72,189	88,973
Carry Forward	88,973		
Total	38,751,338	29,818,652	30,677,701

Assets	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
G. Block	21,331,287	17,464,803	17,356,243
Depreciation	15,872,559	15,307,559	14,868,839
Block (net)	5,458,728	2,157,244	2,487,404
Cap. Exp. in progress	269,479	72,565	20,579
Stores	1,765,540	1,051,046	990,940
Raw Materials	9,145,627	6,768,976	5,698,580
Stocks	5,759,578	5,117,525	6,991,240
Outstandings	4,196,737	2,344,273	1,682,526
Do More than 3 months	322,655	708,439	1,149,279
Mis. Deposits and Advances	2,658,176	2,438,515	2,483,767
Investments	8,633,665	8,633,438	8,648,686
Deposits in Banks	541,153	485,024	467,999
Cash	541,153	41,607	56,721
Debit Balance	...	...	...
Total	38,751,338	29,818,652	30,677,701

Angelo Brothers Pay More

Angelo Brothers Limited has produced encouraging working results for the year ended 31 August, 1960, reflecting the increased interest shown by overseas consumers, the expanded use made by some of the industries and the firmness that prevailed for shellac. Sales have risen to Rs 2.01 crores from Rs 1.72 crores, while the net profit is higher at Rs 8.64 lakhs as against Rs 6.17 lakhs for the preceding year.

Apart from providing Rs 50,000 for General Reserve and a like amount for the Pension Fund, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 1.03 lakhs from Rs 94,414; Taxation provision to Rs 7.30 lakhs from Rs 5.40 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 6,526 from Rs 5,467. In spite of these increased allocations, the directors have found it possible to raise the dividend from 20 to 25 per cent, taxable.

The directors look forward with confidence to another year of satisfactory trading. Indications are that the current season should be no less satisfactory than the one under review.

Against the paid-up capital of Rs 30 lakhs, General Reserve stands at Rs 25.84 lakhs; Plant Replacement Reserve at Rs 6 lakhs; Stock Reserve at Rs 5.00 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 5 lakhs. The gross block amounts to Rs 37.09 lakhs; net depreciation to Rs 26.35 lakhs and the net block to Rs 10.75 lakhs.

Mg. Agents:—Turner Morrison & Co. Private, Ltd.
Year ended August 1960 1959 1958
Rs. Rs. Rs.
Sales 20,112,753 17,190,478 17,790,667
Net profit 1,637,542 1,228,374 1,126,417
Taxation 730,000 540,000 685,000
Depreciation 103,129 97,414 104,850
Reserve Fund 50,000
Development Rebate Reserve 6,526 5,467 8,484
Div. A'mt. Ord. 750,000 600,000 450,000
Carry Forward 222,752 224,865 239,372
Div. % Ord. 25 20 15
(Annual General Meeting on 24-2-61).

Liabilities.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
8% C. Pref.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,583,849	2,530,224	2,523,373
Other Funds	1,120,477	1,113,951	1,108,484
Staff Gratuity and Pension Fund	350,000	300,000	300,000
Taxation Provn.	1,282,912	1,180,677	1,524,238
Debts	1,624,189	1,397,643	1,156,195
Carry Forward	222,752	224,865	239,372
Total	10,184,179	9,747,360	9,851,662

Assets.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
G. Block	3,709,127	3,608,360	3,574,849
Depreciation	2,634,530	2,556,851	2,459,437
Block (net)	1,074,597	1,049,509	1,115,412
Cap. Exp. in progress	2,323	12,306	40,283
Stores	470,866	375,339	94,310
Stocks in Progress	75,376	118,656	404,283
Raw Materials	3,189,568	1,195,181	1,572,261
Stocks	1,423,425	479,774	1,271,113
Outstandings	541,905	1,027,515	1,266,598
Do More than 3 months	17,051	32,192	50,847
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,462,939	2,413,484	2,677,901
Investments	744,861	1,025,736	483,126
Deposits in Banks	900,000	1,750,000	600,000
Cash	281,268	279,774	303,505
Total	10,184,179	9,747,360	9,851,662

Calcutta Steam Maintains Dividend

Despite a substantial decline in the net profit from Rs 7.78 lakhs to Rs 2.47 lakhs, the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company Limited has maintained the dividend at 10 per cent, subject to tax, for the year ended 30 June, 1960.

Apart from a sum of Rs 50,000 provided for General Reserve, the Fleet Reserve is raised to Rs 13,870 from Rs 3,400. The Depreciation amount is lower at Rs 3.25 lakhs against Rs 4.10 lakhs; Taxation provision at Rs 96,000 against Rs 4.20 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 11,000 against Rs 35,000.

The paid-up capital is Rs 12.00 lakhs divided into 1,26,000 shares of Rs 10 each. Against this, General Reserve is shown at Rs 5.74 lakhs; Development Reserve at Rs 71,000; Contingency Reserve at Rs 4.18 lakhs and Fleet Reserve at Rs 3.44 lakhs. The gross block at Rs 77.68 lakhs is depreciated by Rs 40.54 lakhs leaving a net block of Rs 31.14 lakhs.

Mg. Agents:—Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd.
Year ended June 1960 1959 1958
Rs. Rs. Rs.
Boating and Shipping and Hire 2,516,111 3,222,887 2,508,041
Net profit 572,633 1,188,125 638,071
Taxation 96,000 420,000 100,000
Depreciation 325,385 409,895 352,696
Reserve Fund 50,000
Other Funds 24,870 178,400 25,578
Div. A'mt. Ord. 126,000 126,000 126,000
Carry Forward 109,363 158,985 105,155
Div. % Ord. 10T 10 10
(Annual General Meeting on 10-3-61 at 11-30 a.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of June.

Liabilities.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Capital Paid-up	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,260,000
Reserve Fund	574,337	524,337	524,337
Other Funds	872,790	851,520	673,120
Loans Secured	299,146	455,211	597,957
Loans Unsecured	82,750	67,750	7,750
Taxation Provn.	737,500	641,500	307,879
Debts	673,177	1,000,867	901,666
Carry Forward	109,363	158,985	105,155
Total	4,609,063	4,950,170	4,377,864

Assets.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
G. Block	7,767,661	7,845,503	7,611,250
Depreciation	4,653,957	4,557,781	4,261,686
Block (net)	3,113,704	3,287,722	3,349,564
Stores	243,034	260,070	196,584
Outstandings	752,623	1,022,466	475,510
Do More than 3 months	102,272	49,934	14,620
Mis. Deposits and Advances	392,480	324,678	337,686
Cash	4,950	4,700	3,800
Total	4,609,063	4,950,170	4,377,864

25 February 1961

Eastern Investments Repeat

Eastern Investments Limited has reported a slightly higher net profit of Rs 10.25 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 9.19 lakhs for the preceding year. In respect of allocations, the Taxation amount is raised to Rs 8.23 lakhs from Rs 7.53 lakhs and General Reserve to Rs 2.00 lakhs from Rs 50,000. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is just maintained at 14 per cent, taxable.

The company's portfolio is representative of investments which are quoted on the Calcutta Stock Exchange with the exception of certain shares costing Rs 78,168. The total of the market value of the investments for which rates are available together with unquoted investments as valued by the directors exceeds the book value, at 31 December 1960, by Rs 67.90 lakhs.

The paid-up capital is Rs 76.26 lakhs divided into 76,260 Ordinary shares and 15,000—5 per cent taxable Cumulative Preference shares, both of Rs 100 each. Against this, Reserves and surplus stand at a slightly lower figure of Rs 59.20 lakhs.

Secretaries:—Bird & Co. (Private), Ltd.
Year ended Decr. 1960 1959 1958
Rs. Rs. Rs.
Interest and Dividends 1,942,960 1,801,359 1,519,890
Net profit 1,848,367 1,672,802 1,551,498
Taxation 822,872 753,196 734,214
Reserve Fund 200,000 50,000 187,120
Div. A'mt. Ord. 717,640 717,640 461,340
Div. A'mt. Pref. 111,000 125,000 85,625
Carry Forward 349,092 352,237 325,471
Div. % Ord. 14T 14 9
Div. % Pref. 4.44 5 5
(Annual General Meeting on 13-3-61 at 4 p.m.)
*After writing back Rs 150,000 from provision for taxation.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of December.

Liabilities.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
5% TC Pref.	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Ordinary	5,126,000	5,126,000	5,126,000
Reserve Fund	5,919,702	5,717,047	5,667,666
Loans Secured	1,594,629	1,563,466	1,972,673
Taxation Provn.	54,477	174,659	174,916
Debts	808,090	819,548	539,061
Carry Forward	349,092	352,237	325,471
Total	16,351,990	16,252,957	16,305,787

Assets.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Outstandings	20	193,419	71,087
Mis. Deposits and Advances	572,633	1,188,125	638,071
Investments	16,350,496	16,056,594	16,231,171
Cash	1,474	...	...
Total	16,351,990	16,252,957	16,305,787

Lower Profits for Thirumbadi Rubber

The Thirumbadi Rubber Company Limited has reported a lower net profit of Rs 2.56 lakhs for the year ended 30 September 1960 as against Rs 3.35 lakhs for the previous year. A sum of Rs 32,886 (Rs 31,095) is set apart for Depreciation; Rs 1.22 lakhs (Rs 1.87 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 30,000 (Rs 25,000) for General Reserve. The dividend is, however, maintained at 7 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

The Supreme Court of India recently held that upkeep charges on immature areas are an allowance expenditure under the Kerala Agricultural Income-Tax Act. As a result of this, upkeep charges on immature areas will no longer be an allowance expenditure for the purpose of computation of the Agricultural Income. In view of this, provision for taxation for this year has been made on the same basis as for the previous year.

The company has reported a crop of 323,807 kilogrammes of rubber for the year as against

328,991 kilogrammes for 1958-59. The crop for 1960-61 is estimated at 352,000 kilogrammes.

Against a paid-up capital of Rs 9,15,300, General Reserve stands at Rs 5.05 lakhs and Debenture Redemption Reserve at Rs 1 lakh.

Secretaries:—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
Year ended Sept. 1960 1959 1958
Rs. Rs. Rs.
Rubber, Kg. 323,807 328,991 322,002
Sales 1,412,898 1,395,941 1,159,975
Stocks 152,202 249,736 342,485
Net profit 255,909 334,847 382,579
Taxation 121,695 187,184 153,458
Depreciation 32,886 31,095 31,443
Reserve Fund 30,000 25,000 50,000
Other Funds 64,071 64,071 91,530
Div. A'mt. Ord. 14,829 7,572 30,075
Carry Forward 14,829 7,572 30,075
Div. % Ord. 7T 10 10
(Annual General Meeting on 4-3-61 at 11 a.m.)
Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of September.

Liabilities.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
7½% Debentures	915,300	915,300	915,300
Reserve Fund	500,000	500,000	500,000
Other Funds	505,000	475,000	450,000
Loans Secured	100,000	100,000	50,000
Taxation Provn.	83,389	103,439	400,000
Debts	254,953	245,912	224,400
Carry Forward	177,787	215,780	237,591
Total	2,551,258	2,568,003	2,807,366

Assets.	1960 Rs.	1959 Rs.	1958 Rs.
G. Block	2,454,542	2,357,608	2,292,714
Depreciation	219,470	188,203	158,126
Block (net)	2,235,072	2,169,405	2,134,588
Stores	91,655	87,133	87,508
Stocks	152,202	249,736	342,485
Outstandings	12,780	...	23,678
Mis. Deposits and Advances	31,410	33,279	24,471
Cash	28,139	28,450	194,636
Total	2,551,258	2,568,003	2,807,366

Higher Profits of K. C. P.

Thanks to the rise in sales from Rs 3.63 crores to Rs 3.76 crores, the K.C.P. Limited of Madras has reported a substantial rise in earnings for the year ended 30 June, 1960. The net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 48.81 lakhs as against Rs 33.75 lakhs for the preceding year. The Depreciation amount is increased to Rs 15.56 lakhs from Rs 13.36 lakhs.

After transferring a sum of Rs 4.75 lakhs from Dividend Equalisation Reserve, the directors have raised the Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 3.00 lakhs from Rs 2.25 lakhs, apart from providing a sum of Rs 24.75 lakhs for Taxation. The directors have recommended a dividend of 15 per cent on the increased Ordinary capital as against 15 per cent on the original capital.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the company issued 1,96,205 right equity shares, as on 4 November 1959, in the ratio of one new share for every two shares held by them. Out of the above, so far, 1,94,586 shares have been allotted and the balance of 1,619 shares will be allotted to the heirs of deceased shareholders if they produce the necessary evidence in time. The company also issued, during the year, 40,000 second preference shares of Rs 100 each, which was oversubscribed.

The company's sugar factory commenced crushing on 6 December 1959 and closed on 8 April 1960. During the said period, 231,397 tons of sugarcane were crushed and 22,354 tons of sugar were produced. The recovery of sugar for the season was 9.56 per cent as against 8.88 per cent in the previous season.

The Government of India have not so far fixed the basis on which the bonus payable to cane-growers under price linking formula is to be calculated. However, in respect of the cane crushed during 1958-59 season, a tenta-

tive provision is made. Provision in respect of 1959-60 season, if necessary, will be made at an appropriate time.

The cement factory at Macherla produced 458 tons against 58,320 tons in the previous year. The second stage of the factory is expected to go into production in the latter half of 1961.

The company's workshop at Tiruvottiyur has made satisfactory progress during the year under review despite delays in securing electric power and import licences. The heavy machine shop and the steel foundry are expected to go into production during the current year.

During the current year, the company's sugar factory is crushing at over the rated capacity of 2,500 tons of cane per day and is expected to produce about 30,000 tons of sugar.

For reasons stated earlier, the capital, as at 30 June 1960, stood at Rs 1,01,84,360 as against Rs 16,68,090 as at 30 June 1959. Reserves and surplus are shown at Rs 97.32 lakhs. The gross block at Rs 4.18 crores is depreciated by Rs 78.55 lakhs, leaving a net block value of Rs 3.39 crores.

Mg. Agents:—V. Ramakrishna Sons (Private), Ltd.
Year ended June 1960 1959 1958
Rs. Rs. Rs.
Cane Crushed (tons) 231,397 232,058 273,372
Sugar (tons) 22,354 20,492 24,960
Sales 37,646,99

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 17-2-61 Rs nP
BANKS		
Aliahabad 6%	100	102.00
Behar 5%	50	16.00

COAL

Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50
Borra 5½%	100	38.50
Borra 7½%	100	77.00
Burrakur 6%	100	90.50
Burrakur 7½%	100	7.25
Burrakur 8%	100	76.00
Chusick & Muslia 5%	100	100.00
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00
Karanpura 5½%	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5½%	100	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7%	100	10.00
N. Churulia 5%	100	5.06
N. Huntodih 6%	100	45.00
Ondal 6½%	100	74.50
Parasea 5½%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00

COTTON

Basanti 6½%	100	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowreah 8%	100	110.00
Bowreah 7%	100	65.00
Elgin 8%	100	108.00
Elgin 5%	100	7.62
Jagajit 5%	100	81.75
Jiyajerao 5½%	100	88.50
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	93.60
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	100.00
Kesoram 7½%	100	98.50
Kesoram 5½%	100	88.50
Muir 6%	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6%	100	2.20
Orissa 5%	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4%	100	54.00
Shree Bhawani 8%	100	68.00
Swadeshi 1%	100	71.00

JUTE

Agarpara 7%	100	82.50
Alexandra 7%	100	83.00
Alliance 6%	100	65.00
Anglo-India 7%	100	91.00
Auckland 5½%	100	66.08
Auckland 4½%	100	60.00
Bally 7%	100	92.50
Barragore 5%	100	25
Belvedere 7%	100	88.00
Bengal 5½%	100	61.00
Birla 7½%	100	89.50
Birla 5½%	100	90.50
Budge-Budge 7%	100	90.60
Calcutta 6½%	100	50.25
Caledonian 7%	100	80.00
Cheviot 7%	100	97.50
Chitavalah 7%	100	87.00
Clive 6%	100	52.00†
Clive 7%	100	60.00†
Dalhousie 7%	100	82.00
Delta 5%	100	64.35
Empire 7%	100	86.00
Fort Gloster 7%	100	104.00
Fort Gloster 5%	100	64.00
Fort William 7%	100	105.50
Ganges Mfg. 8%	100	90.00
Gourepore 6%	100	77.75
Hastings 6%	100	82.00
Hooghly	100	10.06
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	99.00
Howrah 7%	100	93.00
Hukumchand 7%	100	91.50
Kankarhatty 6%	100	76.00
Kankarhatty 6%	100	90.50
Kedarnath 6%	100	96.00
Kedarnath 7%	100	85.00
Kelvin 7%	100	91.50
Khardah 6%	100	64.00

NAME

Paid-Quotation up per Share. as on 17-2-61 Rs nP

Kinnison 7%	100	83.00
Lansdowne 7%	100	90.25
Lawrence 7%	100	86.00
Lawrence 5½%	100	68.08
Naihati 7%	100	98.00
Naihati 4½%	100	75.00
National 7%	100	93.00
Nellimaria 6%	100	79.50
N. Central 7%	100	80.90
Northbrook 5½%	100	70.50
Rameshwara 6%	100	10.50
Reliance 7%	100	81.00
S. Ambica 7½%	100	90.00
Soorah 7%	100	99.00
Union 7%	100	84.00
Waverley 5%	50	37.25

MININGS

Asso. Mining 5%	50	27.50†
Ch. Mica 5½%	100	45.00†
Metal Corpn. 5%	100	88.00

CEMENT

Dalmia Bharat 6%	100	8.00
Jaipur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00
Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50
K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	49.00
Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.06

CHEMICALS

Alkali 5%	100	96.00
Bathgate 6%	100	20.00
Bengal Chem. 7½%	100	11.94
Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6%	100	8.75
Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00
Smith Stanistret 10%	50	64.62

ELECTRICS

Calcutta 5%	100	9.37
Dishergarh 5%	100	70.00
Dishergarh 4½%	100	70.50

ENGINEERING

Arthur Butler 7%	100	10.75
Br. Building 6%	100	50.00
Br. Engineering 7%	100	93.00
Burn & Co. 7%	100	115.00
Burn & Co. 6%	100	108.00
Indian Iron 5%	100	92.06
India Machinery 7%	100	77.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7%	100	112.00
Jessop & Co. 5%	100	85.00
J. K. Steel 7%	100	101.00
Kumardhubi 5%	100	83.00
R. Cruddas 5½%	100	54.00
Steel Products 5%	100	7.22
Texmaco 5½%	100	87.00
Texmaco 6½%	100	61.50
Texmaco 6½%	100	94.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Alum. Corpn. 6%	100	91.00
Alum. Corpn. 5%	100	70.00
Amal. Dev. 5%	100	37.00
Asso. Hotel 7%	100	44.00†
Bharat Nidhi 6%	100	40.50
Birds Investment 5½%	100	53.50
Br. Biscuits 8%	100	8.90
B. I. Corporation 8%	100	117.00
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 6%	100	42.50
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 5½%	100	29.00
Calcutta Gas 5½%	100	57.50
Calcutta Silk 5%	100	49.12
Calcutta Trams 5%	100	7.94
Duncan Bros. 4%	100	53.50
Dunlop 6%	100	112.00
Dunlop 6%	100	85.00
Eastern Invt. 5%	100	69.50
Eastern Invt. 5%	100	57.50
Gillanders 5%	100	66.00
Godfrey Phillip 5½%	100	69.94
Greaves Cotton 5%	100	32.86
Greaves Cotton 6%	100	48.43
Hindustan Alum. minium 6.3%	25	24.37
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	184.00

NAME

Paid-Quotation up per Share. as on 17-2-61 Rs nP

Hindusthan National		
Glass 8%	100	93.00
Indian Alum. 5%	100	87.00
Indian Cables 6%	100	31.00
Indian Plastics 5½%	100	40.50
Indian Rubber 5%	100	68.00
James Wright 6%	50	19.75
J. Henderson 5½%	100	58.00
K. Bullen 5½%	100	57.00
K. Bullen 4%	100	53.00
Kusum 5½%	100	64.00
Macneill & Barry 5½%	100	54.25
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6%	100	93.00
Martin Burn 5%	100	85.00
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	51.50
1st Pref.	100	62.00
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	85.50
2nd Pref.	100	75.00
Metal Box 6%	100	3.00
National Rubber 6%	100	75.00
National Tannery 5%	100	3.00
National Tobacco 5%	100	68.50
National Tobacco 4½%	100	66.75
Nav. Bharat Vanijya	100	105.00
Rallis 6%	100	117.00
Rohas Indus 7%	100	54.75
Rohas Indus. 4½% B	100	154.00
Shen Ralegh 5%	100	68.00†
Shaw Wallace 6%	100	6.27†
Spencer 6½%	100	10.04†
Spencer 8½% B	100	88.50
Standard Vacuum 6%	100	22.00
Union Tobacco 5%	100	22.00

OILS

I. B. Petrol 7%	100	87.50
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PAPER

Ballarpur 5%	100	112.00
Bengal Paper 7%	100	51.00
Bengal Paper 7%	100	91.00
Bengal Paper 6%	100	65.00
Orient 5½%	100	82.50
Orient 5½%	100	61.00
Shree Gopal 8%	100	104.00
Shree Gopal 7½%	100	104.00
Sirpur Paper 6%	100	93.00
Star Paper 5%	100	98.00
Star Paper 6½%	100	81.50
Star Paper 7%	100	101.00
Star Paper 7% Con.	100	108.00
Titaghar 8%	100	76.25
Titaghar 4½%	100	76.25

PRESSING

Bhagwati 5%	100	35.00
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REAL PROPERTY

Humayun 6%	100	7.12
Regent Estate 4%	100	33.50

SAW MILLS

Benga. Timber 5%	100	7.75
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SHIPPING

B-A Steam 7%	60	53.00
I.G. Navigation 6%	100	77.50
India Steam 5%	100	81.00

SUGAR

Carew 6½%	100	81.00
Cawnpore 8%	100	108.00
Jaswant 5%	100	85.00
Mohini 5%	100	70.00
New India 7½%	100	150.00
Purtapore 10%	100	11.75
Ramnugger 6%	100	85.00
Ryam 6%	100	8.40
South Behar 9%	100	20.50
S. Hanuman 5%	100	55.00
S. K. Gyan 6%	100	73.90
S. K. Gyan 5%	100	62.25
Upper Ganges 5%	100	69.00

TEA

Amluckie 7%	100	33.46
Bornah Jan 6%	100	56.00
Brooke Bond 6%	100	63.50
Dunseri 7%	3	2.12
Dimakual 8%	100	3.10
Kingsley Gola 6%	100	71.43
Moheema 6%	100	8.37
Tezpore 8%	100	10.39

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend. (See Rights)

NAME

Paid-Quotation up per Share. as on 17-2-61 Rs nP

Darjeeling.		
Gielle 6%	100	80.00
Lingia 6%	100	53.00
Okaydi 7%	100	78.00
Pussimbing 7%	100	96.00
Singtom 5%	100	5.19
Dooars.		
Banarhat 6½%	100	90.70
Birpara 8%	100	101.00
Choonabhutti 6½%	100	95.50
Hantapara 8%	100	101.00
Hasimara 7%	100	97.00
New Dooars 8½%	100	82.20
Cachar.		
Sonai River 8%	100	77.00
Sylhet.		
New Samanbagh 8%	100	83.50
S. Indian.		
Kotamullai 6%	25	15.06
Tera.		
Atal 4½%	100	4.40†
Tirrihannah 10%	100	13.00

Ordinary Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 17-2-61 Rs nP
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS.

(Non-Terminable Loans).

3% Govt. Paper	72.10
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(Terminable Loans).

3% Loan (1986)	74.10
2½% Loan (1961)	99.30
2½% Loan (1962)	98.10
2½% Loan (1976)	85.45
2½% Loan (1960)	99.75
3% Loan (1964)	97.60
3% Loan (1963-65)	97.85
3% Loan (1968-69)	95.65
3% Loan (1970-75)	90.85
3½% Loan (1961)	99.89
3½% Loan (1963)	100.00
3½% Loan (1964)	99.87
3½% Loan (1965)	99.45
3½% Loan (1966)	99.30
3½% Loan (1967)	99.15
3½% Loan (1968)	98.85
3½% Loan (1969)	98.75
3½% Loan (1970)	100.75
3½% Loan (1974)	99.70
4% Loan (1972)	100.60
4% Loan (1973)	100.45
4% Loan (1979)	99.90
4% Loan (1980)	99.90

BANKS

Allahabad	100	347.00
Allahabad	50	172.00
Bank of Bihar	100	27.25†
Bank of Baroda	25	44.50†
Bank of India	50	118.00
Hindust. Comm.	50	15.50
Hindust. Mercan.	50	14.50
Punjab National	100	19.87
United Bank	100	4.09
United Bank	100	4.94
United Comm.	50	86.50

RAILWAYS

Ahmedpur-Kutwa	100	
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NAME			Paid-Quotation			NAME			Paid-Quotation			NAME			Paid-Quotation									
UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np			UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np			UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np			UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np			UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np			UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np									
Trav. Chem. 6 1/2 %			10	93.38	Manar ...			...	2	2.70	Tirumurti ...			100	91.75	Central India 5 %			...	500	375.00			
T. Stanes 7 %			100	87.00	Manimala ...			...	10	8.75	Tirupati ...			10	10.50	Century 6 %			...	100	109.50			
United Elec. 5 %			10	10.20	Mercara ...			...	5	8.75	Trav. Rayca ...			10	34.60	Elphinstone 7 %			...	100	61.00			
Vanguard Fire 5 1/2 %			6	4.73	Midcara ...			...	10	11.80	Trichinopoly ...			10	11.95	Hindustan 4 1/2 %			...	1000	612.50			
W. I. Plywood 6 %			100	95.80	Midcara ...			...	25	38.50	Vasanta ...			100	242.00	Hindustan 4 1/2 %			...	250	175.00			
Mysore Amalgam ...			...	5	5.90	Miamaly ...			...	5	5.90	Venkatesa ...			50	191.00	Indian Mfg. ...			...	1000	630.00		
Mysore Coffee ...			...	2	5.45	Mysore Plantations ...			...	2	2.23	Vijayakumar ...			100	82.03	Indian Mfg. ...			...	500	315.00		
Mysore Plantations ...			...	2	2.23	Neelmali ...			...	2	4.70	Vijayalakshmi ...			100	96.00	Jiyajeerao 5 1/2 %			...	100	92.50		
Neelmali ...			...	2	4.70	Nelliampathy ...			...	2	2.52	Vijayeswari ...			100	113.50	Jiyajeerao 5 1/2 %			...	100	91.50		
Nelliampathy ...			...	10	12.05	Nellithanam ...			...	10	12.05	Virudhunagar ...			50	49.50	Khatu 4 %			...	100	72.00		
Nemmeny ...			...	10	20.65	Nilambur ...			...	10	16.50	MISCELLANEOUS					Kothari 6 %			...	10	10.00		
Nilambur ...			...	10	16.50	Nilgiri ...			...	10	7.60	Alum. Indus. ...			10	23.12	Lakshmi Cotton ...			...	250	150.00		
Nilgiri ...			...	10	7.60	Nonsuch ...			...	10	26.40	Andhra Cement ...			10	10.10	Mafatal 1st 4 1/2 %			...	100	78.30		
Nonsuch ...			...	10	26.40	Ossoor ...			...	2	3.42	Andhra Scientifics ...			10	11.00	Mafatal 2nd 4 1/2 %			...	100	92.00		
Ossoor ...			...	2	3.42	Oucherlony ...			...	2	4.62	Ashok Leyland ...			5	8.71	Mahendra 6 1/2 %			...	100	99.00		
Oucherlony ...			...	2	4.62	Panchura ...			...	10	28.00	Aspinwal ...			10	6.90	Morarjee 4 1/2 %			...	100	70.30		
Panchura ...			...	10	28.00	Parkside ...			...	10	22.30	Aspinwal Trv. ...			100	4.72	Mysore 4 %			...	50	22.75		
Parkside ...			...	10	22.30	Peermade ...			...	10	21.35	Asso. Indus. and Eng. ...			100	82.10	Navsari Cotton 5 %			...	100	91.00		
Peermade ...			...	10	21.35	Peninsular ...			...	2	3.62	A. V. Thomas ...			10	40.85	New Great 5 1/2 %			...	200	99.50		
Peninsular ...			...	2	3.62	Periakaramalai ...			...	2	1.40	A. V. Thomas I. ...			10	2.00	N. Kaiser-i-Hind ...			...	100	74.50		
Periakaramalai ...			...	2	1.40	Ponmudi ...			...	2	1.88	Bang. Pritg. ...			10	14.30	Podar 4 %			...	100	66.00		
Ponmudi ...			...	2	1.88	Pullangode ...			...	2	2.70	Binny ...			100	201.00	Shree Bhawani 8 %			...	100	100.00		
Pullangode ...			...	2	2.70	Puthuthottam ...			...	10	18.90	Brunton ...			10	4.75	Shreenivas 4 %			...	100	66.00		
Puthuthottam ...			...	10	18.90	Rajagiri ...			...	5	13.02	Brunton Scientific ...			5	6.30	Standard 4 % 1st			...	100	75.50		
Rajagiri ...			...	5	13.02	Rajendra ...			...	2	2.20	Dalmia Cement ...			10	11.25	Standard 4 % 2nd			...	100	76.00		
Rajendra ...			...	2	2.20	Sangameshwar ...			...	2	3.55	Dalmia Cem. (Defd.) ...			1	2.43	Swadesh 5 %			...	100	86.00		
Sangameshwar ...			...	2	3.55	Savamalai ...			...	2	1.93	FACTS ...			10	15.00	Swadesh (Kan.)			...	100	86.00		
Savamalai ...			...	2	1.93	Sheveroy ...			...	10	14.78	Forest Indus. ...			2	2.95	Vishnu 7 %			...	500	422.50		
Sheveroy ...			...	10	14.78	Stanes Amalgam. ...			...	2	3.12	Genl. Papers ...			10	11.06	W. India 4 1/2 %			...	1000	610.00		
Stanes Amalgam. ...			...	2	3.12	Swinton ...			...	2	1.73	Hindustan Ideal ...			25	23.45	OTHER TEXTILES							
Swinton ...			...	2	1.73	Talayar ...			...	10	6.10	Hindustan Lever ...			10	61.50	Bombay Silk 5 %			...	100	50.00		
Talayar ...			...	10	6.10	Teekoy ...			...	10	28.00	India Cement ...			5	4.10	Gwalior Rayon A ...			...	100	107.00		
Teekoy ...			...	10	28.00	Thamarpally ...			...	1	1.78	Ind. Steel Rolling ...			10	10.05	India Rayon 7 %			...	50	53.50		
Thamarpally ...			...	1	1.78	Thirumbadi ...			...	10	9.87	Inv. Trust of I. ...			100	65.00	National Rayon 5 %			...	100	70.00		
Thirumbadi ...			...	10	9.87	Trav. Rubber ...			...	10	9.10	Jeewanlal ...			10	8.08	New Central Jute 7 %			...	100	103.00		
Trav. Rubber ...			...	10	9.10	T. R. & T. Co. ...			...	25	19.00	Kirkloskar Electric ...			10	13.12	Shree Digvijaya			...	100	68.75		
T. R. & T. Co. ...			...	25	19.00	Tropical ...			...	10	12.00	K.I.C. ...			10	12.87	Woolen			...	100	68.75		
Tropical ...			...	10	12.00	Twyford ...			...	10	19.00	Madras Cements ...			100	99.00	ELECTRICS							
Twyford ...			...	10	19.00	Udayagiri ...			...	10	24.00	Madras Safe ...			80	43.50	Amalgamated 5 1/2 %			...	100	77.00		
Udayagiri ...			...	10	24.00	Uni. Nilgiris ...			...	10	31.25	Madras Vanaspathi ...			100	15.00	Amalgam. 5 %			...	100	70.00		
Uni. Nilgiris ...			...	10	31.25	Vaikundam ...			...	2	1.40	Mandya Nl. Paper ...			50	54.70	Anand 6 %			...	50	50.00		
Vaikundam ...			...	2	1.40	Vayitri ...			...	5	5.43	Markar ...			10	31.25	Andhra Valley 7 %			...	100	104.75		
Vayitri ...			...	5	5.43	Velimalai ...			...	2	3.40	McDowell & Co. ...			10	13.50	Nadiad 6 %			...	50	39.00		
Velimalai ...			...	2	3.40	Wartyhully ...			...	2	3.19	Mettur Chem. ...			10	8.30	Nasik Deolali 7 %			...	100	91.50		
Wartyhully ...			...	2	3.19	Waterfall ...			...	1	1.65	Mysore Cements ...			10	10.90	Poonna 7 %			...	100	101.00		
Waterfall ...			...	1	1.65	Woodcote ...			...	10	7.65	Mys. Chem. Fert. ...			10	25.37	Surat 6 1/2 %			...	100	108.50		
Woodcote ...			...	10	7.65	Woodland ...			...	10	7.65	Mys. Coffee Curing ...			10	14.50	Tata Hydro 7 %			...	100	101.25		
Woodland ...			...	10	7.65	TEXTILES						Mys. Electricals ...			100	215.00	Tata Power 7 1/2 %			...	1000	1097.50		
Adoni ...			...	10	9.95	Anglo-French ...			...	100	125.00	Mysore Lamp ...			10	24.90	CEMENT							
Anglo-French ...			...	100	125.00	Asher ...			...	100	204.05	Mysore Match Mfr. ...			10	10.00	Andhra 6 %			...	100	100.00		
Asher ...			...	100	204.05	Balarama Varma ...			...	100	94.00	Mysore Paper ...			10	23.25	Dalmia 7 %			...	10	8.24		
Balarama Varma ...			...	100	94.00	Balarama Varma B ...			...	10	9.50	Mysore Stoneware ...			10	14.62	India Cement 7 1/2 %			...	100	92.00		
Balarama Varma B ...			...	40	60.00	Balasubramania ...			...	70	100.00	Mysore Tobacco ...			10	11.85	Shree Digvijaya 5 %			...	100	81.00		
Balasubramania ...			...	70	100.00	Balasubramania B ...			...	100	196.50	Natl. Rubber Mfrs. ...			10	16.63	PAPER & HARDBOARDS							
Balasubramania B ...			...	100	196.50	Bengal Woollen ...			...	100	193.00	Ogale Glass ...			5	5.55	Anil Hardboards 8 %			...	100	110.50		
Bengal Woollen ...			...	100	193.00	Buckingham ...			...	10	10.10	Orissa Cement ...			10	13.60	Orient Paper 1st ...			...	100	86.00		
Buckingham ...			...	10	10.10	Cambodia ...			...	100	144.00	Panyam Cement ...			100	86.00	Orient Paper 2nd ...			...	100	61.00		
Cambodia ...			...	100	144.00	Cannanore ...			...	10	13.15	Parrys Confec. ...			5	3.20	Sirpur Paper 6 %			...	100	87.00		
Cannanore ...			...	10	13.15	Coim. Cotton ...			...	100	196.00	Radio & Elecs. ...			10	19.15	Star Paper 1st 5 %			...	100	73.00		
Coim. Cotton ...			...	100	196.00	Coim. Kamala ...			...	50	50.00	R. E. M. Co. ...			100	140.00	Star Paper 2nd 6 1/2 %			...	100	100.00		
Coim. Kamala ...			...	50	50.00	Coim. Murgum ...			...	100	106.50	Rallis ...			5	6.40	West Coast Paper 6 %			...	100	110.00		
Coim. Murgum ...			...	100	106.50	Coim. Pioneer ...			...	100	330.00	Rane ...			10	7.90	West Coast Paper 6 %			...	100	105.00		
Coim. Pioneer ...			...	100	330.00	Coim. Spinning ...			...	50	53.00	RUBY (Madras) ...			10	10.00	W. India Plywoods 6 %			...	100	90.00		
Coim. Spinning ...			...	50	53.00	Dhanalakshmi ...			...	100	216.00	Sen Raleigh ...			10	25.75	STEEL, METALS & ALLOYS							
Dhanalakshmi ...			...	100	216.00	Dhanalakshmi B ...			...	10	7.25	Seshasayee Indus ...			10	10.50	Aluminium Corpn. 5 %			...	100	75.90		
Dhanalakshmi B ...			...	10	7.25	Hemalatha ...			...	50	58.50	Seshasayee Paper ...			5	4.15	Aluminium Corpn. 6 %			...	100	100.00		
Hemalatha ...			...	50	58.50	Janardana ...			...	5	12.35	Spencer ...			10	22.60	Ferro Alloys 6 %			...	100	100.00		
Janardana ...			...	5	12.35	Janardana B ...			...	100	124.50	Standard Motors ...			10	16.75	Hindustan Alumm. 6 %			...	25	20.00		
Janardana B ...			...	100	124.50	Kadri ...			...	10	13.20	Stanes T. ...			10	36.00	Indian Iron 5 %			...	100	92.00		
Kadri ...			...	10	13.20	Kadri B ...			...	10	9.75	Textool ...			100	172.00	Jaipur Metals 6 %			...	100	57.00		
Kadri B ...			...	10	9.75	Kannanapur ...			...	25	22.50	Transformer ...			10	9.90	Khandelwal Ferro. ...			...	100	97.50		
Kannanapur ...			...	25	22.50	Kasthuri ...			...	10	12.25	Trav. Cement ...			10	8.60	Mukura 7 1/2 %			...	100	85.50		
Kasthuri ...			...	10	12.25	Kothari ...			...	50	69.00	Trav. Chem. Mfg. ...			10	15.12	Tata Steel 1st 6 %			...	100	136.00		
Kothari ...			...	50	69.00	Kr. Rajendra ...			...	50	154.00	Trav. Ingate ...			10	7.25	Tata Steel 2nd 7 1/2 % A			...	100	102.00		
Kr. Rajendra ...			...	50	154.00	Lakshmi A ...			...	25	72.50	Tube Invest ...			100	29.00	Tata Steel 2nd 7 1/2 %			...	100	106.25		
Lakshmi A ...			...	25	72.50	Lakshmi B ...			...	10	36.25	United Electrical ...			71	6.90	ENGINEERING							
Lakshmi B ...			...	10	36.25	Loyal ...			...	15	35.65	United India Fire ...			6	3.30	Brunton Engg. 6 %			...	10	7.00		
Loyal ...			...	15	35.65	Madura ...			...	100	367.00	Vanguard Fire ...			6	3.30	Hindustan Elec. 6 %			...	100	80.00		
Madura ...			...	100	367.00	Mettur ...			...	100	93.00	W. I. Plywood ...			100	240.00	Kamani Engg. 56 %			...	100	53.00		
Preference Shares					BOMBAY					COTTON TEXTILES					Larsen & Toubro 5 %			...	100	93.00				
NAME			Paid-Quotation		NAME			Paid-Quotation		NAME			Paid-Quotation		NAME			Paid-Quotation		NAME			Paid-Quotation	
UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np			UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np		UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np			UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np		UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np			UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np		UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np			UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np		UP per as on 17-2-61 Rs np				
Adoni 6 %			...	10	10.00	Adoni 'B' 6 %			...	10	10.00	Mahindra 6 %			...	100	97.00	Mahindra 6 %			...	100	97.00	
Adoni 'B' 6 %			...	10	10.00	Ah. Adv. 5 %			...	100	78.00	McKenzie 5 1/2 % 1st			...	100	86.00	McKenzie 5 1/2 % 2nd			...	100	86.00	
Ah. Adv. 5 %			...	100	78.00	B. R. Cott 1 6 %			...	100	40.00	National Electrical 7 %			...	100	65.00	New Stand. Engg. ...			...	100	99.50	
B. R. Cott 1 6 %			...	100	40.00	Bradbury 7 %			...	50	53.50	Structural Engg. 6 1/2 %												

Hindustan Motor	...	10	20.40
Indian Copper	...	2sh	4.90
Ind. Inv't. Trust	...	100	79.80
National Rayon	...	100	514.50
Poison	...	100	161.00
Premier Auto	...	100	165.75
Premier Const.	...	30	187.00
Shivrajpur	...	10	85.50
Sirour Paper	...	10	15.88
Tata Chemical	...	10	18.32
Tata Oil	...	25	75.00
Wimco	...	100	267.50

In spite of pressing demands for investigations in the field of mineral exploration and engineering geology, a total area of 13,472 square miles was mapped on the scale of 1" to 1 mile in parts of Andhra Pradesh.

The recovery of lead and zinc concentrates amounted to 5,822 tonnes and 8,958 tonnes as compared to 5,855 tonnes and 8,909 tonnes

respectively, in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Lead concentrates are sent to the lessee's smelter at Tando in Bihar State for extraction of lead and silver while zinc concentrates are shipped to Japan for smelting of zinc, as there is no zinc smelter in India at present.

The production of lead metal during January-November 1960 was 3,342 tonnes as compared to 3,648 tonnes in the corresponding period of 1959.

SILK

Exports to UK

With silk regaining its place as the most glamorous fashion fabric in Britain, India's exports to the United Kingdom market have more than trebled over the last three years.

For the first 11 months of 1960, India's exports to Britain totalled 38,711 sq. yds. of silk fabric, compared with 22,589 sq. yds. for the whole of 1959 and 13,193 sq. yds. in 1958.

Britain's output of silk fabrics last year is put at 4,600,000 sq. yds., compared with 3,200,000 sq. yds. a year earlier, according to latest estimates.

An official of the Silk Centre in London said that the silk trade in Britain was booming, with increased demand not only for women's dresses but also for men's ties and shirts as well. "The revival in England is quite startling," he said. "People are moving away from man-made fabrics because they realize that silk, with its intrinsic value, has a special something. This is particularly apparent among younger people." The demand is expected to rise even higher this year.

Textile Research

Coming to India as adviser to the South India Textile Research Association is Mr Cyril Underwood, a senior research officer in the British industry. He will advise the director of the association in initiating, organizing, and co-ordinating research activities in various fields affecting the Indian textile industry. His appointment, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, is for a period of two years.

The South India Textile Research Association hopes to take up the study of problems relating to the improvement of handloom techniques and Mr Underwood hopes to assist in this.

CREDIT

Bank of UK Move

To promote the availability of medium-term credit for British export business, the Bank of England announced on February 6 that new arrangements had been made. The announcement was made after discussions between the bank and a committee of London clearing banks and representatives of banking organizations in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

"Where members of these bodies have given credit for a term of three

years or more, repayable by instalments and covered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, the Bank of England will stand ready to re-finance those instalments of such credits which are within 18 months of maturity," the statement said.

"Because of this facility, the banks concerned will be able to transfer the portion of their export credits which it covers to their liquid assets. The banks consider that this arrangement will be of considerable help to them in maintaining the flow of finance for exports on medium credit terms."

"Insofar as other banks give medium-term finance for exports on similar lines as a normal part of their business, the Bank of England will be ready to discuss the extension to them of similar re-financing facilities."

Foreigners in India

As on November 1, 1960, as many as 61,044 registered foreigners were reported to be resident in India. On December 1, 1959, their number was 55,653.

These figures do not include children below the age of 16 years, nationals of Commonwealth countries and foreign diplomats and officials, etc. who are not subject to registration.

Among the residents registered were: Tibetan—16,833; Chinese—12,460; Afghan—6,920; American—4,688; Iranian—4,079; German—3,434; Burmese—1,685; Russian—1,625; Italian—1,161; Portuguese—1,157; and French—982.

TRADE

UK Bought £64 million Worth of Tea

India's adverse trade balance with Britain was less than £1,000,000 in 1960, according to figures released by the Board of Trade in London.

India last year bought from Britain goods worth £150,194,000, and it sold Britain products valued at £149,286,000.

For the month of December 1960, India had a favourable balance of £3,598,000 in its trade with Britain. The corresponding figure for December 1959 was £3,991,000.

India's exports to Britain for the month had a total value of £15,740,000, and its imports £12,142,000. In December 1959, India exported goods valued at £17,437,000 and imported £13,445,000 worth.

India's chief export to Britain in 1960 was tea, of which Britain bought £63,992,000 worth.

Other principal exports included £14,548,000 worth of cotton yarns and woven fabrics (an increase of more than £3,000,000 over 1959); £13,020,000 worth of leather; £9,192,000 worth of tobacco (an increase of more than £1,000,000 over the previous year); £2,654,000 worth of sheep's and lambs' wool; and £3,161,000 worth of metalliferous ores and metal scrap, showing an increase of over £500,000 since 1959 (the main contribution under this division was manganese ore, of which £1,916,000 worth was exported).

India also exported £4,081,000 worth of miscellaneous animal and vegetable crude oils, the chief of which was linseed oil; and chemicals to the value of £1,919,000, showing an increase of £500,000 over 1959.

Machinery (electric and non-electric), road vehicles and aircraft, iron and steel, and chemicals were among the major British exports to India in 1960. The value of these exports last year was: non-electric machinery £43,434,000; electric machinery, apparatus and appliances £14,839,000; road vehicles and aircraft £22,399,000; iron and steel £14,830,000; and chemicals £14,066,000.

EXPORTS

Engineering Goods

"The export of engineering goods during November, 1960, by sea routes only was valued at Rs 1.27 crores against Rs 64.32 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year."

The cumulative earnings from the export of these goods during the first 11 months of 1960 rose to Rs 7.86 crores from Rs 5.0 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of non-ferrous metal manufactures increased in value from Rs 1.93 crores in January-November, 1959, to Rs 2.44 crores in the period under review; manufactures of iron and steel from Rs 1.01 crores to Rs 2.15 crores; machinery from Rs 89.49 lakhs to Rs 1.18 crores; electrical goods from Rs 57.41 lakhs to Rs 1.03 crores; transport equipment from Rs 12.12 lakhs to Rs 48.29 lakhs; and manufactures of all metal from Rs 30.82 lakhs to Rs 45.54 lakhs. The earnings from miscellaneous manufactured articles, however, declined from Rs 15.7 lakhs to Rs 12.34 lakhs.

Some of the commodities, which contributed substantially to the increase in the export of engineering goods, were sewing machines, electric fans, oil mill machinery, builders' hardware, G. I. pipes, stainless steelware, tinplate products, marine transport equipment and tea machinery.

Exports of sewing machines from India were valued at Rs 6.97 lakhs in November, 1960, against Rs 6.58 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Earnings from this source in the first 11 months of 1960 totalled Rs 50.89 lakhs against Rs 26.62 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The marked rise in sewing machine export was mainly, due to increased offtake by Egypt, which imported goods worth Rs 21.63 lakhs in January-November, 1960, against Rs 2.59 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Other important buyers of Indian sewing machines during the period under review were the UK with an offtake of Rs 8.15 lakhs, followed by Ceylon which lifted goods worth Rs 3.68 lakhs. Pakistan imported sewing machines worth Rs 2.34 lakhs, Yugoslavia worth Rs 2.13 lakhs, Afghanistan worth Rs 1.94 lakhs and Sudan worth Rs 1.3 lakhs.

Sewing machine exports to Burma, which had taken goods worth Rs 5.04

lakhs in the first 11 months of 1959, however, were very negligible at Rs 12,890 during the first eleven months of 1960.

MISCELLANY

Leather Boards

A process for the manufacture of leather boards has been evolved at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, on a pilot plant scale.

Leather boards, used in the footwear industry, as insoles, stiffeners, midsoles and heel lifts are made from tannery and shoe factory waste materials like shavings and trimmings, for which formerly there was no use except as manure. Only limited quantities of such boards are manufactured in India.

Mica

Effect of addition of mica powder in exterior house paints has been investigated at Calcutta.

Mica considerably improves the effective life of exterior house paints by increasing their corrosion resistance and durability. It has no detrimental effect on other useful properties like drying time, consistency or colour of the paints.

The addition of mica is most beneficial in the finish coat, less in the undercoat and least in the primary coat. The maximum effect of mica addition is obtained by incorporating it in all the three coats.

Calcium Carbonate

Conditions for the production of special-grades calcium carbonate (suitable for use in pharmaceutical and rubber industries) from calcium chloride, a bye-product, have been standardised at Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

The product, prepared in bench-scale experiments, has been tested and found to be satisfactory by rubber and pharmaceutical industries.

Ripe Arecanuts

Ripe arecanuts during storage by conventional methods (pit storage, water storage, etc.) undergo heavy microbial damage.

An improved process of storage has been developed at Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, by which arecanuts in husk retain their original colour of skin, fruit firmness, colour, structure, flavour and taste of edible kernel.

The process consists in blanching and steeping arecanuts in low concentrations of mixed preservatives in sealed containers. Preliminary experiments have shown that nuts in husk, stored for 2-3 months, if hygienically packed in polythene bags have a shelf life of over a month for purposes of transport and retailing. The edible kernel after six months of storage contains preservatives well below the permissible limits.

As an extension work, conditions have been established for convenient and safe storage of ripe arecanuts in husk in earthenware pots. Consumer evaluation of the 6-month stored product is satisfactory.

25 February 1961

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	17-2-61	10-2-61	19-2-60
LIABILITIES:				
Notes in Banking Dept.		18,69.61	10,17.35	18,06.26
Notes in Circulation...		1940,65.96	1948,81.37	1806,55.48
		1959,35.57	1958,98.72	1834,61.74
ASSETS:				
A Gold Coin & Bullion:				
(a) In India		117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India		...	...	nil
Starting Securities		128,00.89	128,00.89	163,00.89
Total of A		245,76.92	245,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin		121,30.75	120,93.85	126,55.32
Rupee Securities		1592,27.90	1592,27.95	1417,29.50
		1959,35.57	1958,98.72	1824,61.74

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

	Week Ended	17-2-61	10-2-61	19-2-60
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up		5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund		80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund		40,00.00	60,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund		5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.		72,77.33	59,86.19	50,75.28
(b) Other Govt.		21,30.47	21,84.72	26,46.97
(c) Banks		71,39.06	70,44.12	75,58.76
(d) Others		91,87.67	92,27.79	108,52.14
Bills Payable		23,86.23	24,32.03	20,67.02
Other Liabilities		44,96.72	43,40.43	40,38.41
		456,17.48	442,15.28	441,38.58
ASSETS:				
Notes		18,69.61	10,17.35	18,06.26
Rupee Coin		2,13	2,06	2,35
Subsidiary Coin		6,50	6,58	5,12
Bills Discounted:				
Internal		...	...	nil
External		...	...	nil
Govt. Treasury Bills		58,42.33	62,27.97	21,26.13
Balances held abroad*		29,54.74	24,46.63	39,83.91
Loans & adv. to Govt.		37,71.36	39,22.45	24,62.48
Other Loans & Adv.		150,70.48	157,03.29	121,22.55
Investments		142,86.07	130,83.86	202,80.47
Other Assets		18,16.26	18,05.09	13,46.95
		456,17.48	442,15.28	441,38.58

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 24,25,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against unsecured bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	12-2-60	5-2-61*	10-2-61*
Demand Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...		14,88.69	16,56.02	15,57.16
(ii) Other demand liabilities		725,54.23	784,47.60	1178,81.66
Time Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...		22,27.73	9,74.37	10,29.34
(ii) Other time liabilities...		1123,73.41	1085,28.12	1088,19.64
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank				
(i) Demand Liabilities		14,39.25	12,43.74	12,98.10
(ii) Time Liabilities		27.00	1,87.00	1,72.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.		40,33.00	58,72.36	61,39.65
Cash in India		44,33.92	45,77.02	44,83.45
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India		76,48.30	74,04.64	69,76.62
Balances with other banks in current account in India		14,36.97	14,68.65	14,76.84
Money at call and short notice in India		25,61.24	23,91.42	22,45.36
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts		759,43.85	605,97.24	597,12.96
Advances in India		889,21.46	1066,87.58	1074,36.41
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India		113,01.28	129,99.06	133,36.03
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India		46,84.55	47,95.54	47,68.76

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Including borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	17-2-61	10-2-61	19-2-60
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up		5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds		7,45.00	7,45.00	7,30.00
Deposits and other Accounts		550,47.86	560,41.31	600,19.86
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.		1,73.75	2,02.25	1,61.00
Bills Payable		8,51.23	8,28.57	8,92.98
Bills for Collection as per contra		1,68.71	1,79.54	1,57.64
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra		1,25.76	1,31.00	1,46.44
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments		2,02.03	1,92.36	1,96.52
Total		578,76.84	588,82.53	628,56.94
ASSETS:				
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.		21,10.18	20,38.97	25,61.67
Balances with other Banks		3,20.35	2,85.41	4,47.67
Money at call and short notice		2,23.33	2,73.23	1,60.00
Government and other Trustee Securities		250,81.08	260,90.96	375,10.18
Other Authorised Investments		9,74.66	9,79.11	10,81.99
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts		245,98.33	244,65.80	172,92.08
Bills Discounted and Purchased		17,10.93	17,58.43	16,80.43
Bills for collection as per contra		1,68.71	1,79.54	1,57.64
Constituents' Liabilities etc., as per contra		1,25.76	1,31.00	1,46.44
Dead Stock		3,07.61	3,05.81	2,39.94
Other Assets		22,55.90	23,74.17	15,78.90
Total		578,76.84	588,82.53	628,56.94

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	No.	Amount
		Rs. nP.
Week ended 17 February, 1961		
Clearing House		
Madras	96449	12,09,04,889 00
Delhi	49463	10,50,47,667 49
Kanpur	19798	4,12,92,045 00
Bombay	344979	81,08,15,000 00

BANK OF ENGLAND

(In Million £)

	Week ended.	15-2-61	8-2-61	17-2-60
Notes in Circulation		2,205.3	2,203.5	2,115.4
Notes in Banking Department		45.0	76.8	84.9
Govt. debt and securities		2,248.2	2,248.0	2,147.3
Other securities		0.8	0.7	0.7
Gold Coin and Bullion		0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:				
Deposits—				
Public Accounts		13.5	11.5	13.8
Treasury Special Account		155.1	155.1	...
Bankers		276.3	257.4	272.5
Other		67.6	65.5	62.2
Total		512.5	489.5	348.5
SECURITIES—				
Government		430.1	396.6	288.5
Discount and Advances		35.7	44.7	21.6
Other		19.1	19.0	21.0
Total		484.9	460.3	331.0
Banking Department reserves		46.0	47.6	35.9
"Proportion" %		8.9	...	10.2

Government debt is £11,015,000, Capital £14,553,000
Fiduciary reduced by £50 million to £2,250 million on January 18, 1961.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

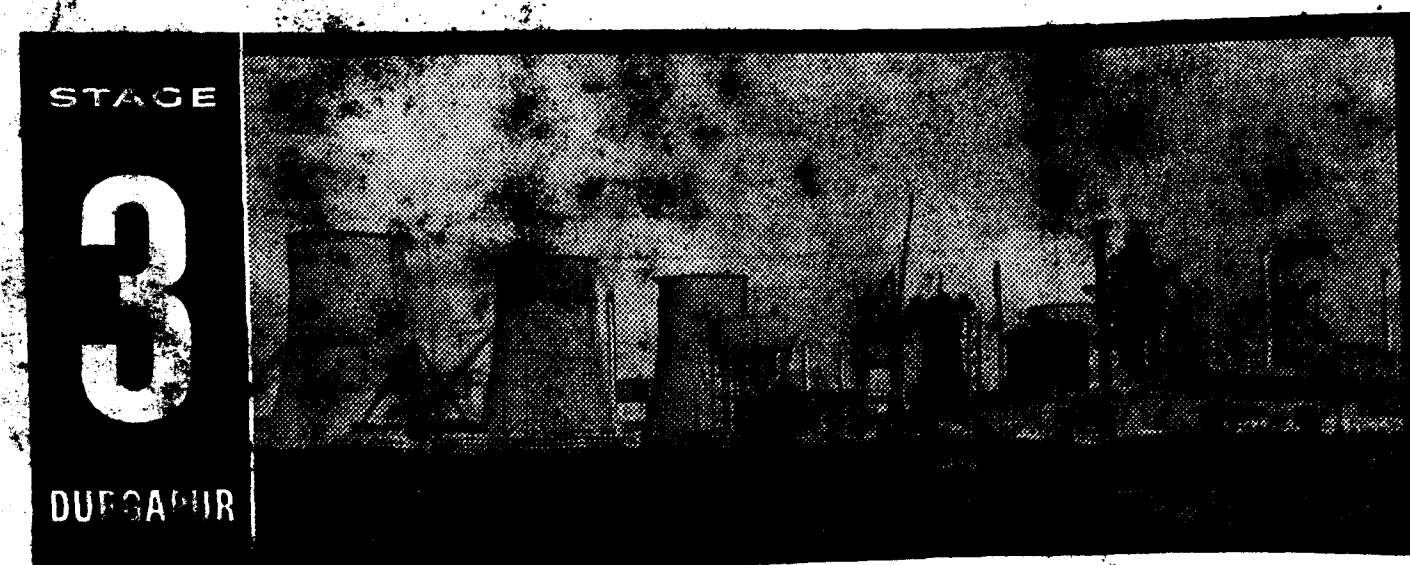
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

(In 000's of Rupees).				
		Week Ended		
		10-2-61	3-2-61	12-2-60
LIABILITIES:				
Notes in Banking Dept. .		9,28.16	8,45.61	8,91.22
Notes in circulation ...		391,92.08	392,54.54	374,43.15
		400,90.24	401,00.15	383,34.37
ASSETS:				
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion		24,66.79	24,66.79	24,66.79
Approved Foreign Exchange	}	81,09.01	74,25.30	71,95.20
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank ...		43,01.64	43,01.64	43,01.61
(B) Rupee Coin		2,97.00	3,06.91	3,41.16
Govt. of Pak. Securities held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer of gold coin & Bullion ...		243,25.74	250,09.45	234,39.55
Sterling Securities		1,90.02	1,90.02	1,90.02
Govt. of India Securities		4,40.63	4,40.63	4,40.63
Rupee coin		1,00.90	1,00.90	1,00.90
		29,51	29,51	29,51

NEARING ACHIEVEMENT

India's ambitious Durgapur Steelworks project is well on the way to completion. ISCON, the consortium of famous British engineering and electrical manufacturing companies, has been most successful and the end of the job is in sight.

Rolling mills, melting shop, blast-furnaces, coke oven batteries and cooling towers have transformed the skyline. The birth of this new industry has already brought new employment to West Bengal. A steel city has been carved from paddy fields and jungle by people of two different nationalities and background, but working as a team with a single purpose. The result is a triumph for British industry and a better tomorrow for the people of India.



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BRITISH COMPANIES WORKING FOR INDIA

Indian Finance

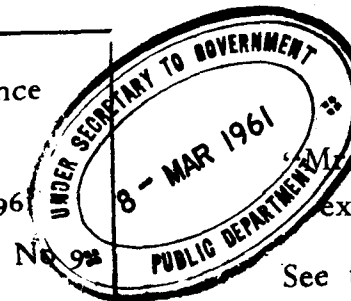
Indian Finance

Saturday

4 March 1961

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HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

Morarji Desai has proved himself to be a painless extractor."

See the Leading Article on the Union Budget for 1961-62

Indian Finance

Founded in

1928

by

C. S. Rangaswami

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AB. 2

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THE BRITANNIA-D.P.E.

JOBBER



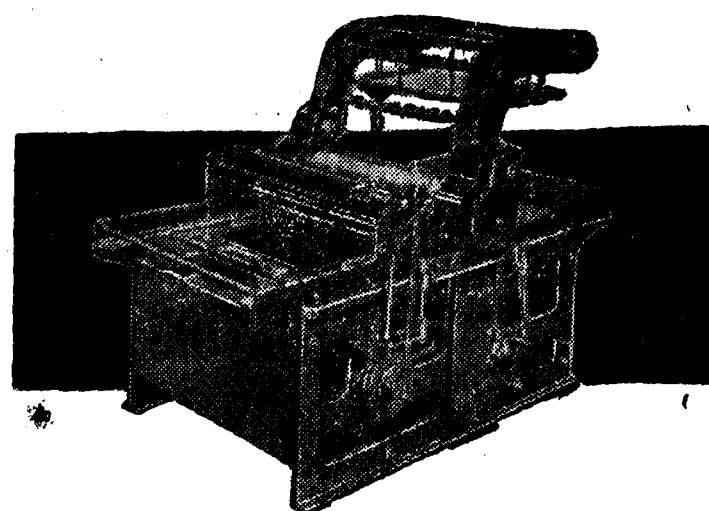
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Distance between forme
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N. K. KARANJI,
General Manager

For Service and Security

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Managing Director.

Indian Finance

Established 1928

4 March 1961

The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right—The Analects of Confucius

Founded by:
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Painless Extraction

THE Budget for the first year of the Third Plan has been admirably drawn up by Mr Morarji Desai. The worst of the apprehensions, about new proposals that the Finance Minister might have had, has failed to materialise, though the distinction between the taxation of earned and unearned income in the higher reaches is now to go. At the same time, there is refreshing evidence of Government seeking to provide incentives where they were necessary and to offer relief where relief was called for. Most important of all, the Finance Minister has nevertheless managed to raise new revenues such that the revenue Budget deficit, on the basis of existing taxation, is fully covered. As a result of the new tax proposals, the overall deficit for 1961-62, to be met by the issue of Treasury Bills, has been practically halved. If recent experience repeats itself, there is even the prospect that the traditional proneness of Government to underestimate revenue and overestimate expenditure will mean that 1961-62 may end with a capital Budget surplus, avoiding altogether any recourse to deficit financing: the Budget estimate of the deficit on revenue account in 1959-60 was just over Rs 59 crores; according to the revised estimate given by Mr Desai in February last year, the deficit had dwindled to Rs 15.39 crores; and it is now found, in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget for 1961-62, that the actuals for 1959-60 show a revenue surplus of Rs 42.55 crores.

Much of the new money, as was to be expected, is to be raised from excise duties and from countervailing import duties. Union excise duties are to fetch Rs 28.60 crores, while the contribution from customs, inclusive of the countervailing duties, will be Rs 29.27 crores. There is a comprehensiveness about the excise duty net that Mr Desai has spread that would seem to suggest that, in the future, increases in revenues will be possible mainly from rises in rates or in production. Indeed, with matches and betel nut, kerosene and cotton textiles all subject—among many another manufactured article—to excise, it is possible to hold the view that the common man is being asked increasingly to contribute to the costs of our planning endeavours. But that is as it should be. On the one hand, it is fair and just that the individual to the extent of his capacity to pay should add his mite to the resources needed for putting the plans through. On the other hand, the very fact that excises, in many cases, are being levied to inhibit consumption would suggest that the increase in demand is itself indicative of an improvement in living standards. If the saturation point has been reached in direct personal taxation—and that it has, few even in authority will deny—the only resource left to Government is to enlarge the range and coverage of excise duties. For our part, we had thought that the case against the excise levy on kerosene, was strong because of its impact on the purse of the common man. But Mr Desai is reported to have stated that the levy is to be only on superior kerosene, and the common man's fuel is to cost no more than it used to: it is the jet plane rather than the Janata Stove that seems to be the target of the new excise levy. The difference is one which

the retailer in the corner shop seems conveniently to ignore, but Mr Desai has promised to take adequate steps to see that his true intentions are not frustrated by people who make every budget a new excuse for mulcting a long suffering public.

The reduction in the rate of taxation of the capitalisation of reserves is the concession that stands out in a Budget that has not a few reliefs to offer. Even here, however, Mr Desai remarks that the rate is being reduced so that revenues may accrue to Government; as we had pointed out two weeks ago, this particular relief would have been gladly afforded by Government since, the while it adds to incentive as part of the investment climate, it also holds out the prospect of enlarged revenues for central coffers. Rationalisation in the tax on inter-corporate dividend and a reduction in the tax on royalties payable are both intended, obviously, to induce more foreign investment in India. So also, the "tax-free" period of three years for foreign technicians can be expected to attract know-how and expertise. The fact that development rebate is to be lower at 20 per cent may also conceivably be greeted rather than hooted: the disposable profit, available for dividend distribution, will accordingly be larger, and the profit assessable to tax, from the viewpoint of Government, greater.

Incidentally, with the increase in the import duty on machinery and components, the loss to companies as a result of the reduction in the rate of development rebate to 20 per cent is likely to be negligible. The rise in the one will inflate accordingly the landed cost of imported machinery, and the reduction in the other may merely offset a portion of the larger sum that might otherwise have had to be provided for development rebate. Moreover, it is arguable that the increase in import duty on machinery will provide a fillip to the machine-making industry within the country. In that case, however, there will be a smaller concession with the reduction of development rebate—unless, of course, the indigenous manufacture happens to cost as much as landed imports (inclusive of the higher import duty) would have been priced at.

Industrial housing for employees in the lower income brackets is to be encouraged by liberal depreciation incentives; other housing too is to get a fillip by deductions in annual value computation. The export duty on tea has been reduced, and we may take this as evidence that Government is determined to institute a real export drive. With such an array of cheerful news, it is not surprising that the stock markets have reacted favourably. Though the actual quantum of taxation has been higher than what their earlier optimism envisaged, its deployment has been such as to make it acceptable.

Thus, there are not a few concessions that Mr Desai has been able to produce from his portfolio; but he has asserted at the same time that for the Third Plan to be put through there will be greater calls on sacrifice and austerity and restraint in consumption. What the itinerant dentists in America once professed to do, Mr Desai has in fact done: his extractions have been painless, and the body economic is going to be the better for it.

CENTRAL BUDGET—AT A GLANCE

Revenue	(In lakhs of Rupees)					
	Budget 1959-60	Revised 1959-60	Accounts 1959-60	Budget 1960-61	Revised 1960-61	Budget 1961-62
Customs	132.77	160.00	156.11	162.50	163.00	164.00
Union Excise Duties	324.32	353.82	360.65	379.61	384.38	389.24
Corporation Tax	58.75	78.00	106.56	135.00	137.50	140.00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	87.63	72.68	69.53	52.94	40.52	50.21
Estate Duty	14	9	15	10	9	9
Taxes on Wealth	13.00	12.00	12.11	7.00	7.50	7.00
Taxes on Railway Fares	11	—51	—26	11	—12	—
Tax on Expenditure	1.00	80	79	90	90	80
Tax on Gift	1.20	80	80	80	80	80
Opium	3.92	4.26	4.19	5.69	5.82	6.25
Interest	10.75	8.27	7.99	15.71	14.87	13.84
Civil Administration	35.80	47.54	49.09	53.19	52.45	47.97
Currency and Mint	55.60	55.87	52.79	57.22	57.85	60.63
Civil Works	3.00	3.13	3.22	3.04	3.38	3.75
Other sources of Revenue	41.92	33.00	35.95	39.73	38.66	39.28
Posts and Telegraphs (Net Contribution)	4.70	4.16	5.13	47	46	77
Railways (Net Contribution)	5.98	5.75	5.63	5.64	5.08	21.29
Total Revenue	780.10	838.66	870.43	919.65	923.72	962.92
Deficit on Revenue Account	—	—	—	60.70	33.66	—
Total	780.10	838.66	870.43	980.35	957.38	10,23.79

*Effect of Budget Proposals. †Excludes a sum of Rs 2.3 crores being the share of Union Excise Duties (Basic and Additional) payable to States which has been taken in reduction of Revenue.

Expenditure	(In lakhs of Rupees)					
	Budget 1959-60	Revised 1959-60	Accounts 1959-60	Budget 1960-61	Revised 1960-61	Budget 1961-62
Collection of Taxes and Duties	101.65	103.54	102.89	107.33	107.30	30.45
Irrigation	18	14	12	17	13	15
Debt Services	57.88	65.14	69.38	74.59	72.35	81.90
Civil Administration	222.73	233.35	226.01	267.76	26.05	231.83
Currency and Mint	9.83	9.86	9.79	10.27	10.87	11.96
Civil Works Etc.	19.35	18.94	15.56	20.32	21.59	21.73
Miscellaneous	100.62	108.19	103.60	142.09	137.68	64.44
Defence Services (Net)	242.68	243.70	230.86	272.26	266.72	282.92
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	49.02	48.98	48.94	51.81	51.87	287.26
Extraordinary Items	35.26	22.21	20.73	33.75	28.82	10.87
Total	839.18	854.05	827.88	980.35	957.38	1,023.52
Surplus on Revenue Account	—	—	42.55	—	—	27*
Total	839.18	854.05	870.43	980.35	957.38	1,023.79

*Effect of Budget Proposals.

Madras Budget

THE Madras Budget for 1961-62 presented in the Legislative Assembly last Saturday by the State Finance Minister Mr C. Subramaniam, bears a close family resemblance to most of the State Budgets presented so far. A revenue deficit of Rs 2.85 crores is anticipated, with receipts and expenditure being put at Rs 87.50 crores and Rs 90.35 crores respectively. It has been explained by Mr Subramaniam that the shortfall is entirely due to withdrawal of the Central assistance for increasing the emoluments of low-paid Government employees. Central assistance for this purpose was being given from 1957 onwards and the State Government has drawn Rs. 2.34 crores on this account in the current year. The Union Government has decided to withdraw this assistance from the next financial year onward rejecting the State Government's request to continue it till the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission came into effect. The other adverse factor is the Central Government's decision to withdraw grants in respect of revenue expenditure on Second Plan projects already completed. The deficit of Rs 285 lakhs is, however, not covered by the imposition of any new taxes. Perhaps the only tax measure, if it can be called that, is the extension of the facility of compounding in sales-tax for small dealers with a turnover of not more than Rs 50,000 year.

The fact that no attempt has been made by Mr Subramaniam to cover the deficit under-

lines the apparent identity of views among the State Finance Ministers, this year in the matter of levying new taxes. One explanation is that the Budgets have been framed with an eye on the coming election. It is generally believed that the real effort for mobilising the internal resources for the Third Plan will begin only with the next year's Budgets. There may be other reasons why the Madras Finance Minister did not think it fit to impose additional taxation to fill the gap between receipts and expenditure. It is quite on the cards that when the final accounts are drawn up for 1961-62, there will be a sizable surplus rather than deficit of Rs 2.95 crores as estimated in the Budget. For it would appear that receipts have been consistently under-estimated deliberately or otherwise in the recent past. The Accounts for 1959-60 show that receipts were at Rs 81.11 crores and the expenditure at Rs 77.72 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 53 lakhs. The Budget for 1960-61 estimated the expenditure at Rs 81.21 crores, receipts at Rs 80.87 crores leaving a revenue deficit of Rs 34 lakhs. The revised estimates indicate however that there will be a surplus of Rs 123 crores.

The buoyancy of revenue may be expected to become more pronounced in the budget year as a result of increase in production both in industry and agriculture as a direct result of the completion of many Second Plan projects. On the expenditure side there is an increase of Rs 2.29 crores as compared with the current year contributed mainly by the head education. Madras State can justifi-

ably be proud of its achievements in the field of education. An indication of the importance given to this field of activity is the rapid rise in expenditure on education. From Rs 12 crores in 1953-57, expenditure on education is expected to reach a level of Rs 20 crores by 1961-62. From next year, educational concessions will be on the basis of economic backwardness and education will be free up to XI Standard to all poor children irrespective of caste or creed. This is a step in the right direction as the manner in which the announcement was greeted by the members of the State Assembly indicated.

In other ways too, Madras has given a lead in education. To mention only a few: By the end of the current year, every village with a population of more than 300 will have an elementary school. A sum of Rs 1.35 crores is expected to be spent on the midday meals scheme in 1961-62 and one-third of the children have already been covered by the scheme. This idea has apparently caught on, largely owing to the publicity Mr Nehru gave it and State Governments are following the example. Seventy five per cent of the children in the age-group 6-11 are going to school now, the percentage being only 45 at the beginning of the First Plan. During the Third Plan it is proposed to bring all children in this age group to school.

The Capital Budget for 1961-62 provides for an expenditure of Rs 18.10 crores, a substantial part of which is absorbed by capital outlay on Roads and Buildings (Rs 4.73 crores), Parambikulam project Rs 3.77 crores, Industrial development Rs 3.01 crores and Social Minor Irrigation (Rs 1.46 crores). The revised estimate for capital expenditure in 1960-61 shows an increase of Rs 4.63 crores over the budget figure. Expenditure is now expected to reach Rs 15.49 crores as against Rs 10.85 crores estimated in the Budget. The main items contributing to the increase are Parambikulam project, Zamindari abolition, co-operation and road transport.

Power development occupies the pride of place in capital expenditure having absorbed Rs 14 crores in the current year. The outlay on Power in 1961-62 is fixed at Rs 15.41 crores. Madras has always been in the forefront of power development. In rural electrification the State stands at the top of the list. 12,000 villages are getting electricity now and the average per capita consumption of electricity has risen to 60 units from 12 units in 1951. Even so, supply is not adequate to meet fully the demand which is expected to reach 15,40,000 kilo watts in 1966. As against this, the dependable firm capacity throughout the year is only 9,62,000 kilo watts.

The State is now hard put to it to build additional capacity because it has nearly exhausted its hydro-electric resources. The way out is the exploitation of unutilised hydro-electric resources in the Western Ghats. It is in this context of power shortage in the Madras State that the plea for the setting up of one or more Nuclear power stations in this region gains strength. On augmentation of power supply depends the realisation of the State's ambitions in industrialisation.

The need for a rapid development of industry is keenly felt in Madras and the State Government has not been slow in giving concrete expression to the wishes of the people. Abiding interest characterises Government's attitude to industrialisation and Madras is one of the States where the private entrepreneurs, big and small, are getting all the necessary encouragement and assistance. Industrial estates are springing up all over the State. The Guindy industrial estate is already well known even in western countries as an example of an ideal organisation for fostering small industries.

MADRAS BUDGET—AT A GLANCE

	(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)			
	Accounts, 1959-60.	Budget Estimate, 1960-61.	Revised Estimate, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.
A. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
(1) Revenue	81,10.65	80,87.23	89,28.96	87,50.09
(2) Expenditure	80,57.70	81,20.88	88,06.24	90,35.33
(3) Deficit (—) or Surplus (+)	+52.95	—33.65	+1,22.72	—2,85.24
(4) Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) (A)	+52.95	—33.65	+1,22.72	—2,85.24
B. TRANSACTIONS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.				
(1) Receipts—				
(a) Open market loans—less repayments	8,05.58	6,34.42	8,48.20	8,62.77
(b) Loans from the Government of India, and certain autonomous bodies—less repayments	23,37.50	8,92.09	9,83.63	19,99.62
(c) Deposits, etc., transactions (net)	5,86.18	7,70.48	10,27.92	3,37.78
(d) Contingency Fund	78.64	—	1.40	—
Total, Receipts	38,07.90	22,96.99	28,61.15	31,40.17
(2) Disbursements—				
(a) Capital expenditure including Government Trading Schemes	13,61.95	10,85.15	15,48.97	18,10.28
(b) Loans to local bodies, etc.—net disbursement	23,84.76	11,00.56	13,64.39	14,79.82
(c) Repayment of overdraft from the Reserve Bank	—	—	—	—
(d) Other floating loans	—	—	—	—
Total Disbursements	37,46.71	21,85.71	29,13.36	32,90.10
(3) Receipts minus Disbursements (B)	+ 61.19	+1,11.28	—52.21	—1,49.93
Total transactions (Net) (A) + (B)	+1,14.14	+ 77.63	+70.51	—4,35.17
C. BALANCES.				
(1) Opening Balance	3,27.80	3,72.71	4,41.94	5,12.45
(2) Closing Balance	4,41.94	4,50.34	5,12.45	77.28

Chief among the major industries in the process of establishment is the Neyveli integrated project with provision for ancillary and subsidiary projects. Other projects are the raw film factory in the Nilgiris, the Surgical instruments factory in Guindy, a teleprinter factory, and a prototype factory. It is expected that a heavy electrical plant will be set up in the State during the Third Plan. Progress by private sector industries has been very impressive indeed. Many major projects are in the offing and a few of them are already well past the planning stage. Among these are the Madras aluminium plant, the Seshasayee paper factory, fertiliser factories at Neyveli, Tuticorin, Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore. Such rapid strides in expansion are to be attributed to the ready cooperation the State Government offers the enterprising industrialist in the State.

Andhra Budget

THE Budget of Andhra Pradesh for 1961-62 presented to the State Legislature last week, discloses a total deficit of Rs 3.94 crores. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure being estimated at Rs 85.13 crores and Rs 87.63 crores respectively the deficit in the revenue budget is of the order of Rs 2.50 crores and this has been left uncovered by any new taxes. As compared with revised estimates of revenue receipts for 1960-61 at Rs 87.80 crores, revenue receipts for the budget year reveal a shortfall of Rs 2.67 crores and is explained by Mr Brahmananda Reddi, the State's Finance Minister, as being due to anticipated fall under Income Tax and Central aid for increase in dearness allowance to low-paid Government servants. Revenue expenditure at Rs 87.63 crores for the budget year is however higher by Rs 1.51 crores against revised estimates of revenue expenditure for 1960-61. The revenue expenditure for the budget year includes an amount of Rs 7.50 crores toward the cost of maintenance of schemes completed during the Second Plan period while another amount of

Rs 12.51 crores is accounted for by the revenue element of the State Plan outlay for 1961-62.

The capital outlay for the budget year provides for a total expenditure of Rs 34.55 crores which compares with revised estimates of capital expenditure at Rs 32.44 crores for the fiscal year ending 1960-61. The Plan part of the capital outlay works out to Rs 27.44 crores while the balance of Rs 7.11 crores represents allocations for non-Plan schemes like Zamindari Compensation, Fertiliser Factory, Administrative Buildings etc. The Budget takes credit for Rs 12 crores by way of fresh public loans while an amount of Rs 2.50 crores is anticipated from small savings. The net result of the transactions in the capital budget will be a deficit of Rs 1.44 crores.

The increase in revenue receipts at Rs 87.80

ANDHRA BUDGET—AT A GLANCE

	(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)		
	Accounts, 1959-60.	Revised Estimate, 1960-61.	Budget Estimate, 1961-62.
Opening Balance	5,95.50	1,51.65	(—) 7,61.33
Revenue Account:			
Revenue	81,94.40	87,79.76	85,12.54
Expenditure	74,62.81	86,12.05	87,62.93
Surplus (+)	(+) 7,31.59	(+) 1,67.71	(—) 2,50.39
Deficit (—)	—	—	—
Capital Expenditure:			
Capital outlay excluding Schemes of Government Trading	26,08.78	32,52.81	34,60.52
Schemes of Government Trading	4.60	(—) 55.75	(—) 4.95
Total	26,13.38	31,97.06	34,55.57
Loans and Advances (Net Disbursements)	3,33.24	6,72.38	5,26.83
Public Debt:			
Floating Loans (Net)	4,57.36	(—) 4,57.36	—
Loans received from the Central Government and autonomous bodies—			
(a) Share in Small Savings Collections	2,29.00	4,00.00	2,50.00
(b) Other Loans	19,15.61	33,71.80	26,82.66
Loans raised in the Open Market	6,55.28	9,81.49	12,00.00
Deduct—Repayment of Loans	16,64.70	23,06.77	15,76.94
Net	15,92.53	19,89.16	25,55.72
Contingency Fund	0.94	—	—
Other Debt Deposit, Remittance, etc, Transactions (Net)	1,77.71	7,99.59	12,83.38
Closing Balance	1,51.65	(—) 7,61.33	(—) 11,55.02

crores which the revised estimates for 1960-61 disclose against original estimates at Rs 81.72 crores indicates the inherent buoyancy of the State's finances of which more resounding evidence is provided by Second Plan experience. While original calculations fixed the State's ability to raise resources at Rs 48.3 crores, the total contribution is now estimated to amount to Rs 84.13 crores. Improvement has occurred mainly under current revenue surpluses which witnessed windfalls from the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission. Against original estimate of current revenue surplus at Rs 5.10 crores, accruals from this source added up to Rs 24.30 crores. Realisations from additional taxation are also shown to have exceeded expectations and against original estimates at Rs 9.60 crores realisations have amounted to Rs 24.49 crores. Mr Brahmananda Reddi has claimed achievement of the principal objectives of the Second Plan and the economic trends during 1960 would reflect the rising tempo of activity in all spheres. Industries are shown to have registered substantial gains during the year. The increase in production was as high as 43.7 per cent for the paper industry while rayon, cement and coal registered increases in production of the order of 34.4 per cent, 22.5 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively. The decline in the case of jute, glass and vanaspati was negligible compared with improvements in other industries, but the fall in piecegoods production by 34.7 per cent should be a matter for concern.

With the successful implementation of the Second Plan, the Budget for 1961-62 is necessarily focussed on the schemes connected with the Third Plan which envisages outlay at Rs 305.00 crores against Rs 180.59 crores expended during the Second Plan period. The comparative statement of distribution of the Plan outlay reveals substantial increase for agriculture and power development schemes.

Heads	Second Plan (Rs in Crores)	Third Plan (Rs in Crores)
Agricultural Programmes	36.58	73.08
Irrigation	58.01	76.23
Power	34.69	64.94
Industries and Supplies	10.44	19.43
Transport	5.90	11.96
Social Services	32.30	55.51
Miscellaneous	2.67	4.25
Total	180.59	305.00

The increases provided for various heads of development are only a meagre measure of the scope for progress. Industrial backwardness is particularly glaring. But the Government seems to have preferred to concentrate on irrigation and power and to rely on private sector for progress in industrial development. Even the fertiliser factory at Kothagudem is proposed to be handed over to the private sector which has been assured of valuable incentives such as concessional rates of electric supply, suitable adjustment of sales tax and the making available of land. The State Government's participation in the industrial development would, according to present indications, be limited to expansion of the undertakings in its hands, notable of which is the Government-owned Andhra Paper Mills, and establishment of three Government Corporations namely, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (for large and medium industries) Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and the Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation.

The Budget outlay of Rs 48 crores for the first year of the Third Plan reflects a modest start since the annual average on the basis of Rs 305 crores works out to Rs 60 crores. But considering that the Planning Commission has counselled caution the small outlay for the first year of the Third Plan cannot be taken to indicate a timid approach on the part of the Andhra Pradesh Government in implementing the Third Plan. The successful implementation of the Second Plan schemes, on the contrary, should spell favourable prospects for the execution of the Third Plan also. However, in gearing the State's finance to the Third Plan schemes, it is necessary that the Government bestow early attention to correct the current adverse trend in the ways and means position. The expectations under this head have been belied and 1960-61 is expected to close with a minus cash balance of Rs 7.81 crores. In this context the decision to leave the deficit in the Budget for 1961-62 uncovered appears to be hardly wise.

Pakistan Economy in 1959-60

THE Report on Currency and Finance for the year 1959-60 prepared by the Research Department of the State Bank of Pakistan testifies to the strident march of the Pakistan economy to higher levels of activity during 1959-60. Barring the general level of prices, the major economic indicators reflect improvements and consequently Pakistan's real national income is shown to have risen by 4.7 per cent over the previous year.

Both industry and agriculture have registered substantial gains in production. The rise in industrial production estimated at 11 per cent for 1959 looks impressive as compared with the 6.3 per cent of annual increase shown for the preceding two years. The first quarter of 1960 is reported to have witnessed further improvements with the index of production moving up by 15.8 per cent to 202.6 points (1954=100). The increase has come in the wake of measures taken by the Pakistan Government to stimulate exports under the Export Bonus Scheme. The larger allocation of foreign exchange for import of industrial materials, machinery, spare parts etc provided by the Pakistan Government tended to produce the same effect. The significant role being played by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation in encouraging industrial progress may also be mentioned as one of the factors leading to rapid industrial progress during

1959-60. During the year ended June 1960, the PIDC completed six new projects and at the end of the year has taken up six new projects for consideration of their feasibility.

Foodgrain production has fared equally well and shows a rise of 12.9 per cent over the previous year. While this, together with other measures taken by the Government such as larger internal procurement and imports, ensured larger availability, the abolition of food rationing to which the Government was led by the increase in production was followed by rise in foodgrain prices. By the end of June the price of coarse rice had gone up by Rs 2-8 while the price of rice of medium variety had increased by Rs 4-4.

Even apart from foodgrain prices, the general price level is shown to have traced an upward course. Consequently the cost of living average for Karachi, Lahore and Narayanganj were higher by 5.9 per cent 7.3 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively over the last year. In the context of the rise in industrial and foodgrain production recorded for 1959-60, the rise in the general price level would seem to represent an aberrant trend and is attributed to lifting of controls on foodgrains and the institution of the Export Bonus Scheme which made inroads into internal supplies.

The report also highlights the considerable improvement that has taken place in Pakistan's balance of payments position. The net surplus for 1959-60 is placed at Rs 12.74 crores against a surplus of Rs 3.50 crores for 1958-59. Export receipts disclose a 22 per cent rise during 1959-60. The increase in earnings is traceable to the incentives provided by the Government under the Export Bonus Scheme while the measures taken to reduce the volume of Government expenditure abroad are also claimed to have contributed to the improvement in the balance of payments during 1959-60. The improvement in the gold, dollar and sterling reserves of Pakistan from Rs 104.32 crores at the end of June of 1959 to Rs 116.96 crores on 30 June 1960 is also remarkable. Considering that during the year Pakistan was called upon to make payments to the International Monetary Fund of a sum of Rs 5.95 crores, the improvement in foreign trade is seen to be quite substantial.

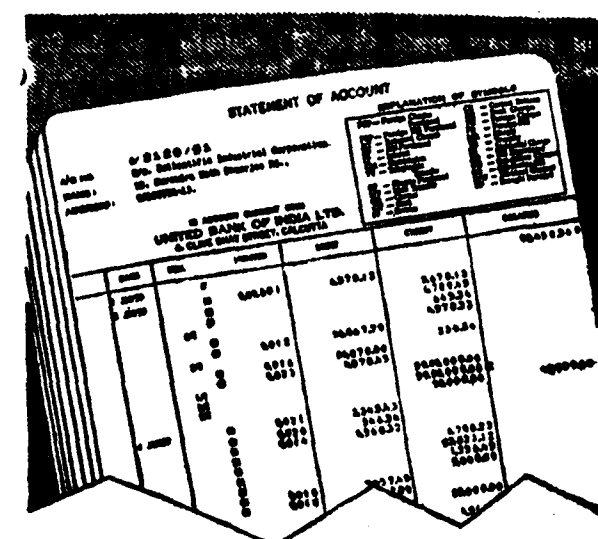
The banking situation during 1959-60 reflected the developments in commodity markets, foreign trade and foodgrain production. The general tendency in the commodity market during 1959-60 was toward a firming up of prices. Owing to smaller production, raw jute prices registered substantial advances, while in the case of cotton, the production of which went up by 5.8 per cent, larger foreign sales and increased internal consumption made for a bullish impact on prices. This led to the commodity market together with the liberalisation of imports and the transfer of foodgrain trade to private hands put up a substantial demand for funds. The result was that even with a Rs 35.75 crores expansion in bank credit, stringency in the market was not relieved. On this point, the report draws attention to the unusually high rates for inter-bank call money which prevailed from December onwards. The demand for funds was such that the scheduled banks had to draw down their reserves by as much as Rs 20.53 crores while increasing their indebtedness to the State Bank of Pakistan by Rs 16.38 crores. The pressure of demand for funds together with the surplus in foreign trade entailed expansion in money supply to the extent of Rs 29.60 crores.

The tone of the stock market during 1959-60 is shown to have been generally satisfactory. While in the Giltedged section of the Karachi Stock Exchange, the sentiment throughout

1959-60 was bearish, marked improvement particularly in the first half of 1959-60 is reported in the shares market. During this period, the provision in the Central Budget of tax incentives to local and foreign investors for the fiscal year 1959-60, lifting of price control from 50 items of consumer goods in August 1959 and the steady improvement in the economic situation of the country induced a bullish sentiment. But since February 1960, the imposition of credit restrictions by the State Bank of Pakistan on speculative transactions and the severe seasonal stringency in the money market led to a levelling off in share prices. The result for a majority of shares is however shown to be a net advance over the previous year.

With larger provision for development expenditure and reduced resort to deficit financing, Pakistan's public finance can also be considered to be in better shape than in the past. Development expenditure during 1960-61 is placed at Rs 172.19 crores which compares with Rs 162.90 crores for 1959-60 and the annual average of Rs 105.42 crores for the preceding four years. The improvement in finance is further reflected in the record revenue surplus of Rs 16.52 crores for West Pakistan during 1959-60.

The report relates to 1959-60 and, therefore, its findings have their inevitable limitations. But, in the Central Budget of 1960-61, the Pakistan Government has sought to give further fiscal incentives embracing rationalisation of customs duties with a view to reducing cost of imported raw materials and has made changes in company taxation involving large concessions to encourage savings and investment. More recently, there has been further relaxation of controls. These measures, in their sum, represent a very proper concern for increased production.



They are so neat!

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CAPITAL BUDGET

Treasury Bills Fall by Rs 35 Crores

BOTH an increase in revenue receipts and a reduction in revenue expenditure are responsible for the revenue deficit for 1960-61, as shown in the revised estimate for the year, being lower at Rs 33.66 crores against Rs 60.70 crores. Similarly, though for different reasons, variations are to be observed in the capital Budget for the current year. The most important of these is the changed procedure in respect of accruals under Public Law 480 agreements. From 12 May 1960, all fresh deposits under the head are kept no longer with the State Bank, but with the Reserve Bank instead: the explanatory memorandum notes that the Reserve Bank invests such funds "in special securities of the Government of India on which interest at 1½ per cent is payable." Non-negotiable, the securities are payable on demand. In 1960-61, the quantum of such investment is estimated at Rs 240 crores, the Budget for that year having taken no such credit. This includes Rs 108 crores transferred from the State Bank under agreement. Nevertheless, the changed procedure has contributed Rs 240 crores to capital receipts. On the other hand, new loan receipts are somewhat smaller, the revised estimate being placed at Rs 523.84 crores against the Budget figure of Rs 581.21 crores. Market loans fetched Rs 230.70 crores (including Rs 50 crores on account of a funding operation) as compared with the Budget estimate of Rs 250 crores. Foreign loan receipts, according to the revised estimate, are Rs 50 crores lower than the budgeted figure. Small savings collections have registered a small improvement. As a result, the capital deficit to be met by expansion of Treasury Bills has been greatly reduced from Rs 153 crores to Rs 15 crores. Indeed, after the funding operation of Rs 50 crores, there is a net fall of Rs 35 crores in outstandings of Government of India Treasury Bills. It is almost certain that outstandings will, in the actuals, show an even sharper drop. For, the experience of recent years shows that the deficit anticipated in the revised estimate itself may prove to be an overestimate.

For the Budget year, new loan receipts are expected to be Rs 620.95 crores. Market loans, including sales of Prize Bonds, are estimated to bring in Rs 235 crores; and this suggests that the Finance Minister has correctly assessed the money market situation. For, maturing loans amount to Rs 135 crores, and the new money sought is thus only Rs 100 crores. Unless monetary stringency eases, and unless banks have resources for supporting new loans of Government, it is unlikely that an ambitious programme can be put into effect. For relief from its present over-extended position, the banks have to hope for one of two developments, or a combination of them. On the one hand, growth in bank deposits, which was pronounced from around the beginning of 1957 till the end of 1959,

needs once more to be experienced. On the other hand, the rate of growth in industrial production, which has been a high one from the start of 1960, needs to abate somewhat. Our own view is that, as happened during the Second Plan, roughly half of the Third Plan period might witness conditions conducive to a respectable borrowing effort by Government. The beginning and the end of the plan period will probably be marked by relatively stringent monetary conditions.

The anticipation from foreign loans in the Budget year is Rs 385.95 crores. This is only Rs 54 crores higher than the Budget estimate for 1960-61, though higher by Rs 104 crores as compared with the revised estimate for that year. But, with the very considerable spillover of foreign aid already authorised, but not utilised, there is better prospect that the Budget expectation in respect of foreign assistance will be fulfilled. The main source of foreign assistance continues to be the USA, receipts for the Budget year being estimated at Rs 181.74 crores against Rs 137.77 crores in the revised estimate for 1960-61.

Capital disbursements are to go up from Rs 1,116.22 crores in the revised estimate for 1960-61 to Rs 1,254.90 crores. Capital outlay on the railways is to be higher by Rs 36.38 crores at Rs 160 crores. Spending on industrial development is budgeted to be higher by Rs 3.45 crores at Rs 107.15 crores. Discharge of debt is about Rs 38 crores more at Rs 164.33 crores. Another head which shows a sharp rise is Advances to States, which go up by over Rs 60 crores to Rs 395.18 crores.

Net receipts from Treasury Bills are put at Rs 125 crores for the Budget year. But, since the new proposals will wholly cover the revenue deficit of Rs 60.60 crores, it may be expected that the contribution of Treasury Bills to the Centre's resources will be halved. Again, it is almost certain that there will be another funding operation during 1961-62, for perhaps Rs 50 crores. Finally, according to the experience of previous years revenue receipts should be larger, and revenue expenditure lower. So, it is possible to infer that, during the first year of the Third Plan, recourse to deficit financing will be altogether avoided, in the sense of outstandings of Treasury Bills not showing a net rise.

It needs to be remarked here that much of the capital disbursements in 1961-62 will relate to spillover of Second Plan projects. Nevertheless, the tempo of plan expenditure is being maintained. However, the minimised reliance on deficit financing may well mean that growth in bank deposits will not be experienced for another year, at least in the form in which it was known during more than half of the Second Plan. Also responsible for a perhaps continued monetary stringency should be the tendency of governmental revenues to turn even more buoyant. An instance in point is the expected realisation from the tax on bonus issues. The Finance Minister expects, may be, a crore of rupees from this source. But a bonus boom is possible, and, in that case, collections under this head may be bountiful.

The excise duty increases and the enhancement of import duties may both be expected

to give an upward impetus to the price situation. This would be partly offset by the falling trend in agricultural prices. The prospect, unfortunately, is for the index of wholesale prices to continue to rise during 1961-62.

It is clear that, from the point of view of the plan Budget, the dependence on foreign assistance is over-whelming. The financing of maintenance imports may be a crucial problem. In this context, it is heartening that West Germany should have announced, as its first instalment for the Third Plan, assistance of the order of Rs 45 crores; and it is even more satisfactory that a quarter of this amount is to be made available in an "untied" fashion—that is, some Rs 10 crores will go to add to exchange reserves and for being spent on maintenance imports.

STATE BANK

Rs 150 Crores of PL 480 Funds to Remain?

The middle of the month pause in the busy season monetary stringency has continued. According to the returns of the Reserve Bank for 24 February, Active Note Circulation is sizably lower by Rs 15.33 crores at Rs 1,925.33 crores. Rupee Coin has returned from circulation for Rs 0.95 crores. Rupee Securities and Foreign Securities, in the Issue Department, are unchanged. So, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has benefited and is higher by Rs 16.27 crores at Rs 34.97 crores.

The return of the Banking Department also suggests some relief in the busy season pressure. The Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank are lower by Rs 3.07 crores at Rs 147.64 crores, and it is also to be noted that Reserve Balances of member banks have risen by Rs 5.59 crores to Rs 76.98 crores. Thus, banks were able to reduce—though by a small amount—their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank, and they have added to their balances with the Reserve Bank—though a large portion of the rise, or Rs 4.48 crores, is ascribable to the State Bank. Indeed, the Reserve Bank's advances against usance bills are slightly lower by Rs 0.75 crores at Rs 26.25 crores.

The Centre's balances have fallen by Rs 11.72 crores; and this of course is mainly due to the considerable commitment of Government in respect of maturing Treasury Bills which had been held by the Reserve Bank in its portfolio of bills purchased and discounted. Deposits of State Governments are also seen to be lower, by Rs 2.92 crores at Rs 18.99 crores, their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank in the form of ways and means borrowings being practically unchanged at Rs 37.77 crores. The Investment portfolio shows a small rise to Rs 143.60 crores.

Once again, Balances Held Abroad have been added to, the latest week's accretion being one of Rs 1.94 crores to Rs 31.49 crores. At this level, and with five weeks or so to go, Government is Rs 15 crores short of its target of Rs 175 crores as the level of foreign exchange reserves with which the Third Plan should start.

The return of the State Bank for 24 February is interesting for the fact that it indicates, in a footnote, that US Funds account for Rs 201.79 crores of the total Deposits of

Rs 553.45 crores. Before the end of the fiscal year 1960-61, another instalment of about Rs 12 crores will be paid in to the Reserve Bank; and the Finance Minister has said in his Budget speech that a further Rs 26 crores would be receivable from the State Bank in the fiscal year 1961-62. This means that agreement has apparently been reached that counterpart funds amounting to roughly Rs 150 crores would continue to be kept with the State Bank. It also follows that the tendency of the State Bank to disinvest in gilt-edged will be halted, after about another Rs 50 crores of securities are sold. Deposits, in the latest return, have improved by Rs 2.97 crores to Rs 553.45 crores. Gilt-edged holdings are more or less unchanged at Rs 251.09 crores. The total of Advances has risen by another Rs 1.79 crores to Rs 264.89 crores, and with borrowings lower by Rs 1.31 crores, cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank has gone up by Rs 4.48 crores to Rs 25.58 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for 17 February shows a fall of Rs 1.50 crores in Deposits net of borrowings. But it has to be borne in mind that, in the relevant week, the State Bank made over its February instalment of counterpart funds in process of being paid back to the Reserve Bank, and this fact resulted in the State Bank's Deposits falling by Rs 9.93 crores. Hence, the inference is that banks other than the State Bank experienced a rise of nearly Rs 8½ crores in their Deposits. Borrowings from the State Bank are slightly higher, but indebtedness to the Reserve Bank has been reduced by Rs 7.12 crores to Rs 54.27 crores. There is a fall of Rs 2.13 crores in Balances with the Reserve Bank. The decline of Rs 11.56 crores in the gilt-edged portfolio is clearly on account of disinvestment by the State Bank for making over its February instalment of Rs 12 crores against counterpart funds. Finally, the total of Advances has again risen, though by the rather smaller amount of Rs 4.85 crores, to Rs 1,250.17 crores.

BANK PROFITS

Allahabad Bank

The profit of the Allahabad Bank Ltd, including the balance brought forward, is Rs 21.27 lakhs for 1960. Interim dividend for the half-year to June 1960 absorbed Rs 3.19 lakhs, and Rs 1 lakh has been transferred to Staff Pension Fund. It is proposed to pay the dividend on preference shares at 7.80 per cent, including arrears for three half-years at 1.80 per cent in accordance with the provision of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act 1960. The dividend on ordinary

shares is maintained at 12 per cent plus bonus at 6 per cent per annum. Bonus to staff absorbs Rs 8.70 lakhs, and the carry forward is at Rs 5.04 lakhs.

The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.

The Bank of Rajasthan has had a rather better year in 1960. Net profit (before providing for taxes) is Rs 3,63,262/- subject to audit, as against Rs 2,60,415/- in the preceding year showing a rise of 29 per cent over the profits of last year. The Directors propose to raise the dividend to 10 per cent subject to tax against 8 per cent given last year. This will absorb Rs 92,000/-.

A sum of Rs 91,129/- has been transferred to Reserve Fund as against Rs 53,000/- last year, taking the Reserve Fund to Rs 3,00,000/-. A sum of Rs 41,000/- has been set aside for Bonus, to staff against Rs 37,000/- in the previous year.

Deposits of the Bank have gone up to Rs 5.36 crores as against Rs 4.92 crores in the previous year showing a rise of Rs 44 lakhs which is 9 per cent over the deposits figure of last year.

Help to Underdeveloped Countries

By

Paul Einzig

THERE has lately been a growing volume of publicity about the need for economic assistance to underdeveloped countries. The new Washington Administration fully appreciates the importance of continuing such assistance on a large scale in spite of the balance of payments deficit of the United States but insists that other countries should contribute their share. This is, however, easier said than done as far as Britain is concerned, since it is suffering from balance of payments difficulties which are much worse than those of the United States, owing to the size of the deficit on visible trade. West Germany would be, of course, in a much better position to contribute substantially and has repeatedly declared its intention to do so, but the actual extent of its contributions has been so far well below what it can afford. As for the Soviet Union, its contribution, inflated by skilful publicity, is really negligible. Actual and impending

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troubles in Africa do not exactly encourage economic assistance in the form of private investment, and there is a limit to the extent to which taxpayers in any country can be persuaded to endorse a policy of assistance with the aid of public funds.

Above all, there are no indications that the substance of the problem has been realised anywhere. Trade unions throughout industrialised Western countries continue to press for higher wages and shorter hours, even though it is a matter of simple arithmetic that in doing so they tend to reduce the surpluses that would otherwise be available for the assistance of under-developed countries. The very same people who favour higher wages and shorter working week pay lip service to the imperative need for helping backward peoples and hardly anybody ever takes the trouble of denouncing their hypocritical inconsistency. It is quite obvious that their policy tends to widen further the gap between the standard of living of the masses in advanced and backward countries.

Given the limitations of the resources available for assistance, their allocation is a matter of first rate importance. In my opinion, priority should be given to the urgent requirements of India, owing to the outstanding importance of preventing it from falling under Communist domination. The danger of the Soviet bloc succeeding in securing bases in Africa or Latin America fades into insignificance compared with that of absorption of the Indian sub-continent into the Communist bloc. The setback in the progress towards a higher standard of living in China that was recently officially admitted gives India and the West time for co-operation to raise the standard of living of the Indian people. The Chinese Communist authorities blame a series of droughts and floods for the setback, though to some extent at any rate it must have been due to inefficiencies inherent in their system, which they cannot admit without loss of face. Even to the extent to which the setback has been really due to droughts and floods, it may well be asked whether this unprecedented run of misfortune is not a piece of retribution the Chinese people have brought upon themselves by supporting or tolerating a regime that has challenged Divine Providence by waging ruthless warfare against religion in Tibet. This is an aspect of the situation which needs emphasising in view of the inevitability of gradualness of raising the standard of living.

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Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, 28 February 1961. Total amount offered was Rs 2,00,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99.310 per cent and above were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs 2.750 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres (Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi) up to the close of business on Monday, 6 March 1961. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, 10 March 1961. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 24 February 1961 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 20,72,00,000 were sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India.

91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills sold from 22 to 25 February 1961 amounted to Rs 1,02,00,000.

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Notes

FOREIGN AID Dollars

The Draft Outline of the Third Plan has put the total requirements of external assistance for the Plan at Rs 2600 crores. From figures available in the brochure on External assistance recently published by the Government, a sum of Rs 370 crores, (or roughly 1/7 of this amount) has already been authorised by various foreign Governments and agencies. The Outline itself has not been unmindful of the magnitude of the difficulties in securing assistance on this scale. While emphasising the necessity for making commitments in regard to foreign exchange expenditure only on the basis of external resources clearly in sight, it has been made clear that projects involving foreign exchange outlay should nevertheless be kept ready to be taken up for execution as soon as foreign exchange is available.

In recent months there has been growing confidence that the required quantum of external assistance will be made available by friendly foreign nations: the election of Mr Kennedy as the President of the US has encouraged further this optimism. It will be recalled that one of his earliest acts on being elected was the

creation of a task-force to report on assistance to India. The recommendations of this task-force have been made public this week. Its main feature is the assurance of a minimum of \$2,500 million for India's Third Plan. It has urged President Kennedy to take the lead in granting assistance to India with a view to encouraging other friendly countries to follow suit. Another salient feature is the recommendation to give fairly advance indications of the quantum of assistance that will be available to the Third Plan as a whole. If the task-force's suggestions are accepted, the US will be underwriting more than half of our requirements of foreign exchange for the Third Plan. The task-force has also indicated how the remaining half can be mobilised. Among the other countries, West Germany, is certainly placed in a very strong position to extend its helping hand to India, if only to find an outlet for its surplus funds seeking investment elsewhere. The payments difficulties that the US is currently facing is not expected to make much of a difference to Mr Kennedy's expressed intention of helping developing countries like India. During the past week, there has been, as will be seen from the subsequent notes, a series of events affording evidence of the goodwill from friendly foreign countries towards India's attempt at accelerating the pace of its economic growth. When the Aid to India Club meets in April, fuller details of the extent of likely assistance for the Third Plan will become available. Meantime, such indications as we have had, would suggest that the Third Plan is assured of a most propitious start.

Roubles

Competition in giving aid to India is illustrated in the Soviet Union's new credit for Rs 60 crores. The loan is being made for specific projects and not as a credit to pay for essential imports from other countries. The six schemes drawn up by the Mission will supplement the drug and other projects for which aid is already assured. The offer of help for development of oil resources implies a desire that the public sector should overshadow the private sector in a decade. This may, well happen, if Italian aid supplements Russian aid. The promise of power for Gujarat will satisfy those who pitched hopes high after the oil strike at Cambay. The coal washery at Kathara in Bihar

will be of material help to the steel plants. Equipment and technical aid are envisaged in the agreement signed lately. Russian machinery exports will increase, if the performance at the new plants is satisfactory. In Tsarist times there was little or no trade with Russia. The position is now different because of industrial revolution in Russia which makes it the second largest producer of metals and metal manufactures. Russia has at its call Czech and other resources for stepping up machinery exports. The offer of aid is made without any reference to the strained Sino-Indian relations. The dispute apparently makes no difference to Moscow. The latest credit will make Russia the second largest source of foreign aid and conveys assurance that the Third Plan is of special interest to Russia also, though it may be said that the World Bank's view of India's experience and prospects has influenced Moscow's decision to step up aid. The problem of paying for development loans may be solved by an increase of trade with Russia and of exports of mineral ores to East Europe. Some increase in India's exports of manufactured goods may also be expected, if the Russian policy of raising domestic consumption continues.

Marks

Prospects of increased financial aid from West Germany during the Third Plan were highlighted by the recent visit of the West German financial experts' delegation to this country. Dr Hans Wilhelmi, the West German Minister for Federal Property, who is the leader of the delegation, in a press conference held last week in the West German pavillion at the National Agricultural Fair in Calcutta, disclosed that larger assistance would be forthcoming from his country during the Third Plan period. The delegation will proceed to New Delhi to discuss with the Union Finance Minister details of technical and economic collaboration and the terms and conditions of the credit. Though the leader did not mention anything about the quantum of aid, he stated that assistance would be given on a year to year basis.

Among other points to be discussed with Mr Morarji Desai are the expansion of Rourkela steel project and expansion of trade between the two countries. Another important issue which the delegation will take up with the Finance Minister is the possibilities of providing facilities for West German investors to join hands with Indian industrialists in the field of trade and industry.

Referring to manufacture of cheap cars Dr Wilhelmi stated that discussion between the Government of India and German collaborators is still under way. There have been other offers from abroad—the Italian Mission in

India mentioned that "Fiat" manufacturers have submitted a proposal to Government—and a decision on this question will depend on a number of factors. Meantime, there is no dearth of lines in which West German assistance can be utilised by us.

West German assistance already earmarked for the Third Plan is of the order of Rs 28 crores. West Germany's unique position as a country with "excessive prosperity" at home singles it out as a nation peculiarly fitted to lend a helping hand to developing nations. In the pattern of multi-lateral aid to India envisaged by President Kennedy, Germany has, therefore, a special place.

Dinars

Talks are also proceeding in New Delhi for the utilisation of the 40 million dollar credit given by Yugoslavia, between a delegation from Yugoslav Chamber of Foreign Trade and a team of Indian officials. The Yugoslav delegation, which represents important industrial and business interests, is led by Mr Drausnik Jurica, Director-General of INGRA, the Association of Manufacturers of Power and Industrial Plants and Equipment. After preliminary discussions, joint committees have been set up for examination of the various proposals. These committees will examine Yugoslav participation in power projects, shipping, fisheries, food processing, equipments for steel industry and equipment for Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Other committees will study possibilities of Yugoslav collaboration in the private sector, banking and expansion of trade between the two countries. The members of

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the delegation will be leaving next Saturday on a tour of important industrial centres including Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta. Discussions will be resumed after they return to Delhi on 8 March.

Dollars

Allocations out of the \$25 million of Canadian Aid for 1960-61, which were agreed upon following discussions between India and Canadian officials, are as follows: \$7 million for import of wheat; \$11.7 million for import of urgently needed non-ferrous metals; \$3.5 million for the third stage of Kundah Hydel project; and \$0.6 million for the completion of the Canada-India Reactor project. Discussions are proceeding for the allocation of the balance. In respect of aid given in the form of commodities, Government of India has agreed to establish counter-part rupee funds out of the sales proceeds, and these funds will be

utilised to finance the local costs of projects agreed upon by the two Governments.

SUGAR

Sweet

Addressing the thirtieth meeting of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee at Coimbatore last week, Mr S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, appealed to the agriculturists to take advantage of the improved techniques of sugarcane cultivation evolved by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee so that the per acre yield of sugarcane could be raised to 30 tons. With surplus production of sugar during 1960-61 and in the light of the export programmes chalked out for the sugar industry, the problem of improving cane yields assumes considerable urgency. While performance on the industrial side has been flattering with

sugar production having already exceeded the Second Plan target, per acre yield of sugarcane have tended to be stagnant. During the Second Plan period the total sugarcane production is estimated at 78 million tons and with sugarcane acreage during the period at 5 million acres, the per acre yield works out to a low figure of 15 tons. The result in terms of competitive prices in world markets is indicated by the fact that while world price of sugar is on the average at Rs 400 per ton, the Indian cost of production works out to Rs 700 per ton. On the basis of the present disparity between Indian and world sugar prices, exports of sugar from India would call for a subsidy of Rs 300 per ton. For the current year, surplus sugar available for export is estimated at one million tons. In view of the US gesture in offering us 50 to 60 per cent more than the world price, the element of subsidy on exports may

be considerably reduced. But on a long-term basis there can be no alternative to intensifying development programmes for quantitative and qualitative improvements in sugarcane production.

The present low yields are in part a reflection of the uneconomic concentration of sugarcane cultivation in UP and Bihar where the climatic and other factors are less favourable for the cultivation of sugarcane than in the Deccan area or the South. Even in these States implementation of development schemes has lagged behind though results of prize competitions organised in various parts have demonstrated considerable scope for improvement in yields. The main factors in improving sugarcane cultivation are provision of timely water supplies and improved seeds and fertilisers. The responsibility of the State Governments in encouraging and stimulating better cultivation of sugarcane cannot be overemphasised. State Governments presently collect sizable amount of revenue by means of a cess on sugarcane produced for the factories. It is however strange that they have so far tended to be rather half-hearted in utilising collections from sugarcane cess for purposes of improving cultivation. The major part of collections from cane cess has gone to swell the general coffers of State revenue. It is time that the State Governments evince a keener interest in the development of sugarcane cultivation.

Bitter-Sweet

Interesting issues relating to sugar have been raised by Mr T. S. Venkataraman, in his capacity as Chairman, while addressing the ninth annual general meeting of the Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Ltd last week. Two of them concern an anomalous situation in taxation, and both as affecting shareholders. Although The Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act 1960 is now law, a company such as Cauvery Sugars is still perplexed, because it is a company which has agricultural income. How does Section 4 of that Act, dealing as it does with rebate on grossing up of dividend in cases where a company's income is also derived from agriculture, apply? Mr Venkataraman has stated that the matter has been referred to the solicitors, and has promised that the final dividend on preference shares, for the year ending 30 June 1960, "will be declared and paid as soon as we receive some definite advice." As with all new legislation, loopholes there are, difficulties persist and perplexities abound.

Secondly, where a company is eligible for tax relief under Section 15C, what is the rate at which tax should be deducted on dividends? Cauvery Sugars has apparently been advised by the tax

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authorities that 20 per cent of the profits of the company will not attract tax; and tax is therefore being deducted on 80 per cent of the dividends. Unfortunately, the final assessment of the company's liability to tax for the year to 30 June 1960 will be determined only at some future date. To the extent that, at the time, "the profits exempted under Section 15C prove to differ materially from the Provisional Assessment," says Mr Venkataraman, "the Income Tax authorities will make the appropriate adjustments in the individual assessment of shareholders." Every new law, even when its intention is to afford relief, has a twist and a turn that baffle and confound.

Another law it is, though impending and not as yet enacted, which compelled Cauvery Sugars to take to decision to sell the lands—448 acres, at a book value of Rs 8.96 lakhs—it owned. The Madras Land Ceilings Bill is now with the Select Committee, but the company had some doubt whether its holdings, though it was agricultural land, would be exempted. Mr Venkataraman considers it doubtful "whether exemption will be given in cases where the factory does not own and operate its farms." Almost exactly three-quarters of Cauvery Sugars' lands have been sold for Rs 8.18 lakhs, and therefore the company stands to make a profit, despite the remaining lands being of "comparatively poor quality." When it is reckoned that yields of sugarcane improved satisfactorily to a range of 35-40 tons per acre, it is obvious that companies should be encouraged to have the production of the raw material under their tutelage.

The improvement in acre-yield comes at a welcome and opportune time. For, it looks as if negotiations with America for sale to that country of Indian sugar may be fruitful; and raising the yield of sugarcane is, apart from improving the quality of the cane, the best possible way of bringing down costs of sugar production.

ASSAM

Heart-Searching

Inaugurating the Budget session of the State Assembly, General S. M. Srinagesh, the Governor of Assam, stressed the paramount importance of shedding all differences and creating an atmosphere congenial for the development of the State. The border trouble, internal tensions, limitation of resources and the menacing Naga trouble—all these had their effects on the progress of the current Plan. Referring to the July riots, the Governor stated that the State had passed through a very trying period causing considerable anxiety and concern to all. Those disturbances have caused tremendous loss to life and property and

have uprooted thousands of families. The authorities were put to severe strain in restoring law and order. The rehabilitation of the displaced persons is progressing satisfactorily, though its cost, a totally needless burden on the already exiguous resources of the State, has been heavy. It is, however, heartening that a great deal of introspection has been going on among the people and the citizens have fully realised the need for eschewing violence in urging one's views and claims in a democratic set up.

The riots have also brought to sharp focus certain weaknesses in the administrative machinery. These are being remedied. The Third Plan for the State has been finalised with a total outlay of Rs 120 crores. The authorities contemplate to increase food production by at least 400,000 tons annually in the next Plan. More attention will be paid for promoting industries with a view to creating more employment opportunities for the people. Political stability in the State is a sine qua non of the success of these enterprises.

KERALA

High Endeavour

Mr V. V. Giri does not answer to the conventional description of a Governor. He is far too energetic and inventive for what is usually considered an ornamental office. As Governor of Kerala he has been promoting the interests of the State as actively as the rather staid requirements of his office permit. Very recently he addressed in Bombay a conference intended to interest entrepreneurs in enterprises in Kerala. In his address to the Kerala Legislative Assembly last week, Mr Giri not only surveyed the State's achievements and prospects, but also threw out a number of interesting suggestions. Among these was a demand for the establishment of heavy industry in Kerala. On the face of it, it appears a surprising suggestion, especially when it is linked up with the problem of unemployment in the State. Heavy industries are capital-intensive and their ability to solve unemployment problem is very limited. However, it would appear that the idea is to create a large volume of local employment in ancillary industries that are bound to grow up along with these industries. In any event, opportunities for private entrepreneurs in Kerala with its maritime importance and vast body of educated labour force can hardly be underestimated.

In the course of his review of last year's events, Mr Giri made a reference to the effect on the morale of the people of the State of the closure of the Palai Central Bank. There is no doubt, that this event has had an adverse effect on the economy of the State where

important institutional sources of credit for agricultural and other operations have since been drying up owing to a fall in deposits. It is of utmost importance that the situation should be improved and confidence restored as early as possible.

The food situation in Kerala has shown an improvement during the year. But the State Government has to bear a heavy burden in the form of subsidy. It was stated that from the year 1960-61 the subsidy was of the order of Rs 1.45 crores. Obviously, subsidy cannot but be a temporary solution and it is necessary to increase agricultural production to the highest possible point. The Third Plan assigns great importance to this task; irrigated areas are expected to increase by over 300,000 acres and to produce an extra 500,000 tons of rice per year by the end of the Third Plan. Forestry is one of the more important limbs of Kerala's economy. Mr Giri stated that the Third Plan proposes to have fresh plantation of 25,000 acres of teak 150,000 acres of softwood and 150,000 acres of eucalyptus. Besides, cultivation of medicinal plants for the proposed pyro-chemical plant at Nariyamangalam has also been started. During the Second Plan, the State has achieved notable success in major irrigation schemes but power projects have not made the same degree of progress. Technological education is to be specially fostered in the coming years and a new regional engineering college at Calicut is to come into being in the course of next year. A medical college is also expected to start functioning soon.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research has submitted its report on the techno-economic survey of the State. This will provide the background data for further formulation of economic policies in the State. But the most important asset of Kerala is its manpower. Concerted efforts at optimum utilisation of both human and material resources will transform much of State's current political frustration into a useful developmental force.

COMPANY FINANCE

Inner Strength

Speculators in shares may not find much use for the type of studies of company finances brought out by the Reserve Bank of India at regular intervals. For the results pertain to the corporate sector as a whole and reveal conditions that obtained a year or two ago. But they are of abiding interest to the investors and students of company finances.

The latest RBI study deals with the finances of 460 public limited companies the accounting periods of which ended during the quarter October-December 1959. These account for 35 per cent of paid-up capital and 34 per cent of total net

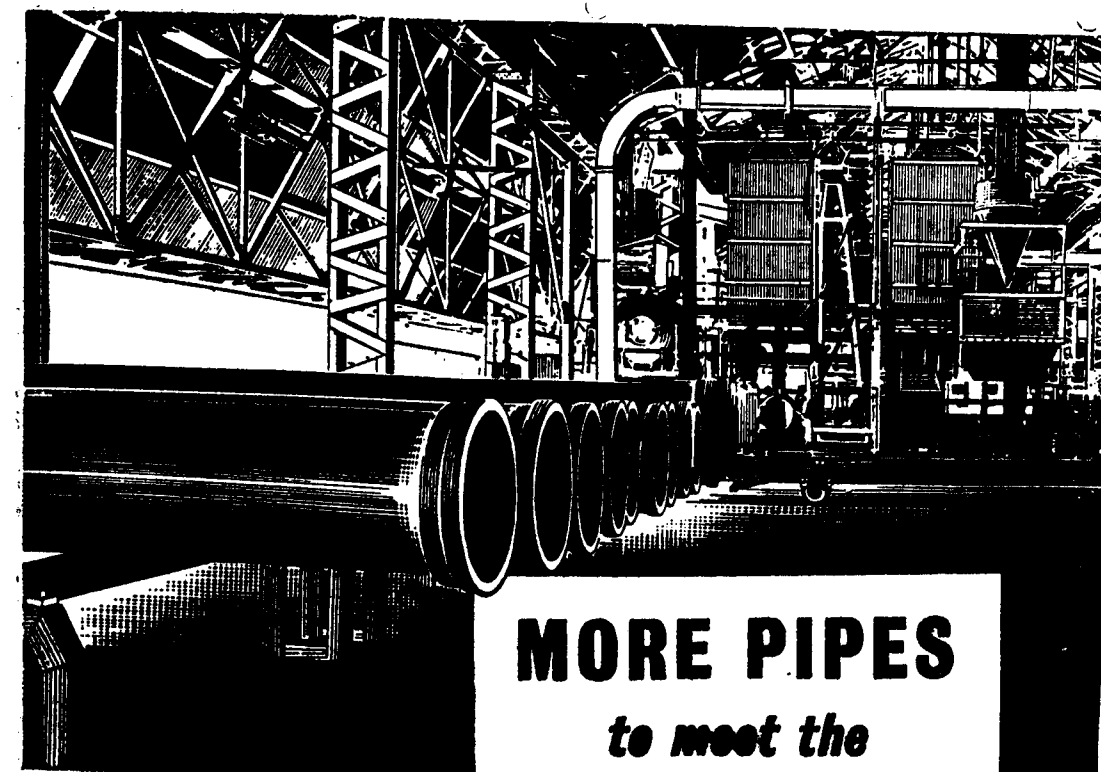
assets of the RBI sample of 1,000 companies studied on previous occasions. The main industrial sub-groups covered by the study under review are cotton textiles, engineering, mineral oils and tea plantations. The results revealed should be deemed to be quite encouraging by any reckoning. There has been substantial increase in fixed assets, sales, profits and dividends. A substantial portion of the profits has been ploughed back. The picture, however, is not wholly bright: the expenditure side has also showed an upward trend, owing to increasing wages and the ever-spreading net of excise duties. Sales which form the main item on the income side recorded a rise of 6.1 per cent from Rs 719.9 crores in 1958 to Rs 764.0 crores in 1959. On the expenditure side raw materials consumed and other manufacturing expenses rose slightly by 0.3 per cent from Rs 410.14 crores to Rs 411.43 crores. Salaries and wages in 1959 rose to Rs 134.4 crores recording an increase of 5.3 per cent from Rs 127.55 crores in 1958. The uptrend on the expenditure side so far as salaries and wages are concerned may become further pronounced in 1960 since further wage increase has taken place due partly to Wage Board awards in respect of the cement, the textile and the jute industries. More such awards are in the offing in the coming years. Manufacturing expenses also may be found to have increased sizably in the next year as the trend in raw material prices, especially of cotton and raw jute, has been upward.

The profitability of equity capital indicated by the ratio of profits after tax to net worth showed a marked improvement from 5.8 per cent in 1958 to 10.4 per cent in 1959, while the ratio of dividends to net worth rose from 5.2 per cent in 1958 to 6.9 per cent in 1959. Dividends are higher in 1959 at Rs 24.14 crores as compared to Rs 17.05 crores but it is to be noted that the 1959 dividend figure includes tax cut at source on dividend income of shareholders. Total assets formation amounted to Rs 48.6 crores with the gross fixed assets formation at Rs 29.6 crores. In the pattern of sources of funds in assets formation, external sources comprising fresh capital, borrowings and trade dues and other current and non-current liabilities accounted for 30.5 per cent as against 34.8 per cent for the previous year. Fresh issue of share capital has accounted for only Rs 4.1 crores indicating the small part played by the general investing public. The two main contributors among internal sources are depreciation and free reserves.

THE DOWN AND OUT

A Roof Above

A scheme to set up a night shelter for the homeless in Ahmedabad is a departure in housing



MORE PIPES
to meet the
nation's needs



With the addition of a second plant at the Kulti Works of The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., the production of spun iron pipes has increased from 60,000 to 150,000 tons per year. Besides helping to satisfy India's growing demands for large diameter pipe mains, the increased tonnage saves India many crores of rupees annually in foreign exchange. Employing latest techniques, the Kulti Works of IISCO is the first to produce 3" to 30" diameter spun iron pipes in the country.

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policy. The Bharat Sevak Samaj is going to lease the building which will be set up with a central grant made available to the State Government. A charge of ten nP per night will be made to the people who use it. The model of a Rowton House in Ahmedabad will be copied by many cities in many States hereafter. Indeed, the best memorial to Lord Rowton is the doss-house in London. Philanthropists here will not miss his example, after the Government has given a lead. There are many working men who are without shelter at night. The cold wave passing this year is a good reason for starting a scheme that will help not only casual workers but those unable to get accommodation for a night. The 208 beds may not be enough at all but the BSS can expand by collecting donations for a worthy cause of putting a roof over the heads of poor people for a brief

period. The existence of night shelters for vagrants, the jobless and others alleviate the plight of the poor in big cities. The searing record of a Down and Out given by George Orwell is one reason for the Ahmedabad venture to be commended. The other is that in Calcutta many have suffered badly because of lack of clothing and shelter and the advantages offered to the poor by vast temple courtyards in the South are not available in North India where the climate is also hostile to the poor. The Ahmedabad experiment should spur many civic bodies to think of shelters rather than stadiums, to collect donations and to get a load off the conscience of good citizens.

SCIENCE

Many Inventions

The National Research Development Corporation of India, registered

as a wholly Government-owned body in December 1953, aims at stimulating development of patents and inventions arising out of researches conducted in the various research institutions and, where feasible, also of patented inventions from individuals.

Since its inception the NRDC has instituted 20 developmental projects to prove and demonstrate the commercial possibility of the processes and inventions developed by young Indian scientists and technologists. The projects, costing Rs 41.4 lakhs, cover paper, sugar, cement, food and chemical industries. Of these, baby foods from buffalo milk and pine oil from Indian turpentine are now produced on commercial scale.

Research in 35 National Laboratories and other institutions and establishments in the past few years has resulted in nearly 400 inventions. (These include four inventions by private individuals). The National Chemical Laboratory at Poona tops

the list with 71 inventions and the Central Leather Research Institute at Madras is next with 45. Some 39 inventions have resulted from schemes launched by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Among the other laboratories and institutions a number of inventions have emerged from the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, the Central Fuel Research Institute, Joalgora, the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur, the Central Glass and Ceramic Institute at Calcutta, the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore, the Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi, and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The NRDC has negotiated a number of licences for production of materials by the application of many of these inventions. Already, 37 of the inventions have been applied in commercial production. Almost all the products being commercially produced are contributing towards conservation of foreign exchange. Production of baby foods at Anand, in Gujarat, alone is expected to result in an annual saving of nearly Rs 1 crore in foreign exchange.

The latest projects sanctioned include a prototype plant for the production of proteins from groundnuts at an estimated cost of Rs 14.70 lakhs and the establishment of a unit for experimental production of aromatic chemicals at a cost of Rs 6 lakhs. An important invention is "Suri Transmission", the development of which by a leading German firm has reached an advanced stage. Suri Transmission, developed by a young Railway engineer, is expected to effect a saving of 10 per cent in fuel cost in diesel locomotives.

The Corporation has no statutory powers of compulsory acquiring patents and inventions; it can only do so by agreements and negotiations. A number of inventions have been released to industry without payment of any royalty. In respect of some others, technical details have been published for commercial exploitation. The number of such invention comes nearly to 80. The Corporation also negotiates the development and patenting of Indian inventions in foreign countries, including the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France, Canada and West Germany.

N. RHODESIA

Stalemate

The Rhodesian round table talks have ended in a stalemate. South Rhodesia does not mean to give power to the Africans in the way that Kenya will soon give. The self-governing colony does not at all like Mr Macleod's plan to save the Federation and the three leaders, Banda, Kaunda and Nkomo are left to ponder over the failure of the conference. The Rhodesian conference held for a month threat-

ens to become like the Cyprus conference. But in Cyprus, the Archbishop won at the end, and time is on the side of the African leaders. The idea of a multi-racial society in East Africa must have its effect on Rhodesian settlers also, and the problem may be settled by the attitude of outside mining interests rather than by the Colonial Office. The danger of unrest spreading from the Congo will be kept in view by the Colonial Office at any rate and the British attitude to Africa must change after the mission of US Senator to the Congo. Nationalism is a new force in Africa opposed as much to exploitation as to the rampant racialism. Though London has the initiative, copper-mining companies will be worried over the immediate outlook. The South Rhodesian settlers can be perhaps brought into line by a hint from the big buyers of tobacco. To apply economic sanctions may be expedient, if only to reassure African leaders that the review of the Federation's working is not a formality. The future of Africa, however, rests on the new free countries like Nigeria which, like Tanganyika, may attract US capital and German skills and leave North

Rhodesia high and dry. Nyasaland may stop supply of labour, and recruiting in Portuguese territory may be impossible in view of the unrest that has cracked Colonial rule in Salazar's empire after the Santa Maria incident.

RUBBER

Many Uses

The progress made by the Indian rubber industry was briefly reviewed by Mr Lal Mohan Jammadas, the President of the Indian Rubber Industries Association while inaugurating the fourth exhibition of rubber goods in Calcutta. The articles on show clearly demonstrate that our products are in no way inferior to goods manufactured in other countries. India at present manufactures all kinds of rubber goods required for transport industries and agriculture, besides medical and surgical goods, and the industry can process most of the synthetic elastomers.

The rubber industry got real impetus during the Second World War. The country is at present exporting a large quantity of

rubber goods and with proper encouragement, our exports can be stepped up considerably. The main handicap of the industry is the high cost of production compared with that in other manufacturing countries. The high price of raw rubber is responsible for the increased cost of production. The present arrangement for importing raw rubber equivalent to dry rubber contents of rubber goods has failed to provide a solution to the problem. The delay in issuing licences has more often than not deprived manufacturers of the anticipated advantage of compensatory import of raw rubber at lower world prices against their exports. The President, therefore, requested the Government of India to grant licences to the manufacturers in advance on the basis of their export targets and to constitute a Rubber Export Promotion Council.

Another difficulty which the rubber industry is facing is the severe competition from modern plastics by way of replacement of certain rubber items by those made of plastics. To avoid competition Mr Jammadas suggested that the two industries be brought under one Development Wing and

that manufacturers be asked to produce specific rubber goods should be allowed to manufacture similar goods made of plastics and vice versa.

The yawning gap between supply and demand in rubber in India has already caused some anxiety. In 1960 the consumption of rubber is estimated at about 50,000 tons while the production totalled only to about 24,000 tons. To bridge this gap to a certain extent licences has already been sanctioned for the setting up of two synthetic plants. Undoubtedly India is still dependent on foreign countries for its raw rubber requirement. Steps should be taken to increase local production.

PORTS

Haldia

The Government of India's decision to develop an auxiliary port at Haldia 63 miles away from Calcutta has reached a fairly advanced stage. The biggest hurdle for the implementation of the plan appears to have been overcome, for, the World Bank is reported to have promised to provide the foreign exchange component of total expenditure on the development of the port. The importance of Haldia cannot be overemphasised since the Calcutta port has already reached the saturation point in its handling capacity. The progressive silting of the river Hooghly is preventing the access of modern ships to Calcutta. The paramount necessity for developing Haldia as a satellite port to relieve the pressure on Calcutta port was also stressed among others by the Hoffmann Committee. Accordingly the Government of India has accorded top priority to the Haldia port project and also consented to take up the matter of establishing a rail link from Haldia to connect the interior areas.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners' report advocates for the development of dock system in Haldia considering the currents, tidal ranges, weather, possibilities of cyclone and navigation. The main advantage of Haldia lies in the fact that it will have no bends and bores to contend with and being downstream of the 12 and 14 bars will facilitate ships to load to deeper draughts. It is to be noted that from the hinterland served by Calcutta, 40 per cent of the country's imports and 45 per cent of its exports flow through it. The export trade through Calcutta accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the total foreign exchange revenue. When the proposed Haldia port comes into being, it will provide easy access to ships of any length. The unlimited scope for expansion can also be exploited with a view to providing adequate facilities for laying ships for repair works, the need for which will be intensively felt with the growth of India's mercantile fleet.

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IFC—

Amendment To Charter

Robert L. Garner, President of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), announced on 24 Feb. that a resolution to amend the Corporation's charter to permit it to make investments in capital stock is being submitted to the Corporation's Board of Governors for action.

IFC is an international investment institution with capital of \$96 million subscribed by 58 member governments. It is closely affiliated with the World Bank, but its operations are distinct, as IFC deals exclusively with private business. Its purpose is to further economic growth in its developing member countries by investing—without government guarantee—in productive private enterprises in association with private capital and management. As on 31 January, 1961 investment commitments had been made in 35 enterprises in 17 countries amounting to nearly \$42 million, in which private participations and sales totalled \$6 million.

Under its charter at present, IFC is prohibited from investing in capital stock or shares. IFC came into existence in July 1956, with the hope that this prohibition against investing in capital stock would not unduly restrict its operations. The experience of 4½ years has now convinced the Directors and Management of IFC that this restriction is in practice a serious handicap both to the growth of IFC's operations

and the mobilization of private capital for foreign investment.

Mr Garner emphasized that "The ability to do equity financing, where appropriate, would provide wide flexibility of financing so as to meet the varying needs of private enterprise in the developing countries and to attract private investors to participate with IFC. It would substantially assist IFC in increasing the scale of its operations, and thus increase its contribution to economic development." The proposed action to amend IFC's charter does not involve further capital subscriptions by member countries.

Given the power to invest in capital stock, IFC would be in a position to:

- (1) strengthen by its own investment the capital structure of enterprises;
- (2) encourage private investors to join in with it in taking either preferred or common stock;
- (3) share in the risks and profits of an enterprise in traditional form;
- (4) negotiate investment terms on simpler and more acceptable lines;
- (5) make more effective use of options and convertible securities;
- (6) and cooperate with local institutions in the development of capital markets

by underwriting issues of convertible securities and share capital for public subscription.

IFC would not go into the business of selling shares to the public; that would be done by private bankers and brokers. IFC would be in a position to assure that the required funds would be forthcoming as needed, pending the time when public investors could subscribe to such shares.

IFC feels strongly that it should not exercise control over, nor participate in management of, private business. It has not participated in management or even named a director on the board of any enterprise in which it has invested. It would not ordinarily wish to vote stock held by it. IFC's purposes would be served if it could invest in stock which it would be prohibited from voting except in cases of jeopardy or other special circumstances. (Article III, Section 4, of the IFC Articles of Agreement confers a general power to take such action and exercise such rights as it may deem necessary for the protection of its interests in the event of default or jeopardy.)

The sole purpose in requesting this right is to enable IFC more adequately to meet the needs of worthwhile private business in forms more acceptable to businessmen and investors.

Olympus

In Parliament

PANDIT Govind Ballabh Pant's illness cast a deep shadow over the Lok Sabha as it unanimously voted the motion of thanks on the President's address after listening to the Prime Minister's reply to the four day debate last week. With their minds elsewhere, the members were not in a position to respond with enthusiasm, or even to take in the Prime Minister's detailed account of the border dispute, the assurance that adequate steps had been taken to halt further aggression or his description of the many-sided progress of the national economy. Mr Nehru himself was not his usual self and the signs of strain were even more evident when he inaugurated the AINEC session two days later. Referring to the progress of planned development, Mr Nehru had said that, while agriculture was moving in the right direction, as regards industries the spectacle was "not merely satisfying but electrifying." He had instanced the outstanding record of the handloom industry, heavy military trucks rolling out of defence factories at a rate of 120 a month which will increase in a few months to 150, and the attainment of targeted capacities for steel and coal.

There is no dispute that in spite of setbacks, targets of capacity have been reached or surpassed in a wide range of industries. But at the same time it is also evident that the tempo of production has

not kept pace with the growth of manufacturing capacity. In the concluding year of the Plan, realisation of targets of output has been frustrated by serious shortage of coal and other essential raw materials and power. With reports of embarrassing accumulations of coal at pit-heads, on the one hand, and the universal cry of coal shortage from consumers all over the country, it is not difficult to identify inadequacy of transport as the main factor responsible for current difficulties; the Railways have naturally become the target of angry criticism. The repeated statements of their spokesmen, in Parliament and outside, that the Railways have completely fulfilled their commitments under the Plan have only served to exasperate the critics. Statistics of wagon offers or availability put forth by either side only serve to add to the confusion, as the figures quoted refer to different periods and places. Both together lead to the conclusion that, when the Railways are able to provide an adequate number of wagons there is no coal for loading, at any rate of the type for which the wagons were allotted, and when the coal is ready there are no wagons to carry it to consuming centres.

There may be extenuating reasons—the Railways have their grievances against both producers and consumers—why they were not able to provide sufficient number of wagons to move coal and other commodities in time. The "unexpected" expansion of demand for transport does not provide a satisfactory explanation. For the fact remains that there is a gap of eight million tons between the actual goods movement and the traffic expected in the current year on the basis of which the Railway plan was presumably drawn up. This has resulted in a short fall of Rs 12 crores in freight earnings below budget anticipations. Wherever the responsibility lies, it is not possible to avoid the conclusion that planning for transport during the Second Plan was seriously defective—a fact acknowledged by the Prime Minister when Acharya Kripalani raised the point.

As far as coal movement is concerned, it is possible that Railways would have been able to provide sufficient number of wagons, if the demand had been only spread out over the entire Plan period. But actually things have turned out quite otherwise. After a long period of preliminary fumbling, when the NCDC patiently, endured the taunt that public sector collieries could not deliver

the goods, the NCDC collieries have displayed a sudden burst of activity which has taken everyone by surprise. In the course of the last three months, the NCDC collieries have doubled their output from the level of 6.5 million tons per annum in October 1960 to 12.5 million tons per annum in January 1961. And they have in effect turned round on the Railways with the challenge: "Here is the coal, where are your wagons?" The Railways have allowed themselves to be caught napping. Either there has been a failure in co-ordinating the detailed programmes of production and transport or the Railways' plan was too rigid to respond to changes in production trends.

An inquest into past failures is neither necessary nor is it at all helpful in devising an adequate transport policy for the Third Plan period. Nor will it be advisable to wait for the recommendations of the Neogy Committee. This Committee after eighteen months of cogitation, has produced an elaborate questionnaire on which experts on transport can sharpen their teeth for years to come; but not much help can be expected from that quarter in drawing up an adequate plan for the Third Plan period. As we cannot afford to wait for the perfect transport policy to be formulated after the Neogy Committee has investigated all the pros and the cons and the things in between, we should be content for the time being with the second best. The statement made by the Minister for Mines, Steel and Fuel, in answer to a Calling Attention Notice in Lok Sabha, which shows a realistic appreciation of the situation offers a ray of hope. "Since we cannot expect immediately to expand the transport capacity by rail to meet in full the vastly increased demand," said Sardar Swaran Singh, "we are considering alternative modes of transporting coal, such as increased use of road transport in specified zones, as also other measures to meet the situation. The question of moving coal by sea to coastal States is being considered. . . . There is a further proposal that considers in the western part of India, as in Ahmedabad, need not transport all their coal all the way from Bengal-Bihar Coal fields, which means a long haul of 1100 miles, but they should switch over completely to coal from the Central India fields." The use of furnace oil by those users who can afford to do so will not only release coal but also transport. The Railways are also expected to implement their programme for speeding up movement by introducing large-sized wagons in block rakes for through transport of coal from collieries to coal dumps located at suitable centres. If consideration of the proposals does not take too long, the logistics of coal supplies may be expected to be placed on a fairly satisfactory basis before

the Third Plan has completed the first year.

Apart from the transport bottleneck, another reason for the shortage of coal for steel plants was the delay in setting up washeries to increase the quantity of coal for metallurgical use. The difficulties experienced by steel plants last year have emphasised the importance of making adequate provision for washeries to meet the requirements of the expanded programme of steel production. A washery for coking coal with capacity for 3 million tons a year at Kathara is one of the Projects which will be financed by the latest Soviet credit of Rs 60 crores. The agreement for the utilisation of this amount was signed in New Delhi last week.

With the signing of this agreement, the total assistance authorised by the Soviet Union for India's economic development since the beginning of 1955 amounts to Rs 385.41 crores. Of this the total amount of credit is Rs 384.25 crores and the balance of Rs 1.16 crores consists of grants. As in the case of all Soviet credits, the rate of interest is 2.5 per cent per annum, and repayments in rupees, to be completed in twelve annual instalments, will begin after the delivery of machinery and equipment supplied against the credits is completed. The rupee payments will be utilised for financing the import of Indian goods into the Soviet Union.

The enterprises and projects which will be financed through this credit are:

1. Hydro-electric Power Station on the right bank of Bhakra with a total capacity of 4,80,000 kW (four generators of 1,20,000 kW each).
2. Oil Refinery in Gujarat with a capacity for refining two million tons of crude oil per year together with a Thermal Plant for the Refinery.
3. Washery for Coking Coal with a capacity of 3 million tons of coal per year at Kathara in Bihar.
4. Refractories Plant near Bhilai for production of about 1,25,000 tons of magnesite and fireclay products per year.
5. Exploration, development and production of oil and gas by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Cambay, Ankleshwar and in other areas.
6. Production of Pumps and Compressors—Preparation of techno-economic report.

The Soviet organisations will prepare detailed project reports and working drawings required for the establishment of the above enterprises and projects, supply equipment, machinery and spare parts and other materials as well as render technical assistance in the establishment of the projects and putting them into operation.

Markets

JUTE

Maximum Price for Jute

ALTHOUGH upto last week-end sentiment in the jute and gunny markets appeared to be quite steady, prices, especially in the heavy goods section, have started falling since Monday this week. It is evident that market men have correctly guessed that the New Delhi meeting between the representatives of Government and the jute goods industry will be productive of concrete measures to curb runaway prices. They had not to wait too long to verify their hunch. In a Press Note issued on the day after the meeting, the Indian Jute Mills Association has detailed the measures that have been decided upon as a result of discussions in Delhi.

The Government of India, will shortly issue regulations under the Essential Commodities Act which will, inter alia, empower it to fix statutory maximum prices for raw jute and jute goods. These powers however are not to be exercised except in respect of requisitioning of raw jute and, in certain circumstances, of jute goods. These conditions will apply only if the IJMA is able effectively to operate a voluntary scheme for a maximum price for raw jute. The regulations also contemplate a scheme for licensing of raw jute dealers.

The IJMA has undertaken to introduce a scheme for a maximum price for raw jute based on Rs 62 per maund for Assam Bottoms, with other grades and qualities in proportion. This scheme will provide for the compulsory registration of all contracts for raw jute with the IJMA and will be reinforced by requisitioning of raw jute stocks by the Jute commissioner both from sellers and if necessary, from mills.

Although no voluntary maximum price is being fixed for jute goods, the IJMA has undertaken to see that limits are imposed on the amount of unsold ready goods that may be held by its members. Provision is also made for requisitioning goods in excess of the limit allowed by the Jute Commissioner in case mills fail to honour the voluntary arrangement. It is explained that this new arrangement with regard to jute goods is mainly due to the fact that prices of raw jute and jute goods are out of parity and are largely determined by overseas demand.

The problem of raw jute supply from the early next season is to be tackled from now on. The Government has agreed to licence the import of jute from Pakistan in order to take advantage of the Pakistan jute crop being earlier than the Indian crop.

The decision not to impose a ceiling on the prices of jute goods may also be due partly to the fact that such controls are frowned upon by foreign buyers. Moreover by ensuring that whatever production is obtained from month to month will be made available to the market without giving any chance for hoarding or other attempts at creating an artificial scarcity, it may be possible to effect a reduction in prices. A sizable decline has already taken place.

It is however to be hoped that the period of restriction and controls will not last long. Once raw jute supply become sufficient many of the current problem facing the industry will automatically disappear although it is quite on the cards a different set of problems may crop. From indications available, the next Indian jute crop may turn to be a bumper one. In the first place, the high returns obtained by the cultivator in the current year has made him quite eager to extend the area under jute. Secondly, Government and the agencies responsible for the promotion of jute production may be expected to take concerted measures to provide all the facilities needed by the cultivators with a view to obviate even adverse weather conditions. In this connection it is of interest to note that the Indian Central Jute Committee has drawn the attention of the cultivators in the Eastern India (mainly West Bengal and Orissa) to the bright prospects of taking a first crop of jute from their low and mid-land holdings before transplanting their aman paddy. It points out that conditions this year seem particularly propitious for effecting this change in the cropping pattern. The presence of sufficient soil moisture due to the last few February showers and irrigation facilities in DVC, Mayurakshi, Hirakud and Delta areas offers a good opportunity to jute growers in large parts of West Bengal and Orissa to make a start with double cropping this year of aman paddy land.

	As on Feb. 23	High Feb. 23	As on Feb. 28
Heesian:			
45" x 11 ozs.	72.50	73.75	71.00
40" x 10 ozs.			
Ready	68.50	69.75	68.75
March	68.50	69.25	68.75
April-June	66.75	68.50	66.75
40" x 8 ozs.	55.25	56.25	54.00
40" x 4 ozs.	51.25	52.25	50.00
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	276.00	278.00	261.00
March	275.00	276.50	261.00
April-June	261.00	270.00	197.50
Hy. Cees (Green)	205.00	206.00	206.00
Corn sacks	213.00	215.00	208.00
Cubans	245.00	247.00	240.00
A. Twills	226.00	227.00	220.00
B. Twills	231.50	233.50	228.00
D. W. Flour	230.00	230.00	222.00
Sugar Twills			
Ready Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms	64.50	65.00	63.00
Northern	63.50	64.50	62.50
Daisee	66.50	67.50	64.50

TEA

Export and Excise Duties

THE Tea industry will be thankful that, at long last, the need to reduce the tea export duty has been recognised. The export duty on tea has been reduced by 9 nP per kilo. Excise duty on package tea has been reduced from 46 nP to 40 nP, while other excise duties are increased as below (per kg.):—

Zone	Existing	Proposed
I	4.5 nP	10 nP
II	9.0 nP	15 nP
III—A	18.0 nP	25 nP
III—B	27.0 nP	35 nP

Tea consumption in the UK in 1960 amounted to 505 million pounds; and this was 8,500,000 pounds more than in 1959 when, in spite of the hot dry summer, British tea drinking decreased. The International Tea Committee's figures show that the UK is still by far the world's largest tea market. Of other non-tea producing countries, the USA is the next biggest consumer, importing at the rate of 118 million pounds against 107 million pounds in 1959.

According to the Board of Trade, London, tea supplies to the Britain in the whole of 1960 were higher at 529.27 million pounds as compared with 517.78 million pounds in the previous year. Excepting India and Pakistan, all supplying countries exported more tea to the UK with supplies from Ceylon rising to 151 million pounds from 137.36 million pounds in 1959 and those from Indonesia to 10.03 million pounds from 9.31 million pounds.

Official sources in New York state that the total imports into the USA last year rose to 116.08 million pounds from 108.41 million pounds. Excepting India, almost all the major tea producing countries increased their supplies of tea to the USA. Arrivals from India fell sharply from 28.51 million to 25.54 million pounds.

A recent decree issued by the Government of Iran will give a filip to tea exports from India to that country. The decree laid down that, with effect from 21 March, 1961, the deficit of tea required by Iran shall be imported from tea producing countries who have an agreement for exchange of goods with Iran. India has already a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Iran; but as the Iranian Government does not consider it sufficient for the purpose of this decree and favours a formal trade agreement, the question of signing such an agreement is being considered by the two Governments.

Trade circles in Calcutta expect that India will shortly be able to regain her original position in the Iranian market. But, it will be necessary to ensure that the prices remain competitive. Indian tea is much superior in quality. It is, therefore, feared that any noticeable increase in price may have an adverse reaction. India's main competitor for export of tea to Iran is Ceylon. Exports from that country have been progressively increasing over the past few years.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 70,651 packages. There was a strong and general demand. The best CTCs with bright liquors again met with good support and were sometimes dearer; but those with more ordinary liquors were, however, occasionally 20 nP per kilo lower. Secondary grades were the strongest feature of the sale and they met with very keen competition and prices often showed considerable advances.

Medium Assams with bright liquors were well supported; but the plainer types were often easier. Dooars BOPs and all clean black BPs and PFs were well supported at about last rates. The more ordinary types were occasionally up to 10 nP easier. "Teas for price" were sold well. Leaf grades met with good demand, the better types being sold well. The few Darjeeling teas, on offer, were generally easier. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 5.20 to Rs 5.50; Plain BP Rs 4.60 to Rs 4.70; Plain Fannings Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium BP Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium Fannings Rs 4.80 to Rs 5.10; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 5.80 to Rs 6.20 and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 5.90 to Rs 6.40.

In London auction, offerings were 24,354 packages including 22,513 packages from Northern India. A very strong market was in evidence with brisk bidding for all descriptions. Good medium teas showed advances of 1d to 2d per pound, while for the better kinds of 2d to 4d above last week. Good plain teas also shared the better market, but not quite to the same extent. The rate for Plain Broken Pekoe was quoted at 3sh 10½d per pound.

Tea stocks in London, as on 17 February, were 143.67 million pounds as against 142.32 million pounds in the previous week. The total quantity to be landed on the same date was 24.38 million pounds. Total afloat was 24.01 million pounds including from Calcutta 17.90 million pounds; from Chittagong nil; from Coochin 2.49 million pounds; from Ceylon 1.02 million pounds and from other Ports 2.60 million pounds. Average price realised at the auction during the week ended 17 February, 1961 was 54.63d per pound against 54.04d in the previous week and 52.68d a year ago.

COTTON

Futures Rally

The cotton futures market seems to have shaken off its nervousness and made an impressive rally during the past week mainly due to the revival of buying interest at low levels. The emergence of fresh buying was prompted by the reports of low cloth stock with the mills and the rising trend of raw cotton consumption. Higher advices from spot section also fanned the buying enthusiasm. The Jarilla April contract has improved from Rs 558 to Rs 575 per three quintals on up-country mill support.

In the spot section there was a revival of mill interest in almost all the popular varieties. Vijay, Digvijay, Surti, Kalyan and CO2 were in great demand and the prices of



these styles went up by about 10 to 15 per cent.

Reports emanating from the cloth market indicate an acute shortage of popular style made from medium counts of yarn. The mounting demand for cloth has enabled many mills and wholesale dealers to secure high prices for their stocks. Some varieties were reported to have commanded an unofficial premium over the prices fixed by the Federation.

The recent proposal of the Indian Cotton Mill's Federation to buy cotton for stockpile has also, to a considerable extent, helped the bullish sentiment in the market. The Committee of the Federation is expected to meet in Bombay in the second week of this month to examine the scheme for stockpiling of cotton.

Fresh developments in the import sector was conspicuously absent. Interests in imported styles were subdued. The quantity of cotton licensed for import from 1 September to 4 February totalled about 0.5 million bales. But the actual arrivals during that period amounted to approximately 0.4 million bales.

The export front also displayed listless conditions. The cotton exporters are inclined to voice their grievances against the method adopted for distributing the export quota for Bengal Deshi. Rumours are also current of the possibility of releasing another instalment of export quota for 25,000 bales of Bengal Deshi which will be distributed among genuine shippers.

Alexandria.

No fresh development was reported in the Alexandria cotton market. The futures prices declined to some extent on account of lack of foreign enquiries. The quotations received from different shippers varied widely. Many shippers are still basing their quotations on the 6 per cent official export rate while a few shippers are allowed by the Egyptian Government to sell at prices which work out to a discount of approximately 16 per cent. The differences in prices naturally resulted in undermining the confidence in Egyptian values in the foreign consuming centres. Possibly this is one of the contributing causes for the

decline in Egyptian exports to free world countries.

Sudan.

The report that the UAR and Sudan Governments have consented to co-ordinate their marketing policy has been officially denied by the Sudan Gezira Board.

According to the Gezira Board the yield in cantars per Feddan is estimated at 3.29 for new crop and the total production is likely to total 368,900 bales.

East Africa

At the auction held on 16 February all the 2,000 bales of BR qualities offered were taken up, but all the 15,750 bales of AR cotton offered were left undisposed.

Piecegoods

The conditions in the Bombay piecegoods market, barring a slight activity witnessed by the end of the week, remained subdued. Demand for goods in both the export and import fronts dwindled into an insignificant trickle on account of high prices. The tight credit conditions

also scared consumers away from the market. A steep fall in the demand from upcountry centres was visible. Consequently the turnover declined to a mere 25 per cent of what it was in the previous months. The reduced demand and the move of trade circles and authorities brought down the premia on most of the varieties to a low of five per cent over the ex-mill prices.

A notable development in the market was the increased demand for quality goods. Mills, however, were reluctant to part with their stocks at low rates. This resulted in the short supply of this variety.

Fancy goods attracted fairly good demand. Superfine goods, bleached long cloth, quality voiles and printed fabrics were repeatedly sought after. The main consuming centres were Kanpur, Bihar, Punjab, Delhi and Calcutta.

The dull trading in the export front was attributed to the general apathy of overseas buyers to purchase at higher prices. Scattered enquiries from the UK for grey goods were reported. Ethiopia accounted for a modest quantity of greys and sheetings. All other destinations remained inactive.

SUGAR Bid for Large Exports

It is encouraging to note that serious efforts are being made to build up a sizeable export trade in Sugar. Two representatives of the Indian sugar industry who are now in Washington, have reported that their arguments for US purchase of Indian sugar are favourably received. The US administration has been sympathetically examining India's request to sell 600,000 tons in US markets during the current year.

The output, during the current season, is expected to be around 2,700,000 tons. In view of the fact that the carryover into the current season was fairly large at 500,000 tons, it is now expected that there will be a surplus of 500,000 to 600,000 tons. This quantity can be disposed of only if there is a spurt in exports and internal consumption also increased significantly. The needs of the home market are presently around 2,200,000 tons.

Until such time internal demand catches up with production, there will be a sizable surplus and the problem will relate to the effective utilisation of our capacity for production and the ability of the industry to bear the losses on exports. Efforts should also be made to stimulate internal consumption by liberalising the restrictions on sales and rationalising the movement of the sweet commodity.

The International Sugar Council has announced that sugar export quotas are to be reduced by 24 per cent to 824 per cent of basic tonnages. It has also decided to relieve member Governments of the obligation to declare shortfalls during the remainder of 1961 which will mean that there will be no re-distribution of shortfalls for the year. These decisions are taken in order to re-

establish an equilibrium between supplies and requirements. Having reviewed the market situation and all other factors effecting supply and demand, the Council has estimated that supplies available to the market in 1961 have exceeded requirements by about one million tons.

According to the Indian Sugar Mills Association, sugar production last month was 528,000 tons as against 498,000 tons in the corresponding month of last year. This brings the total production for the season 1961 up to 31 January to 1,294,000 tons as against 1,140,000 tons produced last season by this date. The offtake from factories during January was 164,000 tons as against 170,000 tons. Total despatches including despatches for exports up to 31 January, 1961 were 478,000 tons as against 472,000 tons by the same date last season. The closing stock, as on 31 January, 1961, was higher at 1,357,000 tons as against 810,000 tons on the corresponding date of last year.

Sugar markets have continued to rule steady. In the Hapur market, the rate is quoted at Rs 111 per bae.

FOODGRAINS

Prices in the Hapur Foodgrains market showed a mixed trend. While

BHARAT COLLIERIES LIMITED

NOTICE

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Dalmianagar on Thursday, the 30th March, 1961 at 11-30 A.M. to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1960.
- (2) To elect a Director in place of the retiring Director Shri. K. P. Khaitan, who being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
- (3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The retiring Auditors Messrs. K. N. Gutgutia & Co., being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd March, 1961 to 30th March, 1961 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
for SAHU JAIN LIMITED
A. K. JAIN
Managing Director
Managing Agents.

Calcutta.

Date: 22nd February, 1961.

N.B. A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company. Proxies in order to be effective must be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the Meeting.

Wheat prices declined due to bright prospects, those of Coarse grains were steady on poor stock position. Pulses were marked up.

Wheat prices declined slightly to Rs 16.75 a maund for the Dara quality and to Rs 18 for the farm produce. Wheat sold by the Uttar Pradesh Government fetched Rs 16.25 due to inferior quality, while that received from the Punjab under permit was transacted at Rs 18 a maund. Daily arrivals from the rural areas were, however, small at an average of 50 maunds.

Despite comfortable supply position and slack demand, Rice prices remained steady in sympathy with coarse grains. Gram was steady. Seasonal demand for Maize was reported to be dwindling; but prices were quietly steady. Bajra was sluggish at Rs 14.75 to Rs 15.25. Among Pulses, Peas and Arhar were listless owing to dormant trade demand. Crop prospects are, however, favourable and harvesting of peas will begin early next week and the new crop peas will reach the market in mid-March. Prices of other pulses showed a rising trend due to poor arrivals.

CHEMICALS & DYES

Conditions in the Bombay Chemicals and Dyes markets took a slight turn for the better and prices moved within narrow limits. It appeared that the markets were stabilising at the current levels for a number of reasons. The proximity of the import policy for the next licensing period imparted cautiousness among both consumers and stockists. While the supply position was comfortable due to the regular imports through the State Trading Corporation and under the export promotion scheme, the demand was restricted to immediate requirements, being influenced by the stringency in the money market and the uncertain outlook.

There were, however, a few exceptions to the overall sentiment. Owing to short supply from the STC, certain Chemicals improved by about a rupee. Menthol and Camphor attracted increased attention from consumers and made appreciable improvement in prices. A sharp rise in Camphor from Rs 17.75 to Rs 20.25 was caused by the increased vigilance on the part of the authorities on smuggling and the depleted stocks in the market. In the Dyes section, Vat colours were firm due to the paucity of supplies and the demand from Ahmedabad and the South.

YARN

In the Bombay Yarn market, Rayon presented a firm front. This was attributed to fears of heavy excise duty on rayon yarn and cloth next year. Some upcountry operators thought it wise to augment their stocks of yarn before the presentation of the Central Budget. Fears of a cut in imports of yarn also aided the bullish sentiment. Some actual users apprehended that their quota might be reduced in the April-September period.

The rising trend in rayon yarn prices was shared by Acetate and Nylon yarns also. Among Nylon yarns, Amilon had buyers up to Rs 33 against Rs 31.50 per pound quoted in the previous week. The Cupressa Bamberg yarn continued to be easy with the February delivery declining further by Rs 10 to Rs 2,435 in the absence of speculative support.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting (being the Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting) of the shareholders of Martin Burn Limited will be held on Monday, 27th March, 1961, at 12 noon at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Mission Row Calcutta, to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1960, and the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS.

- (A) To consider the re-appointment of Mr. Saradindu Gupta as a Managing Director of the company for a further period of four years with effect from the 1st May, 1961 and in this connection to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolution which will be proposed as an ordinary resolution:—

"That subject to the approval of the Central Government pursuant to Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956, this meeting approves the re-appointment of Mr. Saradindu Gupta as a Managing Director of the company with effect from the 1st May, 1961, on the terms and conditions contained in an Agreement dated the 29th December, 1960 and made between the company of the one part and Mr. Saradindu Gupta of the other part a copy of which was laid on the table and signed by the Chairman for the purpose of identification or on such other terms and conditions as may be agreed upon with the Central Government and accepted by Sir Narayan Raghavan Pillai."

- (B) To consider the appointment of Sir Narayan Raghavan Pillai as a Managing Director of the company for a period of four years with effect from the 1st March, 1961 and in this connection

Ready Cupressa lost ground further from Rs 11.31 to Rs 11.14 per pound. In the Cotton yarn section, trading was of a routine nature and prices remained unchanged in most cases despite good upcountry demand for fine and superfine varieties of yarn. Among 20s, Maduras were placed at Rs 23.25 per bundle. Mahindra 80s was quoted at Rs 70.70 per pound.

to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolution which will be proposed as an ordinary resolution:

"That subject to the approval of the Central Government pursuant to Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956, this meeting approves the appointment of Sir Narayan Raghavan Pillai as a Managing Director of the company with effect from the 1st March, 1961 on the terms and conditions contained in an Agreement dated the 17th day of February, 1961 and made between the company of the one part and Sir Narayan Raghavan Pillai of the other part a copy of which was laid on the table and signed by the Chairman for the purpose of identification or on such other terms and conditions as may be agreed upon with the Central Government and accepted by Sir Narayan Raghavan Pillai."

The Ordinary Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th to 27th March, 1961, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,

A. G. GIDLEY
Secretary.

Calcutta,

27th February, 1961.

NOTE—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after 17th April, 1961, to those shareholders so entitled whose names appear in the Company's Register of Members for Ordinary Shares on the 27th March, 1961, or to their mandatories. No application for dividend warrants will be necessary.

An EXPLANATORY STATEMENT as required under the Companies Act, 1956, has been forwarded to the members of the Company.

We Share Your Disappointment too!

The overwhelming demand for Philips Quality Lamps is pleasing to us, but what a pity we can't meet it. And how disappointing it is for our dealers who, with sad faces, do their best!

All of us know that the lamp industry is more self-sufficient than many others. Yet there is a small but vital content in lamp manufacture which has to be imported. That is where foreign exchange restrictions creep in. So the supply becomes difficult.

Certain positive steps are being taken in the Third Five-Year Plan

to ease the position. Until supplies become plentiful again we request you to bear with us.

Meanwhile, while wishing you happy lighting, here is a list of our retail prices to help you the next time you want to buy Philips Quality Lamps:

	Retail price per piece
25W. Vacuum clear ...	Rs. 1.25
40W. Gasfilled clear ...	Rs. 1.44
60W. Gasfilled clear ...	Rs. 1.56
100W. Gasfilled clear ...	Rs. 2.00
150W. Gasfilled clear ...	Rs. 3.50
200W. Gasfilled clear ...	Rs. 5.12
60W. Argenta (inside white) ...	Rs. 1.75
100W. Argenta ...	Rs. 2.25
150W. Argenta ...	Rs. 3.94
4 ft. 40-Watt Fluorescent ...	Rs. 9.69

These prices are inclusive of excise duty but exclude sales tax and local taxes



PHILIPS lamps

THERE ARE NONE BETTER

NON-FERROUS METALS

On the London Metal Exchange, the price of Copper has now risen to £230½ from £219 per ton and Tin to £803½ from £784 quoted on 1 February. Reports from all producing countries indicate that the output of copper is now running ahead of consumption and stocks are accumulating. Notwithstanding higher production, there is a feeling of bullishness due to the growing political disturbances in Africa. If the flow of supplies is not disturbed, there should be enough copper to go round.

The rise in Tin prices is reinforced by a feeling that consumption of the metal may rise in the coming months and cause a squeeze on supplies which are already quite tight. Indications are that consumption is running at an even higher level than that recorded in the opening months of 1960. A recovery in the American tinplate industry is also thought to be on its way. The stocks of cans are said to be low and, with the spring packing season close at hand, business is expected to improve from now on.

The Indian prices of non-ferrous metals have been ruling very steady during the past few weeks. Except during periodic shortages arising out of import restrictions, prices here are not generally expected to be far different from the international ones; because the domestic requirements are still largely met by supplies from abroad. In the Bombay market, Copper is quoted at Rs 392.

The price of Zinc is steady as leading producers have cut their production. But Lead still suffers from excessive supplies. In the London market, Zinc is quoted at £84½ and Lead at £86½ per ton.

Statement about ownership and other particulars of Indian Finance

- | | |
|--|---|
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| 6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspapers and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital. | <p>Late Mr C. S. Rangaswami, 116 Lower Circular Rd, Calcutta; Mrs Sadhu Rangaswami, 116 Lower Circular Rd, Calcutta; Mrs Vatsala Govindaraj, 116 Lower Circular Rd, Calcutta; Mr C. Swaminatha Rangaswami Jr, 116 Lower Circular Rd, Calcutta; Mrs Vijaya Subramanian, 116, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta; R. G. Das & Co, 7 Council House St, Calcutta; Mr B. K. Basu, 50 Turf Rd, Calcutta; Mr K. B. Ghose, 6 Old Post Office St, Calcutta; Tata Sons Ltd, Bruce St, Bombay; Mr Mathradas Vasanji, 9 Wallace St, Bombay; Mr Manu Subedar, Kodak House, Bombay; Sir Biren Mookerjee, Martin Burn Ltd, Calcutta; Mr A. D. Shroff, Dalal St, Bombay; Sir R. M. Alagappa Chettiar, Vepery, Madras; Mr A. W. Adamjee, 5 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Bengal Central Building Society Ltd, 41, Free School Street, Calcutta.</p> |

I, C. Swaminatha Rangaswami Jr., hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd/- C. Swaminatha Rangaswami Jr.
March 4, 1961.

BANGALORE SILK

The Silk market maintained a steady trend in the prices of flature raw silk during the week ended 24th February, 1961 at levels identical to those previous week. While flature silk of 20/22 Dr. was quoted between Rs 80.48 and Rs 83.23 per kgm., cottage basin silk ruled between Rs 71.65 and Rs 73.65 per kgm. No change was noticed in the prices of Charka silk which continued to be quoted between Rs 51.80 and Rs 69.44 per kgm. Supplies of raw silk in the market were restricted owing to paucity of cocoons.

There were slight fluctuations in the rates of reeling cocoons which were quoted between Rs 3.74 and 4.75 for Mugur area cocoons, between Rs 4.00 and Rs 5.40 for Channanapatta area and between Rs 4.95 and Rs 5.50 per kgm. for Sidlaghatta area cocoons.

Mysore race seed cocoons moved upward to be quoted between Rs 7.00 and Rs 10.00 per 1000, while Foreign race seed cocoons declined, rates being quoted between Rs 6.00 and Rs 10.00 as against Rs 6.00 and Rs 13.00 per 1000 last week.

*
GOLD & SILVER

In rather restricted activity, prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange were maintained. With the approach of the "Holi" festival, bulls preferred to book profits on every small rise. Despite favourable advices from Calcutta, the trend was indecisive due to reports of more arrivals. Arrivals and offtake of Silver were estimated at 37 and 7 bars respectively. Phagun delivery moved between Rs 206.70 and Rs 206.80 and Chaitra between Rs 206.40 and Rs 106.45.

Indian Finance

Gold prices were well held in somewhat irregular dealings. Although advices from the ready section were satisfactory, spot houses preferred to realise at every modest rise. Support from upcountry centres was also less pronounced. Gold Phagun moved between Rs 121.50 and Rs 121.60 and Chaitra between Rs 121.60 and Rs 121.75. Sovereign remained firm at Rs 94.

*
OILS & OILSEEDS

Prices on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange showed a mixed trend. The only feature of the week's trading was that the Groundnut May contract touched the ceiling of Rs 220 per 250 kilogram, with the result that trading in that contract automatically came to a standstill. The spurt

in prices was attributed to the falling arrivals of the new crop from the producing areas and the speculative support lent by vanaapati interests, who tried to augment their stocks of the raw material. Ready Bold was quoted at Rs 51 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 20.85.

In the Castorseed section, May delivery looked up from Rs 171.50 to Rs 172.87, to finish at Rs 172. The initial firmness was influenced by the news of good export business put through with Continental countries. London was reported to be the main buyer, having absorbed about 300 tons of castor oil for the March/April delivery. Reduced arrivals of the new crop also aided sentiment. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 34 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 14.20.

ORIENT PAPER MILLS LIMITED.

Regd. Office: BRAJRAJNAGAR (Orissa).

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Orient Paper Mills Ltd. will be held at the registered office of the Company at Brajrajnagar in the district of Sambalpur (Orissa) on Thursday, the 30th March, 1961 at 4-30 P.M. to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification, the following resolutions:—

AS SPECIAL RESOLUTION:

1(a). "RESOLVED that the Company hereby approves of purchasing from Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. and Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., associates of M/s. Birla Brothers Private Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company, Salt Cake, Sodium Sulphate, Glauber Salt, Sulphuric Acid and other chemicals and also supplying paper and board to the said associate companies from time to time upon the terms:

- (i) that the prices or amounts charged to or received by the Company shall be at rates current in the market at the time of supply;
- (ii) that payment for the goods purchased and/or supplied shall be made within one month from the date of supply or sale of the goods."

AS ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS:

1(b). "RESOLVED that (1) the letting out of Company's Electric Fan Manufacturing Factory situated at 6, Ghore Bibi Lane, Narkeldanga, Calcutta to its subsidiary, Orient General Industries Ltd, be and is hereby approved and the same shall be deemed to have been granted with the approval of this Company in general meeting and (2) the directors of the Company be and they are authorised from time to time to vary, modify and/or abrogate any of the terms of the tenancy for the time being in force as the directors may consider proper."

1(c). "RESOLVED that the Board of Directors be and they are

hereby empowered to borrow from time to time moneys upto a total of Rs. 15 crores remaining outstanding on account of principal at any time for the purposes of the Company notwithstanding that the moneys to be borrowed together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's bankers in the ordinary course of business) will exceed the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say the reserves not set apart for any specific purpose."

1(d). "RESOLVED that the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to contribute and/or subscribe to any institution or fund for any national, charitable, benevolent, public or general purposes, not directly relating to the business of the Company or to the welfare of its employees, from time to time, such amounts upto a total of Rs 10 lacs in any financial year notwithstanding that such amounts in any financial year will exceed Rs. 25,000/- or 5% of the Company's average nett profits as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 during the three financial years immediately preceding whichever is greater."

By Order of the Board,

B. K. VYAS.

Secretary.

8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta, the 28th February, 1961.

N.B. (1) A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

(2) Explanatory Note under section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956 in respect of the items stated in the above Notice has been forwarded to the members of the Company".

4 March 1961

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP
A Budget to Cheer

Mr Morarji Desai has, by and large, fulfilled expectations, at least as far as the stock market men are concerned. He has no doubt spread his net wider than was thought would be the case; all the same, the sector of his activity is as was prophesied by most people. A large number of them, however, had rather underestimated the quantum of additional money that will be mobilised by fresh indirect taxation. Nevertheless, operators seem to be quite pleased with the way in which Mr Desai has decided to go about the business of closing the deficit gap. The fact that excise and customs duties have been both enhanced and made applicable to new articles and commodities is evidently not considered to be a matter for concern to operators although the common man is apt to think that Mr Desai has made his slogan "sweat and sacrifice" specially applicable to him.

There are some pinpricks for the corporate sector too. The reduction in the development rebate and the rising of special surcharge of 5 per cent on earned incomes over Rs 1 lakh to 10 per cent of basic tax may be deemed disincentives to investment while some of the customs levies may tend to inflate production cost. But the stock market operator is not worrying about these just now.

The reduction of the tax on new bonus issues from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent is by far the one positive measure that has given universal satisfaction. It is true that many would like to see the tax abolished completely but the importance of the concession granted now is not minimised. There is every reason to expect that companies which have accumulated large reserves will be finding it practicable now to issue bonus shares. It is unlikely that further reduction or complete abolition will be decided upon in a hurry especially since Mr Desai has emphasised the revenue aspect of the reduction of the tax on bonus issues.

Apart from these welcome changes in taxation and other regulations affecting corporate working, there is much to enthuse the investor in Mr Desai's Budget speech. The economy, in both the public and private sectors, has gained a new dynamism that augurs well for the Third Plan.

Here in Lyons Range, there is some satisfaction that the export duty on tea has been reduced. It has been a long standing demand from the tea industry that the export duty be abolished. The reduction now made should help the industry to compete in world markets on more favourable terms than was the case hitherto. It

is, however, to be noted that many of Indian tea's competitors have no export duty to pay.

*
NEW ISSUE NOTES
Southern Industrial Corporation

The recent public issue by the Southern Industrial Corporation, Madras, is reported to have been over-subscribed by nearly three times. The basis of allotment is expected to be announced in the next few days.

Aluminium Industries

The Aluminium Industries Limited has received the sanction from the Controller of Capital Issues for the issue of 45,000—7 per cent Debentures of Rs 100 each.

Travancore Chemicals

The Travancore Chemicals & Manufacturing Company, Limited has proposed to issue 20,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par, payable in full on application to the holders of equity shares as on 1 March, 1961, in the proportion of two shares for every 13 equity shares held. The new shares will rank for dividend from 1 April, 1961.

*
INVESTMENT NOTES
ACC

The Associated Cement Companies Limited is said to have completed negotiations with Kaiser Industries Corporation to take over the two cement factories which they have in Pakistan. It is said that this deal has the approval of the Pakistan Government as well as the Government of India. Thus, the issue, which was hanging in the balance for a number of years, has now been smoothly and profitably settled.

Baroda Rayon Corpn.

The Chairman of the Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited has stated that the company's project will cost about Rs 7 crores, whereas the equity capital, issued by the company, is only Rs 3.50 crores. Thus, it is necessary for the company to raise additional funds of about Rs 3.50 crores to finance this project. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has agreed to give a loan of Rs 2.43 crores to the company on the security of a first charge created on the capital assets of the company, whereas the company's bankers have been approached to give accommodation up to a sum of Rs 1 crore on the security of a second charge created on such assets. It is hoped that the company's plant will go into production in the beginning of next year.

Indian Rayon

The Chairman of the Indian Rayon Corporation Limited has stated that the necessary financial arrangements for securing the foreign exchange needed by the company have been brought to an advanced state of negotiations with the financial institutions. It is hoped that the arrangements will be finalised in about six weeks.

Premier Tyres

Premier Tyres Limited has sought the permission of the Government of India to raise the production capacity of tyres and tubes from 240,000 units each to 600,000 units each per annum. The additional capital outlay involved is estimated at Rs 1 crore. Election work is expected to be completed by the end of May and regular production will start by the end of this year.

Punalur Paper

The Madura Mill's Company Limited has proposed to sell 7,000 Ordinary shares of the face value of Rs 25 each in Punalur Paper Mills

Limited to A & F Harvey Limited, at Rs 35 per share cum-dividend. It is considered that the sale of these shares, out of an investment of 16,907 shares held by the company, will be in the best interests of the company.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

Registered Office: 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta—1.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Members and Transfer Books of The United Commercial Bank Limited will be closed from Monday, the 20th day of March to Wednesday, the 5th day of April, 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

S. T. SADASIVAN

General Manager.

Calcutta,

the 2nd March 1961.

BIRDS INVESTMENTS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta, at 12 noon on Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1961, for the following purposes:—

1. To consider and approve the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th September, 1960, and to receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
2. To declare the dividends recommended by the Directors.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. S. B. Bose, who retires by rotation and being 72 years of age is not eligible for re-election unless his appointment is approved by a resolution of the Company in General Meeting specifically declaring that a're limit shall not apply to him.

And in this connection to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution of high special notice as required under Section 281(2) of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which is appended below as required under Section 173 of the said Act.

TO BE PROPOSED AS AN ORDINARY RESOLUTION:—

"That the restriction as to age limit prescribed by Section 280 of the Compa-

nies Act, 1956, shall not apply to Mr. S. B. Bose and that he be and is hereby re-elected as a Director of the Company whose period of office as such Director would be liable to determination by retirement of Directors by rotation."

4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. L. V. Rowe who retires by rotation at this Meeting.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 14th March, 1961, to 28th March, 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

LOVELOCK & LEWES.

Secretaries.

Registered Office:

4, Lyons Range,

Calcutta,

27th February, 1961.

NOTE:—

- (1) Dividends, if declared, will be paid to Registered Shareholders or their mandatees only.
- (2) Explanatory Statement under Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956, in respect of item No. 3 of the above Notice has been forwarded to the members of the Company.

Jam Ranjit Mills

Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning & Weaving Mills Company, Limited has initiated an elaborate scheme of modernisation, involving a capital expansion of Rs 27.50 lakhs. The National Industrial Development Corporation has approved the scheme and granted a loan of Rs 25 lakhs, the balance being met from the resources of the company.

INVESTMENT BRIEFS

In the Brady group, the Brady Engineering Company, Limited has stepped up the dividend from Rs 4.00 to Rs 5.50 per share for 1960. Claridge & Company, Limited has maintained the dividend at Rs 20 per share. The New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited has passed the dividend for the year. Consideration of the dividend by the Empire Dyeing has been postponed to a later date.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED

Convertible Notes.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Book and Register of Holders of Convertible Notes of the Company will be finally closed with effect from the 16th March, 1961, for redemption of the outstanding Convertible Notes on the 31st March, 1961.

Interest for the half-year ending 31st March, 1961 will be paid on or after that date to those holders of Convertible Notes whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1961, or in accordance with their instructions.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. GIDLEY
Secretary

Registered Office
12, Mission Row,
Calcutta, 1.
1st March, 1961.

MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS PROPOSED

Company	Meeting Date	Dividend Proposed	Previous Dividend	Transfer Books Closed
(Rs Per Share)				
CALCUTTA:				
Indian Oxygen	Feb. 14	1.50	1.50	28/1/61 to 14/2/61
Alkali Chemical	...	1.20	0.95	...
Elgin Mills	March 7	1.15	1.15	15/2/61 to 17/3/61
Calcutta Steam	March 10	10%	10%	25/2/61 to 10/3/61
Eastern Investments	March 13	14%	14%	6/3/61 to 13/3/61
S. K. G. Sugar	March 17	1.50	1.50	7/3/61 to 17/3/61
Rallis India	March 23	4%	Nil	3/3/61 to 23/3/61
Sirpur Paper	March 24	0.65	0.65	10/3/61 to 24/3/61
Raza-Buland Sugar	March 24	1.25	1.20	1/3/61 to 24/3/61
Burrakur Coal	March 27	13%	13%	10/3/61 to 27/2/61
Martin Burn	March 27	2.75	2.75	13/3/61 to 27/3/61
Phosphate Co.	March 27	35.00	...	13/3/61 to 27/3/61
J. K. Steel	March 30	2.00	1.25	16/3/61 to 30/3/61
BOMBAY:				
Bhopal Sugar	March 15	22½%	25%	...
Volta Ltd.	March 16	13%	13%	14/2/61 to 16/3/61
MADRAS:				
K.C.P. Ltd.	March 7	15%	15%	27/2/61 to 6/3/61
Bababudin Coffee	March 15	8%	12½%	2/3/61 to 5/3/61

Parry's Confectionery has proposed a taxable interim dividend of 10 per cent for the year ended 31 March, 1961.

Anapara Estates have reduced the dividend from 25 per cent to 20 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 30 June, 1960.

Vaikundam Rubber has declared a final dividend of 15 per cent, making a total of 30 per cent for 1960 as against 25 per cent previously.

Kil Kotagiri has proposed a final dividend of 17 per cent, making a total of 25 per cent for the year ended 31 October, 1960 as against 35 per cent previously.

Mercara Rubber has maintained the dividend at 20 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 30 June, 1960, the same as in the previous year.

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The net profit of the Burrakur Coal Company, Limited is slightly lower at Rs 18.3 lakhs for the year ended 30 June, 1960 as against Rs 19.57 lakhs for the previous year. The dividend is maintained at 13 per cent taxable.

The working of the Sirpur Paper Mills Limited has moved up sharply to Rs 19.28 lakhs for the year ended 30 June, 1960 from Rs 83.40. The dividend is, however, maintained at 65 nP per share, subject to deduction of tax.

Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Limited has reported a slightly lower net profit of Rs 23.43 lakhs for the year ended 30 September, 1960 as against Rs 24.34 lakhs for 1958-59. The dividend is reduced from 22½ per cent to 20 per cent.

The profit of the Brihan-Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate Limited amounts to Rs 13.37 lakhs for the year ended 30 June, 1960 as against Rs 11.80 lakhs. The directors have proposed a taxable dividend of 20 per cent.

The Phalton Sugar Works Limited has earned a net profit of only Rs

22.12 lakhs for the year ended 30 September, 1960 as against Rs 27.89 lakhs. The dividend is reduced from Rs 13.50 to Rs 12.00 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

Raza-Buland Sugar Company, Limited has earned a higher profit of Rs 30.68 lakhs for the year ended 31 October, 1960 as against Rs 7.16 lakhs. The profit is subject to taxation. A taxable dividend of 12½ per cent is proposed on the increased capital.

The working of the Mysore Match Company, Limited, Shimoga, has resulted in a surplus of Rs 2,316 without providing for Depreciation. After making sundry adjustments, there is still a debit balance of Rs 1.70 lakhs, which is carried forward.

Company Law Administration

The Registrar of Companies West Bengal writes:—Some of the difficulties experienced by companies and this office in the administration of the Companies Act can be avoided, if the following procedure is invariably adopted:—

(i) In all correspondence with this office, companies should invariably give the number given in the certificate of incorporation of the company. In case of very old companies or where fresh serial numbers are given every year in the certificate, they may quote the number which is given in our letters to the respective companies.

(ii) Companies are advised to remit their fees by Cheque in case of local companies and by Draft or Pay Orders in the case of mofussil companies or by treasury challan. Payment by cash should be avoided. They should be drawn in favour of the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal. Section 611 of the Companies Act has been amended and now the Registrar is given the discretion to receive documents after due dates provided penal fee is paid. In view of this provision, it may not be possible for the Registrar to accept documents after due dates unless the penal fee is paid to him. Companies are, therefore, advised to stick to the time limit prescribed by the Act in filing documents.

(iii) The Government of India has recently issued some Press Notes and circulars to various Chambers of Commerce etc indicating the main changes in the Act and the action to be taken by companies. It is understood that copies of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960 are available with the Manager of Publication, Government of India, and companies are, therefore, advised to obtain them and get themselves acquainted with the provisions thereof.

(iv) The Regional Director, Company Law Administration, Eastern Region, Calcutta, his Solicitor and the Registrar will be only too happy to clarify the provisions of the amendment Act.

STOCK EXCHANGES Markets Greet Budget

By Dog Writen:

NEVER in recent times have the stock markets greeted the Central Budget as in this year. Because of the widely-held belief that the taxation efforts, if any, would have to be concentrated on indirect levies, the markets experienced an unusually bullish phase before the presentation of the Budget.

Naturally, the markets have greeted the Budget proposals with an all-round buoyancy when the new levies are mostly in the indirect field and the much-convassed reduction in bonus issue tax has come about with the reduction of rate from 30 to 12½ per cent. Higher levels were, however, not maintained till the close of the week due to profit-taking, induced by the thought that industries may suffer from the impact of heavier excise duties.

With operators taking an optimistic view of the Budget, buoyant conditions were noticed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange despite restricted activity due to operators being in the "Holt" mood.

Industrial shares made brisk headway and recorded new high levels for the year on the Bombay Stock Exchange due to hectic buying, generated by the news that there was little change in direct taxation. The spectacular advance in prices was, however, checked by realising pressure.

The Central Budget was well received by the Madras Stock Exchange. Though there was no unrestrained buying fervour, selected stocks moved up.

CALCUTTA

THE local stock exchange started the week on a firm note, reflecting thereby operators' optimism about Budget prospects. They were inclined to feel that the Central Budget might not contain any nasty surprises. It was thought that there was not much scope for increases in direct taxation and the Union Finance Minister would have also to make some adjustments in the tax structure in order to encourage a larger inflow of foreign capital. Anticipations were that the taxation efforts, if any, would have to be concentrated on indirect levels. The industry was also confident that it could face the effect of excise duties without much difficulty in view of the increasing personal incomes. With the result, sizable bull activity was noticed on the eve of the Budget, although the rise in prices varied from scrip to scrip.

When the Budget proposals were actually announced, they were well received. The initial reaction was one of relief, as it was felt that many of the industries would not be seriously affected and it would be possible to pass on the incidence of most of the indirect levies fully to the consumer. The reduction in tax on bonus issues also enthused the

operators on the belief that those companies, who had so long been withholding the issue of bonus shares, would now make their decision unhesitatingly.

The reduction in the export duty on Tea was also welcomed as it was thought that it would increase the capacity for competition in foreign markets.

Support to the Textile shares was, however, halting on account of the fresh burden imposed on the industry. The proposed levy of excise duty on cotton yarn caused serious concern to the mills, particularly the composite units.

Among Engineering shares, Guest, Kean, Williams were a prominent feature, having touched a fresh higher level on expectation of a bonus issue shortly in view of the reduction in the tax on such issues. Indian Irons moved up in sympathy although profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains toward the close.

In the Jute section, trading was colourless on the report that the industry was now working out a scheme of maximum price regulation on the basis of Rs 62 per maund for Assam Bottoms. Nevertheless, Howrah were a shade better, thanks to speculative activity.

Selected Coal shares met with a revival of activity.

Paper shares remained unaffected despite the increase in the excise duty on paper goods.

Sugar shares were selectively firm, especially of those companies manufacturing liquor and spirits. Prospects of exports of the sweet commodity to the USA were another contributory factor.

The Miscellaneous section, exhibited several bright features. In view of the fact that the reduced tax on bonus issues may not impinge heavily on the bigger companies, such of those as are in a position to issue bonus shares may elect to do so. This factor induced selective buying of shares at enhanced levels. In this respect, Dunlop Rubber were very prominent. The concession for companies having foreign collaboration also induced buying of some of the recent new issues.

Gilt-edged securities were fully maintained. The short and medium-dated securities improved in values on support extended by the Reserve Bank as well as by the LIC.

Bank shares remained steady. The following table gives an idea of the extent of the rise in the prices of a few selected shares in the post-Budget session:—

	Pre-Budget	Post-Budget	Week Closing
Textiles:			
Kesoram	Rs 30.50	Rs 32.25	Rs 31.50
J. K. Rayon	16.44	18.25	18.25
Coals:			
Burrakur	19.69	20.50	20.31
Central India	12.94	13.69	13.69
Jutes:			
Birlas	30.25	30.75	30.75
Howrah	22.25	22.50	22.37
New Central	20.19	21.50	21.25
Teas:			
Brooke Bond	16.62	17.12	17.12
Bishnauth	21.87	23.75	23.69
Grob	12.19	12.62	12.50
Hasimara	22.44	24.00	24.00
Hantapara	141.00	161.00	159.00
Jayshree	18.50	20.00	19.62
Methoni	18.75	19.25	19.25
Sugars:			
SKG	14.75	15.25	15.00
Dyer Meakins	28.00	31.00	31.00
Engineerings:			
Indian Iron	25.42	26.01	25.92
Jessop	20.62	22.87	22.87
G. K. Williams	40.44	44.25	43.00
TEXMACO	23.25	23.95	23.80
Miscellaneous:			
Orient Paper	40.90	43.00	42.40
Shree Gopal	27.62	29.00	28.50
Titaghar	35.87	36.62	36.62
Rohas	20.81	22.12	21.65
Dunlop	42.44	47.12	46.37
Hindustan Motor	20.12	21.65	21.56
Union Carbide	54.50	55.50	55.50
NICCO	32.81	33.12	32.87
Rallis India	141.00	152.00	152.00
Aluminium Corporation	17.62	19.00	18.50
I. Cable	33.75	35.94	35.62
I. Aluminium	30.31	32.19	32.00
I. Copper	4.93	5.38	5.32
I. Steamship	8.90	9.37	9.22
BIC	7.53	7.71	7.69
General Tyres	6.00	6.44	6.19

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED

Registered Office: 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank at 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 5th April, 1961, at 4 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 1960 and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1960;

2. To declare a dividend;

3. To appoint four Directors in place of Mr. I. P. Goenka, Mr. Y. N. Mafatal, Mr. R. L. Nopany and Mr. M. L. Tapuria who retire under Article 92 of the Articles of Association of the Bank and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment;

4. To appoint Auditors for the Bank and its branches for the current year and to fix their remuneration;

5. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following resolution as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION: "That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:

(a) The first paragraph of Article 87 of the existing Articles shall be deleted and the following paragraph inserted in its place: Each Director shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for his services a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 for each Meeting of the Board or any Committee of the Board attended by him.

(b) At the end of the second paragraph of Article 87 the following sentence shall be added: The Directors shall further be entitled to be reimbursed and/or paid all expenses that may be incurred or paid by them in connection with any business of the Company."

Note:

1. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER.

2. (a) The transfer books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 20th March, 1961 to Wednesday, the

5th April, 1961, both days inclusive.

(b) The dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after the 6th April, 1961, to those Members whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 5th April, 1961.

(c) Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Members at their registered addresses or in accordance with their mandates. Members are requested to advise change in their addresses, if any.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT REQUIRED BY SECTION 173 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956.

The item of Special Business to be transacted at the Annual General Meeting to be held on the 5th April, 1961 is to consider and pass a Special Resolution seeking to alter Article 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By a special resolution passed on the 5th April, 1958 the remuneration of a Director was changed from a fee not exceeding Rs. 100 for each Meeting of the Directors or any Committee of the Directors attended by him to a fixed remuneration of Rs. 500 per month. By virtue of Section 39(2) of the Companies Act as amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, monthly payments to Directors are prohibited. The proposed alteration is to bring the Article in conformity with the provision of the Companies Act by reinstating the method of remuneration in force prior to the 9th April, 1958.

The second paragraph of Article 87 as it stands at present refers only to expenses incurred in connection with Meeting. It is proper that other expenses, e.g. charges for trunk telephone calls and cost of cables, which may be incurred by the Directors in connection with the business of the Company should be defrayed by the Company. The proposed addition at the end of the second paragraph is intended to enable this to be done.

All the Directors are interested in the proposed amendments to the extent that they relate to the payment of Directors' fees and expenses.

By virtue of Section 35(B) (1) (a) of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, the present amendments regarding the remuneration payable to the Directors require the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, which will be sought after the company gives its consent to the Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
S. T. SADASIVAN
General Manager,
Calcutta,
1st March, 1961.

Company Reports

Voltas Repeats

DESPITE an increase in earnings, Voltas Limited has maintained the dividend at 13 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 31 August, 1960. The total of Sales and Services at Rs 19.86 crores is higher by about Rs 2.74 crores when compared with the previous year. Despite foreign exchange restrictions, the volume of imports handled by the company at Rs 13.4 crores has shown a small improvement, the bulk of these imports comprising essential machinery required for the country's industrial expansion or plant and machinery connected with the Second Plan projects.

The net profit for the year, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 1.23 crores as against Rs 1.00 crore for the preceding year. The following appropriations have been made:—Depreciation Rs 5.68 lakhs against Rs 4.41 lakhs; Taxation Rs 60 lakhs against Rs 51.50 lakhs; Capital Reserve Rs 2,450 against Rs 2,477; General Reserve Rs 15 lakhs against Rs 9.00 lakhs; Development Reserve Rs 5.59 lakhs against nil and Development Reserve Rs 1.69 lakhs against Rs 68,786.

Mg. Director:—Mr S. K. Handoo.

Year ended Aug.	1960	1959	1958
Sales & Service	198,645,922	171,221,160	196,648,724
Dividends & Mis.			
Incomes	401,245	253,602	332,322
Net profit	12,309,430*	10,012,344*	7,940,732
Taxation	6,000,000	5,150,000	4,630,000
Depreciation	568,037	440,789	565,336
Reserve Fund	1,500,000	900,000	375,000
Development Reserve			
Rate Reserve	189,459	88,768	85,208
Other Funds	559,000		
Div. A.M. Ord.	3,315,000	3,315,000	2,295,000
Carry Forward	424,809	226,895	109,108
Div. % Ord.	13T	13	9

*After writing back Rs 51,550 being Development Reserve in respect of office Appliances and Transport Vehicles.

†After writing back Rs 190,146 being additional depreciation provided last year.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of August.

Liabilities	1960	1959	1958
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	25,500,000	25,500,000	25,500,000
Capital Reserve	145,787	143,165	140,338
Reserve Fund	3,700,000	2,200,000	1,300,000
Other Funds	891,885	214,976	126,208
Loans Secured	25,021,523	16,742,273	29,454,716
Loans unsecured	1,599,151		
Taxation Prov.	11,548,023	17,668,193	12,698,306
Debits	73,512,887	50,445,905	51,438,154
Carry Forward	424,809	226,895	109,108
Total	142,344,070	113,141,407	120,766,830

Assets	1960	1959	1958
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Block (net)	8,310,391	6,360,268	6,005,999
Cap. Exp. in progress	47,524	9,439	24,822
Vendors' Suspense	64,348	127,082	216,242
Stores	315,739	38,615	37,824
Stocks in Progress			123,643
Raw Materials & Goods in transit	23,054,627	9,666,423	14,410,266
Stocks	43,087,417	33,184,748	39,265,264
Outstandings	30,913,527	23,511,809	27,004,520
Do More than 3 months	20,058,304	21,754,750	19,782,119
Mis. Deposits and Advances	11,323,376	15,678,842	11,150,007
Investments	1,542,162	272,095	260,179
Cash	3,626,655	2,537,336	2,485,945
Total	142,344,070	113,141,407	120,766,830

Bhopal Sugar Reduces Dividend

Although the Bhopal Sugar Industries Limited has reported a slight rise in the net profit from Rs 12.89 lakhs to Rs 13.45 lakhs for the year ended 30 September 1960, the directors have recommended a taxable dividend of only 22½ per cent as against 25 per cent last year.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 2.01 lakhs from Rs 1.92 lakhs and General Reserve to Rs 1.50 lakhs from Rs 63,115. The provision for Taxation is, however, lower at Rs 4.50 lakhs against Rs 5.10 lakhs.

The company's application for expanding the crushing capacity of the factory from 750 tons to 1,250 tons has been approved by the Government of India. According to the first phase of the expansion programme, the crushing capacity has been increased to 1,000 tons per day by additions of new machinery. The machinery has already been installed and will be brought into use during the current season. This will result in efficient crushing of cane during a short period and higher recovery.

Mg. Agents:—A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. (Bombay) Private Ltd.

Year ended Sept.	1960	1959	1958
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net profit	1,345,155	1,289,224	1,451,377
Taxation	450,000	509,595	650,000
Depreciation	200,711	191,531	256,961
Reserve Fund	150,000	63,115	
Development Reserve		27,800	41,400
Other Funds		100,000	
Div. Amount:			
Ordinary	393,750	437,500	350,000
Preference	62,500	75,837	62,500
Carry Forward	93,383	5,189	121,343
Div. % Ord.	22½T	25T	5
Div. % Pref.	5	5T	

(Annual General Meeting on 11-3-61 at 5 p.m.)
*Pref. dividend subject to increase when the Preference shares (Regulation of Dividends) Bill 1960 is enacted.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of September.

Liabilities	1960	1959	1958
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
5% R.C. Pref.	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Ordinary	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
Reserve Fund	1,400,000	1,250,000	1,186,885
Other Funds	240,600	240,600	112,800
Unclaimed Div.			
Res.	27,124	26,592	20,218
Loans Secured	16,323	38,322	
Taxation Prov.	3,023,016	2,573,016	2,087,843
Debits	1,946,839	1,233,081	1,460,304
Carry Forward	93,383	5,189	121,343
Total	9,747,285	8,366,800	7,989,393

Assets	1960	1959	1958
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	4,781,658	4,506,404	4,268,545
Depreciation	2,936,495	2,737,735	2,546,204
Block (net)	1,845,163	1,768,669	1,722,341
Cap. Exp. in progress	117,262	25,125	48,190
Stores	937,739	862,086	903,613
Stocks in Progress	1,307,536	1,177,147	1,084,109
Stocks	3,429,635	1,219,500	2,605,265
Outstandings	3,183	4,139	82,522
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,741,814	1,347,610	765,983
Investments	54,930	54,930	
Deposits in Banks	250,000	1,875,000	610,000
Cash	60,023	31,994	113,430
Total	9,747,285	8,366,800	7,989,393

Bababudin Coffee Incurs Loss

The Bababuddin Coffee & Produce Company Limited has incurred a loss of Rs 47,778 for the year ended 30 June, 1960 as against a net profit of Rs 73,398 for the previous year. The adverse results are due to poor blossom showers and unsatisfactory weather conditions. The crop harvested during the season was only 2,253 cwts against 3,301 cwts last year.

A sum of Rs 14,443 (Rs 14,906) is provided for Depreciation. No provision is made for Taxation against Rs 43,514. The directors have, however, recommended a taxable dividend of 8 per cent on the equity shares after transferring a sum of Rs 45,000 from General Reserve and Rs 47,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. This compares with a dividend of 12½ per cent paid for the previous year on an increased capital.

The paid-up capital is Rs 7 lakhs divided into 80,000 equity shares of Rs 5 each and 30,000-6 per cent Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 10 each. Against this, Reserve stands at Rs 1.00 lakh and Dividend Equalisation Reserve at Rs 63,000.

Mg. Agents:—A. V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore) Private Ltd.

Year ended June	1960	1959	1958
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Outturn (cwts)	2,253	3,301	2,410
Sales	392,988	546,804	412,430
Surplus proceeds of previous season	18,549	24,361	132,523
Stocks		149	223
Net profit	58,663*	131,818	130,263
Taxation		43,514	31,000
Depreciation	14,443	14,906	15,180
Reserve Fund			20,000
Div. Amount:			
Ordinary	32,000	50,000	50,000
Preference	18,000	18,000	18,000
Carry Forward	2,438	8,216	2,818
Div. % Ord.	8½T	12½T	25
Div. % Pref.	6½T	6	6

(Annual General Meeting on 15-3-61 at 11 a.m.)

*After transferring Rs 45,000 from General Reserve and Rs 47,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

†The ordinary dividend at 12½ per cent is on the increased capital of Rs 400,000 which includes Rs 200,000 issued as Bonus Shares as per resolution passed on 3-8-59.

Liabilities	1960	1959	1958
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
6% R.C. Pref.	300,000	300,000	300,000
Ordinary	400,000	200,000	200,000
Reserve Fund	100,000	270,000	270,000
Other Funds	63,748	185,748	185,748
Unclaimed Div.			
Res.	27,124	26,592	20,218
Loans Secured	16,323	38,322	
Taxation Prov.	3,023,016	2,573,016	2,087,843
Debits	1,946,839	1,233,081	1,460,304
Carry Forward	93,383	5,189	121,343
Total	1,056,168	1,137,051	1,217,037

Assets	1960	1959	1958
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	729,779	716,625	695,230
Depreciation	105,745	98,801	84,038
Block (net)	624,034	617,824	611,192
Stores	90,917	76,149	108,008
Nurseries	4,239	1,577	2,613
Stocks	240,702	323,211	261,816
Outstandings			467
Mis. Deposits and Advances	14,272	18,365	9,907
Investments	73,967	73,967	
Deposits in Banks			140,000
Cash	8,037	25,958	83,034
Total	1,056,168	1,137,051	1,217,037

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 24-2-61 Rs nP
BANKS		
Allahabad 6%	100	102.00
Behar 5%	50	16.00
COAL		
Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50
Bharat 5½%	100	38.50
Borrea 6½%	100	77.00
Burrakur 7%	100	90.50
Burrakur 6%	10	7.25
Quitab 6%	100	76.00
Ghusack & Muslia 5%	100	100.00
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00
Karanpur 5½%	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5½%	10	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7%	10	10.00
N. Churulia 5%	10	5.06
N. Huntodih 6%	100	45.00
Ondal 6½%	100	74.50
Parasea 5½%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00
COTTON		
Basanti 6½%	10	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowreah 8%	100	110.00
Bowreah 7%	100	65.00
Elgin 8%	100	108.00
Elgin 5%	10	7.62
Jagajit 5%	100	81.75
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	88.50
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	93.60
Kesoram 7%	100	100.00
Kesoram 5½%	100	117.00
Muir 6%	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6%	5	2.20
Orissa 5%	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4%	100	54.00
Shree Bhawanji 8%	100	68.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	71.00
JUTE		
Azarpura 7%	100	87.50
Alexandra 7%	100	85.50
Alliance 6%	100	64.00
Anglo-India 7%	100	82.00
Auckland 5½%	100	68.00†
Auckland 4½%	100	55.73†
Baily 7%	100	103.00
Barnagore 5%	£5	34.00
Belvedere 7%	100	88.00
Bengal 5½%	100	61.00
Birla 7½%	100	99.50
Birla 5½%	100	91.00
Budge-Budge 7%	100	81.93†
Calcutta 6½%	100	50.25
Caledonian 7%	100	80.00
Cheviot 7%	100	97.50
Chitavalah 7%	100	87.00
Clive 6%	100	52.00†
Clive 7%	100	60.00†
Dalhousie 7%	100	75.35
Delta 5%	100	64.35
Empire 7%	100	87.50
Fort Gloster 7%	100	104.00
Fort Gloster 5%	100	64.00
Port William 7%	100	110.00
Ganges Mfg. 8%	100	90.00
Gorepore 6%	100	93.00
Hastings 6%	10	87.00
Hooghly 7%	10	10.50
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	93.50
Howrah 7%	100	94.50
Hukumchand 7%	100	108.00
Kamarhatti 6%	100	76.00
Kankannarah 6%	100	90.50
Kedarnath 6%	100	68.00
Kedarnath 7%	100	90.50
Kelvin 7%	100	91.50
Khardah 6%	100	64.00
Kinnison 7%	100	76.35†
Lansdowne 7%	100	80.25
Lawrence 7%	100	80.85†
Lawrence 5½%	100	62.88†
Nabati 7%	100	98.00
Nabati 4½%	100	75.00
National 7%	100	93.00
Nellimarla 6%	100	79.50
N. Central 7%	100	80.90
Northbrook 5½%	100	65.28†
Rameshwara 6%	10	10.50
Reliance 7%	100	82.00
S. Ambica 7½%	100	90.00
Soorah 7%	100	99.00
Union 7%	100	77.35†
Waverley 5%	50	37.25
MININGS		
Asso. Mining 5%	50	27.50†
Ch. Mica 5½%	100	45.00†
Metal Corp. 5%	100	68.00
CEMENT		
Dalmia Bharat 6%	10	8.06
Jaipur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00
Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50
K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	49.00
Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.06
CHEMICALS		
Alkali 5%	100	97.00
Bathgate 6%	10	19.25
Bengal Chem. 7½%	10	11.94
Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6%	10	8.75
Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00
Smith Stanistreet 10%	50	64.62
ELECTRICS		
Calcutta 5%	£1	9.25

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs NP
COAL						ELECTRICS					
Amalgamated	10	22.94	Auckland	100	160.10†	Agra	100	114.50	Calcutta Trams	£1	12.12
Asso. Karanpura	10	3.87	Bally	100	197.00	Aligarh	10	8.80	Cambay Invest Corp	100	96.00
Asso. Laikidh	10	5.50	Banagore	25	119.00	Dareilly	10	11.69	Cherra Chhatk	5	6.75
Bagdigi Kujama	10	7.00	Belvedere	100	150.00	Benares	5	12.62	Clive Row Invnt.	10	8.94
Bengal	100	342.00	Bengal	10	11.05	Bhagalpur	8	7.11	Darjeeling Rope	10	6.75
Bengal Bhatdee	10	3.48	Bharat	25	6.12	Calcutta	£1	14.81	Duncan Bros.	100	141.00
Bengal-Nagpur	10	21.00	Birla	100	130.00	Cuttack	10	7.82	Funlop Rubber	10	42.50
Bhaigora	10	5.56	Budge-Budge	100	10.50	Dharwar	50	41.80†	East Anglia Plastics	5	12.50
Bharat	10	4.59	Calcutta	100	124.00	Dishergarh	100	87.00	Eastern Invest.	100	137.50
Bhowra Kankanee	10	11.12	Caledonian	100	108.00	Jubbulpore	10	11.56	Elec. Const.	10	12.69
Bhulanbararee	10	7.40	Champdany	10	14.25	Jhansi	10	5.92	French Motor	20	40.50
Bokaro & Ramgur	10	18.25	Chitavalsah	100	13.37	Mirzapore	9	6.50	Ganges Rope	100	217.00
Borra	10	23.00	Clive	100	11.12	Muttra	10	11.25	General Tyres	5	5.90
Burrakur	10	19.69	Dalhousie	100	107.50†	Muzaffarpore	10	9.69	Gillanders	10	13.12
Central India	10	7.00	Delta	100	144.00	Patna	10	9.94	Godfrey Phillips	10	24.25
Central Kurkend	10	12.81	Empire	10	14.50	Shahjahanpur	10	6.25	G. E. Hotel	250	232.00
Churulia	10	7.00	Fort Gloster	100	315.00	Sijua Jherriah	10	8.12	Greaves Cotton	100	127.50
Chumo Main	4	3.50	Fort Gloster Rt.	50	283.75	United Provinces	100	113.50	Gwallior Rayon	10	44.00
Dhenio Main	10	9.00	Fort William	10	22.12	Upper Jumna	10	16.00	Hindus. Alum.	74	8.25
East Indian	£1	33.00	Ganges Mfg.	10	10.50				Hindusthan Gas	7	16.50
Equitable	10	31.37	Gondalpara	10	38.00				Hindusthan Ice	5	1.05
Ghusik & Muslia	10	15.12	Gourepore	100	336.00	ENGINEERING			Hindusthan Lever	10	45.62
Gourangdi	10	8.31	Hastings	100	119.00	Arthur Butler	10	12.25	Hindus. Motors	10	20.19
Guzdar Kajora	10	6.00	Hooghly	100	14.44	Bhartia Elec.	10	11.69	Hind. Nat. Glass	10	7.90
Hurliadih	10	14.37	Hukunchand	100	22.25	Braithwaite & Co.	10	31.25	Hindust. Pilkington	10	30.00
Jainity Central	24	0.43	Indi	124	15.00	Bri. Bldg. & Iron	10	5.12	Hindusthan Twyford	5	9.62
Jogta	100	210.00	Kamarhatty	100	148.00	Bri. Bldg. & Iron	10	13.87	Hindustan Wire		
Karanpura	10	40.87	Kamarhatty (B)	100	136.00	B. I. Consn.	10	22.50	Products	10	8.44
Katras Jherriah	10	12.50	Kankannarrab	100	69.00	Bridge and Roof	10	55.25	Hindusthan Wires	5	5.19
Khas Kajora	10	8.25	Kankannarrab ('B')	100	73.00	Burn & Co.	100	452.00	Hoare Miller	10	7.06
Kuadi	10	15.00	Kedarnath	100	6.82	Calcutta Steel	10	16.87	Impl. Tobacco	10	12.25
Lakurka	10	11.00	Kelvin	100	149.00	Chase Bright Steel	10	14.00	Indian Alum.	10	30.25
Mahabir	10	1.37	Khardah	100	17.30	Dalmia Iron	10	10.25	Indian Cable	10	33.75
Mundulpore	10	7.56	Kinnison	100	148.00†	Escorts Ltd.	10	19.25	Indian Oxygen	10	36.81
Nazira	10	21.81	Landowne	100	102.00	Guest Keen	50	40.62	Indian Plastic	10	10.50
New Beerbhoom	10	4.80	Lawrence	100	119.00†	Hooghly Docking	10	25.00	Indian Rayon	25	52.75
New Churulia	10	5.00	Mahabir	100	85.00	Indian Iron	10	5.81	Indian Rubber	10	16.25
New Huntodih	10	16.00	Megna	100	11.87	India Machinery	5	4.44	Indian Wood	10	26.81
New Marbhoom	10	21.09	Naihati	100	63.00	Indian Mail. Casting	5	4.44	Issac Holdens	5	9.50
North-West (F.P.)	74	17.37	Naskarpara	10	12.13	Ind. Mail. Casting	1	2.69	Ivan Jones	2	1.75
North-West (P.P.)	10	8.00	National	10	21.50	Ind. Steel Wagon	10	92.50	James Wright	5	1.56
Ondal	10	17.33	Nellimaria	10	12.00	I. Steel Wire	10	39.25	James Wright Defd.	1	0.69
Parasea	10	16.82	New Central	10	20.06	I. Steel Wire I.P.	10	12.20	J. Henderson	100	65.50
Pench Valley	10	10.87	North Brook	10	22.50†	Jay Engineering	10	28.00	Jeevanlal	10	9.00
Pure Sitalpore	10	9.87	Nudea	50	43.00	Jessop & Co.	10	21.37	John Paterson	10	2.25
Raneegunge	10	16.87	Presidency	5	5.37	K. J. Steel	10	22.56	Kalimping Rope	10	2.25
Rewa	10	24.00	Rameshwara	10	9.25	Kumaradhubi	3	6.62	Kettlewell Bulen	100	137.00
Sam.a	10	9.75	Reliance	10	6.00	Marshall's	2	5.25	Khandelwal Ferro		
Searsold	24	32.00	Shree Ambica	10	26.25	National Engg.	10	3.00	Alloys	50	88.00
Seebpore	10	12.40	S. Luchminarayan	10	7.00	National Iron	10	7.25	Kishore Trading	100	71.00
Sendra	10	3.35	S. Luchminarayan	10	5.25	National Screws	10	8.31	Kusum Products	10	2.25
Shree Mahakali	10	12.69	Soorab	100	154.00†	Raymon Eng.	10	8.19	Macfarlane	5	6.25
South Karanpura	10	11.87	Union	100	154.00†	Richard Cruddas	4	6.94	Macfarlane Defd.	1	1.25
Standard	10	18.12	Waverley	1	3.50	Saran	34	3.19	Macneill & Barry	100	103.00
United Collieries	10	8.56				Steel Products	10	23.20	Madhya Pradesh Ind	10	11.81
Western Bengal	10	15.15	MININGS AND MINERALS			Textile Machinery	10	9.81	Martin-Burn	10	28.19
West Ghusik	10	7.25	Assam Silimanite	10	10.75†	Wm. Powell	10	9.81	Mahindra and	10	20.87
West Jamuria	10	6.00	Asso. Mining	10	9.27†	FLOUR MILLS			Mahindra Trading	100	20.87
West Laikidh	10	6.00	Asso. Mining Defd.	1	4.90†	Bengal	10	42.50	Marwar Trading	100	187.00
COTTON						Delhi	10	15.00	McLeod & Co.	100	212.00
Basanti	10	8.31	Bisra Stone Lime	34sh	11.00†	Hooghly	10	20.25	Metal Box	10	45.62
Bengal Fine Spd.	10	8.00	Burma Mines	10	11.00†	United	10	45.50	Moradabad Water	10	5.50
Bengal Laxmi	40	26.00	Chrestian Mica	4	4.25†				National Pipes and	10	32.75
Bengal-Nagpur	10	4.06	Chrestian Mica Defd.	2sh	4.92	INSURANCE			Tubes	10	24.00
Bharot Commerce	10	20.00	Indian Copper	100	89.00	Concord of India	5	10.37	Nat. Rubber Mfg.	10	19.87
Birla Cotton	100	188.00	Kangra Valley	10	20.50	General	25	19.25	Nat. Tannery	10	14.50
Bowreah	5	7.00	Karanpura Devel.	10	9.91	Hercules	10	23.00	Nat. Tobacco	10	7.06
Cawnpore Textile	100	449.00	Metal Corporation	10	40.87	India Trade	100	21.37	Nav Bharat Vantiya	10	21.69
Century Spinning	10	20.81	Orissa Minerals	10	40.87	National Insc.	100	344.00	New I. Invest	75	48.00
Dunbar	10	17.00	Sutna Stone Lime	10	22.25	New Asiatic	5	6.12	Pearl Invest	10	7.06
Elgin	10	16.00	CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY			Ruby General	5	8.37	Phillips Carbon	5	18.00†
Jagatjit Cotton	10	12.50	A.-B. Cement	10	4.69	Standard	10	4.25	Phillips India	10	28.19
Jayshree Textile	10	73.75	A.-B. Cement Defd.	1	0.89	Triton	25	144.00	Publicity Society	4	14.06
Jiyayerao Cotton	10	16.62	Asnoka Cement	24	7.12	MISCELLANEOUS			Rallis	100	141.00
J. K. Cotton	100	16.62	Bengal Potteries	10	11.41	Airways (India)	10	5.75	Raymond Woollen	100	105.50
J. K. Rayon	10	30.00	Dalmia Bharat	24	2.06	Albion Plywood	10	13.31	R. B. Rodda & Co.	10	3.40
Kesoram	100	262.75	Dalmia Defd.	1	1.75	Alum. Corp.	10	17.50	Rohtas	10	20.87
Maharaja	100	58.00	Kalyanpur Lime	100	11.69	Amalgam. Devel.	100	50.00	Sahu Properties	5	2.75
Umaid	100	1.12	K'dhubi Fireclay	10	20.96	Anglo Bros	10	22.06	Sen Raleigh	10	25.75
New Victoria	10	9.30	Calcutta Chemical	10	25.00	Associated Battery	10	36.62	Shaw Wallace	10	24.12
Orissa Textiles	10	10.12	Reliance Firebrick	74	8.81	Asso. Hotel	10	5.50	Spence's Hotel	2	2.01
Rampooria	1	2.37	Reliance P.P.	10	13.56	Assam Match	10	21.50	Spencer & Co.	10	19.20†
Rampooria Defd.	10	11.75	Sone Valley	5	5.19	Balmer Lawrie	100	217.00	Star Co.	100	80.00
Shree Madhusudan	100	227.75	CHEMICALS			Bararee Coke	10	14.44	Star Trading	25	8.00
Shree Nivas	10	10.25	Alkali	10	36.44	Bharat Nidhi	10	9.50	Sirsluk	10	8.94
Shree Bhawani	10	86.00	Bathgate	5	1.31	Bhartia Co.	100	55.00	Sirsluk	100	80.00
Sutlej Cotton	10	12.00	Bengal Chemical	100	107.00	Bhartia Sons	10	2.62	Union Carbide	10	54.50
Swadeshi Cotton	10	9.62	Bharat Starch	10	8.06	Bikaner Gypsum	10	14.75	Union Carbide	10	54.50
Victoria Cotton	10	16.25	Burma Lime	10	7.25	Birds Investment	10	13.37	Union Tobacco	10	0.87
JUTE						Bihar Rice	10	3.06	Union Tobacco Defd.	5	2.00
Anandam	10	11.62	Jaipur Udyog	100	116.00	Bri. Biscuits	10	38.25	Walfoeds	1	3.41
Alexandra	100	139.00	Dharangdhara	100	332.00	B. I. Corp.	5	7.53	Walfoeds (P.O.)	1	2.31
Alliance	100	95.00	Frans Ross	6	11.03	Cal. Credit Corp.	10	4.70	W. Stockholder	1sh	1.60†
Anglo-India	100	184.00	Phosphate Co.	100	332.00	Calcutta Gas	10	40.75			
			Smith Stanistreet	5	11.03	Calcutta Investment	100	40.75	OILS		
						Calcutta Safe	10	7.81	I. B. Petrol	10	22.75
						Calcutta Silk	10	7.12	Tide Water Oil	10	21.00

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend
§Per-Right.

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs NP
PAPER MILLS											
Bailarpur	25	41.12†	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bengal Paper	25	93.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
India Paper	10	19.31	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Mysore Paper	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Orient Paper	10	40.50	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Shree Gopal	10	27.56	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Sirpur Paper	10	16.50	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Star Paper	10	13.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Straw Products	5	5.06	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Straw Products	5	3.72	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Titagurh Ord.	10	36.56	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
U. I. Couper	100	50.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
West Coast	100	104.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
PRESSING											
Bhagwati	10	5.25	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Camperdown	100	100.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Hooghly Ganges	10	5.65	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
REAL PROPERTY											
Bengal Bonded A	500	530.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bengal Bonded B	624	58.93	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bengal Bonded C	100	96.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bengal Bonded D	124	12.14	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Clive Bldgs.	150	150.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Hindusthan Bldg.	10	4.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Humayan Prop.	10	10.35	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Humayan Defd.	1	3.12	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Midnapore Estate	85	13.62	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Regent Estate	10	1.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
SAW MILLS AND TIMBER											
Andaman Timber	10	9.94	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Assam Saws	3	2.62	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bengal Timber	100	15.25	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
SHIPPING											
B. A. Steam	100	90.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Calcutta Landing	10	13.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Calcutta Steam	10	14.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Fraser & Co.	10	10.44	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
L. G. Navigation	£10	70.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
India Steam	10	8.97	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Port Shipping	10	10.94	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
SUGAR											
Balrampur	24	2.94	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Belsund	74	11.91	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bhat	10	16.25†	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Basti	100	105.50	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Carew	10	9.81	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Cawnpore	10	13.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Champanan	10	19.44	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Darbhanga	10	17.25	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Deoria	10	9.06	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Dyer Meakins	5	28.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Ganesh Sugar	10	19.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Jaswant	10	3.20	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Mohini	10	3.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Nawabganj	100	60.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
New India	10	32.62	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
New Savan	10	6.25	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Punjab	100	65.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Purbapore	10	13.37	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Rammugger Cane	10	25.69	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Ratna	10	1.45	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Raza Buland	10	13.75	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Ryam	10	11.75	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Samastipur	10	12.37	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Shree Anand	10	11.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Sitalpur	10	6.44	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
South Behar	10	3.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
South Behar (Defd.)	3	0.25	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Sri Hanuman	10	17.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
S. K. Gyanoday	10	13.94	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Shree Sitaram	10	7.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Tulsipur	5	5.37	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Upper India 'A'	100	102.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Upper India 'B'	25	8.75	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Upper Ganges	10	6.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
United Province	10	17.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
TEA											
Assam Gardens											
Amluckie	10	24.75	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Ananda Assam	10	16.50	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Anandabag	10	26.50	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Baghmari	10	20.81	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Sarduar Tea	6	8.12	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Basmatia	10	28.06	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bateli	5	21.50	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Betjan	10	25.56	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bishnauth	10	21.75	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bokakhat	10	13.70	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bormahjan	10	17.50	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Bormahjan	10	15.06	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Cacheer Gardens											
Arcuttipore	10	7.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Central Cachar	100	76.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Eastern Cachar	10	2.94	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Kalimpang	100	102.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Kalinugger	100	100.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Kunchapore	10	7.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Chittagong Gardens											
Kodala	10	20.75	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Kornatuli	10	16.75	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Oodaleah	10	12.12	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Sylhet Gardens											
Baitakhal	10	6.56	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Chundeecherra	10	24.94	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Dauracherra	10	10.56	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Hatikkhira	10	6.69	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Kaliti	10	18.25	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Lachakoorah	10	4.19	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Loobah	10	25.19	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
New Samanbagh	100	153.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Patrakloa	10	9.56	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Rajnagar	100	107.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Tellapara	100	107.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
South Indian Gardens											
Kotamullai	5	10.50	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Terai Gardens											
Atal	10	7.87†	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Belgachi	10	24.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Gungaram	100	156.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Hansqua	10	18.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
New Chumta	10	34.75	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
New Terai	10	25.37	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Pahargomiaah	10	26.62	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Putinbaree	10	45.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Tirrihannah	10	60.00	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Preference Shares											
MADRAS											
BANKS											
Canara Bank 5%	50	39.00†	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87	Bhagalpur	10	29.87
Canara Bank 5%	50</										

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs np
Trav. Chem. 6 1/2%	10	9.10†	Manar ...	2	2.70	Tirumurti ...	100	94.00	Central India 5%	500	375.50
W. Stanes 7%	100	87.00†	Manimala ...	10	8.75	Tirupati ...	10	10.50	Century 6%	100	112.00
United Elec. 5%	10	10.20	Mercara ...	5	8.80	Trav. Rayon ...	10	35.45	Elphinstone 7%	100	63.00
Vanguard Fire 5 1/2%	6	4.73	Midland ...	10	12.00	Trichinopoly ...	10	11.95	Hindustan 4 1/2%	1000	612.50
W. I. Plywood 8%	100	95.80	Miamally ...	25	38.50	Vasanta ...	100	242.00	Hindustan 4 1/2%	250	175.00
Ordinary Shares			Mysore Amalgam ...	5	5.90	Vijayakumar ...	50	191.00	Indian Mfg. ...	1000	630.00
MADRAS			Mysore Coffee ...	2	5.45	Vijayalakshmi ...	100	82.00†	Indian Mfg. ...	500	315.00*
BANKS			Mys. Plantations ...	2	2.25	Vijayawari ...	100	96.00	Jiyajeerao 5 1/2%	100	91.50
Andhra ...	100	100.00	Neelmalai ...	2	4.70†	Virudhunagar ...	100	113.50	Khatu 4%	100	72.00
Andhra ...	85	87.00	Nellithanam ...	10	12.05	MISCELLANEOUS			Kothari 6%	10	10.00*
Canara Bank ...	50	85.00†	Nenmeny ...	10	20.85	Alum. Indus. ...	10	23.20†	Lakshmi Cotton 5%	250	150.00*
Canara Banking ...	50	80.00†	Nilambur ...	10	16.50	Andhra Cement ...	10	10.00	Mafatlal 1st 4 1/2%	100	78.30
Canara I. & B. 'A' ...	100	188.00	Nigiri ...	10	7.60	Andhra Scientifics ...	10	11.00†	Mafatlal 2nd 4 1/2%	100	92.00
Canara I. & B. 'B' ...	10	18.50	Nonsuch ...	2	2.56	Ashok Leyland ...	10	9.02	Mahendra 6 1/2%	100	99.00*
Canara I. & B. 'C' ...	1	1.88	Ossor ...	2	4.45†	Aspinwal ...	5	7.00	Morajee 4 1/2%	100	70.30
Indian Bank ...	100	171.50	Ochterlony ...	1	5.85†	Asso. Indus. and Eng. ...	100	82.10	Mysore 4 1/2%	100	22.76
Indian Bank ...	80	143.50	Panchura ...	10	28.37	A. V. Thomas ...	10	20.85	Navsari Cotton 5%	50	22.76
Indian Overseas ...	100	188.50†	Parkside ...	10	22.80	A. V. Thomas I. ...	10	4.00	New Great 5 1/2%	200	105.00
Indo-Comm. 'A' ...	100	38.00*	Peermade ...	10	21.35	Bang. Pritg. ...	10	14.30	N. Kaiser-I-Hind ...	100	74.50*
Indo-Comm. 'B' ...	25	10.00*	Periakaramalai ...	2	3.75	Binay ...	100	201.00	Podar 4%	100	65.00
Indo-Comm. 'C' ...	50	11.00*	Ponmudi ...	2	1.40	Bruntun ...	10	4.75	Shree Bhawani 8%	100	100.00*
Janayan ...	25	33.09	Pullangode ...	2	1.88	Central Scientific ...	10	4.75	Shreeenivas 4%	100	66.00
Punjab National ...	10	20.25	Putathottam ...	2	2.65	Dalmia Cement ...	10	11.25	Standard 4% 1st	100	75.50
ELECTRICS			Rajagiri ...	5	13.02	Dalmia Cem. (Defd.) ...	1	2.43	Standard 4% 2nd	100	76.00
Berhampore ...	10	6.00	Sangameswar ...	2	2.20	Enfield ...	10	15.00	Swadesh 15%	100	88.00
Cochin ...	10	16.55	Savamalai ...	2	3.55	FACTS ...	10	10.30	Swadesh (Kan.) ...	100	86.00*
Cochin ...	10	9.05	Sheveroy ...	2	1.95†	Forest Indus. ...	10	2.80	Vishnu 7%	500	422.50
Cochin ...	10	10.00	Stanes Amalgam ...	10	14.78	Genl. Papers ...	10	11.06	W. India 4 1/2%	1000	610.00
Cochin ...	10	8.75	Swinton ...	2	3.12	Hindustan Ideal ...	25	23.45	OTHER TEXTILES		
Kumbakonam ...	10	12.25	Talayar ...	2	1.73	India Cement ...	10	41.50	Bombay Silk 5%	100	50.00*
Negapatam ...	10	10.00	Teekoy ...	10	6.10	Ind. Steel Rolling ...	10	9.71†	Gwalior Rayon A ...	100	109.00
Salem-Erode ...	10	12.25	Thamarpally ...	10	28.00	Inv. Trust of I. ...	100	65.00	Indian Rayon 7%	50	53.50
South Madras ...	10	10.05	Thirumbadi ...	1	1.88†	Jeewanlal ...	10	8.08	National Rayon 5%	100	70.00
Tin-Tuticorin ...	10	13.10	Trav. Rubber ...	10	9.87	Kirloskar Electric ...	10	13.12†	New Central Jute 7%	100	103.00*
Vellore ...	10	13.10	T. R. & T. Co. ...	10	9.10	K.I.C. ...	10	12.87	Shree Digvijaya ...	100	68.75
West Coast ...	10	13.62	Twyford ...	10	12.05	Madras Cements ...	100	99.50	ELECTRICS		
SUGAR			Udayagiri ...	10	20.00	Madras Safe ...	80	45.00	Amalgamated 5 1/2%	100	73.00
Andhra ...	10	28.00	Uni. Nilgiris ...	10	24.12†	Madras Vanspati ...	100	15.00	Amalgam. 5%	100	69.50
Cauvery ...	100	135.00†	Vaikundam ...	10	31.25	Mandya Nl. Paper ...	10	10.12	Anand 6%	100	69.50
Deccan ...	5	14.20	Vayitri ...	2	1.46	Marikar ...	10	31.25	Andhra Valley 7%	1000	1048.75
E. I. Distillery ...	20sh	40.87†	Velimalai ...	2	5.43	McDowell & Co. ...	10	13.01†	Nasik Deolali 7%	100	39.00
Idia ...	10	12.75	Wartyhully ...	2	3.45	Mettur Chem. ...	10	8.30	Poonna 7%	100	91.50
Jaypore ...	10	17.60†	Waterfall ...	2	3.30	Mysore Cements ...	10	10.95	Surat 6 1/2%	100	101.00
K. C. P. ...	10	24.53†	Woodcote ...	1	1.65	Mys. Chem. Fert. ...	10	25.37	Tata Hydro 7%	100	108.50
Karlapudi ...	100	76.50	Woodland ...	10	7.65	Mys. Coffee Curing ...	10	14.50	Tata Power 7 1/2%	1000	1105.00
Mysore ...	10	58.25	TEXTILES			Mys. Electricals ...	100	217.00	CEMENT		
Travancore ...	10	10.75	Adoni ...	10	9.80	Mysore I.T.L. ...	5	7.46	Andhra 6%	100	100.00*
United Breweries ...	10	112.00	Anglo-French ...	100	125.00	Mysore Lamp ...	10	24.90	Dalmia 7%	100	8.24
PLANTATION			Asher ...	100	204.05	Mysore Match Mfr. ...	10	10.00	India Cement 7 1/2%	100	92.00*
Alagawar ...	2	2.53	Balarama Varma ...	10	9.50	Mysore Paper ...	10	23.50	Shree Digvijay 5%	100	81.00
Amalgamated ...	10	13.65	Balasubramania ...	40	60.00	Mysore Stoneware ...	10	11.85	PAPER & HARDBOARDS		
Anandam ...	10	14.37	Bengal Woollen ...	70	100.00	Mysore Tobacco ...	10	16.83	Anil Hardboards 8%	100	110.50
Anapalai ...	2	4.70	Buckingham ...	100	196.50	Natl. Rubber Mfrs. ...	10	18.63	Orient Paper 1st	100	86.00*
Arthala ...	5	4.00	Cambodia ...	100	193.00	Ogale Glass ...	5	5.55	Orient Paper 2nd	100	81.00*
Bhadrachalam ...	2	0.95	Canmore ...	10	10.10	Orissa Cement ...	10	13.55	Sirpur Paper 6%	100	87.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Canmore ...	100	144.00	Panyam Cement ...	100	86.00	Star Paper 1st 5%	100	73.00*
Bhabubia ...	5	8.75†	Cannore ...	10	13.15	Parrys Confec. ...	10	5.20	Star Paper 2nd 6 1/2%	100	100.00*
Bhadrachalam ...	2	0.95	Coim. Cotton ...	100	171.00	R. E. M. Co. ...	100	141.00†	West Coast Paper 6%	100	110.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Rallis ...	5	6.55	West Coast Paper 6%	100	105.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Ruby Rubber ...	10	7.90	W. India Plywoods 6%	100	90.00*
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Ruby (Madras) ...	10	10.00	STEEL, METALS & ALLOYS		
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Sen Releigh ...	10	25.00†	Aluminium Corpn. 5%	100	75.00*
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Seshasayee Indus ...	10	10.90	Aluminium Corpn. 6%	100	100.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Spencer ...	10	22.70†	Ferro Alloys 6%	100	100.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Standard Motors ...	10	16.75	Hindustan Alum. 6%	25	20.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Stanes T. ...	100	173.00	Indian Iron 5%	100	92.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Textool ...	10	8.80	Jaipur Metals 6%	100	57.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Transformer ...	10	9.90	Khandelwal Ferro. ...	100	99.30
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Trav. Cement ...	10	15.00†	Alloys 7 1/2%	100	85.50
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Trav. Chem. Mfg. ...	10	7.25	Tata Steel 1st 6%	150	136.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Trav. Ogale ...	10	15.00†	Tata Steel 2nd 7 1/2% A	100	102.25
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Tube Invest ...	10	9.50	Tata Steel 2nd 7 1/2%	100	106.75
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	United Electrical ...	10	6.90	ENGINEERING		
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Vanguard Fire ...	10	3.30	Brunton Engg. 6%	10	7.00*
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	W. I. Plywood ...	100	240.00	Hindustan Elec. 6%	100	80.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Preference Shares			Kamani Engg. 56%	100	53.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	BOMBAY			Larsen & Toubro 5%	100	93.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	COTTON TEXTILES			Mahindra 6%	100	97.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Adoni 6%	10	10.00*	Mahindra 6 1/2%	100	104.50
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Adoni 'B' 6%	10	10.00*	McKenzie 5 1/2% 1st	100	86.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Ah. Adv. 5%	100	78.00	McKenzie 5 1/2% 2nd	100	65.00
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	B. R. Cott. 6%	100	40.00	National Electrical 7%	100	80.00*
Bhadrachalam ...	2	2.95	Coim. Kamala ...	100	102.00	Bradbury 7%	50	53.50	New Stand. Engg. ...	100	99.50

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 24-2-61 Rs np
AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)			Invst. Corporation			DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS		
Hind Cycles 5% ...	100	65.00*	BOMBAY			Madhusudan A ...	100	117.00	Adarsh Chemicals ...	75	84.50
Hind Cycles 5 1/2% ...	100	75.00*	COTTON TEXTILES			Madhusudan B ...	20	14.00	Alambic Chemical ...	100	263.75
Hind Cycles 5 1/2% ...	25	25.00*	Adoni ...	10	8.30*	Motor & Gen. Finance ...	10	46.00	Amar Dye Chem. old	100	385.00
Hind Cycles 6% ...	100	78.50	Brachbury ...	50	117.50	ELECTRICS			Amar Dye Chem. new	100	365.00
Hindustan Motors 6% ...	100	190.00	Brachbanyer Tapti ...	100	96.50	Analgarated ...	10	10.08	Anush Pharma ...	5	5.00
Sen Releigh 5% ...	100	145.00	Cooria ...	100	131.25	Andri ...	50	35.00	Chemo Pharma ...	25	25.00
Standard Motor 6 1/2% ...	100	103.00*	Davangere ...	100	116.50	Bassein ...	10	8.50*	Citric India ...	50	60.00
Standard Motor 6 1/2% ...	100	103.00*	Dawn ...	50	124.00	Braoch ...	10	6.00	Colour Chem. ...	100	365.00
SHIPPING			Gaekwar ...	100	252.50	Dharwar ...	50	51.00	Dharanisi Chem. old	50	242.50
Great Eastern 5 1/2% ...	100	91.00	Gold Mohur ...	100	215.00	Nadiad ...	50	54.00	Dharanisi Chem. new	50	225.00
DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS			Hindustan F.P. ...	1000	4750.00	Nasik Deolali ...	100	105.00	Dhrangadhra Cheml.	100	127.00
Alambic Chem. 6 1/2% ...	100	91.20	Hindustan P.P. ...	250	932.50	Poono ...	100	108.50	Indian Dyestuff ...	100	475.00
Alambic Chem. 5% ...	100	86.00	Hukumchand ...	100	138.00	Surat ...	100	85.50	Kemp ...	200	320.00
Alambic Chem. 6% ...	100	75.00	Indian Manfg. ...	1000	1050.00	CEMENT			Polv Chem. ...	50	243.75
Amar Dye 6% ...	100	100.00	Indian Manfg. ...	1000	1050.00	Ashoka ...	10	9.00	Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	421.25
Dhrangadhra 6% ...	100	85.00	Jam. Ramji ...	1000	1500.00	Bagalkot ...	10	8.00	Tata Chemical (new)	10	16.80
Indian Dyestuff 6% ...	100	101.50	Jyotiba ...	10	15.60	Dalmia ...	10	11.36	Ultramarine & Pigments	50	54.00
Poly Chem. 7 1/2% ...	50	46.00	J. K. Cotton ...	10	16.24	India Cement ...	5	6.60*	Zandu Pharmaceutica]	100	112.50
Tata Chemicals 5% ...	100	84.50	Khandesh ...	1000	1205.00	Indian ...	10	25.00	SUGAR		
SUGAR			Kothari ...	10	10.00*	Jaipur Udyog ...	10	11.52	Cauvery ...	100	139.00*
Bhopal 6% ...	100	84.50	Lakshmi ...	250	502.50	Sone Valley ...	5	4.96	Madhusudan ...	100	341.25
Cauvery 6% ...	100	99.50*	Mafatlal ...	100	782.50	PAPER & HARDBOARDS			Kesar ...	100	194.00
Hindustan 5% ...	100	90.00	Mahendra ...	100	315.00	Anil Hardboards ...	100	305.00	Manarashtra ...	50	190.00
Maharashtra 7% ...	250	240.00*	Mahendra (New) ...	40	40.00*	Jayant Paper ...	75	69.00	New Swadeshi ...	100	360.00
Ravalgaon 5 1/2% ...	100	62.50	Model ...	250	80.00	Mandya National ...	10	10.12	Oudh ...	100	197.50
South Behar 7 to 8% ...	100	20.00*	Modern Mills ...	50	75.50	Faper ...	10	10.12	Ravalgaon ...	50	80.00
Waterfall 6% ...	100	118.50	Navsari Cotton ...	100	214.00	Orient Paper ...	10	40.85	Ravalgaon Defd. ...	50	30.00
PLANTATION			New City ...	100	150.00	Rohit Pulp & Paper ...	75	75.00	Rava Buland ...	10	13.40
Highland ...	10	8.40*	N. Kaiser-I-Hind ...	100	145.00	Star Paper ...	10	12.40	Kr. Gyanoday ...	10	14.76
Midland ...	10	8.40*	Phoenix ...	10	10.24	Star Paper 'A' ...	10	12.40	South Behar ...	10	1.00
Nelliampathy 6% ...	10	9.20*	Pulgaon ...	100	97.00	West Coast Paper ...	100	196.00	South Behar Defd. ...	24	0.25*
Rajagiri 6% ...	10	7.24*	R. Mottial ...	100	97.00	W. India Plywoods ...	100	300.00	Ugar ...	100	143.00
Waterfall 6% ...	10	8.80*	Sassoon Spinning ...	10	56.00	STEEL, METALS & ALLOYS			Vishnu ...	100	235.00*
ELECTRICAL GOODS			Shree Bhawanji ...	10	10.00*	Aluminium Corp. ...	10	16.36	PLANTATIONS		
Bajaj Electricals 5% ...	100	71.50	Shree Shubhalaxmi ...	100	100.00	Chase Bright Steel ...	10	14.12	Blue Mountain ...	2	3.98
Estrota Batteries 5% ...	50	35.00	Swadeshi (Kan) ...	10	10.00*	Dalmia Iron ...	10	10.24	Highland ...	10	12.60*
FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS			Swadeshi (P.O.) ...	10	10.40*	Ferro Alloys ...	100	190.00	Halleyburia ...	10	16.52
Poison 6% ...	100	76.20	Victoria ...	100	201.00	Hindustan Alum. ...	74	8.12	Kalpetta ...	10	12.52*
Sathe Biscuits 9% ...	100	94.20	Vishnu ...	100	108.75	(New) ...	100	134.50	Midland ...	10	12.32
Sundatta Foods 8 to 11% ...	50	50.10	Western India ...	1000	3725.00	Jaipur Metals ...	100	45.00	Nelliampathy ...	2	2.88*
Tata Oil 4 1/2% ...	100	57.00	OTHER TEXTILES			Jaipur Metals Defd. ...	10	45.00	Rajagiri ...	10	21.76*
POTTERIES & TILES			Ambika Silk ...	100	152.00	Khandelwal Ferro ...	50	92.00	Twyford ...	10	13.24
Bombay Pottery 6 1/2% ...	100	75.00	Baroda Rayon ...	100	146.00	Alloys ...	50	92.00	Waterfalls ...	2	4.16*
Digvijay Tiles 6% ...	100	60.00	Bombay Silk Mill ...	50	5.00*	Mukund Iron ...	5	14.08	ELECTRICAL GOODS		
Khodiyur Pottery 4 1/2% ...	100	100.00*	Gawaliar Rayon ...	10	45.00	Mukund Iron Defd. ...	10	111.99	Bajaj Electricals ...	100	109.50
Parshuram Potteries ...	25	26.00	Indian Rayon ...	50	71.00	ENGINEERING			Bajaj Electricals ...	50	53.00
Parshuram Potteries ...	25	17.00	New Central Jute ...	10	18.00	Asian Cables ...	100	112.00	Bharat Billee (new) ...	100	130.00
RUBBER GOODS & TYRES			Raymond Woolen ...	100	106.50	Brady Engg ...	80	70.00	Estrela Batteries ...	50	61.00
Associated Rubber 7% ...	100	100.00*	Sassoon Silk ...	10	14.88	Brunton Engg ...	10	4.00*	Standard Batteries ...	100	190.00
National Rubber 6% ...	100	82.00	Shree Digvijay ...	10	15.08	C. India Machinery ...	10	10.00*	FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS		
Premier Tyres 6 1/2% ...	75	49.00	South Indian Viscose ...	100	150.00	Greaves Cotton ...	100	160.50	Hindustan Lever ...	10	47.00
MISCELLANEOUS			BANKS			Hindustan Electric ...	100	99.00	Indian Vegetable ...	100	135.00
Asso. Stone 6% ...	100	100.00	Bank of Baroda ...	50	95.00	Indian Tool ...	100	125.00	Sathe Biscuit ...	100	100.00*
B. I. Corporation 8% ...	100	118.00	Bank of India ...	50	119.50	Jost's Engineering ...	50	77.00	Sathe Biscuit ...	50	50.00*
Delhi Safe 6% ...	100	100.00*	Bank of India 'A' ...	50	125.50	Jyoti ...	100	180.90	Sundatta Foods ...	50	52.50
East India Hotels 6% ...	100	101.00	Bank of Maharashtra ...	50	51.80	Kamani Engg ...	10	17.48	W. India Vegetable ...	100	122.30
Hindustan Const. 6 1/2% ...	100	68.50	Central ...	25	57.00	Kirloskar Brothers ...	25	62.00	POTTERIES & TILES		
Hind. Rampur 4 1/2% ...	50	32.00*	Central (A) ...	24	59.00	Kirloskar Oil Engine ...	100	152.00	Bombay Potteries ...	100	185.50
Madhusudan A ...	100	55.50	Davkaran Nanjee ...	50	60.00	Kirloskar Pneumatic ...	5	3.00	Digvijay Tiles ...	100	115.00
Madhya Pradesh Ind. ...	100	5.00	Hind Commercial ...	50	15.00	Mahindra & Mahindra ...	100	22.00	Parshuram Pottery ...	25	67.00
Motor & G. Fin. ...	25	36.00*	Hind. Mercantile ...	50	13.52	Man. Indust. Corp. ...	100	125.00	RUBBER GOODS & TYRES		
N. I. Fisheries 6% ...	100	101.00*	Jodhpur Commercial ...	5	1.84	McKenzie ...	100	130.00	Associated Rubber ...	100	105.00
Premier Const. 1st ...	100	76.00	Punjab National ...	10	20.76	Mysore Kirloskar ...	100	190.00	Ceat Tyres ...	100	240.00
Premier Const. 2nd ...	100	73.00	State Bank ...	100	318.75	National Electrical ...	50	89.00	National Rubber ...	10	18.24
Premier Const. 3rd ...	10	5.44	Union ...	5	6.32	New Standard Engg. ...	100	108.00	Premier Tyres ...	75	106.00
Rohas Indus. 7 to 4% ...	100	110.00*	United Commercial ...	50	85.00	(New) ...	100	184.00	SAFE DEPOSIT		
Rohas Indus. 4 1/2% ...	100	58.00	INSURANCE			Paper Mill Plant and Machinery ...	100	99.00	Bombay Safe Deposit ...	200	405.00
Stanvac 6% ...	100	91.00	All India General ...	8	1.62	Structural Engg. Old ...	100	235.00	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	10	10.00
Supreme Ind. ...	100	67.50	British India ...	10	12.04	Structural Engg. New ...	100	200.00	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	7	7.00
INVESTMENT			Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	31.00	T. Manecklal Man ...	100	330.00	Gujarat Safe Deposit ...	75	120.00
Dena Investment ...	25	10.36	Empire of India ...	100	263.75	Tractors (India) ...	10	34.75	MISCELLANEOUS		
Gairat Investment ...	50	11.09	Indian Globe ...	25	8.00*	W. H. Brady ...	150	357.50	Associated Stone ...	10	21.52
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp. ...	100	21.00	Indian Mercantile ...	40	43.25	Zenith Steel Pipe ...	24	2.40	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	195.00
Indus. & Prudential ...	10	26.00	Jupiter ...	15	7.28	AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Bom. Swadeshi Stores ...	5	6.24
SHIPPING			Neptune ...	10	1.46	Automobile Products ...	10	12.12	Bombay Uganda ...	80	49.00
Bharat Line ...	10	6.52	New Asiatic ...	5	2.76	Hind Cycle ...	20	23.52	C. P. Railway ...	100	47.00
Great Eastern New ...	5	8.40*	New Great ...	20	19.76	India Cycle ...	100	94.00	Commerce (1935) ...	100	47.00
Malabar Steamship ...	10	7.00	New India ...	15	54.00	Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00	Dehri-Rohas Railway ...	10	22.00

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 24-2-61 Rs. nP
Laxmi Starch	100	190.50
Madhya Pradesh Ind.	10	14.78
N. I. Fisheries	100	89.50
New India Indus.	100	410.00
Ogale Glass Works	5	5.20
Phillips Carbon	5	18.24
Rohas Indus	10	20.76
Selected Satgram Col.		
Heries	100	119.00
Straw Products	10	12.32
Supreme Industries	100	157.50
Synthetics & Chemis.	75	172.00
Thacker & Co.	50	38.00

Ordinary Shares (Cleared) COTTON TEXTILES

Aman Advance	100	168.00
Apurva	2	1.04
Asahi Jaha	100	71.00
B. K. Cotton	100	30.00
Bombay Dyeing	25	65.00
Central India	100	491.50
Century	200	202.00
Edward Textile	50	60.00
Expansive	100	335.00
Finlay	100	108.50
Gowat	100	108.50
Inara United	10	1.48
India United (Defd.)	1	1.68
Indore	100	140.00
Kanata	100	48.00
Konnuor	100	286.00
Minerva	100	72.00
Morjee	100	355.00
Mysore	50	65.00
New Great	100	193.00
Osmansnahl	100	52.00
Podar	100	140.00
Srinivas	100	251.00
Simplex	50	173.00
Standard	100	1230.00
Swadeshi	100	250.00
Swan	100	500.00
Tata	52	44.25

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad	100	87.20
Andhra Valley	100	990.00
Bombay Suburban	100	85.50
Tata Hydro	100	101.25
Tata Power	100	1025.00

CEMENT

Andhra B'	10	11.04
A-C-C	100	150.25
Orissa	10	13.56
Shree Digvijay	100	158.00

STEEL

Indian Iron	10	24.96
Mukund	10	25.85
Tata	75	149.00

ENGINEERING

Alcock	100	278.00
Cooper	100	190.00
Larsen and Toubro	10	39.25
Tata Engg. and Loco-	100	312.25
motive		
Texmaco	10	23.56
Voltag	100	269.00

SHIPPING

Great Eastern	10	14.68
Scindia	20	14.72

SUGAR

Belapur	50	278.50
Bhopal	10	29.00
Phaitan	50	141.00
Shree Chanddeo	124	26.00
Walchand	100	225.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah	125	565.00
B. B. Petrol	35h	2.08
Hindustan Motor	10	20.80
Indian Copper	25h	4.96
Ind. Inv. Trust	100	81.00
National Rayon	100	514.00
Polson	100	168.00
Premier Auto	100	168.50
Premier Const.	30	195.50
Shivraipur	10	92.50
Sirpur Paper	10	16.80
Tata Chemical	10	18.48
Tata Oil	25	76.00
Wimco	100	272.00

Facts & Figures

SCIENCE

Radio Caps

About two and a half million ceramic capacitors manufactured in a pilot plant in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, have found their way into radio sets, amplifiers, hearing aids, weather balloons, fluorescent light fittings and other electrical and electronic gadgets.

The process developed at NPL for producing ceramic capacitors (used in receivers) utilises titanium dioxide. 11,700 minerals abundantly available in the beach sands of Kerala are the principal ores of titanium dioxide and constitute the raw material par excellence for the production of capacitors.

Every radio receiver requires 15 to 25 capacitors, commonly known as 'caps', depending on the type of circuit and the number of valves used in the design. It is estimated that 5 million 'caps' are annually imported by the Indian radio receiver industry alone. The fluorescent tube lamps, which are being increasingly used in the country for lighting in homes and offices, are a source of interference to radio reception, but such interference can be annulled by the use of capacitors.

The total capacitor requirement of the lamp industry is estimated to be three times that of the radio receiver industry. Equipments, such as amplifiers, hearing aids and measuring instruments, also need capacitors. Here is one instance of the utility of the ceramic capacitors and the manner in which their use contributes to improved radio reception. A common defect in radio sets, particularly small ones, is the 'drift' whereby the tuning to a desired station tends to shift, and the knob has to be frequently adjusted to ensure an uninterrupted reception. This is due to the rise in temperature of radio components and consequent change in capacitance. Temperature-compensating ceramic capacitors have been developed and their use in radio sets ensures freedom from drift.

The process developed by the NPL consists in mixing or wet grinding in a ball mill, titanium dioxide along with the desired additions of alkaline earth oxides. The ground mixture is granulated and pressed into flat discs in an automatic press. The discs are dried and sintered in electric furnaces, capable of giving temperatures up to 1,400°C. Silver electrodes are then fired on, and the leads soldered.

Finally, the capacitor units are coated with bakelite (phenolic resin), cured, and vacuum-impregnated with micro-crystalline wax. The equipments—high temperature furnaces, ovens, and ball mills—have been fabricated at the NPL.

A notable feature of this process is that commercial grades of titanium dioxide and other raw materials are

utilised. The production cost, as worked out on the basis of pilot plant runs of 1,500 units per day, comes to 13 nP per capacitor of 100 pF (pico-farad, a unit of capacitance).

Automatic Fire Alarm

While working on ceramic capacitors, the Section developed an entirely new type of thermal capacitor, known as thermocaps, as sensitive as a thermometer to temperature changes, but with difference that it can communicate, by remote control, the recorded temperature through radio waves.

Its potentialities are immense. A transmitter fitted with thermocaps can be used as a self-operating fire alarm. It sends out a note of a frequency which varies with the temperature. Such a gadget can be placed in a godown where inflammable materials are stored. A whistle on a receiving set would indicate the degree of temperature and a fire could be noticed before any damage is done.

JUTE

Better Way of Growing

Now, that jute growing is firmly established in the cropping pattern of Eastern India, it is time the cultivators thought of taking a first crop of jute from their low and midland holdings before transplanting their aman paddy. The presence of sufficient soil moisture due to the last few February showers and irrigation facilities in DVC, Mayurakshi, Hirakud and Delta areas offer a good opportunity to jute growers in large parts of West Bengal and Orissa to make a start with double cropping of aman paddy land this year. A first crop of jute can also be grown in the irrigated areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh where, at present, only the aman paddy is cultivated.

Making these observations in their Jute Extension Bulletin No. 2, Indian Central Jute Committee state that getting annually only one crop, whether jute or paddy, is not making economic use of land and resources.

Occupying as it does the best part of both kharif and rabi season, aman paddy, transplanted from the middle of July to mid-September depending upon the intensity of rainfall necessary for the puddling of land and harvested in November-December, interferes with the growing of other crops in either season. The time before transplanting aman paddy seedlings is rarely sufficient for any grain crop to mature while the land following the harvest of the crop is too dry to be of any use. That is why farming in most aman paddy land in West Bengal and Orissa is restricted to the production of only one crop which occupies about five to six months, leaving the land fallow for the rest of the year.

White jute (Capsularis) is the lone cash crop which offers a way out of this difficulty by releasing the land in time for the main paddy crop while at the same time ensuring its better and more profitable utilization. The special advantage of the jute plant is that it can yield fibre at a relatively earlier stage of growth. Secondly, the peculiar characteristics of the white variety of jute, namely, its capacity to withstand droughty conditions at the early stages and water-logging at the later stages of growth, and its tendency to flower, regardless of the sowing date, when the days begin to be shorter in August—all predisposing it to early sowing—make the plant an ideal first crop in a double cropping programme for the aman paddy land.

The climatic requirements of jute as first crop in a double cropping programme seem to fit in well with those of the transplanted aman paddy as second. A jute crop sown in March or April can very well be harvested by the end of July or at the beginning of August. Aman paddy, like jute, is season-bound and will flower, irrespective of the date of transplanting, sometime in October. Transplantation about the middle of August will, therefore, provide a sufficiently long vegetative growth period for the crop to ensure a high yield of paddy.

The highest yield of jute fibre is obtained when the plant is harvested at the pod stage at about 135 days' growth. Harvesting at the small pod stage gives the best combination of yield and quality. An economic yield of jute in terms of fibre is possible even if the crop is allowed to grow for a minimum 85 days.

Subject to the moisture retentivity of soil, precipitation and distribution of rainfall, level of land, and time and degree of water-logging, attempts should always be made to sow jute as early as possible. However, the exact sowing time, between February (earliest) and the third week of May (latest), will have to be worked out for each region separately.

Many benefits to follow from the practice of double cropping paddy land with jute and paddy are:

(1) Same land will produce two crops instead of one, ensuring higher return;

(2) In the event of one crop failing due to seasonal vagaries, the other will bring in some income;

(3) The considerable leaf fall from the growing jute plants will help to maintain the soil fertility. Only a small supplement of fertilizers (20-30 lbs N per acre) will be necessary for the paddy crop;

(4) The growing of jute will make preparation and puddling of land for paddy transplantation easier and less expensive; and

(5) The land will remain relatively free from weed infestation and help both jute and paddy crops.

As a first crop in a double cropping programme, the most suitable variety of jute is JRC 321 which grows in all low and early rainfall areas, matures early, gives high yield and produces fibre of very high quality. The other varieties also recommended for the purpose are JRC 212 and D 154. Expert advice in seed matters is given by State Agriculture departments.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	24-2-61	17-2-61	26-2-60
LIABILITIES:				
Notes in Banking Dept.		34,96.96	18,69.61	25,94.80
Notes in Circulation...		1925,33.33	1940,65.96	1798,97.52
		1960,30.29	1959,35.57	1824,92.32
ASSETS:				
A Gold Coin & Bullion:				
(a) In India		117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India...		...	...	...
Sterling Securities		128,00.89	128,00.89	163,00.89
Total of A		245,76.92	245,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin		122,25.77	121,30.75	126,85.90
Rupee Securities		1592,27.60	1592,27.90	1417,29.50
		1960,30.29	1959,35.57	1824,92.32

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	61,04.27	72,77.33	51,75.49
(b) Other Govt.	18,36.57	21,30.47	30,22.09
(c) Banks	76,98.27	71,39.06	79,95.97
(d) Others	89,53.78	91,87.67	93,90.56
Bills Payable	27,32.51	23,86.25	19,40.30
Other Liabilities	46,26.43	44,96.72	41,20.41
	449,53.83	456,17.48	435,45.62

ASSETS:			
Notes	34,96.96	18,69.61	25,94.80
Rupee Coin	1,90	1,30	5,58
Subsidiary Coin	6.87	6.87	...
Bills Discounted:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	35,85.11	58,42.33	6,11.38
Balances held abroad	31,48.68	29,54.74	35,79.61
Loans & adv. to Govt*	37,77.23	37,71.36	25,98.99
Other Loans & Adv.	147,63.83	150,70.48	121,06.53
Investments	143,60.09	142,86.07	204,71.24
Other Assets	18,13.16	18,14.26	13,75.38
	449,53.83	436,17.48	435,45.62

* (1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 26,15,00,000 advances to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	19-2-60	10-2-61*	17-2-61*
Demand Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...		15,83.94	15,57.16	18,01.58
(ii) Other demand liabilities		735,66.23	778,81.66	786,98.19
Time Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...		23,12.44	10,29.33	10,11.76
(ii) Other time liabilities...		1132,23.52	1088,19.64	1078,52.82
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank				
(i) Demand Liabilities		14,05.88	12,98.10	13,20.72
(ii) Time Liabilities		27.00	1,72.00	1,80.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.		40,00.10	61,39.65	54,27.35
Cash in India		45,87.23	44,83.45	46,03.23
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India		72,23.90	69,76.62	67,53.19
Balances with other banks in current account in India		15,08.87	14,76.84	14,09.39
Money at call and short notice in India		25,37.78	22,45.36	26,37.81
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts		761,56.90	597,12.96	585,56.72
Advances in India		894,31.14	1074,36.41	1074,36.56
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India		112,81.71	133,26.03	138,34.97
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India		47,08.72	47,68.76	47,55.03

* Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	24-2-61	17-2-61	26-2-60
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50	
Reserve Funds	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00	
Deposits and other Accounts	553,45.10	550,47.86	604,82.38	
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	42.75	1,73.75	1,29.50	
Bills Payable	9,48.61	8,51.23	9,45.06	
Bills for Collection as per contra	1,70.95	1,68.71	1,64.18	
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,21.39	1,25.76	1,47.17	
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	2,21.00	2,02.03	2,12.36	
Total	581,56.40	578,76.84	633,63.12	

ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	25,57.89	21,10.18	30,41.51
Balances with other Banks	3,39.75	3,20.35	4,30.23
Money at call and short Notice	2,65.53	2,23.33	1,46.67
Trustee Securities	231,08.65	250,81.08	381,35.19
Other Authorized Investments	9,74.66	9,74.66	11,07.00
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	247,32.97	245,98.33	174,63.70
Bills Discounted and Purchased	17,55.66	17,10.93	15,85.73
Bills for collection as per contra	1,70.95	1,68.71	1,64.18
Constituents' Liab. ities, etc., as per contra	1,21.39	1,25.76	1,47.17
Dead Stock	3,09.66	3,07.61	2,39.71
Other Assets	18,20.39	22,55.90	9,02.03
Total	581,56.40	578,76.84	633,63.12

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 24 February, 1961

Clearing House	No.	Amount
		Rs. nP.
Madras	94564	13,05,94,763 00
Delhi	52912	12,03,84,392 60
Kanpur	25180	5,47,10,715 00
Bombay	344979	81,08,15,000 00

BANK OF ENGLAND (In Million £)

	Week ended.	22-2-61	15-2-61	24-2-60
Notes in Circulation	2,206.0	2,205.3	2,111.9	
Notes in Banking Department	44.4	45.0	38.4	
Govt. debt and securities	2,248.8	2,248.2	2,147.2	
Other securities	0.7	0.8	0.8	
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4	

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

6				
DEPOSITS:—				
Public Accounts	...	15'3	13'5	13'4
Treasury Special Account	...	155'1	155'1	...
Bankers	...	261'6	276'3	260'9
Other	...	65'6	67'6	66'5
Total	...	497'5	512'5	340'8
SECURITIES:—				
Government	...	418'7	430'1	276'6
Discount and Advances	...	32'7	35'7	22'6
Other	...	19'2	19'1	20'6
Total	...	470'6	464'9	319'8
Banking Department reserves	...	45'4	46'0	39'4
"Exemption" %	...	9'1	8'9	11'5

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.

(Amalgamating National Bank of India Limited, Grindlays Bank Limited, and the Eastern Branches of Lloyds Bank Limited).
Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March 1866.
The liability of members is limited.

Bankers to the Government in
Aden, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Uganda

Authorized Capital £ 5,702,925
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital . . . £ 4,562,400
Reserve Funds £ 3,000,000

Head Office: 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

London Branches:
54 Parliament Street, S. W. 1. 13 St. James's Square, S. W. 1.

BRANCHES throughout India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Aden, Somali, Zanzibar Island, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

The Bank conducts all classes of Banking and Exchange Business throughout the world. Trusteeships and Executorships are undertaken.

Calcutta Branches: 19, Netaji Subhas Road; 29, Netaji Subhas Road (Lloyds Branch); 31, Chowringhee Road; 41, Chowringhee Road (Lloyds Branch); 17, Brabourne Road; 6, Church Lane.

ANNOUNCEMENT**THE STATE BANK OF INDIA**

have pleasure to announce that,

in pursuance of their objective to promote savings and encourage rural deposits through the large number of branches opened in fulfilment of their Statutory obligation for Branch Expansion,

THE INTEREST RATES

on Savings Bank Accounts and Savings Bank Deposits in all their offices

HAVE BEEN RAISED,
as from the 1st March 1961

as under :-

Savings Bank Accounts from 1½% to 2½% p.a.
Savings Bank Deposits from 2½% to 2¾% p.a.
The State Bank's 900 offices in the Country are at the Nation's Service.

**CALCUTTA TRAMS**

Advertisement Managers:

The Publicity Society of India Ltd.
1, Waterloo Street, Calcutta - 1

Estd. : 1906

Regd. Office : UDIP, S.I.

The Canara Banking Corporation Limited

Paid-up Capital	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserves	Rs. 19,35,000
Deposits	Rs. 8,72,72,000
Working Capital	Rs. 10,84,17,000

(Rounded off to the nearest thousand)

With a fine network of 62 branches spread over the States of Mysore, Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra & West Bengal and Agency arrangements throughout the Country, the Bank offers you the best banking facilities.

Branch of the Bank in the State of West Bengal:

3/1/2, (1st Floor), ARMENIAN STREET, CALCUTTA-1.

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Indian Finance**INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT****Sentiment Cheerful in February**

Trading on the stock markets during February was characterised by lack of any undue anxiety about the Central Budget. Consequently the undertone throughout the month was steady with prices all along the list gaining ground toward the close. The main reason for this was the fact that most operators appeared almost certain that Mr Morarji Desai would show himself generally sympathetic toward the corporate sector on the Budget Day. It was generally believed that for various reasons, especially buoyant Government revenues and the proximity of the General Elections, further direct taxation would not be resorted to. Moreover there was a consensus in the country and among financial experts that there was little scope for any increase in direct taxation. There was however no tendency to ignore the fact that additional revenue had to be found by the Union Finance Minister but he was expected to get what he wanted from indirect taxation. As the Budget Day drew near, guestimates of the additional taxation effort during the first year of the Third Plan began to appear and many of them put the figure at around Rs 50 crores. A rise in indirect taxation did not seem to worry operators very much, as increase in excise duties and the like will only affect the consumer. Most importantly, it was the expectation that Mr Morarji Desai would do something favourable to the stock market in respect of the bonus tax that was responsible for the cheerfulness noticeable in later dealings. The 30 per cent tax on bonus issues had resulted in immobilisation of large reserves which could have been put to productive use. Many would have nothing except a total abolition of the tax and forecasts from the second part of the month about the tax were increasingly tended to indicate a desire or hope for total abolition.

Apart from the fact that a large number of market prophets have somewhat underestimated the quantum of additional money that would be mobilised by fresh taxation, the Central Budget which was made known on the last day of the month had largely fulfilled expectations. As expected the reduction of the tax on new bonus issues from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent was the one feature of the Budget proposals that attracted most attention. The reduction in the export duty on tea was another which was received with some enthusiasm by Lyons Range. The duty is generally held to have an adverse effect on tea exports from our country. The reduction announced in the Budget should however help the industry to compete in world markets on more favourable terms than was the case hitherto.

During the month rumours about the steel retention price were frequently in the air and in the first half of the month, such rumours resulted in abortive attempts at pushing up prices especially of speculative counters. As far as Lyons Range was con-

month it was officially announced that the retention price had been increased by Rs 45 per ton) any bullish effect would be but temporary. For, it was argued that unless concerted measures were taken to improve both the quality and quantity of the metallurgical

PRICE TRENDS DURING FEBRUARY, 1961.

	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
FORWARD LIST:				
Burrakur Coal ...	18.56	20.59	18.50	20.36
Howrah Jute ...	22.00	22.37	21.94	22.37
Indian Iron ...	24.53	25.00	24.34	25.65
TEXMACO ...	22.95	23.75	22.60	23.60
Orient Paper ...	40.40	43.00	39.85	41.60
Shree Gopal ...	27.31	29.00	27.12	28.00
Indian Cable ...	32.50	35.04	32.19	35.00
Indian Aluminium ...	29.87	32.00	29.81	31.62
Indian Copper ...	4.92	5.38	4.62	5.24
Hindustan Motor ...	19.44	21.37	19.12	21.00
Rohtas ...	20.00	22.12	19.44	21.00
Dunlop ...	31.00	46.00	40.87	44.75
GILTEDGED:				
3% 1986 Conversion ...	74.15	74.25	73.85	73.25
BANKS:				
Punjab National ...	19.75	20.50	19.75	20.50
United Commercial ...	85.00	86.50	84.75	86.50
TEXTILES:				
Cawnpore ...	6.06	7.19	6.06	6.69
Elgins ...	18.44	21.12	18.44	20.50
Kesoram ...	28.06	31.37	27.94	31.00
J. K. Rayon ...	14.69	17.56	14.69	17.50
JUTES:				
Anglo-India ...	184.00	187.00	184.00	184.00
Birlas ...	29.00	30.69	28.75	30.31
New Central ...	18.50	21.50	17.37	21.00
COALS:				
Bengal ...	300.00	346.00	300.00	342.00
TEAS:				
Brooke Bond ...	16.00	17.12	15.75	17.12
Hantapara ...	132.00	151.00	132.00	151.00
Hasimara ...	21.50	23.75	21.50	23.44
Jayshree ...	17.00	19.37	17.00	19.37
Tezpore ...	15.31	17.25	15.31	17.00
SUGARS:				
Carew ...	9.50	9.81	9.50	9.81
Cawnpore ...	12.75	13.25	12.37	13.25
Champaran ...	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Dyer Meakins ...	26.50	30.25	26.50	30.25
ENGINEERINGS:				
Jessop ...	20.12	22.25	19.75	21.19
G. K. Williams ...	37.75	40.50	37.69	40.37
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Asso. Battery ...	35.50	37.00	34.19	37.00
Alkali Chemical ...	33.69	36.75	33.62	36.50
Indian Oxygen ...	41.00	42.00	41.00	36.81
India Steamship ...	9.03	9.31	8.81	9.12
Phillips Carbon ...	15.87	18.19	15.87	17.94
NICCO ...	30.87	33.12	30.44	33.00
Sirpur Paper ...	16.50	17.50	15.81	17.25
Titagur Paper ...	36.25	36.56	36.12	36.12
Union Carbide ...	48.50	56.00	48.25	55.00

*This scrip turned ex-right on the 22nd January.

N.T.—No transaction took place.

cerned the retention price rumours did not have much effect presumably because of the fact that the retention price increase had been fully exploited by operators even earlier. It was also thought that even when the rumours were confirmed (toward the close of the

coal supply to the steel companies, steel production might continue to be unsatisfactory.

The question of coal supply to industry in general was also causing considerable concern in the country. There were sharp differences of opinion as to who was

responsible for the muddle between the two Ministries concerned. Latterly, however, indications could be seen that the problem was being faced, instead of being evaded in mutual accusations. It was assured in the Lok Sabha that considerable improvement in coal movement would be effected within the next few months.

Sectionwise, coal shares were a firm market almost throughout the week. Some disappointment in corporate news and the general feeling that the depletion allowance, recommended by the American team would not be made available to the industry were responsible for occasional setbacks but the section closed on a firm note in anticipation of World Bank aid to the private collieries.

Jute shares ruled most of the time rather quiet in view of the uncertainty surrounding the outlook of the industry caused mainly by shortage of raw jute and the consequent speculation which in its turn had invited strict government vigilance over the industry and trade. There were persistent rumours that Government had decided to fix maximum and minimum prices for raw jute as well as manufactured goods. Selected shares however were found to have sustained buying. With the announcement of the arrangement entered into between the Government and the Indian Jute Mills Association as regards voluntary steps to be taken by the industry to curb speculation (a ceiling was announced on price of raw jute: Rs 62 per maund beyond which jute mills would not buy raw jute basis Assam Bottoms), sentiment turned rather quiet.

Tea shares which ruled subdued during the first part of the month met with marked enquiry from the beginning of the third week. The revival of interest was generally limited to companies located in Assam and Dooars presumably on the assumption that those companies would be able to maintain the dividend for 1960. With the Central Budget bringing the good tidings of a reduction in the export duty on tea, interest further broadened.

Engineering shares were generally steady though price movements in the section were often determined by the fluctuations in Indian Irons. Rumours about the retention price had a good deal of influence throughout the month.

Textile shares met with sustained interest especially in the second half of the month on reports of good offtake of cloth on the one hand and the improved raw cotton supply position on the other.

Many firm features were noticeable in the Miscellaneous section.

NAME	Managing Agents/ Secretaries	Locust		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents/ Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Agarpara ...	B. N. Elias & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	554	325	12,499	20,621	3,705	181	3-60	2,371	(q) 3,653	10 7	5 7	2 7
Alexanders ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	296	150	905	15,497	3,413	69	12-59	863	627	15 7	10 7	10 7
Alliance ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	797	467	13,454	22,998	2,397	77	5-60	1,245	(a) 1,134	1 6	nil	6 6
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	1,589	972	26,856	64,469	14,298	418	3-60	5,644	(a23) 4,364	20 7	13 7	10 7
Auckland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5% C. P. ... 4% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	450	360	13,051	24,930	6,859	362	3-60	3,629	2,232	27 7	20 5	5 5
Bally ...	Birla Bros Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% C. P. ...	659	300	10,309	19,771	715	212	3-60	2,550	1,706	25 7	10 7	6 7
Barnagore & ...	Jardine Henderson ... 5% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	1,200	690	...	...	...	...	3-60	309	341	30 7	10 7	7 7
Beldore ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	601	219	5,938	12,406	687	106	12-59	1,377	(j) 835	13 7	7 7	2 7
Bengal Jute ...	Sorajimull Nagarmull ... 5% C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	350	250	15,594	25,857	1,990	46	6-59	691	(w) 816	5 7	5 7	5 7
Bharat ...	Das Group, Private ... Birla Brothers Private ... 7% C. P. ... 5% R. C. P. ...	982	391	2,972 25,860	5,007 58,965	188 2,149	30 682	3-59 3-60	328 10,550	-2,744 7,456	nil 15 7	nil 10 7	nil 10 7
Budge Budge ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	552	439	8,448	16,284	1,213	131	10-59	1,528	565	15 7	5 7	7 7
Caledonian ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	371	245	4,638	9,506	622	60	11-59	975	841	12 7	15 7	nil 7
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	761 400	639 50	14,878 4,326	26,572 8,498	4,468 490	50 50	3-60 11-59	1,907 565	1,813 912	10 7 12 7	7 7 5 7	nil 7 nil 7
Chitavalash ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	124	376	8,335	15,747	4,362	143	7-59	(w) 1,807	1,669	15 7	12 7	11 7
Clive ...	Directors ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	546	423	7,665	12,022	3,025	...	3-60	802	247	nil 7	nil 7	6 7
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	496	270	9,202	16,845	3,645	150	3-60	(f) 1,713	1,381	1 7	nil 7	nil 7
Delta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. ...	458	321	6,412	12,112	794	70	11-59	1,142	(a) 731	14 7	6 5	nil 5
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	295	205	5,855	12,909	1,895	83	7-59	1,148	931	12 7	10 7	7 7
Fort Gloster ...	Kottlowall Bullen & Co. ... Ordinary Rt ... 7% C. P. ... 5% 2nd C. P. ...	1,090	706	24,940	38,473	13,947	297	3-60	4,047	(a) 3,328	25 7	20 7	20 7
Fort William ...	Bangor Brothers Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	633	381	12,419	19,784	5,247	192	3-60	2,091	1,148	22 7	15 7	15 7
Ganges ...	Directors ... 8% C. P. ...	1,001	700	18,654	32,800	1,391	...	3-60	2,878	894	10 7	8 8	nil 8
General Indusl Society ...	Directors ...	409	198	14,065	20,771	3,819	...	12-59	1,463	1,263	40 7	20 7	20 7
Gourapore ...	Macmill & Barry ... 6% C. P. ...	962	492	22,905	36,318	13,185	385	3-60	(a) 4,052	2,667	30 7	25 6	20 6
Hastings ...	Bangor Bros. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	661	417	15,093	26,945	6,711	187	3-60	3,098	2,407	6 7	6 6	5 6
Houghly ...	Directors ... 10% Pref. (i) ...	466	254	14,904	20,136	3,323	...	3-60	1,150	1,127	10 7	6 6	nil 6
Hawrah ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7% 'A' C. P. ... 5% Debenture ...	1,234	706	16,040	33,989	5,703	188	3-60	2,562	2,977	12 7	10 5	5 5
Hukumchand ...	Ramdudd Ramkissandas ... 7% C. P. ...	1,519	753	29,673	44,668	12,988	374	3-60	5,627	3,978	28 7	20 7	20 7
India ...	Directors ...	522	554	13,566	23,720	672	...	3-60	3,645	2,681	14 7	9 92	12 7
Kamarhaty ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	1,250	847	15,929	37,713	4,235	312	12-59	3,710	3,393	20 7	5 6	nil 6

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up Rs. 000	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Deprecia- tion Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961 Rs. np.	February 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balances Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Agarpara ...	11 62	11 81	10	6,000	4,922	1,510	30	8,532	14,743	5,082	428	10,154	2,443	479	44
7% Cum. preference ...	67 50	93 00	100	1,000											
5% Debentures ...			1000	1,200											
Alexanders ...	139 00	172 00	100	600	450	926	171	4,757	7,666	4,626	70	4,259	817	248	...
7% Cum. preference ...	85 50	97 50	100	900											
5% Debentures ...			500	600											
Alliance ...	95 00	115 00	100	3,000		544	117	7,787	14,102	10,163	210	7,417	923	456	...
6% Cum. preference ...	65 00	64 00	100	1,500											
Anglo India ...	1 4 00	2 13 00	100	4,921	5,900	3,541	226	16,614	26,391	17,474	4,141	14,966	5,840	418	...
7% Cum. preference ...	92 00	96 00	100	4,000	1,240	943	34	6,313	13,606	7,650	352	7,650	2,208	92	72
Auckland ...	160 00	173 00	100	1,000											
54% Cum. preference ...	68 00	75 00	100	1,500											
44% R. Cum. preference ...	55 00	65 00	100	1,500											
4% Debentures ...			1000	1,500											
Bally ...	197 00	215 00	100	2,000	2,000	1,454	28	6,513	14,613	7,761	644	4,796	1,161	540	...
7% Cum. preference ...	103 00	98 00	100	2,000											
Barnagore & ...	1 9 60	1 50 00	25	275	365	43	92	265	1,614	1,065	17	544	276	249	...
5% Cum. preference ...	34 00	38 50	25	200											
Belvedere ...	150 00	154 50	100	2,800	1,399	1,672	49	1,713	9,802	5,664	87	3,386	714	13	...
7% Cum. preference ...	88 00	97 00	100	700											
Bengal ...	11 00	11 50	10	4,500	1,424	1,294	99	14,714	6,658	3,850	5	6,045	5,754	10,423	7
54% R. C. P. ...	61 00	69 00	100	1,000											
5% Debentures ...			1000	1,000											
4% Debentures ...			1000	1,000											
Bharat Jute ...	6 12	6 12	25	1,500		255	14	3,624	4,185	1,323	303		73	596	112
Birla ...	30 51	26 25	10	9,26	5,500	23,172	53	24,819	73,486	22,636	7,842	9,153	4,827	352	...
74% C. P. T. ...	89 50	91 00	100	2,364											
54% R. C. P. ...	91 00	92 00	100	10,000											
Budge Budge ...	1 12 00	1 24 00	100	3,600	1,521	816	62	2,929	11,981	7,285	104	3,761	1,252	14	...
7% Cum. Preference ...	81 93	103 50	100	900											
Caledonian ...	1 14 00	1 76 00	100	1,800	2,444	307	30	873	8,460	4,912	70	2,39	434	12	...
7% Cum. preference ...	81 00	67 50	100	1,000		8,182	169	3,013	21,721	11,703	205	5,552	1,318	134	53
Champdany ...	105 50	1 25 00	100	5,916	1,451	865	20	698	8,623	5,953	90	2,281	483	117	...
Cheviot ...	14 00	101 00	100	1,000											
7% Cum. preference ...	97 50	101 00	100	1,000	3,300	543	234	4,922	10,983	5,987	795	5,245	1,794	549	203
Chitavalash ...	13 37	14 75	10	500											
7% Cum. preference ...	87 00	105 50	100	1,069											
5% Debenture ...			500	1,069		900	-309	3,296	8,212	6,831	6	4,401	2,058	38	...
Clive ...	11 12	12 37	10	2,400											
6% Cum. preference ...	52 00	75 00	100	800											
7% Cum. preference ...	60 00	84 00	100	800											
Dalhousie ...	107 50	131 50	100	3,149	798	507	18	3,244	10,695	6,482	477	4,540	1,645	64	152
7% Cum. preference ...	75 35	93 00	100	1,500											
54% Debentures ...			1,000	1,873	1,638	2,501	18	942	10,274	5,462	58	3,219	2 9	52	...
Delta ...	144 00	154 00	100	2,800											
5% Cum. preference ...	64 35	68 00	100	500											
Empire ...	14 50	16 87	10	1,500	2,550	1,170	94	2,294	10,740	7,009	937	2,869	1,751	206	...
7% Cum. preference ...	87 50	98 50	100	1,000											
5% Debentures ...			500	886	5,637	2,726	72	20,941	34,170	16,904	209	15,598	3,411	595	102
Fort Gloster ...	314 00	330 00	100	2,100											
Ordinary Rt ...	283 75	287 00	50	2,160											
7% Cum. preference ...	104 00	114 00	100	1,400											
5% Cum. preference ...	64 00	71 00	100	700											
5% Debenture ...			100	1,502											
Fort William ...	22 12	21 62	10	2,100	1,900	82	195	7,853	13,223	7,618	127	5,927	1,335	136	...
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	111 50	100	1,000											
Ganges ...	10 62	9 81	10	8,432	500	17	56	12,294	22,467	14,600	23	11,202	2,659	348	...
6% Cum. preference ...	90 00	125 00	100	600	2,550	868	53	5,855	9,432	4,817	78	4,418	1,106	191	...
General Insul Society ...	40 00	28 00	10	1,080											
Gouropore ...	316 00	440 00	100	2,400	4,650	1,505	64	18,447	25,558	17,212	4,414	14,651	2,28	209	...
6% Cum. preference ...	93 00	81 00	100	2,650											
Hastings ...	119 00	90 00	100	4,000	3,305	4,739	286	7,169	13,364	7,647	4,635	7,725	3,683	239	...
6% Cum. preference ...	82 00	91 00	100	2,500											
Houghly ...	14 44	12 94	10	1,680	650	1,876	38	3,756	8,349	5,508	1,201	3,928	1,140	65	...
10% Preference (t) ...	1 41	10 00	10	1,176											
Hawran ...	22 17	24 00	10	6,562	3,750	245	72	4,656	22,483	13,585	466	8,071	1,806	358	1,311
7% Cum. preference ...	94 50	100 00	100	875											
7% A' C. P. ...	93 50	103 00	100	1,750											
54% Debentures ...				3,000											
Makumchand ...	19 56	20 12	71	5,250	2,800	1,010	163	20,755	31,843	17,768	1,460	13,776	979	687	...
7% Cum. preference ...	95 00	98 00	100	4,000											
India ...	15 00	15 37	124	8,730		2,179	494	7,789	17,480	10,024	3,333	4,201	4,059	142	...
Kamarhaty ...	148 00	170 00	100	2,400	1,650	1,235	266	5,346	19,787	13,279	353	6,170	1,123	232	1,334
B. Ordinary ...	136 00	161 00	100	1,920											
6% Cum. preference ...	76 00	90 00	100	1,600											
54% Debentures ...				1,304											

Indian Finance
JUTE

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LOANS		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Housing	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Kankannarah...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 4% R. C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	1,239	288	13,095	32,729	4,631	205	12-59	2,601	1,891	Nil Nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil
Kelvin ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	394	309	8,773	18,063	3,772	164	6-60	1,800	1,683	15t 7t	14 7	12t 7
Khardah ...	Anderson Wright Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	914	616	19,675	34,305	9,839	265	3-60	3,041	(p)2,495	20t 6 T	2t 6	8 5
Kinnison ...	F. W. Helgers & Co. Pri. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	672	578	20,483	35,465	9,695	333	3-60	3,470	1,978	20 T 7 T	10 7	5 7
Lansdowne ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ...	579	352	10,977	19,624	5,023	74	3-60	1,161	749	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil
Lawrence ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ... 5% J.B. C. P. ...	484	356	2,292	4,545	45	40	3-60	1,174	1,793	15 T 10 T 786T	2 7 5t	nil nil 5t
Mahabir ...	Agrawal Brothers & Co. ... Directors ...	28	123	2,873	5,166	1,384	30	9-59	252	118	6 t nil	nil 10	nil nil
Maheswari Devi ...	Directors ...	612	396	18,494	36,303	2,510	...	3-60	2,774	2,942	12 T	10	nil 17t
Magna ...	Directors ... 7% C. P. ... 4% R. C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	493	322	7,332	15,204	3,789	...	3-60	1,130	(i) 732	Nil Nil Nil	nil nil nil	nil nil nil
Naskarpara ...	Howrah Trading Co. Private ... 14% Debentures ...	333	92	4,675	8,654	276	43	10-59	516	272	31 t	2t	2t
National ...	Directors ... 7% C. P. ...	573	279	8,121	12,256	1,160	...	10-59	1,759	(b)846	10 t 7 t	7t 7	7t 9
Nellimaria ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	100	216	5,407	11,645	2,654	72	7-59	(m)1,343	1,149	14 T 6 T	10 6	9 6
New Central ...	Sahu Jain Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	10,39	7,26	44,963	66,363	6,829	313	3-60	(h)10,399	(a)4,268	15 t 7 t	15 7	15 7
Northbrook ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5% C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	214	353	11,575	20,286	5,753	296	3-60	(n)3,418	1,504	30 T 7,86t	12t 5t	5t 5t
Nudda ...	Macneill & Barry ...	644	448	15,329	25,120	7,611	205	3-60	2,412	1,707	8 T	6	5
Orient ...	Andrew Yule & Co. ...	551	50	4,270	8,639	618	50	11-59	689	209	12 T	2t	nil
Prunchand ...	R. J. Roy Bros. Private Ltd. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ...	364	240	285	1,782	...	25	4-59	(u)139	-604	Nil 10 T	Nil 6t	Nil 6
Presidency ...	...	238	162	5,324	11,440	2,063	79	7-59	(a1)1,162	778	...	...	...
Rameshwara ...	Hindustan Invest Corpn ... 6% C. P. ...	...	305	5,229	10,141	2,057	60	3-60	627	795	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil nil	Nil Nil nil
Reliance ...	Jardine Henderson ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	924	352	...	2,391	...	50	3-60	846	758	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil nil	Nil Nil nil
Shree Ambica ...	Beggs More ... 7% C.P. ...	703	208	15,080	24,947	3,589	89	3-59	1,110	1,024	6 7t	5 7t	5 7t
Soorah ...	Hind Inv. Corpn. ... 7% C. P. ...	201	200	4,820	9,896	391	110	12-59	1,265	1,039	25 t 7 T	15 7	15 7
Union ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	758	568	9,828	19,229	3,889	252	3-60	2,586	2,412	20 T 7 T	20 7	15 7
Waverley ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. P. ... 3% Debenture ...	306	159	...	1,007	...	56	5-60	607	423	25 10t	25 10	nil 5

(a) After transferring Rs 275,000 from General Reserve.

(b) After transferring Rs Rs 125,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 30,311 from Capital Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 72,950 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Stores and Spare Parts Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Debenture Redemption Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 112,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 34,843 from Investment Realisation Surplus.

(f) After transferring Rs 45,000 from General Reserve and writing back Rs 104,280 being excess provision for depreciation.

(g) After transferring Rs 550,000 from General Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 2,865,218 from General Reserve No. 1.

(j) After transferring Rs 31,000 from General Reserve.

(m) After writing back Rs 85,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; and after transferring Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Machinery Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Taxation Contingencies Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 5,33,375 from General Reserve.

(q) Includes Rs 971,500 being Refund of Contribution to Pension Fund and interest and Rs 83,317 being refund of I.T. and B.P.T.

(s) After transferring Rs 7,00,000 from Reserve No. 1.

(t) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative.

(u) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision against jute stocks and jute contracted for.

(v) After writing back Rs 163,400 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(w) After writing back Rs 63,282 being excess provision and adjustments and Rs 11,585 being sundry balances.

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COMPANIES—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Deprecia- tion Rs. 000	Liquid Assets				
	February 1961 Rs. np.	February 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balance Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Kanknarrab ...	69 00	113 00	100	3,000	600	309	—1,368	7,866	17,628	11,270	203	6,127	1,346	257	1,206
B. Ordinary ...	73 00	97 00	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Cum. preference ...	90 50	90 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	100	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelvin ...	149 00	159 00	100	2,800	4,700	506	121	3,806	15,165	10,330	849	4,676	1,914	617	...
7% Cum. preference ...	91 50	89 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardah ...	17 50	...	10	5,400	1,900	476	74	14,754	21,695	13,239	493	11,438	2,960	156	...
6% C. P. ...	64 00	93 00	100	908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinnison ...	148 00xd	175 00	100	5,940	2,807	1,423	88	11,265	19,943	12,498	2,360	11,447	3,582	140	...
7% Cum. preference ...	76 35xd	89 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdowne ...	102 00	137 00	100	2,448	1,036	2,241	—202	7,525	10,687	6,713	354	6,211	1,922	79	9
7% C. Preference ...	90 25	124 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence ...	119 00xd	143 00	100	2,800	308	801	10	984	6,905	4,103	414	804	542	1,842	...
7% Cum. preference ...	80 85xd	91 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% 'B' cum. preference ...	62 86xd	70 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahabir ...	85 00	85 00	100	1,078	...	5	99	2,188	2,105	1,589	...	2,070	243	542	...
Maheswari Devi ...	...	...	100	1,319	...	425	—503	1,044	1,781	1,494	351	992	440	15	...
Magna ...	12 06	12 27xd	10	8,165	...	3,464	57	16,080	27,091	15,568	26	10,523	5,188	507	...
Naihati ...	63 00	78 00	...	2,999	1,199	2,237	—390	3,171	16,480	9,860	151	4,731	1,666	137	161
7% cum. preference ...	98 00	101 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R. C. P. ...	75 80	66 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naskarpara ...	12 13	12 50	10	2,000	1,151	20	9	4,548	3,649	2,669	5	1,566	1,164	4,512	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National ...	20 62	31 00 N	10	3,500	2,328	1,974	20	2,205	5,805	1,763	100	4,525	1,634	227	...
7% C. P. ...	93 00 N	100 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellimaria ...	12 00	12 19	10	2,625	2,625	497	138	3,875	5,970	2,686	713	3,592	2,448	649	124
6% Cum. preference ...	79 50	92 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Central ...	21 00	24 25	10	17,082	7,915	14,818	...	78,196	93,093	13,654	1,817	27,165	3,817	1,089	...
7% Cum. preference ...	80 90	96 00	100	3,300	2,280	1,559	28	6,341	12,184	7,122	445	7,241	2,308	83	260
Northbrook ...	20 50xd	19 94	10	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Cum. pref. ...	65 28xd	80 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	45 00	58 50	50	6,680	3,250	503	49	12,090	23,001	12,188	442	8,655	2,364	295	...
Orient ...	...	...	100	2,491	1,927	506	27	834	7,656	5,435	78	2,358	283	846	...
Prerachand ...	...	...	100	3,996	...	...	—4,142	1,915	6,201	4,620	76	44	20	48	...
Presidency ...	5 69	6 00	5	2,500	750	273	68	2,455	9,990	7,261	112	2,489	561	155	...
Rameshwara ...	9 25	8 69	10	2,000	...	43	21	2,319	3,396	1,206	72	2,676	127	18	...
6% Cum. preference ...	10 50	12 44	10	700	...	200	—3,144	1,747	12,497	6,698	195	1,036	554	668	...
Reliance ...	6 09	7 75	10	4,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. ...	82 00	89 50	100	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Ambica ...	26 25	13 40xd	10	3,000	975	209	70	9,520	12,450	9,165	1,328	4,450	5,333	361	...
7½% Cum. preference ...	90 00	90 50xd	100	1,170	1,180	80	64	4,243	7,257	5,250	1,445	2,614	808	93	...
Soorah ...	17 56	19 37	10	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. pref. ...	99 00	88 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union ...	154 00xd	208 00	100	3,599	2,407	1,323	36	3,292	8,938	5,059	694	4,680	2,862	114	28
7% C. P. ...	77 35xd	97 50	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley ...	3 62	3 44xd	50	250	185	335	194	684	5,487	4,554	60	283	353	1,769	...
5% Cum. P. P. ...	37 25	34 00xd	500	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000		Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000		Ra. 000	Ra. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemical	Bhailal Amin&Sons Private Ltd.	3,907	14,656	24,853	5,050	324	12-59	3,814	3,085	16T	12	12
	64% 1st Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64
	5% 2nd. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% 3rd. Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Amar Dye-Chem	Amritlal & Co. Private	649	6,736	10,628	5,074	...	12-58	1,602	...	97	nil	nil
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Anil Sarch products	Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co.	1,183	12,743	23,922	1,540	247	12-59	3,111	(n)2,272	28 T	20	20
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-143T	5	5
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies private Ltd...	49,687	...	275,277	11,769	3,896	7-60	(a15)65,073	(a21)59,602	12 T	11	18
Associated Stone Industries.	Rajputana Mining Agen. Pri.Ltd.	...	...	4,346	1,387	106	9-59	485	668	20	35	15
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Atul Products	Lalbahai Sons & Co.	1,615	18,153	35,382	7,666	...	12-59	10,157	5,329	12 T	10	8
Automobile Products	Directors	2,111	12,392	16,914	6,481	910	7-58	145	342	12 T	10	8
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	5
Bagalkot Cement	Tendulkar Indus. Private Ltd.	841	4,330	7,405	429	83	12-59	1,538	1,603	8 T	7	6
Bharat Line	Dinshaw Private	2,809	...	17,421	...	...	12-59	1,740	(v)3,887	19	12	12
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co.	...	...	45,136	5,611	481	5-59	(c)10,586	7,506	19	18	32
	Old Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Cycle	Aero. Auto. Private	1,115	12,429	14,485	1,423	45	3-59	458	168	10	5	84
Bombay Gas	Directors	1,305	7,266	10,393	...	...	12-59	861	1,372	64 T	44	9
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors	739	642	3,003	103	...	9-59	1,217	765	12 86T	10	9
	61% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 T	64 T	64 T
	41% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 T	64 T	64 T
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.	...	...	134	...	6	9-58	63	76	13	14	15
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	134	5,021	4,529	2,139	...	12-58	287	211	24	11	10
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	2,249	13,815	18,323	4,811	...	12-59	(a25)2,462	2,074	234T	164	104
Barmah Shell	Directors	12,130	34,309	129,386	...	...	12-59	72,116	73,481	18T	15	15
	54% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caltex Oil	Directors	6,754	3,656	37,681	...	...	12-59	24,420	25,910	nil	nil	nil
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coat Tyres	Directors	97	697	3	697	...	12-59	-2	60	nil	nil	...
G. Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	1,178	1,481	3,481	156	34	12-59	380	318	20T	15	15
Colour Chem	Directors	465	2,460	3,693	577	...	3-60	1,158	-106	nil	nil	...
Crescent Iron & Steel	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri.	336	444	960	368	12	3-59	182	159	74	6	...
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works	Dandekar Engineers	328	535	1,274	12	20	6-59	228	211	15T	10	9
	Partly Paid Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15T	10	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15T	10	9
Dalhi Safe Deposit	Directors	...	...	161	30	...	12-59	81	86	12 T	74	74
	Ordry. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 T	74	74
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-57T	74	74
Dena Investment	Directors	8	...	287	...	...	3-60	189	134	520P	6	6
Dharamsi M. Chemical	D. Morarji & Co.	1,932	7,344	12,840	329	291	12-59	3,016	1,778	20 T	12	10
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd.	1,947	18,106	27,723	1,269	206	12-59	(a2)4,902	m)4,902	9 T	9	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-14T	5	5
Empire Dyeing	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	4,044	83	56	12-59	536	(a27)493	264 T	20	20
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	Directors	3,545	25,019	33,795	...	...	3-60	(a31)4,161	(a32)6,021	11T	10	10
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd.	2,487	4,065	10,442	1,140	47	3-60	577	496	9 T	7	6
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-14T	5	5
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. pri.	742	...	34,693	...	195	6-60	10,335	(d)9,817	10TF	15 T	18
	54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54 T	54
Grooves Cotton & Co.	Directors	3,969	44,773	49,513	13,163	...	3-60	4,783	3,864	11 T	74	10
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-14T	5	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-57T	6	6
Gwalior Rayon	Birla Gwalior Private	5,901	55,381	89,100	5,576	2,934	3-60	32,115	25,960	20 T	10	10
	6% R. C. P. "A"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-57T	6	6
	6% R. C. P. "B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-57T	6	6
Hind Cycles	Birla Brothers Private Ltd	6,375	10,817	21,178	1,912	...	3-60	185	(a22)-439	5	5	5
	5% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	54% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54
	54% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54
	6% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54
Hindustan Aluminium	Birla Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	...	...	6	6	...
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co.	2,524	16,934	18,926	8,276	91	4-59	1,269	1,286	7	7	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	6
Hindustan Lever	Directors	25,337	...	417,519	59,797	...	12-59	46,785	35,007	6	6	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	14
Indian Cement	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	94	61	25	25	30
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	699	21,834	26,051	1,736	52	9-58	514	670	10	10	10
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	Directors	540	...	7,331	...	...	12-60	(a23)6,539	5,076	54T	5	4
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	25	...	694	...	52	12-59	572	640	6 T	6	54
Investa Machine Tools	Investa. Indust. Corporation	977	1,150	2,248	1,409	90	12-59	857	296	nil	nil	...
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Jaipur Metals	Poonamchand & Bros. Pri	1,069	14,381	14,256	6,604	90	12-59	1,118	841	84 T	6	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 P
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199T	...	...
	4% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jyoti	Admem Services	3,039	7,897	11,337	9,630	71	12-59	1,307	1,512	12 T	12	12
Kamani Metals	Kamani Bros. Private	...	...	15,813	2,864	...	6-59	1,501	2,128	74	5	nil
	54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54
	54 Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kemp & Co.	Directors	803	4,689	5,640	929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandelwal Ferro alloys	Kha-delwal Indus. Private	...	...	...	...	...	3-60	387	376	124T	10	74
	71% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
Kirloskar Bros.	Kirloskar Sons & Co.	2,802	11,197	22,222	5,205	262	7-59	2,854	2,790	12	10	8
Kirloskar Oil Engines	Kirloskar Sons & Co.	2,244	13,434	19,384	5,315	162	3-59	1,834	1,789	10	10	9
	Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	9
Killick Industries	Managing Director	...	...	5,586	823	...	11-59	2,209	1,564	9	13	11
(a) Traffic Revenue.		(b) Dividends and Interest, etc.		(c) Profits on contracts.		(d) Reserve.						

(a) Traffic Revenue.

(b) Dividends and Interest, etc.

(c) Profits on contracts.

(d) Revenue Income.

*Income by Subsidy, etc.

11 March 1961

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961	February 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Store	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Ra. up.	Ra. up.			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Alembic Chemicals	256 25	212 00	100	8,500	2,900	2,738	20	1,521	18,707	6,576	2,343	8,983	3,226	294	...
64% 1st C. P.	91 20	85 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd R. C. P.	86 00	79 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 3rd C. P.	75 00	73 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amar Dyechem	387 50	260 00	100	5,998	...	110	30	6,047	7,467	1,127	421	5,890	1,684	233	38
6% R.C.P.	100 00	100 00	100	2,000	...	...	47	10,036	11,863	4,984	6	5,635	3,418	183	...
Anil Starch Products	...	...	100	2,969	101	2,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Cement	153 00	144 50	100	190,623	15,700	92,146	42	144,526	42,140	167,069	11,110	105,490	47,559	15,894	9,567
Associated Stones Indust	21 52	21 00	10	1,850	1,100	71	6	2,416	1,411	795	171	1,537	2,192	1,138	...
6% C. P.	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atul Products	...	...	100	20,000	...	3,908	73	39,70	35,614	10,540	10,24	10,655	4,532	7,055	...
Automobile Products	...	...	10	1,200	...	113	-571	14, 66	10,742	1,768	...	8,336	1,340	10	336
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	28,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagalkot Cement	8 00	8 52	10	8,427	...	66	2	15,124	22,610	3,188	8	2,515	1,071	68	466
Bharat Line	6 28	9 00	10	10,000	6,826	3,289	-711	18,294	39,942	20,517	6,221	2,65	7,21	204	2,335
Bombay Burma Trading	...	...	2500	250	5,396	34,184	67	22,796	36,339	22,711	11,27	17,05	15,702	5,189	1,075
Old Shares	185 00	552 00	125	8,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shares	197 50	187 00	50	4,200	...	...	24	1,326	728	440	442	1,444	1,196	500	...
Bombay Cycle	23 52	22 00	20	1,600	410	509	...	48	8,554	4,706	3,111	1,75	1,34	262	...
Bombay Gas	...	...	51	4,000	576	2,112	...	4	1,770	2,768	1,416	10	4,9	5	2,605
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	185 50	143 03	100	1,418	90	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	75 00	76 00	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% C. P.	60 00	58 50	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Safe Deposit	405 00	405 00	200	240	64	...	1	168	584	427	261	...	17	37	...
Bombay Uganda Co.	49 00	49 00	10	1,596	2,700	4,557	156	4,915	1,157	544	4,606	5,314	4,043	2,316	...
W. H. Brady & Co.	357 50	324 25	100	138,206	80,000	27,412	15,557	42,639	26,1048	77,910	...	26,66	157,387	11,058	4,129
Burma Shell	...	...	100	86,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caltex Oil	...	...	100	45,000	...	16,921	24,112	57,218	14,449	21,981	...	8,112	31,492	187	...
54% Debenture	...	...	...	20,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceat Tyres	242 50	180 00	50	11,490	...	13	...	1,917	812	15	...	710	684	875	1,305
G. Claridge & Co.	195 00	200 00	100	400	615	746	3	1,037	2,45	1,634	1	1,781	1,34	76	...
Colour Chem	361 25	320 00	100	10,000	...	600	-39	3,196	9,695	48,2	...	1,941	1,00	49	1,100
Crescent Iron	...	...	20	574	35	102	7	870	1,480	504	...	651	50	10	10
G.C. Dandekar Mee. Works	...	...	100	399	70	128	1	766	1,191	634	278	122	221	540	...
Partly Paid Ordry	...	...	50	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Safe Deposit	10 00 N	10 00 N	10	14	82	25	1	389	44	105	319	2	93	138	...
Old P.P.	7 00 N	7 00 N	100	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	100 00	100 00 N	100	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dena Invest.	11 00	10 84	25	2,500	...	85	3	240	19	6	2,638	...	76	1	100
Dharamsi M. Chemical	238 75	161 00	50	1,369	2,020	797	44	6,511	7,757	3,610	56	3,472	3,074	136	...
Digvijay Cement	157 00	154 00	100	13,441	3,050	2,442	49	19,119	41,540	16,842	8,993	8,450	3,273	136	835
5% R. C. P.	81 00	85 04	100	7,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emqire Dying	64 50	50 00	15	900	410	356	10	114	2,194	1,621	219	270	557	899	...
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	...	...	100	82,000	1,450	6,697	-361	42,085	85,139	22,601	6,422	73	13,279	30,290	19,863
Estrela Batteries	61 00	49 50	50	1,497	365	166	19	2,99	3,757	2,316	4	2,713	1,715	143	...
5% C. P.	35 00	36 75	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Shipping	14 84	17 56	10	9,000	6,95	15,127	132	54,313	15,180	21,553	80	56	5,046	18,758	...
54% R. C. P.	91 00	90 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greaves Cotton & Co.	165 00	138 00	100	15,500	3,400	1,612	44	24,826	2,126	706	15,875	13,295	31,062	2,605	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gow-lor Rayon	44 25	29 00	100	25,000	17,500	6,447	2,08	23,340	64,251	41,22	45	22,470	4,311	37,837	748
6% R.C.P. 'A'	109 00	104 25	100	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P. 'B'	...	...	100	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hind Cycles	100 00	100 00	100	3,107	700	625	-949	9,161	12,314	7,681	4	6,340	4,718	118	...
5% T. R. C. P.	65 00	65 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% T. R. C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% T. R. C. P.	25 00	25 10	25	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% T. R. C. P.	78 50	100 00	100	2,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Aluminium	...	...	1	1,500	...	114	57	12,34	6,224	2,19	236	8,743	5,511	290	1,100
Hindustan Electric Co.	99 00	111 50	100	4,010	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	80 00	82 00	10	1,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Lever	47 00	41 10	10	55,701	4,132	8,817	20,919	62,200	57,710	20,411	3	68,875	16,116	30,331	...
Indian Cement	25 00	25 00	10	152	100	50	2	124	142	...	178	...	52	67	...
Indian Vegetable Products	135 00	143 00	100	2,117	276	465	5	1,796	2,714	2,03	74	2,310	1,530	50	...
Indus. Co. & Invest. Corp	71 00	82 30	100	50,000	3,300	3,980	77	120,305	2,551	166	67,745	...	60,854	46,675	...
Industrial Investment	81 00	73 00	100	9,999	...	2,022	59	1,220	26	13,096	...	...	...	48	...
Invests Machine Tools	...	...	100	1,500	...	27	5	2,400	2,583	65	...	2,557	432	12	...
41% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Metals	134 50	99 50	100	1,916	100	811	7	7,453	4,867	1,926	245	7,198	1,364	570	2
6% C. P.	57 00	55 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	45 00	27 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jyoti	180 00	191 00	100	4,000	300	1,436	10	7,508	6,092	1,767	197	5,695	3,128	14	...
Kamaji Metals	...	...	10	2,000	60	65	...	3,759	8,342	4,935	503	4,066	1,129	36	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kemp & Co.	320 00	280 00	201	1,200	350	288	47	1,656	2,741	1,420	12	1,441	737	20	...
Khandelwa Forro Alloys	93 50	67 50	50	4,749	...	...	-13	5,320	1,432	...	1,357	1,359	1,284	1,347	5,773
7% R. C. P.	99 30	51 70	50	2,511	...	1,021	12	8,059	10,587	5,917	1,858	8,111	3,970	554	...
Kirloskar Brothers	62 00	53 00	25	3,000	6,969	666	4	11,475	6,011	2,394	50	7,062	3,273	290	1,705
Kirloskar Oil Eng.	19 12	16 68	5	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	10	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killick Iron	98 50	120 50	10	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)												
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn.	Mahindra & Mahindra	1,305	2,063	3,923	4,110	...	3-60	—1	—499	nil	nil	nil
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspathi & Chem.	Mohatta Bros.	342	14,414	18,255	2,075	30	12-59	696	529	nil	nil	nil
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Man. Industrial Corporation	Jagmohan Radha Krishna & Co	198	2,932	4,385	1,984	60	3-59	661	746	nil	nil	nil
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Naneklal Manufacturing...	T. Maneklal & Co.	765	3,072	4,611	1,002	47	5-59	518	284	14	10	10
National Elect. Industries	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri. Ltd.	1,391	5,670	7,823	1,296	64	3-59	652	606	9	9	9
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machinery Manfrs.	Directors	7,772	14,454	22,188	9,011	...	12-59	(a) 1,836	—405	nil	nil	4 1/2
National Newsprints & Paper	Chinai & Co. Private Ltd.	1,764	11,210	22,819	379	...	3-59	7,225	286	nil	nil	nil
National Rayon Corpn.	Ordry. Partly Paid	8,259	33,976	75,651	2,161	1,897	12-59	25,396	19,064	22 1/2	14	14
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
Palampur Veg. Products	Forbes Forbes & Co	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	—137	—95	nil	nil	nil
	54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Pioneer Magnesia Works	N. Pestonjee & Co.	132	...	1,152	146	20	12-59	1,892	190	4 T	4	3 1/2
Poison Ltd.	Polson Agencies P Co Ltd.	900	6,781	10,782	1,751	101	12-58	1,138	1,281	10	10	12 1/2
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Polychem	Directors	615	8,707	15,956	3,693	...	3-60	4,320	2,197	11 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
	7 % T. R. C. P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Praga Tools	Directors	2,345	2,089	7,334	3,415	...	6-59	1,123	789	nil	nil	7 1/2
Premier Automobiles	Aero Auto Private	...	...	144,732	30,633	...	6-58	4,744	6,705	4	6	6
Radio Lamp Works	Jamnalal Sons Private	2,162	14,715	21,256	396	82	3-60	844	492	8 1/2	5	9
	Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/4 T	5	5
Raymond Woollen	J. K. (Bros.) Private Ltd.	4,576	12,069	24,399	7,746	322	12-59	3,678	3,001	11 1/2	8	20 1/2
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitex Chem. Industries	M. B. Amin & Co.	68	2,242	3,536	711	20	12-59	159	190	5 T	5	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Sathe Biscuits	Sathe Food Industries pri. Ltd.	255	2,570	4,538	556	32	3-60	370	226	9	6	6
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1/2	6	6
Scindia Steam	Directors	20,185	117,260	176,683	...	...	6-59	36,513	39,539	6 1/2	6 1/2	7
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shangrila Food Products	Directors	321	717	1,677	132	...	3-59	—366	—287	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Shivrajpur Syndicate	Killick Industries Ltd.	3,339	...	8,639	3,493	11	11-59	1,231	3,117	50	80	80
Sirpur Paper	Bela Bros. Private	4,737	17,282	28,873	656	293	6-59	7,184	5,854	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supreme Industries	M. J. & Co.	202	1,223	2,090	1,078	9	3-60	331	220	13 T	9	6
	64% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Chemicals	Tata Industries Private	5,538	10,178	35,227	...	445	6-59	6,438	(a) 24,557	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Tata Oil Mills	Tata Industries Private	11,014	...	80,929	2,197	625	3-60	6,502	4,865	21 1/2	13	10
	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Salt Works & Indus.	Directors	...	...	1,202	853	...	9-59	(a) 24,494	107	44 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Volta Ltd.	Directors	18,168	173,168	199,047	...	...	8-60	12,309	10,012	13 1/2	13	9
Western India Match	Swedish Match Co.	19,086	...	176,121	2,658	1,237	12-59	13,514	9,546	16 1/2	11	11
Western India Veg	Hasham Premji	440	18,642	22,537	1,543	39	3-60	512	778	9 1/2	8	8
West Coast Paper	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-59	470	...	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works	Jugatram & Co	1,305	4,514	6,869	1,741	54	3-58	586	428	7	7	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
NORTHERN INDIA												
Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private	4,045	12,951	34,393	5,601	...	9-59	(a) 8,689	6,132	9 1/2	8	8
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All India Finance & Commerce	Kavell Sival & Co.	30	...	1,69	...	20	5-56	96	88	5 1/2	5	8
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74% G. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	8	7 1/2
Aluminium Corpn.	J. K. Industries Private Ltd.	3,895	3,507	12,938	3,001	289	3-60	3,508	3,590	10	10	9 1/2
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspathi	Amrit Agency Ltd.	2,06	354,43	367,26	66,68	...	3-55	22,07	19,54	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson Wright	Directors	139	8,718	10,035	...	...	12-59	717	147	10 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Angelo Brothers	Turner Morrison & Co. Pri.	749	17,429	20,113	...	183	8-60	1,438	1,228	25	20	15
Ashoka Cement	Directors	1,137	3,303	16,859	1,084	...	3-60	1,394	1,204	7 T	4 1/2	4 1/2
	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	Eastern Corporation Private	927	3,518	4,724	857	48	3-59	—193	589	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Match Co.	Directors	1,663	13,133	17,744	492	...	12-58	1,179	1,225	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assam Saw Mills	Directors	467	519	2,779	1,092	...	9-59	(i) 572	(a) —62	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assam Sillimanite	U. P. Comml. Corpn.	342	358	2,093	216	36	3-59	384	411	nil	nil	nil
Associated Hotels	Oberoi Hotels (India) Private Ltd.	1,463	1,622	6,397	227	93	3-58	956	1,067	6	6	12
	7% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Associated Mining	Directors	25,612	100	114	9	...	12-57	123	324	4 1/2	11	11
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlas Cycle Indus	Directors	2,778	15,632	23,419	5,939	...	12-58	979	829	10	10	10
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	REVENUE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT APPROPRIATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961	February 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stock & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.			Ra.	Ra. 000	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.).															
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn.	...	...	100	3,814	...	489	—2,459	10,281	14,027	4,125	2	5,394	1,419	141	31
4% Cum. preference	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspathi Chem.	...	...	10	3,134	...	...	—908	4,493	5,442	1,855	32	3,303	172	63	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Man. Industrial Corpn.	125 00	95 00	100	3,000	...	26	71	2,318	4,334	987	2	2,244	744	79	...
4% C. P.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Maneklal Manufacturing	300 00	140 00	100	1,000	100	35	15	2,484	1,987	624	8	1,002	759	487	16
National Elec. Industries	89 80	76 00	50	778	125	799	25	3,920	2,358	1,028	307	2,742	1,783	37	...
44% C. P.	80 00 N	60 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machy. Manfrs.	...	...	100	25,240	...	304	—1,829	23,087	29,088	9,936	...	20,362	7,170	96	22
National Newsprint & Paper	...	...	10	487.21	...	203	—13,638	26,106	50,981	11,108	3	6,360	2,835	10,161	2,928
National Rayon Corpn.	532 00	427 00	100	24,110	4,900	13,662	166	22,623	117,025	52,637	160	16,544	3,254	13,582	...
Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	80	6,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	70 50	73 50	100	17,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	10	150.00	...	...	849	3,375	2,757	...	10	193	84	4	28
Palampur Veg. Products...	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P.	...	...	100	1,189	11	68	2	620	1,456	837	317	331	388	233	2
Pioneer Magnesia Works...	...	...	100	2,695	966	1,440	48	1,377	6,553	1,635	3	2,356	628	620	...
Polsen Ld.	168 00	80 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T.	76 28	182 50	50	4,000	1,200	896	28	3,853	5,851	1,197	5	4,089	1,805	3,333	...
Polychem	247 50	50 00	50	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% T.R.C.P.	46 00	...	50	13,592	...	168	—508	1,646	7,509	14,357	2	6,296	1,739	3,478	238
Praga Tools	...	...	100	21,733	1,973	6,390	479	75,116	39,061	19,368	466	70,494	10,558	2,529	...
Premier Automobiles	171 00	137 50	100	2,500	75	209	7	13,178	1,733	564	2,896	6,045	6,893	502	...
Radio Lamp Works	...	...	50	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	100	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C.P.	...	...	10	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	100	7,500	1,238	740	57	15,675	16,961	8,175	2,299	12,438	3,567	464	147
Raymond Woollen	107 00	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	50	1,362	...	42	9	2,545	2,534	375	3	1,491	740	94	...
Sanitex chem Indus.	...	...	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	473	...	237	29	1,640	9,067	969	1	586	527	178	...
Sathe Biscuits	100 00N	100 00 N	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	50 00N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	94 20	94 20	20	112,799	8,000	100,600	360	191,384	320,226	83,584	88,593	3,310	53,532	53,352	15,192
Scindia Steam	14 96	16 64	20	37,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	—1,665	4,808	4,049	616	32	552	294	14	13
Shangrilla Food Products	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	10	1,046	2,000	5,482	5	6,897	10,215	3,853	302	5,499	3,163	22	122
Shivra Syndicate	92 00	81 00	10	21,855	3,015	12,609	72	33,596	52,798	14,050	150	10,699	3,755	241	13,551
Sirpur Paper	17 16	13 82	10	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	87 00	80 00	100	622	...	273	3	1,197	845	239	97	1,105	719	30	...
Supreme Industries	157 50	140 00	100	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	67 50	71 80	100	25,172	526	2,508	7	28,857	49,541	18,653	1,878	19,797	6,431	886	5,690
Tata Chemical	18 48	16 16	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	85 00	99 50	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	25	7,807	1,947	2,994	46	46,160	24,794	15,671	1,236	25,877	19,565	3,386	1,954
Tata Oil Mills	79 00	59 00	100	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	57 00	...	250	1,355	2,016	1,064	1	361	7,666	4,515	30	1,218	67	239	...
United Salt Works Ind.	...	...	100	3,700	1,938	425	111,681	10,745	2,433	1,542	66,458	62,295	3,627	112	...
Volras	280 00	215 00	100	23,580	11,100	6,659	421	21,941	46,208	19,216	304	18,856	10,913	9,399	1,160
Western India Match	272 00	240 00	100	1,700	...	344	1	2,760	3,370	1,783	6	2,523	312	217	...
Western India Veg.	122 50	100 00	100	...	...	470	...	42,214	51,137	...	...	5,798	1,828	72	399
West cost Paper	203 00	154 00	100	5,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	110 00	118 00	100	1,500	504	397	4	1,980	2,527	1,083	412	1,741	1,221	69	...
Zandu Pharmaceutical W.	112 50	112 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Alkali & Chemical	38 50	24 00	10	30,997	1,800	7,350	140	25.6	57,440	9,228	22	12,415	6,041	330	1,995
5% Cum. Preference	97 00	105 00	100	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All India Finance & Com.	...	...	100	300	53	18	...	13.21	36	8	73	10.66	7.76	68	...
Ordry	...	...	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71% C. P.	...	...	110	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium Corpn.	17 75	16 06	10	6,250	2,600	17,752	114	7,883	39,514	11,944	1,393	4,673	2,605	5,357	...
6% Cum. preference	93 00	100 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	70 00	75 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debenture	...	...	1000	5,325	19,25	3.83	—14.14	152.86	160.85	53.32	36.36	85.91	25.33	1.40	...
Amrit Banaspathi	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	10	2,000	350	1,173	31	7,205	84	56	5,189	...	4,336	10	4,194
Anderson Wright	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% C. P.	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	10	3,000	2,584	1,470	228	2,907	3,709	2,634	745	5,159	2,022	1,151	...
Angelo Brothers	20 87xd	19 87	10	5,990	250	355	4	10,514	17,494	1,363	2	4,079	1,362	13	27
Asbes Cement	10 06	9 25	10	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% Debentures	...	...	24	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	4 69	5 75	10	4,314	1,054	259	—99	7,384	15,145	8,105	534	3,468	3,717	1,122	...
Deferred	0 69	1 25	1	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	2,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Match Co.	21 50	17 75	10	3,000	1,050	708	198	1,681	3,932	2,088	6	2,484	2,100	78	125
Assam Saw Mills	2 62	3 50	3	1,400	...	1,950	—275	1,956	3,398	1,649	2	2,317	769	58	12
Assam Sillimanite	11 25	11 19	10	3,000	...	...	83	1,570	3,138	1,323	...	792	182	233	...
Associated Hotels	5 50	6 00	10	2,000	1,000	2,685	155	3,030	10,572	4,222	4,279	794	1,545	788	...
7% C. P. T.	44 00xd	50 50	100	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	1000	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	...	...	10	892	...	...	3	924	742	191	1,293	216	796	16	44
5% C. P.	9 27xd	7 85	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	27 50xd	35 00	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R.C.P.	4 98xd	4 98	1	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlas Cycle Industry	...	...	10	3,462	525	...	94	15	10,392	5,898	1,204	...	3,305	131	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Ballarpur Paper	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd.	2,406	9,164	23,543	751	682	6-60	7,444	8,378	14.30T	nil	nil
5% R. C. P. P.	Directors	8,684	110,200	128,151	5,627	30	12-59	4,473	4,908	25.7T	20	15
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	Jardine Henderson	1,039	1,859	3,391	395	30	3-59	257	206	7.14T	5	8
Barroo coke	Directors	319	795	1,619	545	...	12-57	31	17	nil	nil	nil
Bathgate & Co.	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Bihar Rice Mills	11. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	36	33	3T	7	5
Bengal Assam Steamship	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	893	1,733	2,714	...	40	10-59	(a)167	601	3T	7	5
7% Cum. preference	Directors	3,770	9,970	19,690	2,298	...	3-60	2,330	2,090	7.7T	7	6
Bengal Chemicals	74% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7T	7	6
44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4T	4	4
5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Flour	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	556	17,913	21,650	515	190	12-59	1,781	1,464	45T	25	25
Bengal Paper	Directors	4,735	10,814	30,750	178	...	12-59	4,905	3,812	32T	22	12
7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10T	7	7
7% A' Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10T	7	7
6% B' R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6	6
44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bongal Potteries	B. R. Bhagat & Co.	4,175	2,206	16,629	2,264	264	12-59	1,127	1,554	14.2T	10	10
Ord. P. Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bongal Timber	Jardine Henderson	10	...	13	5	...	6-58	15	142	nil	nil	nil
8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Bhagwati Pressing	Ramdukt Ramkisensdase	8	...	160	...	...	12-58	138	114	7T	5	5
5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	Murari Lal Batra & Co.	592	4,293	15,098	...	23	12-59	313	285	10.4T	9	9
64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.4T	6	6
74% B' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4T	7	7
Bharat Commerce	Directors	584	3,298	3,718	479	...	12-57	(a)138	130	nil	nil	...
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Bharat Nidhi	Directors	...	...	3,439	180	...	12-59	2,744	2,740	(a)1	6	5
6% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Starch & Chemical	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	453	4,453	6,301	1,644	19	1-60	361	217	6T	6	6
Bharat Company	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-54	2,68	3,24	nil	nil	nil
Birds Investments	Lovell & Lewis	...	...	863	...	12	9-59	536	433	11T	7	5
54% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4T	5	5
Bisra Stone Lime	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	7,331	...	14,286	499	295	3-60	2,804	1,629	30T	18	17
Directors	...	4,119	8,452	27,157	1,545	...	3-60	4,695	3,580	25T	14	12
8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8T	8	8
54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. Burma Petroleum & Br. Ceylon Corps.	A. T. C. Inv. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	3-60	82	13	8T	2	2
Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	109	509	nil	6	15
British India Corps.	6% Cum. Part preference	17,319	37,331	69,931	39,920	...	12-59	(b)6,019	(a)1,956	nil	6	15
8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	8	8
Brushware	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	119	91	333	120	2	11-59	22	14	5T	5	7
Burma Lime	S. C. Chunder & Co.	18	70	2,44	24	...	9-54	31	30	nil	nil	nil
Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Chemical	Directors	2,160	8,650	14,473	2,305	...	6-59	1,032	781	18T	12	12
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4T	6	6
44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.4T	4	4
Calcutta Credit Corps.	Jainaram Ram Chaudar	...	...	6,727	2,303	57	6-59	744	836	30T	62	20
84% T. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4T	6	6
54% T. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4T	5	5
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Gas Co.	Sooraimull Nagarmull	...	...	1,093	...	120	9-57	811	748	5T	6	6
84% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4T	5	5
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	Ramdukt Ramkisensdase	39	1,611	...	...	3	12-58	459	355	3.65T	2.65	5.50
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	Gladstone Lyall	791	1,647	...	...	33	10-58	(a)566	590	7.5T	15	15
Calcutta Safe Deposit	Amritlal Ojha & Co.	89	332	...	...	9	3-58	105	106	5T	5	5
44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Steam Nav'g'n	Hoare Miller & Co.	1,302	...	2,516	...	26	6-60	573	1,188	10T	10	10
Cambay Inv.	Cambay Trading Co.	...	...	475	119	3	3-59	17	484	1T	10	10
Campdown Pressing	Pyne & Co.	2	...	60	...	12	7-58	46	15	7T	5	4
Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	Tantia Bros. Private	...	...	1,192	123	15	3-59	5	99	nil	5	10
Cherston Mica Indus	Ram Kumar Agarwala & Bros.	...	10,503	14,269	4,037	163	12-57	1,375	1,735	7.4T	7	5
54% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4T	5	5
Deferred share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10T	10	10
44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	91	...	660	...	34	12-59	347	319	6.2T	3	2
Management Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.6T	30	26
44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4T	8	7
Clive Row Inv.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	1,637	...	...	68	12-59	1,458	1,305	7.4T	8	7
Dalma Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers Private Ltd.	4,640	17,186	21,229	1,836	520	12-59	(a)297,447	(a)204,622	12T	10	12
Ord. partly paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12T	10	12
6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.5T	6	7
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12T	10	12
Darjeeling Properties	Goenka & Co.	...	...	12	...	...	3-58	16	3	nil	nil	nil
6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Darjeeling Ropeway	Goenka & Co.	...	...	161	...	11	3-58	85	65	7T	7	5
54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Flour Mills	Directors	447	25,195	26,511	487	...	10-59	321	282	10T	10	10
7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	7	7
7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhruvadhara Chem. Works	Sahu Bros. Private	12,139	9,877	15,415	762	8	3-59	815	920	4T	6	7
6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan Brothers	Directors	...	...	23,289	547	...	12-59	3,460	3,112	14T	10	11
4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4T	4	4
Dunlop Rubber Co.	Directors	27,373	277,226	259,132	...	...	12-59	24,380	20,204	21.4T	16	16
6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6	6
6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6	6
64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961 Rs. np	February 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standing Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Ballarpur Paper	41 00xrs	43 00	25	5,721	2,550	1,764	331	20,613	27,654	21,586	2,447	5,905	6,884	10,789	716
5% R.C.P.P.	112 00N	117 00	100	1,809											
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	217 00	206 00	100	8,001	7,273	1,034	515	19,919	7,788	4,134	11,409	6,982	14,164	529	
Barroo coke	14 44	14 12	10	1,200	800	50	235	1,008	3,595	3.3 4	7	1,350	1,016	250	
Bathgate & Co.	1 31	1 05	10	2,000		17	48	820	2,313	169	2	1,047	567	27	
6% C. P.	19 25	28 00	10	1,000											
Bihar Rice Mills	3 06	1 05	10	1,692											
Bengal Assam Steamship	90 10	87 60	100	2,900	825	8 820	26	1,393	11,689	2,083	159	29	1,368	2,204	
7% C. P.	53 00N	60 00	106	5,123	2,120	3,175	1,390	6,843	14,757	7,189	1,692	5,646	6,352	948	
Bengal Chemicals	107 00	102 00	10	900											
74% C. P.	11 94	12 62	100	1,191											
44% C. P.	66 00	72 00	100	1,500											
5% Debentures	42 50	36 25	10	1,203	2,000	270	220	1,148	3,544	3,014	35	739	1,930	1,604	
Bengal Flour	93 00	93 25	25	4,500	4,434	545	135	9,081	23,413	16,775	132	7,798	6,043	117	650
Bengal Paper	93 00	93 25	50	200											
7% C. P.	51 00	43 25	100	400											
7% A. C. P.	91 00N	96 50	100	2,000											
6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	65 00	66 00	500	84											
44% Debentures		5 44	24	5,523	493	1,057	15	11,784	15,736	5,200		4,178	4,089	49	
Bengal Potteries	7 12		1												
Ordry P. Paid	15 25	15 25	100	600			961	395	567	567	64	5	256	9	
Bengal Tumber	7 25	30 00	10	300											
8% C. P.	7 25	30 00	10	400	165		3	228	972	262	75		172	140	
Bhagwati Pressing	5 25	4 10	100	300											
5% C. P.	35 00	35 00	100												
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon			10	900	200	100	4	4,495	2,012	504	86	3,185	1,621	43	
64% C. P.			100	380											
74% 'B' C. P.			100	200											
Bhvat Commerce	20 75	13 05	100	5,000			4,119	1,774	4,171	86		769	739	62	
5% c. p.	100 00		100	3,000											
Bharat Nidhi	9 56	8 81	100	14,777			1,323								
6% C. P.	52 10	53 00	100	5,369			28	9,107	69	50	16,728	10	13,577	90	
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06	8 06	100	1,000	378	189	1,608	5,887	3,699	2,523	38	2,930	1,638	37	76
Bhartia Company	55 00	34 75	10	2,100	50		9	79				12,92	8,59	69	
Birds Investment	13 37	16 25	100	2,400	227	631	55	4,805			6,418		3,654	47	
51% C. P.	53 50N	59 00	10	1,000							8	2,374	5,254	130	215
Bisra Stone Lime	42 12	34 00	10	4,597	3,500	2,150	214	5,799	12,249	5,30	154	3,417	5,636	1,389	
Britannia Biscuits	38 25	27 31	10	15											
8% Cum. preference	8 90xrd	9 30		1,200											
51% Debentures			44b	562		182	1	249			747		54	193	
Br. Burma Petroleum (£)			10	3,500	2,500	6,185	3	2,306	9,940	3,724	1,710	5,960	3,219	141	
Br. Ceylon Corporation			10	1,750	4,000	12,189	74	26,078	36,279	26,555	12,657	42,127	15,238	2,724	473
6% Cum. Part. Pref.		7 50	5	32,500											
British India Corporation	7 66	106 00	100	8,100		170	157	7	38	243	109	161	98	83	
8% Cum. preference	117 00		10	100		10		6	96	4.81	1.09	2	66	63	7
Braslaware			10	200											
Burma Lime	7 25	8 25	5	63											
Partly Paid			1000	135											
6% Debentures			10	971	960	2,040	153	3,277	3,296	1,477	2,204	2,305	1,713	787	
Calcutta Chemical	15 58xrd	16 00	10	200											
6% C. P.	8 75		10	337											
41% C. P.		9 44	10	500	1,250	72	192	7,864	2,232	418	65	3,691	4,923	90	
Calcutta Credit Corpn.	21 25	51 00	100	200											
6% C. P.	42 50	34 50	100	200											
34% T. C. P.	29 00		100	285			37	2,658	1	1	11,616		2,725	853	100
6% Debentures	4 70	5 00	10	6,500		100									
Calcutta Gas Co.	63 00		100	3,000											
51% R. C. P. T.	57 50		1000	3,000											
6% Debentures			100	5,500	2,250	412	12	4,061	1,801	616		5,280	5,755	15	
Calcutta Investment Co.	40 75N	43 70xrd	10	625	240		21	1,208	1,922	1,321	147	27	1,191	131	
Cal. Landing & Shipping	13 00	11 94	10	742	14	105	3	467	1,406	199			128	15	
Calcutta Safe Deposit	7 81	7 87	1000	65											
44% Debentures			10	1,260	574	873	109	1,793	7,768	4,654		243	1,247	5	
Calcutta Steam Navigation	14 00	13 37	100	2,000		2,130	82	2,413	1	4,77	119	1,610	89		
Cambay Invt.	96 00xrd	100 00	100	430	85	2	12	110	684	455	280	14	151		
Camp. rdow Pressing	100 00	103 00													
Cherra Chhatrap Royaw.	6 75	7 25	5	475	470	2	19	442	1,248	1,050		211	924	27	
Charatien Mica Indus	12 00	10 16	100	3,000	1,000	4,084	247	11,262	7,409	1,649	4,675	5,071	9,955	132	
51% Cum. preference	45 00	59 00	5	1,500											
Deferred share	4 25	5 64	1000	1,500											
44% Debentures			150	1,500	262	1,014	125	478	4,887	811	416		149	321	
Clive Building	150 00		15	15											
Management Shares			500	1,568											
44% Debentures		9 00	10	13,880	1,000	444	216	4,998			19,083		1,411	24	
Clive Row Invt.	8 87	11 25	10	16,593	1,800	4,736	25	26,122	26,350	6,048	0 36	9,312	3,894	433	1,865
Dalmia Cement	11 81	2 44	24	6,158											
Ordry Partly Paid	2 06	8 12	10	500											
6% Cum. preference	8 25	2 05	10	532			7	116	54	528	55	1			
Deferred	2 00		10	34											
Danjel Properties			10	248	33	15									
6% preference			10	100											
Danjel Royaw	6 75	7 75	500	560	1,000		51	1,715	3,974	2,754	521	656	1,880	19	
% Debentures			10	90											
Dolhi Flour Mills	15 00	15 00	100	500											
7% Cum. preference			500	330											
7% Debentures			500	4,900	889	111	35,374	16,928	6,731			9,345	2,391	123	30,147
7% Debentures			100	4,704											
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	116 00	160 00	100	9,000	7,100	3,349	308	12,313	2,825	1,152	18,089	547	6,486	9,774	
6% R. C. P.			100	4,500											
Duncan Brothers	141 00	117 00	100	30,000	39,538	11,700	2,403	37,250	96,235	34,533	224	50,906	33,202	2,313	
6% Cum. preference	53 50	57 00	10	3,000											
Dunlop Rubber Co.	44 75	37 00	100	4,000											
6% Cum. preference	112 00	115 00	100	20,455											
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	84 00	87 00	100												
64% Debentures															

Indian Finance MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per share		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
								Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
East India Hotel	Oberoi Hotels Private	125	228	639	...	...	3-59	80	16	nil	nil	nil
Eastern Investments	0% Cum. preference Bird & Co. Private Ltd	...	...	1,943	...	6	12-60	1,848	1,673	14 1/2	14	9
Eastern Manfg. Co.	5% Cum. preference McLeod & Co. Ltd.	19,22	19,19	78,33	3,73	1,10	12-54	10,44	2,25	4 1/4	3	3
Electric Construction	6% Cum. preference Directors	1,326	5,866	8,124	5,121	...	10-58	557	1,097	6 1/2	6	10
Frank Ross	Directors	238	3,846	4,175	1,176	...	2-60	84	65	1 1/2	nil	nil
Fraser & Co.	4 1/2% Cum. preference Kilburn & Co	...	...	1,297	...	20	3-59	271	323	4 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2
French Motor	Mg. Director	2,385	44,596	47,666	7,574	...	3-60	1,778	1,685	20 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ganges Rope	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	1,522	4,842	7,947	...	94	3-60	(a27)934	867	174	17	15
General Inv. & Trust	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	47	...	3	2-60	29	41	5	3 1/2	2 1/2
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/4	5	5
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Gillanders Arbuthnot	Directors	3,694	13,723	23,514	3,113	...	3-60	2,849	2,555	10	10	10
	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	Directors	1,787	2,507	...	...	...	10-58	215	697	nil	4 1/2	3 1/2
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Godfrey Phillips	Directors	2,635	10,775	35,370	6,975	...	12-59	3,023	2,861	26 1/2	20	15
	5 1/2% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Great Eastern Hotel	B. P. R. Syndicate	...	...	7,357	362	40	3-59	723	754	6	6	6
Hindustan Building	Directors	...	...	73	73	...	7-59	94	291	nil	4	4
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	4	4
Hindustan G. E. Corpom.	K. C. Thapar & Brothers	679	1,476	2,946	1,550	...	7-59	-706	-67	nil	nil	nil
	5% c. p. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Hindustan Housing	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	Jainarayan Ramchander	36	272	212	1,663	5	3-59	68	126	1	3	3
Hindustan Ice	R. N. Jhun Jhun Wala	40	1,21	2,69	...	18	9-54	65	37	nil	nil	nil
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Motors	Birla Brothers Private	...	...	86,98	9,290	...	3-59	11,686	8,354	5	nil	nil
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Hindustan Pilkington	Talukdar Law & Co Private	276	3,168	6,769	408	...	10-58	1,717	1,159	6	6	6
Hindustan Woollen	Directors	6	...	182	...	...	3-58	135	96	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hoare Miller	Directors	1,215	69,339	73,686	989	...	12-59	470	499	6	5	5
Hooghly Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co.	560	10,181	11,804	774	64	12-58	634	732	40	45	26 1/2
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	B. N. Elias & Co.	78	42	1,53	...	...	6-54	43	1,08	4 1/2	2 1/2	5
	4 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	Directors	...	...	344,605	100,702	...	3-59	33,534	35,680	6	7	...
India Genl Navigation &	Kilburn & Co. Private	...	...	3,523	...	...	12-57	56	(b)-10	nil	nil	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	6
India Linoleum	Hindustan Investment	2,76	12,01	23,83	9,07	...	3-56	6,19	2,01	nil	nil	nil
India Paper Pulp	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd	3,56	...	23,956	799	529	3-60	5,796	(a)3,358	15	10	10
India Steamship	Lionel Edwards Private	7,837	60,646	84,633	...	56	3-60	(a30)7,497	(a)15,623	10	10	10
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Indian Aluminium	Directors	12,597	42,455	96,968	...	...	12-59	23,401	13,706	12	7	6
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cable	Directors	12,793	44,478	73,688	22,499	...	3-60	(a)12,655	22 1/2	15	15	15
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper &	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	2,039	2,887	456	86	12-59	1,202	991	27 1/2	14	18
Indian Oxygen	Directors	11,446	33,223	64,552	11,487	...	9-60	14,318	11,940	15 1/2	15	10
Indian Plastics	Barila Gwalior Private	1,735	5,457	8,616	1,583	...	3-60	360	284	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Indian Rubber Manfr.	G. S. Moulton & Co Private	...	...	...	...	34	3-56	3,68	1,80	6 1/2	5	5
	5% C. R. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Indian Wood Products	Gill. Arbuthnot & Co.	767	2,213	4,376	...	124	9-59	1,763	1,504	24	25	27 1/2
Indo Burma Petrol	Steel Bros. & Co. Limited	3,288	19,662	33,706	...	696	12-59	(a7)7,491	(a)6,663	25	20	20
	7% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	7	7
Investment & Finance	Pired & Co. Private	...	...	118	...	6	2-60	93	90	7 1/2	5	4
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/4	5	5
J. K. Comm. Corp. Ltd.	Directors	...	...	4,54	...	...	6-55	5,69	2,22	5	8	8
J. K. Investment Trust	B. Ordinary	...	...	6,93	...	...	6-55	5,86	4,47	nil	nil	nil
	5% Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
Jaipur Udyog	Sahu Jan. Ltd.	2,955	28,052	53,624	4,535	...	3-60	7,530	5,205	6	8	12 1/2
	3% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
James Wright	Directors	127	4,345	6,848	457	...	12-57	(h)31	23	nil	nil	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5
Jardine Henderson	Directors	2,180	120,092	131,172	2,166	...	3-60	2,857	2,752	nil	nil	5 1/2
	5 1/2% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.	Directors	2,286	14,709	19,844	7,593	...	12-59	856	544	24	24	5 1/2
Jenson & Nicholson	Directors	3,945	17,713	7,186	...	...	12-58	796	1,521	6	6	6
	7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
John Paterson	Khatian Corp. Private	28	458	747	12	...	3-58	(a18)195	102	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kalimpong Ropeway	Directors	49	32	94	...	...	3-54	14	32	nil	nil	nil
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	7% P. T.	896	...	8,326	1,422	...	12-58	1,235	-91	nil	nil	nil
	6% 2nd Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Kanara Valley Slate	Directors	25	117	178	18	...	6-58	18	-15	6	6	...
Kanara Development	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	443	...	1,370	83	45	12-59	410	392	5	5	5
	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15
Katlow-Bullen & Co.	Directors	...	...	1,263	...	...	12-59	1,046	795	7	6	5
	5 1/2% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	4	5 1/2
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Kishore Trading Co.	Directors	...	...	250	...	...	12-58	-74	1,711	nil	nil	5 1/2

11 March 1961 INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS									
	February 1961 Ra. n.p.	February 1960 Ra. n.p.			Rs.	Rs. 000	General Rs. 000				Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Investments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)																				
East India Hotel	...	...	10	4,655	...	...	9	54	2,930	39	...	27	41	147	3,296	...				
6% C.P.	...	...	100	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,310	...	...	...	...	...				
Eastern Investments	137 50	142 00	100	5,126	5,920	...	349	2,457	...	...	...	17,29	5,21	1,09	35	...				
5% Cum. preference	69 94	24 44	100	850	5,00	3,70	10	16 10	28,71	19,24	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5,272	2,762	25	...				
6% Cum. preference	...	...	10	2,538	650	36	...	5,9-6	2,190	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Electric Construction	13 12	12 56	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	443	42	...				
Frank Ross	3 24	2 75	6	495	...	...	...	2	970	239	149	...	...	...	...	...				
4 1/2% Cum. preference	51 00	41 1/2	10	605	200	461	3	304	1 4-2	5,26	...	...	342	...	...	...				
Fraser & Co.	10 44	13 25	20	3,000	400	2,108	182	10,099	3,8-2	1,504	936	7,571	3,971	959	...	...				
French Motor	40 50	29 03	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,565	1,882	19	...				
Ganges Rope	217 00	219 00	100	1,400	400	948	71	3,180	3,738	2,2-8	531	...	...	4	...	...				
General Inv. & Trust	...	...	75	225	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gillanders Arbuthnot	13 25	11 56	100	6,500	2,300	1,321	171	27,052	3,654	1,531	11,55	3,326	18,989	2,767	1,800	...				
5% R. C. P. T.	57 50	57 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	...	...	100	4,000	525	134	24	5,8-9	881	481	3,819	1,523	4,720	111	1,375	...				
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Godfrey Phillips	24 25	20 75	100	1,417	...	1,234	1,041	7,189	7,095	4,139	...	9,347	3,971	128	63	...				
5 1/2% C. P. T.	5 01	6 5 1/2	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	479	816	172	...	...				
Great Eastern Hotel	232 00	230 00	250	3,000	1,000	740	17	1,287	8,667	4,092	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hindustan Building	4 00	5 00	10	1,500	52	...	8	677	8	3	1,376	...	915	20	920	...				
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hindustan C. E. Corpn.	...	...	10	1,900	...	229	5,164	12,679	5,883	1,453	13	4,586	874	39	924	...				
5% c. p. p.	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Deferrel	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hindustan Housing	...	...	75	1,916	300	...	6	2,391	30	4	1,088	1,694	1,763	37	...	...				
Hindustan Ice	1 05 N	1 05	5	1,000	45	1 00	3,57	1,73	22 57	10 00	...	31	1,33	21	13	...				
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hindustan Motors	21 00	17 31	100	49,613	...	1,951	519	14,554	58,044	28,653	1,448	37,566	8,090	18,638	...	...				
4% K. C. P.	193 00	117 00	50	28,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hindustan Pilkington	30 25	18 23	10	8,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	10	3,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hoare Miller	7 06	7 39	10	3,520	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hooghly Flour	20 25	21 51 1/2	10	600	59	103	22	1,162	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	186	...	...				
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	5 05	7 05 1/2	100	800	54	86	7	1,62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
4 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
4% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Imperial Tobacco	12 00	11 75	10	151,600	48,500	43,771	2,464	27,079	109,389	24,739	3,778	1,8151	44,000	30,432	...	...				
India Genl. Navigation	71 50	68 01	£ 10	656	170	559	193	2,213	5,811	3,559	28	697	991	59	2	...				
6% C. P.	77 50	70 50	£ 100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
India Lignite	...	...	100	8,200	1,55	6,471	40	4, 01	24,55	11,974	134	5,11	2,712	1,11	210	...				
India Paper Pulp	19 31	20 12	10	24,750	14,000	19,299	4,076	154,2 8	226,8-2	49 6 5	1,551	3,63	20,494	11,226	...	...				
Indo Steamship	9 12	12 00	10	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5% R. C. P.	82 00	81 56	100	39,768	1,500	18,565	3,342	59,197	97,238	30,011	13	31,081	15,403	43,125	...	...				
Indian Aluminium	31 62	24 87	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5% R. C. P.	67 00	71 50	100	30,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6 1/2% Debenture	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5% Debentures	...	...	...	21,578	9,000	11,300	4,564	23,476	29,548	13,719	738	32,917	25,409	8,193	...	...				
Indian Cable	35 00	29 56	10	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6% C. P. P.	31 00	23 20	10	1,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	200	1,371	1,598	550	167	2, 21	3,271	1,011	568	1,350	2,053	443	...	...				
Indian Copper & Indon Overseas	36 41	35 50 1/2	10	20,000	8,724	10	65	34	4,973	5,193	1,757	...	...	...	...	...				
Indian Glasses	10 31	8 14	10	2,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5 1/2% C. P.	41 50	40 0 1/2	100	828	5,00	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	615	794	5,85	...	...				
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	16 25	17 37	100	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5% C. R. P.	60 00	74 00	100	2,000	1,600	497	116	1,135	2,762	1,784	2	4,351	374	193	...	...				
Indian Wood Products	26 81	32 00	10	10,000	3,244	12,349	448	20,534	10,677	5,221	19,97	2,6 8	9,929	14,607	...	...				
Indo Burma Petrol	23 01	26 87	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
7% C. P. T.	67 50	90 00	100	500	149	117	24	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Investment & Finance	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
J. K. Comm. Corp. Ltd	...	...	10	2,080	822	3	48 15	29	...	...	...	...	3,546	4	...	...				
J. K. Investment Trust	...	...	700	7,008	25,50	46	7	40,23	2	...	...	...	1,578	803	...	...				
B. Ord.	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Jampur Udovg	12 00	12 37	100	21,000	500	4,462	144	47,643	79,862	19,221	58	13,076	5,350	171	...	...				
5% C. P. T.	37 03	37 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
James Wright	1 55	2 62	5	588	38	53	...	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6% C. P.	19 25 N	25 25	50	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Deferrel	0 67	0 19	1	20,000	6,800	511	521	52,716	4,266	1,532	47,898	2,166	30,311	68	...	...				
Jarlin-Henderson	65 01	19 01	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5 1/2% C. P. T.	58 00	50 50	10	7,200	864	89	5	6,5 2	4,210	2,614	6	7,907	4,491	59	43	...				
Jewarini (1929) Ltd.	9 00	8 37	10	3,550	1,750	709	539	10,782	5,201	3,610	93	7,524	9,429	57	12	...				
Jenson & Nicholson	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	100	3,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
John Paterson	2 25	4 50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Kalimpong Ropeway	2 25 N	2 25	10	450	65	...	3,047	1,138	5,97	2,63	9	1,34	33	13 4	...	...				
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	105 00	103 00	100	5,425	...	...	...	11,453	16,021	2,853	52	2,000	2,700	153	502	...				
7% P. T.	80 00	80 00	100	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6% 2nd Pref.	100 50	100 50	100	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Kanara Valley Slate	83 00	85 00	10	1,500	2,000	590	251	4,495	4,479	1,316	1,856	1 6	2,767	1,424	...	...				
Karanspora Development	20 62	13 37	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Founders	...	...	100	4,000	1,151	1,810	204	4,169	246	142	8,915	...	5,231	10	...	...				
Katlewell Bullen & Co.	117 08	137 00	100	2,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5 1/2% C. P. T.	57 60	58 25	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6% C. P.	53 00	49 00	100	2,000	175	2,633	18	974	2	1	4,774	631	182	...	...	...				
Kishore Trading Co.	71 00	75 00	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Kumardubi Fireclay	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. 54% R. C. P. L. 54% Debentures	5 919	...	16 533	1,115	239	12-59	2,367	2,355	18 T 54	174 54	124 54
Kusum Products	East India Development Co. 54% R. C. P. T. 44% Debentures	631	32 723	33,47	2,951	67	3-58	766	442	nil 54	nil 54	nil 54
Macfarlane & Co.	Jones & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. Deferred	291	1,382	1,993	1,105	20	3-58	37	180	nil ---	nil ---	nil ---
Macneill & Barry	Directors 54% C. P. T. % Debentures	6 078	12 016	27 031	...	...	3-60	4,759	4,766	7 T 54 T	7 54	7 54
Martin Burn	Directors 5% C. P. 4% Convertible Notes	7 733	69 953	85,636	15 933	...	9-59	8,633	(k) 11,651	274 5	214 5	214 5
Marwar Trading Corp.	Directors	...	...	53	...	...	12-58	—13	(a) 9,213	nil	nil	54
McLeod & Co.	Directors 3% 1st C. P. T. 3% 2nd C. P. Deferred Convertible Notes	...	...	29,90	500	...	12-59	2,050	1,955	15 T 5 T 5 T	174 5 5	124 5 5
Metal Box Co.	Directors 6% R. C. P. T. 5% Debentures	1,625	26,342	84,637	22,873	...	3-60	12,657	11,159	24 T ---	174 ---	174 ---
Metal Corporation	Eastern Smelting & Refining Pri 5% C. P. F. Deferred 54% Debentures	...	7,435	8,000	3,204	35	3-58	326	924	6 nil nil nil	6 nil nil n.l	6 nil nil nil
Midnapore Zimindary	Andrew Yule & Co. Nowrulla Goanranirulla	...	...	158	...	...	4-59	—215	—124	nil	nil	nil
Muradabadi Water Supply	Cotton Agent, Private Gupta & Sval Ltd.	463	1,658	3,819	686	4	6-58	142	208	nil	6	5
C & E. Morton India Ltd.	10% 1st C. P. 7% 2nd C. P.	78	...	1,346	...	...	6-55	7,86	3,94	10 10	15 10	15 10
Motor & Genl. Finance	7% 3rd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	---	---	---	7 7	7 7	7 7
National Insulated Cables	Asso. Indust. Development Co 54% Debentures	1,948	14,724	24,476	1,147	65	3-56	6,096	(a) 7,006	20 20	20 20	20 20
National Pipes & Tube	Asso Indust. Dev. Co. 54% R. C. P.	1,022	4 632	8 240	1 886	166	9-58	1,662	1,492	12 ---	20 ---	20 ---
National Rolling	Asso. In ust. Development 6% R. C. P.	...	...	12,031	1 343	...	6-58	1,808	1,371	54 10	54 6	54 54
National Rubber	Directors 6% C. P.	2,851	13,222	20,706	4,397	...	12-59	1,067	88	6 84	6 6	6 10
Nimona Tobacco	B. N. Elias & Co. Private 5% R. C. P. 44% R. C. P. 4% Debentures	6 828	72,339	97,122	6,636	781	12-59	6,635	5,712	6 16 T 5	6 11	6 9
New Bharat Vanija	Directors 44% C. P. Ramjutt Ramkisowdas	6	3,255	3,282	3,519	...	5-58	218	—278	nil ni	nil ni	nil ni
New Indis Investment	---	6	1,347	1,554	3,531	41	12-59	501	258	61 T 5	5 5	5 5
Octavius Steel & Co.	Directors 6% C. P. T.	1,356	---	3,918	---	---	12-58	1,428	2,478	84 6	81 6	74 6
Orissa Paper	Birla Brothers Private Ltd. 54% C. P. 54% C. P. T. 54% Debenture	9 882	33 939	68 339	10 045	1,27	3-60	18,494	14,742	224 T 54 T 54	15 54	15 54
Orissa Cement	Dalmin Agencies Private 44% C. P.	4 896	15,818	27,010	5 879	507	12-59	7,458	7,926	11 T ---	15 ---	15 ---
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. Directors	4 195	---	1 716	952	287	6-59	2 869	3,817	11 T 36	15 25	15 20
Philips Ind a . .	Andrew Yule & Co. Directors	7,635	876	49,636	---	---	12-9	2,869	3,817	16 12 T	25 24	20 20
Pony Shipping	Directors	1,22	---	2,791	---	20	6-59	6,99	(a) 6,454	45 ---	---	---
Publicity Society	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. Director	248	33	1,184	---	---	3-61	478	32	nil 37	---	12 54
Pamela Minerals	51% R. P.	117	1,041	2,947	681	---	3-59	182	199	nil 54	---	5 54
Rallis India	Directors 6% C. P. T.	5,660	133 324	153 933	15,934	---	8-59	215	1 873	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil
Reliance Firebrick	Directors	1 004	1,694	6 612	332	---	2-8	1,150	1,080	4 4	4 4	20 20
Robtas Industries	Sahu Jan Ld. 7 to 9% C. P. 44% C. P. 64% Debentures	15 796	128 123	176 405	38,598	1,320	3-63	21,515	(1) 24,725	20 T 9 T 4 T	15 9 4	20 4 4
Sahu Properties	Directors	4	---	142	---	---	12-58	107	123	5 ---	---	5 ---
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors 5% C. P.	4,064	17 496	29,257	4,343	---	3-55 9-59	1,91 3,344	1 958	8 8 T 5	8 6	5 5
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors 6% C. P. T.	8 139	44 215	70,506	9,889	---	12-59	6,222	4,971	15 T 2 T	10 1	10 6
Shiva Jute Press	Kadamath Mohanlal K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	29	---	1 7	---	---	6-58	60	21	14 T 11 T	124 A	124 8
Shree Gopal Paper	4% C. P. P. 7% R. C. P. 54% Debentures 6% Debentures	4,529	23,504	47,661	775	1,101	12-59	10,187	8,603	14 T 10 T	124 7	124 7
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	1,566	16 152	14 260	4 129	---	6-58	1,011	784	14 10	20 10	20 10
Senakunda Baling	Bird & Co. (Pak) Ltd. 8% C. P. 5% C. P.	3 44	186,39	200,88	52,00	6	2-55	2,50	—2,32	nil nil	nil nil	74 10
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14 440	2, 27	---	12-59	94	1,106	nil nil	nil nil	8 5
Star Co	Directors	...	...	...	...	---	3-58	19	1,106	nil 2	6 n.l	6 104
Star Paper Mills	Raoria & Co. 5% C. P. 64% R. C. P.	1,420	5,890	11,130	162	140	9-58	1,574	523	5 5 64	5 5 61	5 5 61
Star Trading & Inv.	Raoria & Co.	...	...	70	---	---	6-58	—25	—76	nil	nil	nil
Straw Products	I. K. Agents Private Ltd.	1,201	4 758	8,812	2 690	79	12-59	(a) 1,746	(a) 101 216	15 T 438	174 20 T	174 174
Sutra Stone & Lime	Directors	777	1 216	2,644	2	---	12-59	478	---	---	---	---

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital Ra. 000	REVENUE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities Ra. 000	Gross Block Ra. 000	Depreciation Ra. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961 Ra. np.	February 1960 Ra. np.			General Ra. 000	Others Ra. 00	Carry Forward Ra. 000				Investments Ra. 000	Stocks & Stores Ra. 000	Out Standings Ra. 000	Cash Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Kumardhubi Fireclay ...	20 95 N	22 75	10	3,000	503	3,002	40	6,958	11,040	5,985	246	4,877	5,339	93	294
54% R. C. P. T. ...	49 60 N	54 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures ...	...	...	10	800	...	41	88	3,570	4,211	2,690	13	3,471	1,165	127	...
Kumam Products ...	2 25	4 40 2d	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. T. ...	64 00	64 00 2d	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures ...	...	...	5	634	...	...	5	68	1,176	777	589	152	1,121	773	23
Macfarlane & Co. ...	6 50	4 00	100	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. ...	...	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	1 25	0 87	100	15,000	4,300	3,188	293	8,764	5,717	1,905	23,234	1,522	13,630	1 152	6,000
Macneill & Barry ...	103 00	98 50	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T. ...	54 25	58 25	1000	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	10	14,583	7,500	3,519	255	51,256	4,389	1,626	19,661	16,661	41,678	667	2,518
Martin Burn Limited ...	28 25	100 25	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	86 50	...	500	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Convertible Notes ...	187 00	200 00	100	525	...	1,926	8	126	...	...	1,947	...	602	20	...
Marwar Trading Corp. ...	212 00	219 00	100	4,000	3,700	3,711	248	15,305	5,101	1,270	26,391	923	7,231	583	...
McLeod & Co. ...	51 50	50 75	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 1st C. P. T. ...	61 50	69 50	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd C. P. T. ...	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	1000	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convertible Notes ...	...	...	10	16,100	10,000	6,475	2,397	20,450	38,632	12,574	379	24,326	10,681	1,977	...
Metal Box Co. ...	45 62	34 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. T. ...	85 50	86 50	100	4,000	...	935	1,597	5,986	11,395	5,123	15	5,239	569	27	...
Metal Corporation ...	10 31	12 06	10	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T. ...	88 00	79 80	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	1000	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures ...	...	...	85	8,695	...	...	2,085	2,165	100	47	51	...	5,410	3,260	...
Midnapore Zaminidary ...	13 62	5 35	10	446	...	5	1	123	733	286	1	36	55	29	9
Moradabad Water Supply C. & E. Morton (India) Ltd	5 59	...	10	885	822	214	2	1,340	2,520	1,412	70	1,389	609	86	...
Motor & General Finance	...	...	10	400	11,00	4,00	10	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	...
10% C. P. ...	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 2nd C. P. ...	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 1st C. P. ...	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Insulated Cable .	33 00	27 31	10	1,000	7,000	4,526	61	15,753	9,633	4,483	8	11,283	16,916	880	...
54% Debentures ...	...	...	2,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Pipes & Tubes...	23 87	18 37	10	1,000	1,500	...	6	116	2,692	4,519	2,156	2	3,427	2,245	277
54% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rolling ...	20 00	15 23	10	4,000	2,000	510	23	2,610	8,349	2,223	3	2,681	1,813	20	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rubber ...	14 50	13 00	10	4,997	400	516	15	10,213	8,355	3,367	10	7,894	3,213	863	151
6% C. P. ...	77 00	77 00	100	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Tobacco Co. ...	22 00	17 50	10	7,997	5,717	4,493	708	14,387	13,671	7,568	93	23,759	5,953	3,092	...
5% R. C. P. ...	75 00	75 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. ...	67 00	67 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	58 50	...	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Bharat Vaniasiya	4 00	4 00	5	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P. ...	66 75	66 00	50	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Investment	48 00	46 00	75	2,332	1,000	102	45	1,666	...	5	4	4,012	...	384	149
Octavious Steel & Co. ...	...	...	100	5,000	3,300	3,023	296	4,902	967	311	8,303	...	8,447	115	...
6% C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriant Paper ..	42 60	38 80	10	14,682	2,000	30,150	422	26,765	100,140	30,778	2,35	20,165	8,285	1,853	...
54% R. C. P. ...	85 00	87 50	100	12,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. T. ...	62 50	61 50	1000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54%Debentures ...	...	...	1000	10,000	...	6,500	877	31,080	53,955	18,650	1,592	14,918	6,982	4,525	1,636
Orissa Cement	13 50	13 06	100	22,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P	35 06 N	35 06	100	4,080	1,055	4,346	88	7,737	6,443	3,199	3,860	2,557	5,120	530	142
Orissa Minerals	40 87	40 12	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philips India	28 19	25 05	10	22,000	446	4,623	47	21 146	14,874	4,882	247	17,327	19,126	1,565	305
Port Shipping	10 94	10 87	10	1,408	625	1,865	350	5,037	1,279	5	131	773	...	6	...
Publicity Society	17 00	15 00	4	286	150	313	122	1,323	195	189	70	1,584	534	...	...
Punjab Minerals	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. B. Rodda	3 40	5 00	100	650	100	92	5	312	137	61	43	701	680	89	...
54% R.C.P.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rallis India	150 00	84 00	100	22,500	...	41	215	12,746	6,675	3,089	7,689	16,587	13,045	2,135	...
6% C. P. T. ...	105 00	95 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance Firebrick	25 00	20 00	10	600	319	1,121	37	4,029	3,716	2,569	1,088	952	2,341	152	...
Rontas Industries	21 00	27 81	10	25,680	20,070	4,255	193	82,276	147,638	61,895	11,274	50,754	15,232	1,015	663
7 to 9 C. P	117 00	128 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P. ...	54 75	61 75	100	6,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	12,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Properties	2 75	3 06	5	750	10	360	3	175	15	10	1,654	61	70	9	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	...	...	100	1,45	1,29	4	14,91	25,076	25,462	5,219	853	14,223	3,077	307	408
Sen-Raleigh	26 25	19 87	10	7,000	650	3,223	161	25,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	154 00	160 00	100	3,000	2,250	2,294	515	44,278	11,750	2 607	18,115	11,447	24,844	706	81
Shaw Wallace & Co.	24 37	19 50	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T. ...	69 00	70 75	100	450	110	10	32	85	975	522	20	30	178	6	...
Shiva Jute Press	...	...	10	12,551	4,575	7,321	137	28,349	34,080	12,674	4,916	12,250	4,786	2,674	19,156
Shree Gopal Paper	28 60	22 69	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P. P. ...	104 00	103 00	100	7,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P. ...	104 00	103 50	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	5	1,000	500	806	87	3,755	2,003	1,448	1	4,366	1,312	414	...
Smith Stanistreet	11 03	12 75	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% Pref. cum. ac to 7	64 62	69 62	100	600	5,02	16,73	5,67	6,023	38,53	13,27	...	54,01	7,79	77	...
Snakunda Baling	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	7,500	1,415	435	62	6,596	22,510	15,876	106	6,282	2,349	423	214
Some Valley Port Cement.	5 31	5 59	5	1,040	7,35	397	3	728	460	11	1,611	843	...	...	...
Star Co. ...	80 00	79 00	100	6,090	5,75	344	20	2,787	7,479	3,988	1,205	3,180	3,905	673	...
Star Paper Mill	13 00	11 91	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. ...	73 50	78 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. ...	93 00	94 80	25	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Trading & Inv.	8 00	8 00	10	1,500	3,408	6,467	53	4,612	11,849	2,852	983	3,613	1,919	6,061	939
Straw Products	12 00	12 12	10	484	65	481	35	789	1,954	701	18	41	481	141	...
Sutia Stone & Lime	22 25	17 50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second previous
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	843	3,815	6,684	1,911	31	10-59	292	239	22T	15	12½
Titagur Paper Mills	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Private	14,720	40,746	98,948	1,427	962	3-60	11,597	13,763	25T	25	23½
	Freid. Ordinary									10T	10	10
	8% C. P.									8T	8	8
	4½% C. P.									4½T	4½	4½
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents Private	753	32,847	35,296	4,219	19	9-59	1,151	676	nil	nil	nil
	Debtentures											
Union Co.	Directors			195			3-58	21	65	nil	nil	nil
Union Carbide	Directors	9,927	31,796	60,507	20,363		12-58	10,553	8,927	14	14	15
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	446	8,121	9,577	589	56	11-58	525	664	37½	45	45
Walford Transport	Directors	1,161	18,974	19,343	3,728		12-59	953	505	20T	14	14
	Freid Ordinary									15T	12	12
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	2,178	29,180	34,072	7,460	398	3-60	4,770	3,355	18T	12½	12½
Amrutnjan	R. N. Brothers	139	1,788	3,154	81	56	3-60	541	321	75T	35	35
Andhra Cement	7½% C. P.									7½T	7½	7½
	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,033	4,012	9,154	264	95	12-59	1,736	(a17)1,670	10T	7½	10
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinivasa Industrial Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	293	179	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Ashok Leyland	Directors	2,753	523,426	57,788	17,195		12-59	5,502	3,943	8T	6	6
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	935	2,591	4,112	872		12-59	85	32	4	nil	nil
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	1,860	5,771	10,234	1,170		12-59	(b)946	(a8)486	6T	6	6
	6% c. p.									6T	6	6
Asso. Industrial Ensg.	Gannon Dankerley	68		4,944	1,378	53	3-59	524	412	9	9	9
Bangalore Printing	Directors	221	180	503	183		12-59	57	84	10T	10	10
	Second Ordinary											
Binny & Co.	Directors	1,425	2,125	7,662	334		12-59	3,045	2,384	10	10	10
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	88	630	1,854	178	11	3-59	112	100	10	10	10
	6% C. P. P.									8	8	8
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.			6,92		5	3-55	11	15	5	7½	nil
Enfield India	Directors	948	6,544	8,239	2,216		12-59	659	492	5T	nil	nil
	7% R. C. P.									7	7	6
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	5,069	10,027	23,958	4,409	388	12-59	6,272	5,983	6T	4	nil
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153		3-58	871	1,159	nil	nil	nil
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	52	2,383	2,980	879	41	3-59	365	303	12½	12½	nil
Hyderabad Inv. Synd.	M. Amolakchand Bros. Ltd.			1,58		17	9-55	54	67	2½	2½	ni
India Cements	Easen Pri. Ltd.	1,901	15,416	27,887	586	558	3-60	(a28)7,104	3,669	11T	18	9
	7½% C. P.									7½T	7½	7½
Investment Trust of India	Kethari Mehta & Co., Pri. Ltd.			85		5	9-60	46	54	5	5	5
Jeyappa Mining	R. S. Indusl Corp.	64	1,14	5,76	7,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,08	10	6	51
Kirloskar Elec	Kirloskar Associates	2,208	15,532	21,826	2,694	237	6-59	2,476	2,328	10T	7½	7½
Madras Indusl Inv. Corp.	Directors			1,400			6-58	750	692	3	3	3
	4½% Debentures											
Madras Safe Deposit	Kethari & Sons	15		39		2	6-60	28	21	6T	5	5
Madras Vanaspathi	Kubera Vanaspathi				4		4-58	-141	-153	nil	nil	nil
	Ordinary									nil	nil	nil
	5½% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Marikar (Motors)	H. O. L. Marikar & Sons Pri	207	5,622	6,239	675	13	3-59	153	130	9	9	9
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
McDowell & Co.	Directors	173	3,588	3,871	825		12-57	337	235	24	nil	nil
	6% C. P.									24	6	6
Mettur Chem. & Indus. Corp.	Seshasayee Bros. privat: Ltd.	1,293	6,690	11,732	657	205	3-60	2,303	2,099	12½T	8½	8½
	6% C. P.									6T	6	6
	5% Debentures											
	6½% Debentures											
Modern Housing	Directors						6-58	2	2			
	6% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem. & Fert	Directors	542	2,848	4,755	453		3-60	1,052	867	10T	5	5
Mysore Chem. Manfra.	Directors	154	2,488	2,889	331		3-60	619	625	20T	20	20
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
Mysore Chrome	Directors			444	165		6-58	-25	-37	6T	6	6
Mysore Coffee Curing	Directors	89	428	812	111		12-59	282	375	14T	12	10
Mysore Elec. Industries	Directors	916	4,425	7,417	179		3-60	1,021	659	24T	15	11
Mysore Glass & Enamel	Directors			1	4		3-59	7		nil	nil	nil
Mysore Indus. & Test Lab.	Directors	384	523	1,536	185		3-58	325	244	12	11	8½
Mysore Lamr	Directors	272	387	1,777	296		3-59	312	297	16	15	12½
	4% C. P.									4	4	4
Mysore Match	Directors			1,20	8		6-56	3	10	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Paper	Directors	2,368	8,126	14,131	196		3-60	2,311	1,448	15T	12½	10
Mysore Stone Ware Pipes	Mysore Indusl Develop. Co.			1,213	107	25	3-60	252	368	14T	10	10
Mysore Tobacco	Directors	453	1,067	1,989	246		3-59	513	190	12½	12½	15
Mysore Veg. Oil	Directors	106	2,690	1,598	109		6-60	98	137	20T	10	6
National Chemicals	Murthy & Co.						6-54	-89	-95	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Onale Glass Works	S. P. Onale & Co.	1,561	2,044	6,633	265		12-59	621	332	8T	4	nil
Parry & Co.	Directors	9,842	60,805	76,236	12,858	30	9-59	2,153	1,868	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.									5T	5	5
	4½% Debentures											
Parry's Confectionary	Parry & Co.	1,329	6,823	11,398	2,696	123	3-60	1,189	850	30T	20	20
Punalar Paper	A. & W. Harvey	1,993	5,148	9,372	383	167	6-58	1,922	1,020	10	7½	5
Radio & Electronics	Directors	47	1,421	1,950	2,189		12-58	259	306	7½	9	9
Radio & Electronics Manfg.	Directors	1,103		7,505	243		3-60	2,410	2,242	23T	16	16
Rane (Madras)	Iyer & Co. Ltd.	210	10,034	10,970	2,151	49	3-60	473	395	14T	10	6
	7% 'A' C. P.									10T	7	7
	6% C. P.									8½T	6	6
Ruby Rubbers	Ruby Industries Private	120	2,222	2,588	1,040		6-59	265	226	6T	9	9
	6½% C. P.									6½T	6½	6½

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	February 1961	February 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others	
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Contd.)																
Tide Water Oil	21 00	17 00	10	600	450	499	83	2,588	25½	173	7	1,911	2,080	330	200	
Titagur Paper Mills	36 12	39 87	10	11,205	4,849	30,291	249	43,124	90.01	43,496	1,093	2,169	25,911	1,903	3,113	
Preld. Ordinary	1 72	3 98	2½	437												
8% C. P.	106 00	126 00	100	1,150												
4½% Cum. preference	76 25	84 53	100	8,400												
5½% Debentures			10	3,059		30	56	6,607	6,869	1,769	25	5,400	56	113		
Tungabhadra Industries			10	1,503												
5½% Debentures																
Union Co.	80 00	73 23	100	1,250	726	725	-21	3,237	18	14	3,406	1,384	64	3,544	3,000	
Union Carbide	55 00	42 37	10	23,000	2,500	6,316	3,361	22,443	28,279	7,878	333	22,743	5,137	647		
United Flour Mills	45 50N	50 00	10	500	220	355	19	917	1,311	964	127	4,154	2,262	5.5		
Walford Transport	4 35	3 32	1	841	1,150	1,007	167	4,140								
Preld. Ordinary	2 31	3 12	1	210												
SOUTH INDIA																
Aluminium Industries	23 70cd	24 15	10	8,400	2,070	1,984	153	24,610	13,872	5,551	84	14,489	12,524	950	379	
Amrutnjan			100	250	175	158	5	1,17	87½	165	175	314	414	454		
7½% C. P.	131 00cd	128 00	100	300		399	23	8,717	16,052	6,938	594	4,807	2,320	41		
Andhra Cement	10 00	9 20	10	7,102												
6% Cum. preference	00 00	9 50	100	800			-487	1,585	926	534		838	842	28		
Andhra Scientific Co.	1 00cd	10 10	10	200												
5% C. P.	12 00cd	7 00	5	24,679	650	1,914	20	19,413	22,070	6,077	101	17,569	9,456	84		
Ashok Lavland	9 25	5 00	10	1,000	411	911	1	656	373	35	64	992	8.1	29		
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	7 00	6 91	10	3,588	44			4,194	3,321	583	1,501	5,050	3.5			
Aspinwall & Co.	7 00	6 91	10	214												
6% C. P.	7 62	7 3	10	2,480	35	2	5	837	313	170	433	2,081	674	28		
Asso. Indusl. & Engg.	82 10	55 51	100			108	7	151	783	454	50	232	177	82		
Bangalore Printing	14 30	15 00	10	316	185											
Second Ordinary			10	31												
Binny & Co.	231 00	167 00	100	10,000	3,650	1,300	439	10,684	3,628	1,881	21,177	359	2,485	264		
Central Scientifics	6 10	7 10cd	5	150	163	70	7	158	128	66	10	180	253	92		
6% C. P. P.	5 05	5 65	5	150				3,39	1,45	29	1	3.11	21	30		
Coimbatore Chem & Fert			25	139												
Enfield Industries	15 00	14 62	10	1,499		353	5	2,432	4,801	718		2,666	411	12	26	
6% C. P.	91 10	100 00	100	1,000			1,959	30,424	51,368	28,028	2,575	10,569	6,839	2,068	23,059	
Fertilisers & Chemicals	10 50	9 75	10	34,598			-210	1,627	613	438		324	1,163	1,747		
Forest Industries	2 80	2 95	2½	1,992												
General Papers Limited	11 6	13 25	10	750	300	166	6	499	121	43	46	878	616	89	4	
Hyderabad Invst. Synd.			50	2,142	1,00		1	2.65			11.52		9.65	3.91		
India Cements	6 24	6 15cd	5	14,945		5,998	79	26,555	44,225	10,339	865	6,472	10,029	555	115	
7½ Cum. preference	87 67	96 00cd	100	3,335		40	4	9.0			1,212		7	37		
Invst. Trust of India	65 00	70 50	100	1,000		221	46	10.94	6.35	1.63	36	8.83	4.10			
Jaypee Mining			100	400	2.40	1,218	4	8.94	7.88	3.665		6.789	3.113	3.3	172	
Kirloskar Elec			10	3,871	1,212	360	5	13,734	15	5	3,648	1	23,878	3,192		
Madras Indust. Invst. Corp.	13 12cd	13 50cd	1000	12,956												
4½% Debentures						14	1	163	119		91		13	50		
Madras Safe Deposit	43 10	47 50	80	158			-1,234	2,817	3,943			58	9	61		
Madras Vanaspathi (a.z.)	15 00	15 00	100	1,500												
Ordinary			10	193												
5½% C. P.	55 00	33 00	100	714		400	2	1,300	247		89	686	930	395		
Marikar (Motor)	57 01	51 00	50	436												
6% C. P.	52 33	50 00	10	209			21	945	1,262	862	61	901	504	58		
McDowell & Co.	11 25	27 50	100	330	324											
6% C. P.	91 00cd	96 00	10	5,925	322	1,914	13	3,893	14,366	7,331	1,424	4,649	3,735	211		
Mettur Chem. & Indl Corp	13 25x3	12 75cd	10	2,000												
6% C. P.	9 70cd		100	1,273												
5½% Debentures			100	1,500			-1,259	307	377	227	241	691	710	130	5	
6½% Debentures			10	1,792												
Modern Housing			100	1,277												
6% C. P.			100	2,481	693	411	11	2,314	5,561	4,180	359	1,771	1,303	1,363		
Mysore Chem. & Fert	10 65	9 9	10	600	200	252	85	2,91	1,119	1,119	205	1,777	1,303	10		
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	25 37	21 50	10	200												
6% C. P.	8 50	8 43	10	404	90		-206	403	634	160	1	265	42	9		
Mysore Chrome			10	200		194	1	1,231	752	49	83	560	1,351	21		
Mysore Coffee curing	11 50	16 30	10	404	50			1.81	1.30			876	2,111	155		
Mysore Electric Indus.	217 00	175 00	10	1,405	130		-144	30	523	219		436	619	61	24	
Mysore Gas & Enamel			10	931	60	257	4	800	6.3	437	436	576	819	188		
Mysore Indusl & Test. Lab	8 75	7 50	10	556	535	404	3	469	1,219	655		928	778	77		
Mysore Lamp	24 00	20 51	10	250			-1,30	77	3.68	84	16	97	20	30	2	
4% C. P.	5 91	6 30	10	499				5,333	15,221	10,396	54	3,594	2,129	390		
Mysore Match Co.	10 03	37 75	10	2,500	1,250	268	32	365	1,132	713	159	246	479	108		
Mysore Paper	13 50	15 10	10	600	100	176	7	717	1,930	1,127	188	626	401	77		
Mysore Sawmware Pipes	14 62	13 30	10	1,000	180		3	690	515	358	255	242	317	239		
Mysore Tobacco	11 65		8	270	134											
Mysore Veg. Oil							-4.68	6.44	7.97	54	10	1.91	67	2	40	
National Chemicals			10	670												
5% C. P.			10	208					5.081	2,346	4	1,104	1,175	219		
Orissal Glass Works	5 55	3 50	5	1,405	2,056	399	116	3,979	5,363	2,972	2,477	13,103	22,523	1,143		
Parry & Co.			10	3,000												
5% C. P.	8 12	9 00	10	257		302	152	3,919	1,255	600	12	2,916	1,738	248		
4½% Debentures			1	750		750	156	3,911	9,640	4,375	1	2,200	1,449	126		
Parry's Confectionery	5 15cd	4 40	25	1,503												
Punjab Paper																
Radio & Electricals	4 00	4 75	5	1,500	100	9	2	1,900	940	230	11	2,203	741	7		
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	19 15	20 60	10	2,457	550	177	33	2,046	3,837	2,169	48	2,778	5,636	176		
Rane (Madras)	6 55	6 15	5	1,124	368		13	2,782	821	482	225	2,151	1,351	689		
7½% A.C. P.	4 30	4 65	5	175												
6% C. P.	4 40	4 70	5	190												
Ruby Rubbers	7 90	9 25	10	890			4	1,785	1,571	276	140	1,051	373	41	25	
5½% C. P.	10 00	9 10	10	246												

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets				
	February 1961	February 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Out-standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. 000	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Central India	111 00	107 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,076	-10,424	55,989	46,437	15,061	2,778	20,802	2,100	314	315
5% cum. preference	375 50	406 25	500	5,000											
Century Spg. & Mfg.	225 00	263 00	100	12,295	17,528	16,179	122	38,276	94,276	37,531	1,127	32,499	5,480	1,050	
6% R. C. P.	112 00	106 00	100	12 00											
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	151 25	153 75	100	2,600	1,173	2,023	76	3,105	12,199	7,824	89	4,097	3,90	36	
Davangere	116 50	114 00	100	2,966	1,610	1,212	9	8,230	12,238	5,711		5,200	2,436	44	
Dawn Mills.	124 50	112 00	50	2,400	1,063	1,611	12	8,124	9,169	3,909	380	6,406	2,333	3	
Edward Textiles	26 50	290 03	200	3,400	3,496	29	-1,481	4,542	8,747	6,511	1,374	5,216	1,084	87	
Elphinstone Spg.	67 00	38 25	50	3,000	1,000	1,758	24	6,521	15,125	8,085	54	6,150	1,452	66	
7% C. P.	63 00	66 50	100	2,500											
Finlay	336 00	322 00	100	5,000	6,139	1,024	37	8,819	18,117	9,584	1,019	9,424	2,026	17	
Gaekwar Mills	215 00	261 00	100	4,000	1,372	4,543	25	8,521	12,849	8,583	1,614	8,297	3,603	682	
Gokak Mills	168 00	167 00	100	4,000	2,624	2,65	1	7,392	18,703	9,162	210	6,713	2,154	16	490
6% Debentures			100	5,000	5,037	797	10	5,045	10,235	6,862	81	9,981	1,062	2,292	
Gold Mohor	257 50	234 00	100	5,000	4,27	5,46	25	127,39	144,07	82,06*	10	124,26	20,36	65	
Hind Mills			100	2,000	1,200	4,993	7,280	-192	4,207	21,682	14,980	1,585	6,617	2,220	874
5% C. P.			100	1,200											
Hindustan Spg.	4750 00	4700 00	1250	1,200											
41% R.C.P.T.	612 50	610 00	100	200,00		116	-5,770	42,892	50,902	36,80	293	44,111	2,469	504	
India United	14 00	12 72	100	3,000				12,906	16,452	12,105	2,606	8,745	2,137	335	
Deferred	1 72	1 50	100	5,000	1,299	151	-1,253	686	4,203	2,281		3,231	112	194	
Indore Malwa	140 00	114 50	100	2,500		139	-365								
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.			100	2,500				4,203	5,941	3,388	32	4,141	220	38	26
54% R. C. P.			100	1,554	1,546	284	-57	24,9 5	37,611	26,6 9	2,042	18,662	10,169	458	
Jam Ranisingshi	1500 00	1500 00	100	5,985	5,400	2,873	59								
Khatu Makani	525 00	233 00	100	2,992				12,066	38,190	29,567	720	21,525	2,594	91	
4% Cum. preference	72 00	74 00	100	10,000	1,700	9,760	28	6,596	19,663	14,817	160	8,883	3,007	129	
Kohinoor Mills	248 00	323 50	100	3,200	3,493	2,245	27								
Lakshmi Cotton	512 50	515 00	250	1,600											
5% cum. preference T.	150 00	170 00	250												
Malafat Fine Spg.	875 00	830 00	100	5,800	10,030	4,192	7	5,728	21,843	14,679	7,588	5,336	2,740	3,731	2,098
41% 1st R. C. P.	78 30	86 00	100	1,450											
44% 2nd R. C. P.	92 00	92 00	100	1,450				16,723	23,594	7,606		5,366	2,341	95	27
Mahendra Mills	315 00	315 00	100	2,000		3,096									
Ord nary P. P.	40 00 N	41 00	100	500											
64%	91 00	99 00 N	100	1,000											
Marudon Spg. & Mfg.			200	2,731	2,437	903	42	5,714	7,925	5,294	92	5,836	3,051	185	
Minerva Mills	72 00	64 00	100	2,960	4,3	170		8,910	10,510	5,074	843	5,33	1,874	139	137
Model Mills	35 00	60 00	250	9,334	4,3	21,99	-2,59	8,432	169,26	78,82*	25	99,68	788	2,72	
Moricon Mills	76 00	57 00	200	4,617	1,750	1,254	32	8,180	14,123	7,057	124	9,201	5,70	62	
Monogram Mills			100	2,600	2,844	576	53	7,757	7,801	5,272	75	7,081	3,433	196	
Morarjee Goudas			100	5,175	4,250	820	43	14,747	30,282	21,700	14	13,618	4,464	81	
41% cum. preference	356 00	310 00	100	1,725				7,397	11,773	6,935	2,723	6,541	1,465	76	
41% cum. preference	70 30	70 00	50	2,978	3,219	1,279	25								
Mysoore Spinning	67 00	67 00	50	745											
44% cum. preference	22 76	26 75	50												
Navsari Cotton	216 25	220 00	100	3,150	701	4,454	1	4,136	6,635	4,419	1,298	5,564	3,139	726	
5% C. P.	91 00	91 00 N	100	500											
New City of Bombay	150 00	125 00	100	2,400	1,718	1,414	6	3,588	8,376	4,870	8	3,225	207	156	
New Commercial			100	6,300	1,363			14,069	15,738	11,277	1,172	8,168	9,631	245	
4% 2nd R. C. P.			100	525		466	-1,250	8,113	11,025	6,337	10	6,133	257	40	
New Great	197 00	167 00	100	3,800											
54% C. P.	105 00	112 00	100	4,500		40	-2,257	14,417	13,340	9,715	964	11,520	1,773	212	106
New Kaiser-I-Hind	60 30	57 00	100	1,500				9,001	19,238	12,222	4,409	7,125	4,477	6,430	81
5% C. P.	74 50	74 50 N	125	5,000	7,346	6,894	163	9,014	17,724	6,740	704	7,845	665	38	
New Shorrock Spg.			100	8,723	1,8 8			2,167	8,665	3,195	3,058	3,462	443	87	
Omanahahi Mills	52 50	40 00	100	4,300	3,280	1,018	16								
Podar Mills	144 00	145 00	100	1,000				7,331	5,595	3,028					
4% Cum. Preference	65 00	64 00	10	1,500		21	-662	6,215	10,762	4,264	53	3,926	365	183	
Pulgon Cotton	10 24	10 24	100	900	1,265										
Raja Motilal	92 00	62 00	100	2,821				15,376	14,991	8,509	151	8,062	8,226	278	
Rohit Mills			100	4,875	684	1,695	14								
5% C. P. T.			100	1,000											
4% R. C. P. [2nd.]			100	200											
44% R. P. [5th.]			100	250		368	72	2,784	6,236	3,516	26	1,919	348	12	
Ruby	60 00	62 00	10	1,000	1,8	6,068		10,568	28,169	16,424	190	9,766	3,713	4,413	33
Sa.oon & Alliance	14 94	9 92	10	3,7 0	6,112	6,068	-26,638	17,697	31,938	20,692	148	2,764	889	38	
Sassoon Spinning	56 00	50 30	1000	1,596	126,66	3,191									
Shoahar Spinning			500	10											
Half Ordinary			100	3,196											
3% R. C. P.			100	3,443				3,972	12,424	8,325	203	4,295	3,244	3,261	6
6% Debentures			100	2,925	5,877	2,363	28	18,553	17,414	7,341	9,211	12,54	2,894	77	42
Shorrock Spinning			100	8,000	2,800	2,353	42								
Shree Nivus Cotton			100	480											
4% R. C. P.	258 00	260 00	100	3,000											
61% Debentures	66 00	61 00	100	2,615				34 8 3	36 43	17,73	94	38,81	1,85	27	
Shree Saijan Mills			100	2,100	388	300	-750	7,102	5,065	1,206		3,399	1,854	27	
Shree Shubalsmi	125 00	125 00 N	100	6,376	21,000	9,776	59	10,199	24,370	14,591	4,945	15,910	11,107	6,930	
Shri Ambica			100	560											
5% cum. preference			100	700				12,491	22,778	10,086	110	9,394	2,967	38	21
4% cum. preference [2nd]			50	5,040	1,634	639	-350								
Simplex	180 00	152 50	100	6,000				42,497	57,518	1,000	96	9,463	5,421	103	
64% Debentures			10	9,427											
Sir Silk			100	20,000				14,907	38,761	22,324	557	14,441	6,804	11,368	1,7
5% C. P.			100	19,975	8,634	16,521	91								
Standard	1235 00	945 00	100	600											
4% 1st R. C. P.	25 50	70 00 N	100	1,000				15,068	31,662	17,464	698	13,437	4,735	1,647	1,5
4% 2nd R. C. pref.	76 00	70 00 N	100	10,000	8,927	767									
Sureshi Mills	256 00	265 50	100	1,500				7,370	19,834	10,947	72	7,409	1,947	896	
5% Cum. preference	88 00	88 00	100	3,600	6,842	1,372	26								
Swan Mills	502 50	490 00	100												

COTTON

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	Dividend per cent		
											Latest	Previous	Secs Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)													
Tata Mills ...	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd. ...	65,448	1,800	14,541	30,619	5,741	50	12-59	2,013	200	10r	6	8
Victoria Mills ...	Mangaldas Mehta ...	50,056	958	8,404	21,930	3,003	119	12-59	1,604	1,326	20r	20	20
Vijaya Mills ...	H. Achralal & Co. ...	36,176	780	8,683	20,971	3,476	135	12-59	1,807	1,429	5-72r	4	4
Vishnu Cotton ...	4% 2nd Cum. Preference T. ...	47,240	1,331	10,189	21,181	4,386	50	12-59	(h)1,164	(a)1,060	5-72r	4	4
	4% 3rd R. Cum. Pref. T. ...										450r	4	4
	The Bombay Co. (Pri) Ltd. ...										nil	7	7
	7% Cum. preference T. ...										7r	7	7
	5% Debentures ...												
NORTHERN INDIA													
Basanti Cotton ...	Calcutta Agency ...	13,044	356	3,210	8,334	1,215	36	12-58	189	543	6	6	6
	6% C. P. ...										6	6	6
	5% Debentures ...										6	6	6
Bengal Fine Spinning ...	B. C. Nawn & Bros Pri ...			4,908	6,560	563	24	12-58	174	425	nil	4	6
Bengal Luxmi Cotton ...	5% C. P. ...	6,601		6,216	11,322	3,508		3-59	181	(a)303,69	nil	5	5
	Directors ...										nil	10	10
	Ordinary Partly Paid ...										nil	5	5
	Ordinary Partly Paid ...										nil	5	5
Bengal Nagpur ...	5% R. C. P. ...	29,936	810		7,154	5,578		12-57	(q)-671	(a)171	nil	7	7
	Directors ...										nil	15	15
Birla Cotton ...	Birla Brothers Private ...	39,896	1,088	20,621	31,991	7,329	50	3-59	188	1,312	nil	8	8
Bowrah Cotton ...	Kettellwell Bullen & Co. Ltd. ...	42,960	841	8,985	21,719	4,839	45	12-59	1,763	—152	nil	8	8
	8% 'A' C. P. ...										nil	8	8
	8% 'B' Pref. ...										nil	8	8
	6% Debentures ...										nil	8	8
Cannore Textiles ...	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private ...		591	4,706	13,088	931		12-59	1,318	—850	nil	10	10
Delhi Cloth ...	Bharat Ram Ch. Ram & Co. Pri. ...	141,180	2,352	169,489	317,863	51,021	1,834	6-60	26,954	23,378	10r	10r	8
	Ordinary ...										41r	41r	41
	4% 1st 2nd C. P. ...										4r	4r	4
	4% 3rd C. P. ...										5r	5r	5
	5% 4th C. P. ...										5r	5r	5
Dunbar Mills ...	Kettellwell Bullen & Co. ...	42,944	518	11,089	19,447	7,360	90	12-59	1,982	281	10	nil	nil
Elgin Mills ...	B. I. Corporation ...	48,452	1,198	22,531	39,976	5,760	373	9-60	5,822	4,523	11 1/2 t	11 1/2 t	7 1/2
	8% C. P. ...										10 1/4 t	10 1/4 t	7 1/2
	5% C. P. ...										6 1/2 t	6 1/2 t	5
Jagatjit Cotton ...	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Pri. ...	26,560	530	14,095	26,710	2,294	321	1-60	2,986	3,036	14 1/2	10	11 1/2
	5% C. p. p. ...										7 1/2	5	6 1/2
Jay Shree Textiles ...	Birla Brothers Private Ltd. ...			4,747	10,343	3,464		12-59	1,791	1,865	8	6 1/2	5
	5% Debentures ...												
	7% Debentures ...												
Kesoram Cotton ...	Birla Brothers Ltd. ...	74,672	1,992	31,061	62,818	18,225	50	3-60	6,400	1,708	5r	2 1/2	2 1/2
	7% C. P. ...										7r	7	7
	5% R. C. P. ...										5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mohini Mills ...	Chakravarti Sons & Co. ...	23,484	435	9,012	18,792	6,043	213	12-57	2,261	3,052	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
	Ordinary ...										12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
	5% R. C. P. ...										5	5	5
Muir Mills ...	Indian Tex. Syndicate ...	88,640	1,834	145,19	218,04		60	12-55	—5,06	—10,24	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
New Victoria ...	J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri ...	70,072	1,333	12,938	23,797	10,887		12-57	—635	—2	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred ...										nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Orissa Textiles ...	B. Patnaik & Co. Private ...	47,728	864	13,261	25,699	6,698	36	3-59	—160	—134	nil	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Raza Textiles ...	J. P. Srivastava & Sons. ...	34,532	600	5,766	13,465	4,757		12-58	—1,640	—440	nil	nil	nil
	6% 'A' C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
	6% 'B' C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Shree Madhusudan ...	Directors ...			4,435	30,969	10,060		6-59	120	—964	nil	nil	nil
	4% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
	6% Debentures ...										nil	nil	nil
Sunaj Cotton ...	Birla Brothers Private ...	27,340	992	14,267	33,331	5,054	654	3-60	6,129	5,158	85-70r	60	60
Sundeshi Cotton ...	Directors ...	112,216	2,081	46,756	100,510	25,679		12-58	753	5,083	nil	7 1/2	7 1/2
	Prefd. Ord. ...										4	11 1/2	11 1/2
	6% C. P. ...										6	6	6
SOUTH INDIA													
Adoni Spinning ...	Kothari & Sons ...	24,000		6,350	7,194	344	10	12-59	652	374	nil	nil	nil
	6% c. p. ...										nil	nil	nil
Asher Textiles ...	Setna & Co. ...	25,744		5,801	8,393	2,745	28	6-60	910	335	12 1/2	6	6
Bangalore Woollen ...	Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd. ...	40,608	1,157	21,361	55,200	7,139	658	12-59	6,261	6,448	10	10	30
	6% C. P. ...										6	6	6
Buckingham & Carnatic ...	Binny & Co. ...	120,288	2,762	36,953	107,336	10,563	856	12-59	(r)10,892	(a)28,674	10	10	10
	7 1/2% C. P. ...										7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
	5% Debentures ...												
Cambodia ...	Piase Leslie & Co. Ltd. ...	37,356	4	7,563	11,264	976	35	12-59	—319	—1,464	nil	nil	5
	7% C. P. ...										nil	nil	7
Cannore Sps. ...	K. Damodaran ...	20,000		4,437	7,827	383	52	3-60	859	684	17r	15	12 1/2
Cauvery Sps. ...	Directors ...	17,600		5,342	9,239	1,320		3-60	884	590	13r	9	9
	6% C. P. ...										8-93r	6 1/2	6 1/2
	5% Debentures ...												
	6% Debentures ...												
Coimbatore Cotton ...	R. Bheema Naidu & Co. ...	28,864		8,955	11,313	3,237	54	12-59	1,129	788	6	6	9
Coimbatore Kamala ...	Directors ...	17,264	24	2,703	4,355	900		12-58	—84	—89	nil	nil	nil
	Partly Paid ...												
	6% Debentures ...												

*Includes Stock on hand.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	February 1961 Rs. np.	February 1960 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Tata Mills ...	45 00	46 25	25	6,548	2,848	2,175	18	16,638	25,878	10,423	363	11,584	2,489	852	1,446
5% Debentures ...			1000	3,951											
Victoria Mills ...	301 25	381 25	100	1,600	4,396	2,057	77	6,004	10,896	6,484	64	5,443	4,936	79	
4% R. Cum. preference ...			25	800											
Vijaya Mills ...			500	3,500	1,924	2,246	37	10,617	14,585	9,647	149	6,686	6,600	497	94
4% 2nd C. P. T. ...			100	350											
4% 3rd R. C. P. T. ...			100	280											
Vishnu Cotton ...	112 60	115 60	100	3,200	1,242	1,839	-1,121	7,136	19,482	13,001	454	7,394	2,310	75	38
7% Cum. preference T. ...	422 50	422 50	500	1,566											
5% Debentures ...				3,000											
NORTHERN INDIA															
Basanti Cotton ...	8 31	7 25	10	1,500	115	200	41	2,330	3,916	2,509	1,155	2,596	129	99	
6% C. P. ...	9 25	8 56	10	500											
5% Debentures ...			500	700											
Bengal Fine Spinning ...	8 00	8 00	10	631	500	201	28	4,639	5,061	1,603	5	2,313	1,135	70	
5% C.P. ...			100	983											
Bengal Luxmi Cotton ...	26 00	33 00	40	1,012	108	50	168	5,767	8,353	6,250	20	4,081	872	14	
Ord. partly paid ...			30	131											
Ord. partly paid ...			20	170											
5% R. C. P. ...			40	523											
Bengal Nagpur ...	4 06	4 12	10	2,700			-812	6,840	8,045						
7% C. P. ...	75 00	75 00	100	300											
4% Debentures ...				400											
Birla Cotton ...	20 00 N	20 00	10	3,500	5,922	1,595	-117	14,667	14,217	11,384	2,087	13,955	4,185	578	
Bowditch Cotton ...	187 50 N	145 00	100	2,400	250	265	60	11,940	12,623	5,602	53	6,277	2,382	171	707
8% 'A' C. P. ...	110 00	152 00	100	600											
5% 'B' Pref. ...	65 00	65 00	100	600											
6% Debentures ...															
Ganapora Textiles ...	6 69	6 12	5	3,000	600	2,893	-329	856	8,145	6,608	998	2,368	1,532	478	
Dahli Cloth ...			25	33,836	12,889	33,668	272	95,547	144,604	83,759	2,681	99,093	25,414	5,418	
Ordinary ...			25	100											
4% 1st & 2nd C. P. ...			25	2,000											
4% 3rd C. P. ...			25	3,735											
2% 4th C. P. ...			10	1,195											
5% Debentures ...			1000	10,000											
Dumbar Mills ...	28 00		10	2,850	2,638	283	402	10,380	15,029	8,061	58	9,017	2,829	135	46
6% Debentures ...				2,500											
Elgin Mills ...	20 50	18 06	10	6,300	300	13,759	89	16,783	21,331	15,872	8,633	16,671	7,177	541	269
8% C. P. ...	108 00	110 00	100	1,100											
5% C. P. ...	7 62	8 00	10	420											
Jagatjit Cotton ...	17 00	15 37	10	3,871		900	2,348	103	19,463	22,441	1,817	14,651	898	98	7,103
5% C. P. P. ...	81 75	38 75	100	1,547											
Debentures ...				3,000											
Jayshree Textiles ...	16 37	12 62	10	4,918		802	34	2,545	8,800	4,300	19	4,726	1,508	137	
5% Debentures ...			1000	1,371											
Kesoram Cotton ...	31 03	23 12	10	16,000	3,112	20,887	68	43,447	76,755	14,337	4,468	20,997	6,948	394	282
7% C. P. ...	103 00	104 00	100	2,000											
5% R. C. P. ...	83 50		100	9,992											
Mohini Mills ...			25	600	5,00	3,045	73	9,899	11,191	9,664	1,558	6,996	5,753	3,768	
Ordinary ...			10	3,399											
5% R. C. P. ...			10	1,997											
Muir Mills ...	58 03	80 00	100	3,000	25,00	25,00	-51,31	105,33	164,51	115,59	1,05	105,64	7,36	1,05	
6% C. P. ...	83 09	83 00	100	3,000											
New Victoria ...	1 19	1 62	25	2,742			-1,807	17,071	12,305	7,649	121	13,579	2,513	51	
Deferred ...			1	307											
6% C. P. ...	2 20	3 00	5	2,603											
Orysa Textiles ...	9 30	8 83	10	4,740			-3,746	21,212	23,794	12,034	10	10,081	2,404	452	
4% R. C. P. ...	65 00	80 00	100	2,500											
Rasa Textiles ...			10	6,000		4,305	-3,083	6,271	11,130	5,627	1,090	6,745	1,857	42	
6% 'A' C. P. ...			100	750											
6% 'R' C. P. ...			10	1,000											
Shree Madhusudan ...	11 75		10	6,000		133	-2,189	22,530	19,459	508	10	13,810	3,611	108	84
4% C. P. ...	75 00		100	3,000											
6% Debentures ...			1,000	7,000											
Sutlej Cotton ...	86 00	91 01	10	1,500	31,800	8,131	398	10,770	11,710	9,193	14,843	15,765	5,353	14,099	
Swadeshi Cotton ...	12 00	10 50	10	1,750	6,000	17,523	3	68,197	63,382	19,698	19,516	32,668	14,589	2,206	64
Preld. Ord. ...	9 75	9 50	10	157,50											
5% C. P. ...	71 00	61 00	100	3,500											
SOUTH INDIA															
Adoni Spinning ...	9 80	8 40	10	2,993		544	31	4,123	7,305	721	120	2,219	404	181	182
6% c. p. ...	10 90	10 30	10	2,000											
Ashar Textiles ...	204 05	212 80	100	1,199	200	300	3	3,921	4,908	2,615	10	2,992	311	17	
Bangalore Woollen ...	196 50	196 00	100	12,150	3,500	12,400	269	12,286	37,967	30,619	855	21,673	2,552	7,313	1,463
6% C. ...	111 64	117 00	100	600											
Buckingham & Carnatic ...	195 00	159 00	100	17,848	7,650	24,824	231	17,853	80,580	47,898	1,371	32,722	8,009	552	1,731
7% C. ...	113 42	136 50	100	2,130											
5% Debenture ...			1,000	6,531											
Cambodia ...	10 10	9 80	10	2,600	1,900	19	-2,179	3,707	5,123	2,605	31	1,924	1,063	11	
7% C. P. ...	108 00	108 00	100	100											
Cannanore Spg. ...	144 00	163 00	100	1,500	511	18	19	2,159	5,383	3,976	24	1,591	473	102	
Cauvery Spg. ...	13 15	14 12	100	937		661	15	2,524	6,826	3,333	32	1,577	372	40	
6% C. P. ...	90 75	97 00	100	652											
5% Debentures ...			100	375											
6% Debentures ...			100	550											
Coimbatore Cotton ...	172 50	152 50cd	100	3,599	900	1,490		5,211	11,151	4,162	325	3,418	441	28	
Coimbatore Kamala ...	102 00	102 00	100	941			-477	3,226	2,660	1,547	12	1,083	948	45	
Party Paid ...	50 00	50 00	50	72											
6% Debentures ...			500	250											

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	February 1901 Rs. p.	February 1900 Rs. p.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Coimbatore Murgan	106 50	95 00	100	1,750	305	100	-137	3,259	4,504	2,602	140	2,014	1,255	36	...
6% C. P.	85 00	84 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer	310 00	300 00	100	2,000	...	1,828	1	6,464	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
34% C. P.	84 00	82 25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Spinning	55 00	53 00	50	2,077	...	5	-1,218	10,570	13,577	8,901	11	5,555	1,170	10	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	216 00cd	227 00cd	100	4,850	1,700	1,253	1	6,116	13,145	6,000	570	4,609	1,596	160	...
Gnanabathi Mills	...	...	100	927	2,76	...	...	11,78	16,99	8,06	...	11,49	3,04	46	...
64% Cum Preference	...	...	100	1,500	125	53	21	1,456	2,933	1,624	...	2,055	131	130	...
Hemalaha Textiles	7 25cd	7 60	100	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Preference	67 00cd	68 00	100	890	8,56	2,10	...	10,75	31,40	19,97	1,20	8,21	4,12	5,35	...
Janardana Mills	54 50	64 00	5	1,636	78	1,290	2	5,299	8,244	4,148	38	3,671	477	72	...
Jawahar Mills	12 35	9 45	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	2,699	...	...	...	27,88	43,67	1,24	...	15,65	2,05	16	3,57
Kapila Textile Mills	...	...	100	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% R. C. P.	...	...	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	2	790	...	340	-304	1,333	3,295	2,235	18	752	212	7	...
Kasturi Mills	22 50	24 75	10	6,720	800	1,712	50	10,973	16,980	4,934	535	8,116	1,241	167	...
Kothari Textiles	12 35	12 00	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	9 05	10 00	10	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' Cum Preference	...	...	10	710	1,400	6,881	18	12,417	30,341	15,877	2,705	8,170	5,921	106	...
Lakshmi Mills	157 00	151 75	50	3,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Class Ordinary	75 00	73 50	25	3,152	...	405	-529	5,435	9,050	3,520	24	3,991	579	38	...
Local Textile Mills	35 75	31 50	100	1,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Preference	63 25cd	63 50	100	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	17,502	12,600	27,14	205	18,209	62,053	42,518	5,220	39,533	9,203	795	849
Madura Mills	36 50cd	33 50	15	1,200	350	17	-5 1/2	1,858	2,908	1,964	60	1,808	111	7	...
Malabar Spinning	...	...	200	6,000	825	2,131	152	3,552	6,845	5,149	1,892	5,431	495	3,164	...
Mettur Industries	367 00	410 00	100	972	...	...	-8,63	451	2,70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Silk Filature	...	...	10	1,362	...	...		14 1/2	29,12	17,83	8	15,22	78	41	...
Mysore Spun Silk	...	...	100	103	...	...	-263	2,010	1,609	521	5	915	120	8	...
Palamalai Ranganathan	...	...	50	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	50	400	100	1,062	...	4,414	7,629	3,197	16	1,829	348	151	...
Palani Andavar Mills	250 00	160 00	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Ordinary	310 00	225 00	75	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	125 00	92 00	50	1,500	...	...	-3,179	6,307	3,594	2,076	3	2,144	952	10	...
Penkasi Mills	54 00	55 00	100	2,500	400	975	12	6,703	12,097	5,311	360	2,708	707	91	...
Premier Mills	242 00	215 00	100	1,661	1,490	4	2,610	10,779	6,227	1,412	3,516	617	157	...	...
Radha Krishna Mills	...	...	50	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Ordinary	...	...	25	1,614	413	1,494	...	3,691	6,386	2,779	31	2,347	976	181	...
C. Ordinary	30 25	29 00	100	999	101	204	...	1,573	2,851	1,422	214	694	142	48	...
Rajapalayam Mills	133 00	135 00	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajeswari Mills	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	1,492	10	309	...	5,338	8,359	5,004	362	1,951	1,484	1	...
Sri Ramakrishna	224 00	230 00	10	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	50	1,502	514	64	-527	2,763	5,466	2,881	333	1,819	440	49	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	45 50	47 00	100	2,273	750	384	1	1,711	5,678	2,855	122	1,038	730	366	...
Rajalakshmi Mills	120 00	119 00	100	1,000	500	144	3	3,055	5,157	2,99	215	1,118	422	388	...
Sivananda	28 25	21 00	50	3,610	725	1,575	31	4,225	10,619	7,221	70	4,968	982	51	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	68 00	73 50	100	635	...	...	...	25,15	27,24	9,11	11	15,60	3,44	19	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	1,555	300	56	...	2,393	5,047	2,514	91	1,311	219	9	...
Tirumuri	94 00	94 00	10	1,275	...	120	23	3,267	4,655	775	134	1,144	178	96	...
Tirupati Cotton	10 50	9 30	10	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Cum Preference	8 75	10 00	10	10,000	6,000	1,335	229	11,050	41,794	27,018	84	8,046	3,932	4,603	837
Tiruvannamalai	35 51	26 95	10	5,000	...	1,31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Preference	7 55	9 90	10	1,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture	...	...	50	1,399	230	614	1	630	2,041	1,500	87	1,956	249	60	...
Trichinopoly Mills	11 95	11 20	100	2,100	1,800	2,041	18	4,094	9,130	5,799	763	5,090	1,303	52	...
Vanasta Mills	242 40	25 50	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	9 75	10 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	96 75	105 00	50	3,372	150	1,292	1	5,857	14,587	8,217	65	3,150	1,113	23	...
Sri Venkatesa Mills	193 00	134 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	50 00	47 00	100	1,383	60	100	...	3,119	5,285	2,476	97	961	7,76	29	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	88 00	90 00	100	1,600	...	36	4	1,633	2,813	13	...	490	101	9	...
Vijayawada Textiles	113 50	117 00	50	1,214	...	39	-274	1,088	2,495	1,364	...	911	73	331	...
Vrudhunagar Textile	49 40	41 75	100	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Preference	55 00	60 00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	As 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a9) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve.	(a22) After transferring Rs 903,000 from General Reserve No. 1.	(a37) After transferring Rs 474,000 from Dividend Reserve.
(a11) After transferring Rs 250,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.	(a23) After transferring Rs 654,000 from Dividend Reserve.	(a38) After transferring Rs 440,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund and Rs 320,000 from Reserve Fund.
(a12) After transferring Rs 320,000 from Contingencies Reserve.	(a24) After transferring Rs 420,000 from General Reserve No. 1.	(a40) After transferring Rs 96,858 from General Reserve.
(a13) After transferring Rs 323,018 from General Reserve.	(a25) After transferring Rs 1,700,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund. (a27) After transferring Rs 150,000 from Machinery Reserve and Rs 400,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (a28) After transferring Rs 240,000 from General Reserve and Rs 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (a29) After transferring Rs 820,061 from General Reserve. (a30) After transferring Rs 656,935 from General Reserve. (a31) After transferring Rs 100,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (a32) After transferring Rs 1,034,246 from engine and Machinery Fund Rs 316,095 from Building Fund Rs 246,800 from Dividend Fund and Rs 50,000 from Reserve Fund. (a33) After transferring Rs 150,000 from General Reserve. (a34) After transferring Rs 1,070,571 from General Reserve.	(a41) After transferring Rs 133,464 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(a15) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.		(a43) After transferring Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(a16) After transferring Rs 107,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund and Rs 200,000 from provision for taxation.		(a45) After transferring Rs 175,000 from General Reserve No. 1.
(a17) After transferring Rs 1,296,000 from General Reserve No. 1.		(a46) After transferring Rs 166,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(a18) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve.		(a47) After transferring Rs 557,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(a19) After transferring Rs 398,860 from General Reserve.		(a48) After transferring Rs 2,043,164 from General Reserve and crediting Rs 128,017 being provisions no longer required.
(a20) After transferring Rs 756,000 from General Reserve No. and Rs 297,757 from excess previous years.	(a35) After transferring Rs 137,537 from Contingency Reserve and Rs 117,801 from provision for refund of taxes.	
(21) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Rehabilitation and Development Reserve.	(a36) After transferring Rs 800,000 from General Reserve No. 1.	(a48) After transferring Rs 243,065 from General Reserve and including Rs 438,296 being compensation secured from Ex-managing Agents in respect of loss suffered by the Company.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	Liquid Assets				
	February 1961	February 1960			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. n.p.	Rs. n.p.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Amalgamated	22 94	22 06	10	2,350	2,669	885	12	5,292	12,377	8,100	...	2,860	3,179	276	66
Asso. Karapara	5 50	4 75	10	900	...	25	-59	517	1,284	146	...	73	296	2	24
41% R. C. preference	50 50 N	50 50	100	150	...	3	-3	234	1,320	274	...	16	142	11	...
Asso. Lakidih	5 50	3 50	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	500	181	...	...	...	...	...	660	...	160	507	198	...
Bagdigi Kujama	7 00	9 00	100	10,000	12,000	6,479	1,020	29,117	69,853	46,854	1,340	17,250	18,086	941	...
Bengal	342 09	302 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% C. P. T.	3 48 N	3 48	0	449	30	100	5	501	1,160	676	15	252	313	20	...
Bengal Bhatdes	12 00	12 50	10	225	363	132	-25	141	2,357	2,145	355	...	137	153	...
Bengal Nagpur	5 56	6 50	10	1,597	114	373	6	1,629	2,957	2,609	...	197	1,061	73	...
Bhalgora	4 59	6 94	10	4,000	...	61	391	3,984	14,887	8,027	2,065	1,598	4,026	88	...
Bharat	38 50	49 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T.	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debenture	...	...	10	715	662	771	-645	1,773	5,524	3,844	64	463	1015	53	...
Bhulanbarree	7 40	5 87	10	31	715	6	483	1,794	1,937	937	31	107	158	2	...
Shuranga	...	...	10	1,000	701	1,331	20	899	4,537	2,895	793	216	907	294	250
Borra	23 00	19 25	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P.	77 00 N	88 50	10	9,092	1,987	15,781	111	13,032	45,882	21,798	2,598	5,083	12,083	109	397
Burrakur	20 12	18 44	100	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	90 00	91 75	100	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd C. P. T.	7 23	7 00	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% Debentures	...	...	10	497	...	463	27	2,676	7,482	2,512	208	888	2,047	71	...
Central India	12 25	9 10	10	800	...	1,292	...	72	5,304	3,435	...	302	548	98	...
Central Kurkan	7 10	11 25	4	600	155	...	1	362	...	...	635	...	...	...	...
Churulia	3 50	3 61	10	1,600	...	...	-68	3,013	5,447	3,185	...	5,22	1,696	66	...
Dheno Main	9 00	4 00	£ 1	240	100	271	9	296	1,084	794	163	137	214	13	...
East Indian (£)	34 00	37 00	10	2,964	3,400	6,833	38	20,603	45,933	32,276	1,586	8,871	13,502	6,61	...
Equitable	31 37	31 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	76 00	90 00	...	4,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	10	1,000	40	...	-199	2,149	1,806	621	300	908	976	66	...
Chusick & Muslia	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	100 00 N	100 00	100	375	...	...	-154	239	664	115	...	220	89	1	...
Conrangdi	8 31	7 00	100	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	40 00 N	40 00	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	10	650	...	...	-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guzdar Kajora	6 00	6 00	10	800	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurrididih	14 37 N	14 37	21	242	...	...	-2 60	403	3,104	1,230	19	1	599	125	...
Jamity Central	0 43 N	0 43	10	2,200	50	500	-5 7	43	1,525	774	...	358	172	26	...
Jogta	2 53	...	10	350	431	140	-30	1,969	2,266	456	...	350	21	60	...
Kalipahari	...	...	10	240	62	403	11	1,155	4,032	1,076	5	346	1,149	26	246
Kamptee Collieries	...	...	100	2,000	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karapara	210 00	125 00	100	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% C. P. T.	51 75	58 00	100	500	2,030	136	132	2,000	5,677	4,080	319	699	1,952	221	...
Katra Jherria	30 87	34 00	10	193	50	11	41	812	1,546	902	...	184	393	25	...
Khas Kajora	12 50	12 09	10	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Preference (a)	8 25	9 00	...	900	...	...	-713	761	1,203	471	4	40	161	10	...
Khas Shampora	...	...	10	1,100	68	...	-206	182	1,696	1,118	295	65	203	3	...
Kuardi	8 25	14 87	10	900	573	450	7	980	2,904	2,341	570	90	1,597	90	...
Lakurka	15 00	14 87	10	400	180	...	...	430	618	388	136	51	681	21	...
Mahabir	11 00	12 25	10	100	...	...	-11 29	23,13	18,81	7,96	...	267	473	10	...
41% R. C. P.	...	...	10	568	...	...	17	547	1,360	1,013	701	267	376	62	...
Mundulpor	1 37	0 50	10	748	85	...	...	5,567	15,204	10,138	12	1,958	2,793	176	...
Nazira	7 56	8 47	10	1,776	1,400	1,990	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Boorboom	21 37	22 87	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	10 00	11 62	10	71	...	5	-825	868	1,218	570	...	242	251	16	...
New Churulia	4 80	2 19	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	5 06	2 56	100	200	...	...	-2 09	6 02	7 54	1 96	...	1 39	2 57	25	13
54% Debentures	...	...	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hundroih	5 00	4 01	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Preference	45 00 N	45 00	100	455	...	...	-279	14	448	275	...	2	360	594	...
New Jayarampur	...	...	10	600	...	...	97	1,129	3,286	2,315	2	372	420	31	...
New Manbhoom	16 00	12 31	21	250	76	76	-274	2,043	2,080	812	...	25	530	58	166
North Damuda	...	...	10	115	310	75	23	434	1,296	960	...	...	...	...	...
North West	21 09	22 12nd	78	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid Ord	17 37	19 00nd	10	750	708	957	41	318	262	142	2,112	...	247	496	...
Ondal	17 33	11 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	74 50	86 50	10	1,000	110	187	-86	4,322	6,055	2,729	23	795	1,465	36	377
Oriental	8 00	8 12	1000	500	30	61	8	1,525	2,469	1,057	634	212	1,011	28	160
5% Debentures	...	...	10	834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasas	16 82	18 55	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% R. C. P.	44 50	50 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	10	1,575	1,581	702	15	3,308	7,961	4,781	245	2,737	2,141	129	...
Pench Valley	20 06	19 62	10	250	20	25	2	577	977	349	208	48	254	6	...
Pure Sitalpur	9 87	5 75	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	10	2,400	734	2,545	...	3,861	14,724	10,133	15	1,551	3,348	39	...
Raneegunge	17 50	17 06	10	800	...	174	-134	1,151	2,915	1,483	...	248	398	11	...
Rawanwara	...	...	10	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. P.	...	...	10	1,350	920	212	30	4,047	5,262	3,597	319	1,472	2,722	99	...
Reva	24 00	19 56	10	3,750	350	3,462	66	4,246	10, 53	2,638	169	882	3,813	23	...
Sania	9 55	12 00	21	250	...	...	-132	570	1,555	1,317	1 0	141	130	14	...
Sarole	1 72	2 69	7	280	875	178	46	1,206	3,026	2,057	132	114	1,214	556	...
Sasphore	32 00	27 12	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	...	...	10	800	455	...	5	111	36	29	1,189	...	142	33	...
Sendra	12 40	12 75	10	550	...	1	-327	238	890	431	...	...	152	38	...
Sree Mahakali	3 35	3 31	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	10	6,321	5,757	6,572	91	49,024	35,617	31,911	842	20,29	7,473	806	5,50
Singareni	...	...	10	1,750	387	466	20	1,115	4,175	1,954	32	168	1,287	37	...
South Karapara	12 69	12 25	10	800	847	690	23	380	2 54	24	2,484	...	103	...	...
Standard	12 50	18 00	21	1,000	...	13	-370	834	9130	15,44	1	1,60	2,75	4	...
Talcher	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	10	350	230	81	173	294	1,598	1,508	...	67	586	8	...
Union	11 87	14 00	10	2,758	...	75	39	11,63	55,42	22,01	...	432	4,50	9,73	9
United Collieries	13 25	12 25	100	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	71 00 N	78 00	100	800	...	...	-85	6 82	10 82	...	...	2 14	90	9	...
West Chusick	15 15	14 05	10	700	...	...	-4 86	4,557	5,974	2,916	...	2,17	1,444	51	...
West Jamuria	7 21	6 37	10	600	...	...	6	13	447	213	...	49	255	25	...
West Lakidih	6 00	6 10	10	4,998	...	337	17	3,701	8,693	3,275	152	875	2,558	65	...
Western Bengal	8 55	6 40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(b) After writing back Rs 2,00,000 from Taxation Reserve.

(d) After writing back Rs 500.961 being provision for liabilities.

(g) After writing back Rs 219,295 being provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 21,042 being provision for taxation.

11 March 1961

COMPANIES

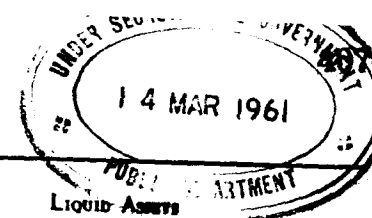
TEA

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in mounds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in mounds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. & P.	Mds.	Rs. & P.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Amluckie	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	12,016	2'51	9,969	2'48	62	12-59	649	441	15 T	15	10
Ananda (Assam)	7% C. P. P.	9,075	2'64	8,112	2'09	...	12-58	395	87	36'71 T	36'71	26'81
Anandabag	Directors	8,287	2'59	8,424	2'37	43	12-59	337	373	17'4 T	10	5
Arctuttipore	Directors	4,059	1'62	3,141	1'6	...	12-58	57	1,04	nil	nil	nil
Atal	Gonka & Co.	5,140	1'72	6,137	1'45	...	12-58	83	105	2'4	5	5
	4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmati	McLeod & Co.	10,377	2'36	9,018	2'29	25	12-59	312	210	15 T	15	15
Baitakhal	Ramdudd Ramkisendass	5,79	1'72	4,112	1'69	7	12-58	88	60	2 1/2	2 1/2	15
Banarhat	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	41,649	2'31	38,911	2'60	209	12-59	2,093	(x)1,080	32'4 T	20	20
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baredighi	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	18,781	1'91	19,547	2'23	44	12-57	516	1,019	9'10 T	54	6 1/2
Basmatis	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	7,611	2'97	7,439	2'12	43	12-59	442	309	30 T	20	17 1/2
Bateli	National Tea Corp.	10,519	1'96	9,918	2'10	3	12-59	423	406	40 T	30	30
Belgachi	National Tea Corp.	6,614	1'57	5,870	1'51	26	12-59	265	223	20 T	25	20
Beljan	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	10,49	2'79	10,802	2'55	57	12-59	494	400	25 T	15	15
Bhatkawa	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	14,977	2'08	14,348	1'98	30	12-59	337	95	10 T	nil	15
Bijoyagar	D. C. Ghose & Co. (Private)	18,00	2'2	19,61	2'06	72	12-59	869	468	14 T	8	8
Birpara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	16,625	2'2	15,843	2'06	79	12-59	602	419	22'4 T	12 1/2	7 1/2
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	Williamson Magor	42,380	2'75	48,796	2'44	93	12-59	1,145	680	13 T	nil	10
Bloomfield	Gonka & Co.	2,017	2'31	1,943	2'49	9	12-57	-60	-1	nil	nil	nil
Bokakhat	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,491	3'02	4,556	2'59	15	12-58	170	40	5	nil	5
Bornahjan	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,290	2'39	7,806	2'49	42	12-59	413	431	12'4 T	7 1/2	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borpukhuri	Williamson Magor	7,254	2'54	7,518	2'25	9	12-59	135	112	nil	nil	nil
Brooke Bond	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-60	1,348	1,615	15 T	12 1/2	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 T
Carron	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	9,000	2'09	5,813	1'72	31	12-59	319	(x)31	15 T	nil	5
Central Cachar	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,292	1'97	9,946	2'30	20	12-57	-144	522	15 T	5	nil
Chamong	Williamson Magor	1,753	3'67	1,819	3'51	2	12-57	16	-2	nil	nil	nil
Chandypore	Jardine Henderson	8,904	2'19	9,718	2'07	6	12-59	637	564	30 T	22 1/2	20
Choonabhatti	Andrew Yule & Co.	13,761	2'19	14,667	2'07	6	12-59	637	564	30 T	22 1/2	20
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chundecherra	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,357	2'13	7,835	1'95	58	12-58	563	479	9'8 T	6 1/2	6 1/2
Clevedon	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,232	2'86	6,386	2'15	24	12-59	719	407	25 T	10	10
Dauracherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	4,776	2'70	5,509	2'32	18	12-59	468	454	15 T	10	7 1/2
Dejo Valley	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,797	2'48	5,119	2'49	39	12-59	321	271	46 T	30	20
Desai & Purbathia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	13,113	2'65	14,033	2'69	20	12-57	-119	(a)100	nil	10	10
Dhelaakhat	James Warren & Co. Ltd.	8,724	2'61	8,471	2'72	63	12-58	786	832	20	25	25
Dhumeri	Directors	17,756	2'27	9,753	2'14	...	12-59	769	380	23 T	20	20
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	8,354	2'56	8,315	2'80	45	12-59	459	612	30 T	30	26
Dilaram	Doo uala & Sons	1,795	3'18	1,851	2'75	12	12-58	72	22	7 1/2	nil	5
Dumakusi	Williamson Magor and Co.	5,481	2'80	8,536	2'63	41	12-59	401	374	30 T	30	30
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dufflaghur	Williamson Magor and Co.	10,355	2'71	13,229	2'52	54	12-59	(0)575	655	35 T	45	30
East India	Williamson Magor & Co.	14,893	2'56	14,415	2'47	31	12-59	41	217	10 T	5	5
Eastern Cachar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,913	1'82	4,117	1'74	15	12-58	-185	-190	nil	nil	nil
Ellenbarrie	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	5,66	2'07	5,632	1'75	10	12-59	122	31	5 T	nil	nil
Engo	Directors	3,348	1'89	2,944	1'67	5	12-58	19	-17	nil	nil	nil
Eshelbari	Directors	6,351	...	6,255	...	...	12-59	33	-4	nil	nil	7 1/2
Gairkhat	Gill, Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	14,316	2'05	13,288	1'94	38	12-59	310	106	12'4 T	nil	nil
Galle	Dav. Port and Co. Private Ltd.	3,139	2'99	2,783	2'86	13	12-59	65	-41	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillapukhuri	Directors	8,402	2'61	9,374	2'46	22	12-59	474	363	25 T	25	25
Gohpur	Williamson Magor and Co. Ltd.	7,312	2'61	7,043	2'46	...	12-50	260	250	10 T	5	20
Gopalspur	Secretary	14,232	2'46	14,306	2'18	1,37	12-58	1,490	5,34	12	10	12
Grob	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,205	2'46	23,650	2'18	...	12-58	1,490	1,126	40	25	25
	B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungaram	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	9,217	2'01	15,164	1'72	62	12-59	782	(a)156	15 T	nil	7 1/2
Hansara	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	7,515	2'09	6,513	1'74	31	12-59	332	20	17'4 T	nil	10
Hantapara	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	39,017	2'19	31,701	1'85	76	12-59	1,640	219	12'4 T	nil	10
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasimara	Davenport and Co. Private	73,519	2'54	67,524	2'69	177	12-59	2,072	9'9	1'4 T	2 1/2	7 1/2
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattikura	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,163	1'70	16,214	1'67	36	12-58	484	-55	5	nil	5
Hoograjuli	Directors	8,519	2'45	15,295	2'32	33	12-59	434	79	25	5	10
Hoongungorie	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	14,614	2'45	15,295	2'32	33	12-59	434	79	25	5	10
Heldibari	Davenport and Co. Ltd.	24,761	2'17	25,107	1'72	62	12-59	712	475	22'1 T	15	12
Jaybura	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,711	2'17	6,362	1'85	13	12-59	138	24	5 T	nil	nil
Jayshree	Birla Bros Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	275	12-58	3,288	2,829	10	10	10
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joonkollee	Kettwell Bullen & Co.	...	2'40	...	2'06	54	12-59	569	377	37'4 T	22 1/2	22
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutibari	Gill, Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	11,371	2'47	12,815	2'42	32	12-59	236	454	10 T	10	17
Kaliti	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	3,306	2'14	2,917	1'95	15	12-58	123	10	nil	nil	nil
Kalinugger and Khorsel	Board of Directors	3,910	1'64	3,957	1'58	...	12-58	40	-18	3	2	8
Kilteet	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	14,791	2'15	12,634	1'85	63	12-59	651	245	17'4 T	7 1/2	15
Kingsley Colaghat	Directors	14,340	2'07	14,373	2'04	...	12-58	340	384	25	25	25
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotamullai	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	13,358	2'12	17,288	1'84	30	12-59	96	131	nil	nil	nil
	6% Prof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnabehari	Directors	4,045	2'40	5,593	2'29	...	12-59	137	78	15 T	6	3

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961 Rs. & p.	February 1960 Rs. & p.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Amuluckie	24 75	27 12	10	446	671	714	...	1,078	2,294	853	15	1,025	461	41	...
7% C. P. P.	33 46 N	37 06	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ananda (Assam)	16 50 N	19 00	10	277	450	251	7	1,435	1,297	482	508	919	137	43	...
Anandabag	26 50	25 00	10	700	300	456	54	1,058	1,641	501	1	1,131	285	11	...
Arctuttipore	7 00	7 00	10	300	...	...	198	478	535	195	1	217	24	3	...
Atal	7 87	6 00	10	450	...	80	1	835	1,693	447	41	438	243	37	21
4 1/2% C. P.	4 40	5 30	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1009	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmari	20 81	22 25	10	550	862	577	20	979	2,606	1,004	53	1,056	73	11	...
Baitakhal	6 56	7 00	10	400	270	14	43	247	927	318	64	338	77	45	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banarhat	317 50	333 00	100	2,700	2,952	11	93	4,264	6,367	2,680	86	3,450	1,643	1,554	...
6 1/2% C. P.	22 00	23 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banarighi	82 42xd	105 00	100	1,200	1,200	425	66	1,079	4,261	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	21
Basanti	28 06	27 37	10	1,200	1,040	18	41	1,765	1,849	686	78	1,171	493	571	...
Batali	21 50	23 36	5	495	315	201	56	1,066	1,711	1,051	...	573	593	308	...
Belgach	24 00	26 00	10	250	325	201	31	392	502	269	925	175	104	57	...
Betani	26 00	23 87	10	640	520	554	38	1,705	1,566	560	1	1,426	566	458	62
Bhatkawa	17 44	23 00	10	900	900	895	6	1,068	2,734	1,324	54	1,307	774	168	...
Bijaynagar	...	...	25	859	1,800	1,129	128	996	3,577	1,178	500	1,340	338	338	...
Barpara	170 00	207 00	100	900	800	948	40	1,187	2,849	990	349	1,273	82	394	...
8% C. P.	101 00	109 00	100	100	...	...	384	3,719	7,376	3,100	331	4,260	282	67	...
Bisnauth	22 37	20 00	10	3,300	700	1,112	...	560	...	102	8	121	24	30	...
Bloomfield	2 25	2 50	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	1000	300	200	126	52	620	1,357	317	1	303	53	1	...
Bokakhat	13 70	14 87	10	750	454	452	70	802	1,441	434	53	701	402	465	...
Bornahyan	17 50	19 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	56 00 N	62 00	100	450	150	83	110	776	1,386	552	3	601	123	8	...
Borpukhuri	15 75	16 56	10	3,500	735	776	254	3,007	9,438	3,417	510	1,642	780	2,731	79
Brooke Road	17 12	17 81	10	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	63 50	65 00	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caron	162 00	200 00	100	600	470	366	21	408	1,457	500	15	577	91	211	14
Central Cachar	76 00	73 50	100	1,000	525	240	-195	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	14
Chamang	10 00	10 31	100	280	75	50	19	135	431	93	2	158	52	9	...
Chandypore	...	...	100	250	...	...	47	47	58	...	2	...	9	277	...
Cheonabutti	271 00	291 00	100	900	1,327	17	99	1,438	2,534	1,017	402	1,068	474	562	...
6 1/2% C. P.	93 50 N	104 50	100	200	450	354	558	2,034	1,290	461	...	...	...	...	...
Choudacherra	21 94	24 94	10	300	550	314	52	2,258	954	285	1	696	503	1,445	225
Cleveland	...	...	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	779	214	831	...
Dauracherra	7 94	9 69	10	600	700	404	46	615	986	261	53	332	212	1,004	20
Dooj Valley	50 75	69 00xd	100	120	325	404	35	578	1,163	394	1	431	282	137	...
Dooj & Purbattia	128 00	162 00	100	840	650	127	-118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42
Dhalakhat	22 12	22 12	10	1,753	985	87	13	1,583	2,882	806	573	715	820	238	...
Dharmari	16 83	18 87	10	700	500	185	10	2,079	2,404	647	2	1,518	203	58	66
7 1/2% C. P.	2 12	2 94	5	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibargari	30 19	28 44	10	450	577	633	69	1,243	1,872	399	59	747	457	233	2
Dilaram	104 00	102 00	100	200	107	72	3	375	166	91	1	103	42	118	...
Dumakusi	25 00	29 12	10	473	500	210	157	814	1,491	743	150	818	63	246	...
8% C. P.	3 10	8 90	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dufflaghur	33 62	40 00	10	701	900	281	304	1,408	2,754	1,469	508	1,290	109	561	...
East India	18 12	22 00	10	1,000	500	353	131	1,429	3,193	1,154	119	1,166	186	6	...
Eastern Cachar	2 94	1 01	10	700	...	...	-566	1,084	873	135	1	359	78	42	...
Ellenbarrie	155 00	149 00	100	900	150	286	22	470	974	478	...	344	101	49	...
Ego	196 00	215 00	100	120	264	...	-60	315	409	285	...	326	63	35	...
Eshelbarrie	9 81	10 12	10	490	33	28	-35	735	1,037	315	163	291	49	45	...
Gairkhat	202 00	165 00	100	750	270	405	39	680	1,899	1,188	4	1,104	139	200	...
Galla	8 81	12 31	10	200	176	126	-83	226	867	343	48	154	97	13	...
6% C. P.	80 00	68 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilapatri	26 75	27 85	10	504	573	70	9	2,084	1,774	637	744	498	850	10	...
Cokpur	16 81	19 87	10	676	300	225	181	873	2,256	1,032	147	761	53	20	...
Gapalpur	22 32	22 62	25	1,050	5,000	4,980	1,32	7,66	17,66	7,49	3,12	8,26	3,94	3,96	...
Grob 'A'	...	...	10	1,192	980	2,319	45	3,822	5,903	1,755	8	2,779	1,010	80	...
Grob 'B'	12 31	13 62	5	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungaram	146 00	148 00	100	1,344	900	1,346	30	927	2,780	1,143	857	1,329	255	444	...
Hansaga	18 00	19 50	10	500	510	602	19	408	1,491	503	124	499	126	302	...
Hanipara	151 00	159 00	100	3,600	1,500	2,336	80	1,842	7,147	2,371	508	3,033	464	607	...
8% C. P.	101 00 N	109 00	10	50	...	...	260	3,906	11,551	5,885	...	...	...	...	...
Hansmara	23 44	22 00	100	3,200	2,575	3,637	...	...	...	...	863	4,212	1,118	2,019	...
7% C. P.	97 00	106 00	100	300	...	...	75	949	3,045	1,329	2	1,527	172	26	...
Hatukhira	10 62	14 00	10	1,260	950	250	14	751	1,197	467	52	431	717	22	...
Hograjuli	22 19	25 37	100	870	674	86	76	892	3,283	1,480	12	847	205	311	...
Huokongorio	171 50	205 00	10	825	2,116	42	87	1,283	2,908	1,215	190	1,311	645	519	...
Hulabari	23 94	26 62	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaybirpara	13 25	15 75	10	700	512	1	17	234	1,109	534	3	499	148	240	...
Jaykhe	19 32	17 50	10	5,857	4,998	486	91	5,979	16,370	5,470	798	3,638	145	145	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	50	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeonkollee	27 62	21 06xd	10	600	816	455	116	974	1,844	944	174	918	296	701	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	36	...	...	51	1,478	2,024	582	2	1,588	249	10	...
Jutlibar	29 00	20 50	10	900	550	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaliti	6 69	5 37	10	246	...	...	66	1,806	357	35	179	298	276	10	...
Kallinugger & Khorsel	100 00	102 00	100	450	200	130	5	901	387	6	406	328	497	84	...
Kilcoit	19 50	20 06	10	900	750	322	130	969	2,452	754	307	1,053	338	262	...
Kingloy Golaghat	157 00	160 00xd	100	360	1,000	322	130	2,281	2,237	850	931	1,187	740	53	...
6% Preference	10 50	14 25	5	100	...	7	-230	2,797	2,018	319	...	921	80	187	82
Kotmullai	15 06	14 00	25	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Prof.	...	...	10	500	240	34	3	574	1,269	297	2	318	47	12	...
Krishnabehari	9 22	13 22xd	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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COMPANIES



NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per maund	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per maund previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 000		Rs. 00	Rs. 000			
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	4,497	1.71	3,602	1.68	10	12-58	(a)20	(b)8	nil	nil	nil
Kyung Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	19	12-58	19	13	5	5	7
Lackatoorah	Directors	5,201	2.13	5,962	1.80	...	12-59	1,130	30	30	10	18
Ledo	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	8,899	2.93	8,163	3.16	...	12-59	(b)74	(c)89	134	17	20
Lingia	Williamsen Magor & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	355	124	17	20
Longview	Daga and Co. Private Ltd.	9,568	...	9,536	...	39	12-56	186	120	24	5	28
Loebah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,276	1.63	4,229	1.58	20	12-58	-13	-23	nil	nil	nil
Lukwah	Tant's Bros. Private	15,246	2.37	15,042	2.63	54	12-58	558	668	25	25	35
Malhati	5% Cum. Pref.	13,097	...	13,525	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Manabari	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private	6,742	...	7,011	...	47	12-59	5,63	406	15	10	5
Manipur	Directors	4,958	1.13	4,363	1.0	25	12-59	50	29	5	5	15
Margareta Hope	Gill, Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	3,705	3.01	4,335	3.96	...	12-59	206	-494	nil	nil	nil
Marionbarrie	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	3,223	...	989	...	2	12-58	39	-176	10	10	7
Maud	Lohia Bros. Private Ltd.	4,878	2.36	5,336	2.18	20	12-58	200	120	64	64	124
Methoni	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	10,362	2.93	10,584	2.54	70	12-58	705	510	22	15	20
Mim	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,493	3.46	1,978	3.93	5	12-59	40	46	10	10	10
Moheane	Directors	6,440	...	5,410	...	...	12-58	162	16	nil	nil	nil
Mothola	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murphulan (Assam)	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	4,982	2.52	5,171	2.75	23	12-59	30	(a)219	25	40	40
Naga Hills	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	9,005	...	7,506	...	...	12-58	244	-175	25	25	224
Nagaurree	Preferred Ordinary	14,240	2.20	10,858	1.85	65	12-59	668	391	20	20	174
Nagri Farm	Duncan Bros.	5,663	1.75	5,066	1.66	...	12-58	244	-175	25	25	224
New Assam Valley	Williamsen Magor	8,760	3.14	4,889	3.44	20	12-59	215	(a)151	30	30	25
New Chumta	Directors	10,683	2.16	7,365	1.96	...	12-58	365	171	16	15	15
New Cinnatollah	Macneil Barry	6,003	2.65	9,752	2.76	...	12-58	661	556	25	25	30
New Doon	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	20,049	2.06	7,206	1.86	16	12-59	217	146	15	10	124
New Samanbagh	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	14,523	2.16	12,168	2.05	86	12-58	819	482	30	30	574
Nilpur Tea	8% C. P.	2,472	2.08	3,010	1.88	2	12-58	...	83	28	30	8
N. W. Cachar	Directors	16,761	1.91	17,931	1.69	...	12-59	743	380	30	20	15
Okayri	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,246	4.80	1,867	3.90	20	12-58	287	11	324	nil	nil
Ondlabari	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathanara	Directors	7,354	1.75	7,476	1.58	...	12-58	166	148	74	10	151
Pathanara	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	6,159	1.70	5,815	1.66	...	12-58	41	-46	nil	nil	nil
Pathanara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	49,713	2.56	50,325	2.14	165	12-59	4,862	(d)3,768	40	20	10
Phakow	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,206	2.03	3,319	1.76	...	12-59	28	(e)115	nil	nil	nil
Phakow	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,891	2.88	1,518	3.27	...	12-59	-60	(f)-3	nil	nil	nil
Phakow	Directors	2,346	2.53	1,656	2.58	...	12-58	31	-84	nil	nil	nil
Phakow	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phakow	Directors	2,306	1.50	2,733	1.81	...	12-58	-11	96	nil	6	nil
Phakow	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	10,168	2.12	9,459	2.06	25	12-59	200	43	nil	nil	nil
Phakow	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	5,364	2.47	5,755	2.19	12	12-59	157	112	35	25	25
Phakow	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	5,818	2.18	4,701	1.97	23	12-58	222	101	11	10	10
Phakow	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	13,410	2.15	12,748	1.99	56	12-59	412	336	10	74	5
Phakow	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	7,958	2.09	8,657	1.93	28	12-58	67	56	nil	nil	nil
Phakow	Duncan Bros. & Co.	6,918	1.75	8,715	1.72	20	12-59	45	(g)137	24	74	20
Phakow	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,389	3.09	2,451	3.45	...	12-59	47	140	10	30	25
Phakow	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	77	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50
Phakow	Directors	17,582	...	15,712	...	...	12-59	436	437	20	15	15
Phakow	Directors	9,337	2.02	9,273	1.92	...	12-59	386	419	40	50	20
Phakow	Williamsen Magor & Co.	5,884	2.65	5,489	2.74	13	12-59	159	218	174	224	224
Phakow	Directors	2,544	3.09	2,405	2.91	...	12-58	132	131	15	10	nil
Phakow	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	2,164	3.59	2,285	3.33	...	12-58	22	-35	nil	nil	nil
Phakow	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	3,569	2.91	3,047	3.88	...	12-59	71	95	nil	nil	nil
Phakow	Goska & Co. Ltd.	3,179	3.19	3,267	2.55	10	12-58	176	(h)134	74	5	5
Phakow	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phakow	Directors	5,295	1.65	4,528	1.63	...	12-58	205	-98	5	5	5
Phakow	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phakow	Williamsen Magor & Co.	3,903	3.17	3,905	3.49	24	12-59	242	331	30	50	35
Phakow	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,805	3.37	4,586	4.29	20	12-59	209	564	10	15	74
Phakow	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	5,242	1.89	5,288	1.82	17	12-58	35	40	nil	nil	5
Phakow	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	20
Phakow	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	4,708	2.82	4,153	2.89	15	12-59	38	3	nil	nil	10
Phakow	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	11,151	2.56	11,778	2.17	39	12-59	872	601	174	124	6
Phakow	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,243	2.23	9,945	2.35	34	12-59	376	423	25	25	30
Phakow	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	8,625	2.59	8,507	2.80	44	12-59	388	412	174	15	15
Phakow	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	36,690	2.13	35,823	1.92	121	12-59	1,217	753	20	124	nil
Phakow	8% pref. cum. as to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phakow	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	12	12-55	-1,40	5,80	nil	nil	8
Phakow	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	25	12-57	218	512	30	25	30
Phakow	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phakow	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	26	12-56	67	173	nil	10	10
Phakow	Directors	9,337	...	9,866	...	...	12-58	143	262	nil	nil	...
Phakow	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	15,510	2.71	15,467	2.47	59	12-59	720	562	30	15	30

(a) After writing back Rs 60,000 from provision for taxation.

(b) After transferring Rs 64,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 180,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 85,000 from General Reserve.

(d) After writing back Rs 375,287 from Depreciation Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(g) After transferring Rs 60,000 from Revenue Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 35,000 from Revenue Reserve, Rs 72,897 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 46,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(i) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 48,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 79,888 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 151,220 from Depreciation Reserve, Rs 60,000 from Replanting Reserve, Rs 25,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 20,000 from General Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 145,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Reserve.

(m) After transferring Rs 80,000 from General Reserve and Rs 50,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 88,023 being dividends forfeited.

(n) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Revenue Reserve.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	February 1961 Rs. 00	February 1960 Rs. A			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	
Kunchanpore	7.87	8.00	10	360	55	55	4	242	644	268						
Kyung Tea Seeds	4.75	5.25	10	200	35		1	45	183	2	34	302	62	20		
Lacktoorah	18.24	19.75	10	400	501	296	192	2,181	1,157	393	5	893	540	1,576	3	
Ledo	11.00	14.75	10	650	76	578	22	688	1,407	431	188	471	224	15		
Lingia	16.12	20.15	10	700	121	61	42	651	1,622	719	389	558	214	15		
6% C. P.	53.00	62.00	100	506												
Longview	11.25	10.12	10	1,012	600	568	32	1,032	2,623	623	209	871	165	18		
Loebah	4.12	2.31	10	554				776	686	125	2	285	243	189		
Lukwah				800	600	391	441	2,228	1,669	493	1,931	1,140	304	39		
5% Cum. Pref.				475												
Malhati	17.25	17.00	10	900	1,556	712	50	215	3,005	1,016	434	1,156	130	263		
Manabari	54.25	65.61	10	200	476	86	3	782	802	356		45	437	27		
Manipur			100	420	210	40	-620	382	731	1,80		324	32	22	2,12	
Margareta Hope	14.00	14.06	10	400	200	207	71	384	878	423	2	774	196	340		
Marionbarrie			10	155			-373	1,45	1,181	206	2	142	186			
Maud	12.25	14.12	10	800	100	2		1,045	1,485	433	195	458	104			
Methon	18.64	25.41	10	1,000	700	553	6	1,213	2,265	698	55	1,014	356	561		
Mim	21.00	22.00	100	159	335	16	14	294	5-1	226	2	2-0	180	63		
Moherna	11.50	13.31	10	320			30	605	1,224	292		482	62	7		
6% C. P.	0.17	9.41	10	480												
Mothola	43.00	51.00	100	150	724	641	31	338	11		10	334	73	728	703	
Murphulani (Assam)	23.01	55.71	10	175	636	1	33	443				3	444	75	177	
Prefd. Crdy.	14.50	27.02	10	200					1,659		660					
Naya Hills	31.47	22.50	10	400	291	74	-3	1,669	1,572		441		687			
Nawanttee	201.00	201.00	100	960	960	1,022	29	820	2,673	958	585	1,146	166	36		
Nagri Farm	23.12	23.12	10	300	250	225	130	334	730	215	1-2	289	151	394		
Namburnadi	14.87	15.25	10	531	173	139	3	629	1,217	513		493	235	69		
New Assam Valley			225	350	225	620	67	1,169	1,678	510	183	1,24	247	16		
New Chumta	30.51	36.25	10	300			30	318	1,038	477	85	6-2	73	214		
New Connelliah	3-0 10	291.00	100	1,400	2,050	30	-55	909	724	327		59	80	53		
New Doors	8.20	10.51	100	200				1,514	3,400	1,234	652	1,759	1,666	1,036		
64% C. P.	25.19	25.12	10	400	900	5	214		1,257		576	1	739	277	1,544	
New Semanbagh	83.50	91.50	100	149	60			786	355		150	1	245	17	9	
8% C. P.	200.00	154.00	100	700	600	274	13	1,996	2,118	38	742	981	140	55		
Nilpur Tea	600.00	60.00	100	100	60	152	13	237	471	249		111	39	240		
North Western Cachar	79.00	79.00	100	50												
Odlabari	14.50	15.00	10	640	370	247	10	268	1,238	303		382	100	76		
Pathemra	6.25	7.00	10	259			-223	1,205	654	94	2	119	60			
Patrakola	153.60	195.00	100	3,600	5,125	1,500	276	11,363	6,511	2,750	8	3,712	2,61	11,515		
Phakowa	127.00	145.00	100	250	185	195	11	85	570	200		242	30	25		
Phobong	6.00	7.12	10	300			-86	295	610	252		116	35	3		
Pussimbong	8.62	10.50	10	205	113	95	-87	173	540	97	48	140	57	15		
70% C. P.	96.00	95.00	100	205			-11	173								
Putinbaree	45.00	45.00	100	100	60	135		173	376	168	1	198	38	10		
Rainbhat	14.00	18.40	10	600	572	530	-197	1,611	576	527	54	7-6	3-0	41		
Raisah	37.25	42.50	10	200	844	2	4	349	1,339	527	3	4-2	161	53		
Rainagar	9.46	9.56	10	320	100	43	141	138	810	433	1	319	187	338		
Ranicherra	19.37	21.81	10	765	700	851	44	800	2,613	1,515	54	1,121	477	89		
Roopacherra	15.31	16.37	10	260	281	127	-76	1,220	1,264	371	1	658	96	26		
Rungasmatte	60.00	-0.00	50	525	465	577	2	429	1,511	415	90	231	31	8		
Runglee Rungliee	350.00	3.00	100	140	270	233	30	181	463	211	226	113	296	163		
Sadek	31.75	31.00	10	1,801	1,804	881	650	2,614	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	391	1,725		
Sapo	20.00	21.12	10	900	2-3	53	20	3,103	3,281	1,329	400	873	968	61		
Saragoun	40.00	32.01	10	346	600	135	91	1,204	1,382	664	39	767	801	61		
Seajuli	25.25	25-2	10	249	300	135	91	1,204	1,382	664	39	767	801	61		
Seeyok	11.75	10.50	10	300	125	202	4	149	1,283	696	3	256	59	18		
Selimbong			10	300	105	10	28	353	600	239	1	173	54	198		
Singell	35.50	27.75	100	625			-694	938	714	98	1	265	121	17		
Sington	5.87	6.25	10	900		19	7	341	1,323	294	207	191	139	16		
50% C. P.	5.10	5.25	10	400								146	90	102		
Soni River	9.12	4.12	10	300		105	110	413	1,156	396	1	339	24	3		
8% C. P.	77.00	93.00	100	100												
Soom	31.87	39.50	10	300	300	165	135	488	7-0	3-0	201	351	46	423		
Sungma	14.87	14.00	10	625	610	355	59	691	1,754	520	3	294	180	564		
Tairom			10	500	205	58	-28	924	1,125	478	1	556	1-5	26	26	
Torn Ali			10	450	600	250	72	924	1,125	478	1	556	1-5	26	26	
Teesta Valley	13.00	17.00	10	320	400	451	-80	513	1,428	707	197	836	256	207		
Teliapara	107.01	140.10	100	900	1,675	620	32	1,556	2,107	707	49	2-8	163	62		
Telonan	26.25	27.50	10	598	851	510	7	9-0	1,915	612	56	1,011	463	1,767		
Tengpani	34.27	35.87	10	800	300	291	65	1,247	1,412	524	2	813	2-6	28		
Tengpor	17.00	17.75	10	1,983	1,550	36	54	2,465	5,114	2,213	83	2,507	778	558	280	
5% Pref. Cum. asto 5	10.35	11.10	10	375	375	56	-30	1750	16,15	1.94	1	8.77	1.70	85		
Tikah	10.00	10.00	10	220	400	575	34	858	1,361	552	2	720	216	440		
Tirrihannah	1.00	14.00	10	100												
10% C. P.	8.00	7.75	10	600	390		6	1,170	1,528	307		734	114	16		
Tongani	7.00	8.00	10	801	250		39	946	1,589	4-5	1	417	281	178	81	
Tukwar	30.50	33.50	10	520	1,050	1,450	105	2,466	5,060	1,666	53	1,396	701	47		
Tyrom																

MILLS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	REVENUE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961 Rs. np.	February 1960 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash	Others
Andhra	28 00	23 90	10	3,000	1,800	905	23	5,276	9,139	2,875	220	3,174	1,015	331	15
Bairampur	2 94	4 12	2 1/2	1,301	120	874	48	4,972	3,110	1,927	175	4,901	948	107	15
Bati	105 50xd	120 50	100	1,200	950	276	1,000	9,932	6,611	4,219	2,680	11,153	498	182	117
Ordinary 'B' Class	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belapur	282 60	335 60	50	7,050	11,339	1,357	76	6,291	16,116	10,888	2,375	10,461	577	8,470	...
Beland	11 91	13 61	7 1/2	1,949	775	178	41	6,157	4,355	2,745	1,207	2,999	3,153	112	...
Bharat	16 25	12 50	10	1,500	650	759	4	3,317	2,395	1,595	1,381	3,330	1,659	159	...
5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	29 00	25 00	10	1,250	1,400	268	93	4,986	4,781	2,936	55	5,675	1,745	310	117
3% C. P.	84 50	64 50	100	1,200	1,200	1,747	14	15,627	15,264	10,544	54	16,561	2,947	502	14
Carew	9 81	11 44	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P.	81 00 N	85 50	100	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	3,983	...	...	...	6,038	1,177	...	...	860	1,466	638	7889
Cauvery	135 00xd	128 00	100	2,000	2,050	4,503	-1,686	6,364	16,689	10,413	264	5,887	1,987	347	771
6% C. P.	94 96xd	116 80	100	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	13 25	16 05	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	104 00	102 00	100	1,800	2,400	3,106	28	5,326	8,473	6,453	37	7,911	1,475	184	73
Champran	19 44	15 94xd	10	1,800	1,100	2,721	67	12,648	13,636	7,119	395	11,469	2,729	904	185
Deccan	14 35	13 40	5	3,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Preference	6 21xd	6 21	5	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoria	9 06	7 25	500	958	345	266	6	4,796	3,240	2,022	1,035	3,687	892	29	5
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	17 23	18 62	10	2,600	31,000	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	...
Dyer Masikin	31 25	19 00xd	5	1,992	5,000	8,124	8	5,922	5,059	2,001	423	5,532	4,965	1,400	758
E. I. D. (S)	40 75	47 50	5	550	1,000	341	69	1,388	1,465	857	676	1,240	754	209	...
5% C. P.	17 00	17 75	5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganesh Sugar	19 87 N	19 87	10	2,000	150	3,696	20	3,298	7,057	2,372	2,136	1,271	1,047	25	...
Ganga Sugar	...	...	10	5,492	702	621	86	21,293	14,506	4,545	1,822	15,330	2,049	246	36
7 1/2% C. P.	...	...	10	1,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gobind	...	...	...	500	250	127	4	2,963	3,410	1,430	...	2,427	417	20	...
5 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	...	100	1,594	...	1,148	30	4,719	4,888	2,980	1,140	2,934	1,804	890	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	250	1,000	1,359	12	11,915	8,171	3,763	1,615	4,788	4,407	69	...
Harnagar	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	6,000	4,662	1,850	43	20,229	21,144	8,621	284	18,201	2,156	121	...
Hindustan	341 25	215 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	90 00	90 00	100	6,397	337	612	563	8,648	8,186	2,789	3,186	2,860	6,177	66	...
India	12 75	12 75	10	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. P. T.	88 23xd	88 25	100	1,109	1,266	1,423	616	5,288	3,458	2,015	866	6,975	311	110	...
Jagatit Sugar	...	...	10	2,000	1,850	291	55	9,285	13,065	7,842	66	7,776	1,083	140	187
Jawant	5 25 N	5 25	10	1,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% B. C. P.	85 00	48 00	100	2,318	744	975	...	12,490	13,651	1,614	30	4,524	1,060	48	32
Jeyore	17 60	15 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	95 00xd	100 00xd	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	130 50xd	106 00xd	...	5,857	7,315	2,393	23	41,599	41,759	7,854	2,501	19,275	5,716	118	...
K. C. P.	24 53xd	14 60	10	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	100 80xd	50 80	10	4,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	96 00xd	103 00	100	1,800	1,100	342	10	8,38	8,526	5,442	177	7,005	2,268	275	330
Kesar	220 60	70 00	40	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,197	...	1,649	-19,96	9,083	7,260	2,657	1,912	6,679	462	254	...
Kirlampudi	76 50	69 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	117 00	132 00	100	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	2,000	...	306	86	662	2,793	1,794	...	911	59	1,653	...
Madhura Sugars	...	...	50	6,750	4,525	569	162	9,517	15,205	7,221	1,734	7,369	2,611	2,294	...
Maharashtra	194 00	233 10	100	500	1,240	1,471	12	8,525	13,625	6,143	50	8,134	2,513	404	...
7% C. P.	240 00 N	240 00 N	250	7,339	...	242	-3,228	7,651	5,675	2,433	20	1,055	1,514	12	46
Modi Sugar	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohini	3 00	3 86	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Founders	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% C. P.	70 00 N	70 00	100	2,179	6,250	7,009	45	11,059	16,219	10,174	4,886	9,629	5,253	2,922	126
Mysore	58 23xd	56 75	10	1,200	350	1,088	479	4,161	6,472	3,340	1,552	2,171	1,028	621	325
Nawabganj	60 00 N	60 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Class	...	...	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	50	789	2,225	807	35	6,160	5,767	3,325	1,702	4,791	1,698	448	...
New India	29 00xd	30 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. R. P. T.	137 79xd	125 00	10	1,100	325	183	8	323	4,480	3,071	57	...	437	27	...
New Savan	5 25	3 8 1/2	10	1,351	1,835	3,547	3	6,793	8,199	3,060	714	5,164	2,102	451	...
New Swadeshi	360 00	230 00xd	100	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordv. P. P.	...	...	25	11,602	5,252	3,394	3	43,102	30,263	18,512	343	33,876	19,131	783	480
Nizam Sugar	...	...	25	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	25	2,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	...	...	100	7,745	914	2,223	16	14,191	26,114	14,164	338	12,436	4,664	575	...
Oudh	197 50	162 00	100	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordv. P. P.	...	...	25	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. C. P.	...	...	50	5,000	4,374	1,859	64	11,894	12,065	7,375	217	7,611	4,851	4,522	110
Phaltan Sugar	145 00	166 00	100	1,200	270	957	11	4,161	3,642	2,166	1,251	2,977	510	61	251
Punjab Sugar	65 00 N	80 00	100	900	15	2,128	4	599	5,120	3,572	1	1,370	181	204	401
Purbani	13 17	12 00	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% C. P.	11 75 N	13 75	10	1,660	2,000	2,008	59	2,038	7,805	3,938	...	3,824	339	6	218
Ramnagar Cane	25 69	21 06	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	65 00	92 00	100	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	500	1,175	...	114	77	3,226	3,260	2,416	10	3,505	255	17	...
Ratna Sugar	1 45 N	2 65	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9% C. P.	...	...	50	2,000	850	3,518	79	9,152	13,723	6,530	1,435	7,938	671	148	...
Ravalnagar Sugar	80 00	126 25	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Cum Pref.	62 50	64 40	100	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	30 00	30 00	500	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	...	...	10	6,359	1,077	945	391	3,905	8,823	3,683	1,438	3,015	1,607	1,435	...
Raza Buland	14 00	13 06	10	800	130	482	5	2,750	2,840	2,361	210	3,376	624	276	...
Ryan	11 75	16 44	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	8 40 N	9 00	10	1,199	85	1,391	5	3,520	5,061	2,600	5	2,587	1,175	57	6
Samsatipur	12 37	13 00	100	859	459	1,938	2	17,814	16,422	7,967	671	10,711	1,737	41	89
Shadila	...	...	100	641	...	2,341	30	2,089	4,826	1,750	1,611	1,301			

11 March 1961
MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Cross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961	February 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Other
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 009	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Shree Chandgoe ...	26 00	28 60	12½	3,750	1,450	222	207	4,203	8,393	5,751	1,312	4,715	987	16	185
Shree Hanuman ...	17 00	16 00	10	2,500	50	1,050	12	5,080	6,446	3,441	66	4,765	1,524	331	...
5% C. P. ...	55 00 N	55 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suree Krishna Gyanoday...	15 12	14 44	10	3,999	2,100	663	41	12,263	13,694	8,062	860	12,695	2,639	40	511
6% A' Pref. ...	73 00	85 50	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% B' Pref. ...	62 25	65 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Sitaram ...	7 00	10 19	10	1,589	854	470	18	6,421	3,804	2,175	3,101	4,097	383	56	88
Sitalpur ...	6 44	6 19	10	1,000	...	35	25	4,666	3,242	1,485	228	2,630	674	28	67
South Behar ...	8 87	1 08	10	915	45	...	-1,533	6,988	5,198	1,147	1,497	1,369	1,875	27	...
9% Pref. Cum. upto 7	20 50 N	20 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ... 0 25 N	0 25	0 25	2½	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures ...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery ...	...	...	10	964	...	108	-1,101	11,400	1,160	546	...	4,924	6,044	283	6
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Tiravancore ...	10 75	10 80	10	3,000	400	1,651	147	3,767	6,910	3,356	...	4,430	1,429	1,012	...
5% C. P. ...	7 40	9 00	10	1,500	...	...	30	11,919	10,800	5,031	844	9,476	1,192	150	...
Ugar ...	140 00 N	140 00	100	2,795	1,377	1,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pref. "A" ...	...	...	190	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries ...	112 00	60 00	10	1,280	2,490	2,160	124	4,607	5,948	1,886	4,637	1,545	401	36	...
United Provinces ...	17 00	18 00	10	1,680	356	902	109	2,371	3,853	2,880	68	2,731	1,240	72	...
Upper Doab Sugars ...	...	...	100	4,716	900	4,193	214	12,329	21,978	1,197	7,205	1,809	16	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	...	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Ganges ...	67 00	48 00ad	10	800	2,200	2,167	44	10,911	18,328	9,743	852	7,243	2,032	116	...
5% C. P. ...	69 00	70 00ad	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	69 00	70 00ad	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	350	2,200	1,382	51	21,064	10,605	4,961	101	17,620	4,275	86	...
Upper India ...	102 00	102 00ad	25	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B' Class Ordinary ... 8 75 N	8 75 N	8 75ad	25	2,568	...	...	-483	39,40	29,22	8,99	25	14,44	7,00	55	...
Vizagapatnam ...	...	...	10	747	42	...	178	20,814	34,734	12,906	931	24,045	3,283	920	...
Walchandnagar Indrs. ...	225 00	301 25	100	10,100	2,800	9,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. ...	118 75	115 25	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(f) After transferring Rs 475,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and including Rs 345,000 being difference in producers price.
(g) After transferring Rs 150,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund and Rs 155,000 from provision for bad and doubtful debts.
(h) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 225,000 from Investment Reserve. (i) After transferring Rs 225,000 from General Reserve.
(j) After transferring Rs 431,038 from General Reserve and Rs 150,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(k) After transferring Rs 431,038 from General Reserve and Rs 1,00,000 from Machinery Replacement Reserve Rs 250,000 from Investment Reserve and Rs 200,000 from General Reserve. (l) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Machinery Replacement Reserve Rs 250,000 from Investment Reserve and Rs 450,000 from General Reserve. (m) After transferring Rs 225,000 from General Reserve.
(n) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve and Rs 250,000 from General Reserve. (o) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve and Rs 450,000 from General Reserve. (p) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve and Rs 450,000 from General Reserve. (q) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve and Rs 450,000 from General Reserve. (r) After transferring Rs 96,368 from Sugar Fluctuation Reserve Rs 675,000 from General Reserve. (s) After transferring Rs 79,450 from Dividend Equalisation Fund. (t) After transferring Rs 96,368 from Sugar Fluctuation Reserve Rs 675,000 from General Reserve. (u) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(v) After transferring Rs 175,000 from General Reserve. (w) After transferring Rs 169,352 being amount written off on Investments written back.
(x) Includes Rs 1,290,345 being Adjustment of excess provision for depreciation and Rs 169,352 being amount written off on Investments written back.

COMPANIES

COMPANIES															
NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital Rs. 000	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Deprecia- tion Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961 Rs. np.	February 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000
Agra Elec. Supply. ...	114 50	139 00	100	1,999	2,230	2,908	47	10,979	13,999	3,925	516	1,543	1,635	2,343	3,051
4½ Debentures	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammedabad Elec'ty Co	88 50	90 10	100	87,477	945	12,729	1	16,501	152,394	40,447	2,807	6,146	11,797	233	4,700
4¼ Debentures	...	...	1000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	8 80ad	10 00	10	8,159	53	72	1	6,17	11,30	5,68	281	2,13	3,39	21	625
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	10 08	10 92	10	2,415	55	2,108	1,569	6,463	23,672	5,966	68	2,199	1,83	476	...
5¼% C. P.	73 00	91 50	100	2,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	69 50	81 50	50	222	13	281	3	293	305	181	6	50	84	14	4
Anand	53 00	64 00	50	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	50 00N	50 00 N	1000	30,276	4,127	5,554	22	45,731	96,603	26,911	2,710	5,574	5,167	817	16,511
Andhra Valley Power	993 75	1045 00	1000	4,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	1055 00	1065 00	1000	9,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly Elec'ty Supply ...	11 69	14 44	10	800	592	931	24	3,004	6,343	2,229	270	555	277	619	1
4¼ Debentures	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banares Elec'ty	12 62	15 06	10	1,700	1,915	2,851	46	9,596	17,105	4,749	510	1,270	1,217	1,919	3
4¼ Debentures	...	...	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrampur Elec. Supply	6 00	6 65	10	738	125	3	35	613	1,803	701	267	108	136	3	...
6% C. P.	7 30	8 05	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply ...	7 11	7 47	8	591	258	385	39	1,275	2,275	1,121	75	400	339	486	9
Bombay Suburban Elec'ty	87 00	98 00	100	17,500	242	7,610	2	12,638	40,637	9,899	879	2,701	2,966	443	1,191
...	...	...	...	...	...	104	2	555	1,697	870	70	91	123	179	22
Braach Elec. Supply	6 00	7 00	10	707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply &... 5% Com Preference	14 94 9 25	15 06 10 25	£ 1 £ 1	4,262 1,900	1,908	7,841	122	3,444	32,803	12,564	426	1,030	955	385	17
5% Debentures	...	...	...	2,737	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin State Power	10 20	10 65	10	787	1,33	4,60	1,66	4,30	13,37	3,31	8	1,95	1,72	1,77	14
Cuttack Elec. Supply	7 67	8 00	10	660	476	139	56	1,802	3,093	943	...	378	232	232	...
Dharwar	51 00	51 00 N	50	499	56	515	96	364	1,594	335	14	115	148	119	4
5% C. P.	...	...	100	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allotment and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Pre- vious
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Dishergarh Power	Andrew Yule & Co. 5% 'A'. C. P. 4½% 'B'. C. P.	...	8,007	...	6,625	140	3-60	1,721	1,222	10 T 5 T 4½ T	7½ 5 4½	7 5 4
Ellore Elec. Supply	Chandrie & Co.	1,608	3,20	14,65	2,91	14	3-54	68	63	7½	7½	6½
Gourepore Elec. Supply	Macneill & Barry 4% Debentures	...	6,679	...	6,151	91	3-59	1,106	1,245	10	10	7½
Gudivada Elec. Supply	Mechelec Engineering Co	...	1,66	...	1,18	8	3-54	(e) 19	19	4	4	3
Jhansi Elec. Supply	Moona Lall & Sons 6% Debentures	27,23	9,42	21,85	7,82	32	12-53	1,47	1,38	6½	8½	8½
Jorhat Elec. Supply	K. N. Himatsingka & Co. 6% C. P.	...	1,37	...	...	4	3-54	45	...	nil	nil	...
Jubbulpore Elec. Supply	Martin Burn Ltd	29,088	2,344	33,191	3,254	731	3-60	(k) 676	(g) 906	10 T	9'20	9'20
Kanadukathan	Directors	...	1,93	...	2,14	...	3-56	82	88	3	3	3
Karikal Elec. Supply	A. S. Ahlandam	...	2,32	...	187	12	3-60	66	49	10	8	8
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	India Company Private 6% Cum. Pref.	9,151	1,709	7,657	1,345	25	3-60	571	447	10 T	9	10
Mangalore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	36,50	10,02	34,22	9,37	42	3-56	2,36	1,44	10	10	10
Mirzapur Elec. Supply	Directors	2,293	641	2,047	577	...	3-59	189	105	5	8	10
Monsiehpore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co.	3,927	1,361	3,553	1,162	41	3-59	224	275	10	10	10
Muttara Elec. Supply	Directors	4,811	880	4,231	781	...	3-58	193	214	8	8	...
Naclad	Sons & Co. Private 6% C. P.	...	624	...	529	27	3-59	169	146	9	7½	...
Nasik Deolali	Rajputana Textiles Agency 7% Cum. Pref. 6% Debentures	7,019	1,689	6,563	1,622	54	3-59	436	361	8½	6½	6
Nagapatam Elec. Supply	India Co. Private Ltd. 6% C. P. 4½% Debentures	6,920	764	5,431	873	39	3-60	205	156	60T	7½	8
Panna Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	35,279	4,861	32,980	4,455	122	3-59	(b) 1,285	1,456	7½	7½	10
Panna Electric	Rajputana Textiles Agency pri. 7% Cum. Pref. 6% Debentures	78,202	8,677	76,754	6,324	144	3-59	(c) 1,397	(a) 1,127	8	7½	nil
Saharanpur	Directors	...	5,87	...	781	...	3-59	113	96	6	5	...
Salem Erode Elec'y	Partly Paid Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	26,354	2,364	25,596	2,254	73	3-59	519	452	10	10	10
Saugor Elec'y Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	2,803	751	1,918	615	27	3-60	157	181	6½	6½	6½
Shahdol Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co.	3,541	850	2,845	773	37	3-59	185	187	5 T	5	5
Shilong Hydraulic	Development of Industries Partly Paid	...	6,00	...	5,31	40	6-55	2,20	2,04	6	6	6
Sijona (Jharriah) Elec. Supply	Bird & Co. pri Ltd. 5% Debentures	...	7,572	...	6,392	96	3-60	647	543	10 T	7½	6½
South Arcot Elec'y	Directors 6% C. P. 5½% C. P.	21,265	1,788	17,425	1,427	...	1-254	366	272	6½	6½	6½
South Madras Electric	Seshasayee Bros Private Ltd. 5½% 1st C. P. 5½% 2nd Pref 4% Debentures 5% Debentures 5½% Debentures	...	8,993	...	6,929	80	3-60	2,352	(a) 1,983	9T	9	8½
Surat Electric Co.	Killick Industries Ltd. 6½% C. P.	...	7,551	...	7,106	143	3-59	1,483	1,271	7	7	7
Tata Hydro Electric	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agency Pri. 7% C. P. T.	...	15,873	...	15,353	504	3-60	7,411	(a) 7,725	8½T	8	8
Tata Power Co.	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agency Pri. 7½% C. P. T. 4% Debentures 4% Debentures	...	35,320	...	32,144	832	3-60	14,474	(p) 13,251	8½T	8	8
Timorevel Tutoorin Elec...	Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	19,847	1,790	18,220	1,708	58	3-59	(i) 416	389	10	10	10
United Provinces Elec.	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	98,640	11,872	88,851	11,026	161	3-60	(l) 2,322	(a) 2,480	11 T	10	10
Upper Ganges Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	11,902	1,943	11,960	2,076	57	3-58	284	287	10	12½	9½
Upper Jumna Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	22,675	3,185	18,715	2,974	60	3-60	339	390	13½ T	12½	12½
Vallore Elec. Corpn.	Chandrie & Co. Private 6% C. P.	106,83	9,24	87,02	7,68	37	3-56	2,77	1,95	10	10	10
West Coast Elec.	Chandrie & Co. Private 5½% C. P.	116,22	10,92	120,77	11,89	58	3-53	2,60	2,51	10	10	7½

(a) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(b) After transferring Rs 179,857 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve.

(e) After writing back Rs 683,533 being provision ~~for~~ for additional Income Tax.

(d) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 20,325 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(g) After writing back Rs 44,000 from Deferred Income Taxation Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 55,080 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(1) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961	February 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Other
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Dishargarh Power ...	87 00	67 00	100	4,320	2,250	189	439	2,651	10,125	3,805	3,765	930	1,190	419	24
5% A.C.P. ...	70 00	78 50	100	1,608											
4 1/2% B.C.P. ...	70 50	75 00	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply ...	16 55	10 35	10	300		37	4	2,33	6,26	1,73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply ...			100	5,000	1,400	1,324	31	4,543	17,713	5,981	423	1,009	1,583	51	
4% Debenture ...			1000	2,500											
Gudwada Electric Supply ...			100	118		3	3	1.03	2.01	62	6	23	38	18	1
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	5 92	6 62	10	535		29	3	9,71	21,44	9,16	5	2,98	4,18	25	
6% Debentures ...			1000	380											
Jorhat Electric Supply ...			10	250		8	—17	1,48	5,88	2,44		32	82	17	1
6% Cum Preference ...			100	50											
6% Debenture ...				35											
Jubbulpore Electric Supply ...	11 56	13 44	10	2,250	1,340	1,363	30	4,110	10,732	4,042	281	626	795	319	383
Kandukathan ...			500	500		1	10	2 14	8 92	4 35	57	81	62	11	56
Kanankal Electric Supply ...	9 05	9 95	10	210		58	22	3 74	5 89	1 75		116	110	29	
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply ...	10 00	10 20	10	1,500	75	533	2	2,168	5,182	1,672	85	414	331	187	
5% Cum. Pref. ...	9 00	9 60	10	250											
Mangalore Electric Supply ...			10	560	28	3,09	57	5,49	20,16	8,99	56	1,92	1,35	1,41	
5% Debentures ...			500	137											
Muzapur Electric Supply ...	6 50	7 00	9	495	123	99	39	386	1,310	640	29	231	133	80	
Mozafferpore Elec. Supply ...	9 69	7 6, ad	10	582	183	210	9	2,402	3,633	1,233	28	368	365	135	90
Muttra Electric Supply ...	11 25	9 12	10	700	9	99	22	988	1,784	783	126	250	300	137	
Nadiad ...	54 00	61 50	50	250		359		414	1,345	332	14	91	1,23	86	26
6% C. P. ...	39 00	45 00	50	330											
Nasik Deolali ...	115 00	105 90	100	1,168		1,000	1	1,424	4,237	1,460	222	394	286	348	28
7% Cum Pref. ...	91 50	91 50	100	100											
6% Debenture ...				1,000											
Nagapattam Electric Supply ...	8 75	10 03	10	498		198	1	440	1,534	576	54	143	174	108	
5% C. P. ...	8 90	9 50	10	100											
4 1/2% Debentures ...			100	200											
Patna Electric Supply ...	9 94	10 81	10	3,507	2,605	1,440	79	4,628	14,185	5,606	439	2,188	2,367	527	
5% Debentures ...			500	2,000											
Poona Electric ...	108 50	112 25	100	4,889	17	962	3	7,000	14,801	5,738	2,289	466	1,103	1,001	148
7% Cum Pref. ...	101 00	101 00	100	400											
6% Debentures ...				800											
Saharanpur ...			100	469		93	4	872	1,415	570	181	158	227	6	
Partly Paid ...			10	28											
Salem Erode Electricity ...	12 23	12 50	10	880	601	546	28	2,299	4,936	1,761	264	465	387	451	
6 1/2% R. C. P. ...	8 52	9 24	10	409											
Saugor Electric Supply ...			10	300	197	147	3	1,374	1,806	451	40	284	170	171	
Shahdolour Elec. Supply ...	6 25	6 75	10	910	165	52	37	636	1,120	545	154	398	545	124	14
Shillong Hydraulic ...			2	773	1,66	1,56	60	911	21,61	9,00	21	53	107	88	3,40
Partly Paid ...															
Singur (Berhampur) Elec. supply ...	8 12	9 62	10	1,680	221	1,168	2	1,706	7,035	4,496	345	1,302	1,046	545	79
5% Debentures ...			1000	1,200											
South Arcot Electricity ...			100	1,674	1,10	88	15	36,27	53,94	13,65	3,19	5,57	2,91	1,01	6,15
6% Cum Preference ...			100	200											
5 1/2% Cum Preference ...			10	7,000		1,989	3	7,042	20,638	6,768	291	1,903	2,160	2,309	
South Madras Electric ...	10 05	10 10	10	2,200											
5 1/2% 1st Cum Preference ...	8 10	9 97	10	800											
4 1/2% 2nd Cum Preference ...	8 25	9 42	100	200											
4% Debentures ...			100	100											
5% Debentures ...			100	100											
5 1/2% Debentures ...			100	200											
Surat Electric Co. ...	87 50	97 50	100	6,062	454	1,880	5	3,835	14,351	4,680	375	1,231	1,049	340	72
5 1/2% Cum Preference ...	108 50	108 00	100	508											
Tata Hydro Electric ...	103 00	109 75	100	23,999	6,001	4,156	25	34,563	70,196	18,909	4,629	3,333	5,245	178	12,001
7% C. P. T. ...	101 50	101 00	100	8,928											
Tata Power Company ...	1047 50	1105 00	1000	51,534	11,290	14,796	33	65,981	171,629	35,366	4,291	10,817	13,469	349	27,960
7 1/2% C. P. T. ...	1185 00	1118 00	1000	8,697											
4% Debentures ...				11,746											
5% Debentures ...				25,000											
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec. ...	11 80	12 25	10	970	439	266	30	1,683	4,332	1,618	254	436	325	116	
6% R. C. P. ...	8 67	9 57	10	450											
United Provinces Electric ...	115 00	132 00	100	5,600	2,580	5,277	85	18,912	40,886	14,567	1,382	3,173	3,188	1,360	33
4 1/2% Debentures ...			100	3,000											
Upper Ganges Valley ...			10	598	243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	10
Upper Jumna Valley ...	16 00	18 75	10	500	515	646	37	4,392	5,232	1,225	153	370	690	868	2
Vellore Elec. Corporation ...	13 10	13 00	10	400	48	1,57	1,45	16,94	24,17	6,57	63	2,46	2,16	2,76	9
6% Cum Preference ...	6 33	6 75	10	125											
West Coast Electric ...	13 87	12 00	10	1,000		1,67	52	15,16	26,59	6,42	45	3,25	2,68	1,41	1,80
5 1/2% Cum Preference ...	6 19	7 00	10	250											

(j) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 89,146 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 30,922 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 294,224 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(m) After transferring Rs 173,500 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 452,716 from General

Reserve.
(d) After transferring Rs 1,482,600 from General Reserve.
Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 131,536 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 60,081 from excess

(s) After transferring Rs 129,091 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve

(t) After transferring Rs 72,022 from Reserve for Tariffs and Dividend Control.

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVEST			Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea 000 lbs	Coffee 000 Cwts	Rubber 000 lbs.					Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest p. cent	Previous p. cent	2nd p. cent
Alageswar	Ramani & Co.	7			782	42	9	6.60	110	116	7 1/2	7 1/2	10
Amalgamated Coffee	Directors				1,214	1,092		3.60	316	29	10 1/2	7 1/2	6
	6% Cum. Pref.												6
	5 1/2% Debentures												6
Anandam	A. V. George & Co.	288		112	613	69	13	12.59	145	106	15 1/2	10	15
	7% C. P.								10		7	7	7
	6% Debentures												
Anapara	Associated Planters Private		10		1,191	1,603	65	6.59	620	481	25	35	40
	6% Debentures												
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd.	2,86			4,35	76		3.59	40	14	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.												nil
Athimattam	M. Sebastian			62	89	3		2.56	34	2	5	3 1/2	3 1/2
	6% Debentures												
Bababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore)		2		411		8	6.60	59	132	8 1/2	12 1/2	25
	6% C. P.												
Badra	Young India Agencies Private				460	508	16	5.59	164	155	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
	7 1/2 R. C. P.										7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private	338	2	43	1,221	440	17	3.60	266	336	15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2
	7 1/2% C. P.										7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Pri				303		5	5.60	53	50	7 1/2	7 1/2	12 1/2
	6% C. P.										6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Be Be	Mg. Director			360	610	27		3.59	152	168	5	5	5
	6 1/2% R. C. P. T.										6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	6 1/2% R. C. P. T.										6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Blue Mountain	Kothari & Sons Agencies Pri...	1,621			7,800	231	309	6.60	2,933	907	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chandramalai	Directors	332	1	3 1/2	724	193		6.59	111	(b) 235	12	15	15
	7 1/2% Cum. Pref.										7 1/2	7 1/2	
Chembra Peak	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,550			3,675	448	54	3.60	735	645	20 1/2	15	10
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd				4,910	931	107	2.60	1,544	1,626	17	15	10
	7% C. P.										7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates		1		6,048	410	2	6.59	1,601	1,469	25	20	40
	5% C. P.										5	5	5
Consolidated Coffee	Mg. Director				11,908	115		6.59	4,710	3,605	25	20	40
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Coonoor Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Pvt. Co.	350			946	144	18	9.59	241	259	20 1/2	20	20
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Coorg Tea	Srinivas Agencies	354			648	160	20	3.60	177	208	20 1/2	20	30
	6 1/2% R. C. P.										6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cottanad Plantations	Associated Planters pri.	150		43	560	229	18	3.60	114	112	10 1/2	15	15
	7 1/2% C. P. P.										7 1/2	12	12
Cowwoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.						13	6.60	185	126	25	25	65
Deveshola	Mg. Director	325			908	108		12.59	283	341	25 1/2	25	17 1/2
Devon	Young India Agencies Private	302	1		766	197	5	3.60	97	110	15 1/2	15	17 1/2
	7 1/2% C. P.										7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Emerald Valley	Partners Private Ltd.	128			262	64	8	12.58	75	38	6	6	10
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies			83	131	51	7	12.59	68	50	6 1/2	6	6
Haleburyia	Partners Private Ltd.	1,722			2,705	807	48	12.59	(d) 23	1,079	12 1/2	20	15
	5% C. P.										5 1/2	5	5
	5 1/2% Debentures			11 1/2	2,544	237	56	12.58	557	472	15	7 1/2	20
Highland	A. V. Thomas & Co.	1,271											
	6% C. P.				124	115	2	5.60	18	18	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private										6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	6 1/2% C. P.			959	1,662	171	65	2.60	637	588	22 1/2	20	25
Kailas	A. V. George & Co.												
	6% Debentures				1,045	121	20	3.60	281	270	20 1/2	15	12 1/2
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co.	507											
	7% Debentures				267	227	15	4.60	180	202	21 1/2	12 1/2	10
Kalpetta	A. V. Thomas & Co.	292		267	939	227	15	4.60	180	202	21 1/2	12 1/2	10
Karibade Rubber	E. I. Agencies Private			133	187	64	8	12.59	34	56	4 1/2	10	10
	6% Cum Pref										6 1/2	6	6
	5% Debentures												
Kil Katagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co.	890	47		2,609	513	68	10.59	897	944	35	15	15
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Kumergode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.		5		771		16	10.59	220	252	20	20	25
	7 1/2% Debentures												
Kurchimala	Ipe Oommen & Co. Pr. Ltd.	241	115		531	118	15	3.60	150	204	10 1/2	8	6 1/2
	6 1/2% Cum Pref												
Lingapur	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.						23	3.60	349	197	25 1/2	30	7 1/2
Lucky Valley Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Co. Pri.	236			624	111	13	12.58	161	79	10	10	10
Malabar Agricultural Co.	Vimons Private Ltd.	603			1,170	136	15	3.59	33	3	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Malabar Industrial	Mg. Director	71		314	593	8		2.59	76	98	7 1/2	10	22 1/2
Malankara	Johnson's Estates & Agencies			670	1,145	96	37	3.60	483	519	15 1/2	16	17
Manar	Vasantha & Co. Private	135			121	118	10	3.60	97	9	10 1/2	5	12
Manimala	Ruby Industries Private				29	3	6	12.58	26	34	nil	2 1/2	5
	5% C. P.										nil	5	5
	6% Debentures												
Mareara	Associated Planters Private			270	301	204	13	6.59	128	116	20	20	15
	6% Preference										6	6	6
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd.	1,501		930	4,504	429	101	3.60	1,332	1,050	12 1/2	10	10
	6% C. P.										6 1/2	6	6

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital Rs. 000	REVENUE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATELY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Depre- ciation Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961 Rs. np.	February 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry- forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Alageswar	2 53	2 60	2	600	530	68	9	606	1,668	421	71	112	219	164	...
Amalgamated Office	13 65	13 75	10	675	...	163	24	1,151	1,903	297	...	1,391	74	16	...
6% C. P.	7 00	8 75	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asandam	14 37	15 50	10	250	...	579	31	245	1,382	125	...	83	9	5	...
7% C. P.	7 81	8 30	100	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	2	1,208	228	...	28	2,352	1,928	192	259	1,656	520	29	...
Annaparai	4 70cd	5 25cd	100	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	5	300	...	11	119	1,360	992	140	723	115	49	11	10
Arthala	...	...	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	9 20	9 20	2	325	...	50	3	55	370	17	...	5	49	27	...
Athimattam	0 95	1 25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ababuddin	8 75cd	9 65cd	5	400	100	86	2	168	730	106	74	336	14	8	...
6% C. P.	8 14cd	8 35	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adra	3 75	3 97	2	425	250	102	36	477	827	74	12	514	15	147	...
7% C. P.	8 50	9 27	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	16 40	17 65	10	1,099	386	30	4	698	1,725	339	22	541	423	95	...
7% C. P.	10 30	11 00cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	2 50	2 75	2	300	150	85	1	94	424	50	34	9	138	118	...
6% C. P.	8 38	8 80	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Be Be	2 90	3 75	5	143	...	336	1	225	1,336	...	268	52	30	20	150
6% C. P. T.	2 43	2 76	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. T.	5 71	6 02	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	3 88	3 42	2	5,250	1,850	1,091	284	3,411	7,901	1,366	18	475	2,489	2,386	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandramala	2 90	2 85	2	850	550	7	...	303	1,515	305	...	177	137	22	...
7% C. P.	1 88	2 15	2	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chembra Peak	3 55	4 45	2	933	1,550	57	139	680	2,633	816	1	623	165	104	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin Malabar	7 68cd	7 40	5	2,691	1,800	...	22	1,674	5,249	817	...	1,303	400	158	...
7% C. P.	51 25	52 50	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	21 37	23 25	10	2,250	2,400	259	128	2,490	5,062	1,130	117	1,014	3,420	485	...
8% C. P.	74 00	84 50	130	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	24 75	23 25	10	7,155	5,775	603	80	7,056	15,168	3,594	796	1,358	8,152	664	...
6% C. P.	22 00	25 50	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceenoor Tea	28 50cd	27 25cd	10	378	335	946	29	403	2,163	164	3	199	19	21	...
6% C. P.	85 00cd	93 85cd	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cey Tea	5 35	5 70	2	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. P.	4 40	4 69	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cettanad Plantation	12 10cd	14 67	10	400	45	487	1	429	1,369	75	1	263	79	27	...
7% C. P. P.	10 80cd	10 25	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	4 90	6 10	2	409	280	...	28	273	312	77	15	223	8	427	...
Devashola	31 08cd	33 00	10	600	455	27	1	283	1,226	358	131	124	16	204	...
Deyon	14 37	17 50	10	449	255	71	4	348	1,081	229	10	248	142	76	...
7% C. P.	95 00	105 00cd	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	6 00	8 06	5	350	125	8	3	97	369	60	...	87	12	175	...
Gokul Rubber	1 90	1 58	2	450	20	...	1	101	380	16	115	5	41	37	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haileyburia	14 15	16 00	10	2,500	850	928	2	1,530	5,208	926	4	1,184	476	340	...
5% C. P.	72 50	72 50	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	14 65	14 65	10	1,800	481	518	21	678	3,013	640	416	401	219	389	...
6% C. P.	7 96	8 45	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 85	2 84	2	120	35	14	2	102	165	5	...	124	10	29	...
6% C. P.	6 50	6 84	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kailas	5 10	5 40	2	1,185	578	500	27	774	2,090	288	18	214	5	525	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalam	4 83	4 15	2	680	650	116	48	287	1,488	334	...	253	51	460	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpetta	13 10	11 75cd	10	800	638	266	1	371	1,797	349	22	335	95	177	...
Karikode Rubber	8 50	9 45	10	200	...	125	2	103	539	51	15	70	19	23	...
5% Cum. Pref.	6 99	7 50	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	5 72cd	6 00cd	2	859	1,425	470	28	868	3,275	465	...	599	30	479	...
6% C. P.	8 60	9 72	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kannurgeda	4 90cd	5 90cd	2	400	300	...	13	220	964	146	...	172	7	29	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurchimala	8 20	8 75	10	345	510	...	...	250	1,144	98	1	134	36	18	...
6% Cum Pref.	5 88	6 37	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsapur	5 80	6 95	2	426	500	507	69	492	530	43	222	645	10	451	...
Lucky Valley Tea	13 82	13 00	10	500	36	...	30	460	904	47	...	134	24	8	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	7 30	7 50	10	500	180	100	130	1,004	2,149	213	1	163	52	2	...
6% C. P.	16 56	16 56	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	11 58	12 85	10	450	61	101	1	360	728	39	45	42	147	50	...
Malankara	18 00	18 12	10	1,350	173	312	10	515	2,139	488	...	165	8	456	...
Mazur	2 70	2 45	2	350	10	17	18	83	343	22	6	120	5	26	...
Manimala	8 75	8 75	10	400	...	...	28	114	775	7	...	5	...	6	8
5% C. P.	9 00	9 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morera Rubber	8 80cd	9 85cd	5	325	250	...	12	214	762	11	...	237	15	48	...
6% Preference	7 65cd	8 25cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	12 00	12 25	10	4,050	310	1,311	66	1,990	9,079	1,184	189	954	290	177	...
6% C. P.	7 40	8 40	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PLANTINGS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	COP HARVEST			Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER SHARE		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 Rs.	000 Cwt.	000 lbs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Mlamallay ...	Directors 74% C. P.	469	...	...	780	106	...	3-60	168	198	15r	20	18
Mysore Amalgamated ...	W. T. Industrial Corp. 6% C. P.	...	...	...	217	...	4	3-60	28	53	74r	74	74
Mysore Coffee ...	Pavan & Co. (Private) Mg. Director	...	...	...	882	...	24	6-59	212	157	15	15	15
Mysore Plantations ...	6% C. P.	120	2	...	434	179	...	3-59	61	84	6	6	6
Neelamalai ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	1,147	2	...	3,622	1,971	45	6-59	(c)571	809	74	74	74
Nelliampathy ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	746	...	83	1,902	301	30	6-59	230	492	10	15	20
Nellithanam ...	Directors 7% C. P.	...	...	67	176	21	...	3-59	30	58	74	10	124
Neemany ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	512	887	172	18	12-59	185	200	15r	15	74
New Glen Morgan ...	Ramu & Co. Private Associated Planters (Private)	4,15	...	148	5,86	78	23	12-59	94	221	nil	nil	nil
Nilambur ...	6% C. P.	...	...	...	265	29	6	12-59	73	96	15T	20	15
Nilgiri Tea ...	A. V. George & Co. 64% C. P.	999	...	...	2,006	299	39	3-60	416	198	8r	5	6
Nonsuch Tea Osoor	Harrisons & Crossfield Peirce Leslie & Co. 5% Debentures	1,276	...	...	3,942	350	69	6-60 3 60	1,419 216	1,097 139	20r 15T	20 15	35 13
Osootherony Panchura	Peirce Leslie & Co. Directors	1,108 147	111	...	5,731	...	40	10-59 6-60	(f)597 115	(b)1,336 125	15T 40r	10 30	30 174
Pannade Parkside	Math. Bosanquet & Co. Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) Ltd.	655 2,293	...	...	2,202 4,348	330	58 53	6-59 12-59	837 1,321	954 (a)608	274 224	25 161	25 6
Pannam Pannamalai	6% C. P. Directors Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	15*	383	826 10,109	180 1,574	...	2-60 3-60	375 1,845	378 2,017	20 134	20 124	23 10
Periyar & Parakkani ...	E. J. Agencies Private Ltd. 74% R. C. P.	...	...	945	508	137	9	12-59	109	151	4	12	...
Penmudi Rubber ...	64% Debentures Directors	...	...	87	102	15	...	7-59	39	38	nil	5	64
Pullangode ...	64% C. P. Aspinwall & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	824	79	18	3-60	157	244	7	5	4
Puthutottam ...	6% C. P. Ruby Co. Private	282	...	71	2,012	69	84	3-60	542	514	8,57r	6	6
Rajagiri ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	1,435	2,099	196	93	6-59	859	927	20	20	20
Rajendra Coffee ...	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Pref.	...	1	...	...	...	3	3-60	(k)33	174	25r	50	40
Sangameswar ...	54% Redem. Cum. Pref. Patco Agencies	...	...	...	654	...	11	3-60	251	288	54r	54	54
Savaimalai ...	7% Cum. Preference Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	23	11-59	293	193	15T	124	15
Shavary ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd. T. Stanes & Co. Ltd.	653	...	...	825 1,437	357 150	20 16	6-59 6-59	(c)63 222	300 328	74	74	10
Swinton ...	54% Debentures Directors	...	...	...	243	...	...	3-60	67	9	124r	74	74
Takay Tea ...	Srinivas Agencies 6% C. P.	866	...	...	1,584	576	29	3-60	304	(n)201	8r	5	6
Takay ...	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	491	...	660	68	12	3-59	173	186	7r	6	6
Thamarapally ...	64% Debentures A. V. George & Co.	...	...	240	373	48	14	12-59	130	143	30r	30	30
Thirumbadi ...	64% C. P. Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	...	1,413	152	20	9-60	256	335	64r	64	64
Travancore Rubber ...	74% Debentures Directors	...	...	...	785	104	...	12-59	160	138	10r	10	15
Trav. Rubber & Tea ...	Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) 6% C. P.	1,301	...	...	...	...	101	12-59	1,250	780	74r	5	4
Tropical Plantations Tyxford	Directors Parkins Private Ltd.	473 963	...	638	1,751 1,725	186 363	25	12-59 12-59	428 299	391 296	8r 10r	6 15	4 15
Udayagiri ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	292	...	...	487	49	7	12-59	73	35	15r	74	7
United Nilgiri ...	64% Debentures T. Stanes & Co.	1,349	...	...	3,480	244	80	3-60	1,087	1,334	21r	194	16
Vallundam Vapiri	Directors Padinjarek Bros.	74	...	4,94	695 181	148 7	...	12-59 3-59	447 40	(l)4,57 29	25 6	30 6	35 6
Velmalai ...	54% Debentures Oppopotil Kurian & Co. (Pri.)	49	...	401	652	122	23	2-60	231	201	12T	10	10
Waterfall ...	7% C. P. 6% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Wartyhully ...	Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1,213	...	...	4,687	264	143	6-60	1,410	1,203	124	124	124
Woodcote ...	6% R. C. P. Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	308	595	15T	15	15
Woodlands ...	Goodall & Co. 64% C. P.	...	...	...	172	13	5	6-60	10	1	nil	nil	64
Woodlands ...	6% Debenture Directors	221	...	234	777	129	...	3-59	184	171	5	5	5
	64% C. P. 64% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1961 Rs. pp.	February 1960 Rs. pp.			General Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000	Carry- forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Mitsunilay ...	38 50	40 87	25	300	...	623	1	192	1,248	289	77	129	119	131	...
71% C. P.	24 75	26 25	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Amalgamated ...	5 40	0 10	5	225	40	...	1	159	337	31	...	196	27	13	...
6% C. P.	6 25	7 03	10	117	100	150	18	978	1,207	114	...	166	550	36	...
Mysore Coffee ...	5 45	5 19	2	600	95	55	2	375	1,139	159	...	194	92	10	...
Mysore Plantations ...	2 25	1 95cd	2	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	7 00	7 60cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelamalai ...	4 70cd	4 70cd	5	3,600	875	1,304	5	1,363	7,594	1,309	10	1,124	576	554	...
5% C. P.	7 20cd	6 91cd	10	1,800	503	204	...	672	2,624	536	7	408	178	347	...
Nelliampathy ...	2 57	2 45cd	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 38	8 70	10	458	279	...	94	114	497	121	21	21	64	12	...
Nellithanam ...	12 05	12 05	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	19	...	...	5	46	493	1,632	276	...	207	14	12
Neemany ...	20 65	17 25	1	335	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	9 35	9 75	1	300	2,80	3,02	4	3,48	11,68	1,30	82	1,09	1,51	1,11	...
New Glen Morgan ...	...	...	2	650	120	319	3	184	797	50	...	39	31	356	...
Nilambur ...	16 50	18 15	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	6 48	6 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea ...	7 60	7 45	10	1,406	70	675	27	516	3,937	633	9	355	109	90	...
64% C. P.	3 75	4 72	5	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	1,060	...	1,213	13	1,468	3,395	356	449	668	95	753	...
Nonsuch Tea ...	26 75	26 50	10	2,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osoor ...	3 42	3 76	2	400	500	71	42	377	775	67	95	314	44	480	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peirce Leslie & Co.	4 56cd	6 15	2	1,946	1,040	1,243	3	771	4,892	1,666	...	1,115	64	598	...
Panchura ...	5 85cd	4 47cd	1	150	150	2	68	271	294	20	128	146	94	4	...
Pannade ...	28 37	23 25	10	1,354	450	1,197	50	1,09	3,151	472	...	406	110	930	...
Peermade ...	22 60	23 25	10	1,000	100	941	45	1,070	4,098	1,416	171	941	186	629	...
6% C. P.	92 00cd	92 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peirce Leslie & Co.	21 35	2 75	10	600	300	36	109	457	868	78	187	200	16	304	...
Peirce Leslie & Co.	3 88	3 85	2	5,795	2,700	117	80	2,273	11,101	3,484	65	2,314	577	420	...
Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	10	500	...	40	16	190	1,044	66	15	155	22	105	...
Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	5	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peirce Leslie & Co.	1 40	1 40	2	165	48	...	1	43	314	11	...	18	2	5	...
Peirce Leslie & Co.	8 70cd	8 70	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode ...	1 93	2 60	2	1,650	200	29	17	335	2,218	646	201	216	51	291	...
6% C. P.	8 05	8 65	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthutottam ...	2 72	2 77	2	2,100	1,200	365	91	731	3,463	365	195	117	1,066	16	...
Rajagiri ...	18 75	20 10	10	1,350	300	600	45	1,469	4,774	448	...	283	113	1,230	72
6% C. P.	6 75	7 63	10	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee ...	12 90	17 62	5	200	100	15	1	290	370	43	100	147	99	138	...
6% Cum. Pref.	7 50cd	7 75	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Redem. Cum. Pref.	7 00cd	6 65	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangameswar ...	2 25	2 80	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	9 51	10 30	10	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savaimalai ...	3 55	4 70	2	504	300	...	13	270	420	122	...	200	20	147	439
Shervani ...	1 98	1 81	2	1,350	170	128	1	473	1,113	114	317	200	522	74	...
Stanes Amalgamated ...	14 78	15 25	10	900	190	1,105	4	389	2,735	763	208	222	248	46	...
54% Debentures	...	...	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swinton ...	3 12	2 60	2	125	15	...	4	149	198	8	...	8	165	5	...
64% Debentures	...	...	505	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talavara Tea ...	1 73	1 88	2	1,250	110	977	1	1,397	3,650	352	2	943	175	68	...
6% C. P.	7 01	7 50	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tankoy ...	6 10	7 90	10	1,000	...	248	4	457	2,250	179	...	89	72	387	...
6% C. P.	7 60	8 22	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thamarapally ...	28 00	26 62	10	250	75	200	28	222	614	47	45	51	2	185	...
64% C. P.	4 05	4 60	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirumbadi ...	1 93	2 07	1	915	505	100	15	516	2,414	219	...	244	44	21	...
74% Debenture	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Rubber ...	9 82	15 62	10	600	...	47	2	287	8 1	170	...	122	29	131	...
T. R. F. & Co.	9 21	8 25	10	4,100	750	757	4	1,673	8,613	1,850	200	5 3	492	917	...
6% C. P.	8 85	8 00	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tropical Plantations	20 00	22 12	25	2,000	...	136	12	658	3,217	868	...	255	15	187	...
Twyford ...	12 05	13 00	10	1,575	1,543	58	1	514	2,801	330	1	784	262	253	...
Udayagiri ...	20 00	13 00	10	220	148	282	24	218	1,001	107	1	60	6	1	...
7% C. P.	9 11	9 60	10	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiris ...	24 12cd	22 22	...	2,193	317	1,210	24	1,130	4,653	1,787	540	384	225	859	...
Vaikundam ...	31 25cd	27 75	10	880	165	119	1	619	916	39	275	182	31	360	...
Vaynir ...	1 46	1 51	2	400	75	30	29	54	559	57	2	12	52	19	...
54% Debentures	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valimalai ...	5 43	6 50	5	600	375	121	11	398	1,764	123	1	166	141	181	...
7% C. P.	8 61	9 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wartyhully ...	3 42	3 62	2	1,200	1,100	91	115	735	1,534	119	254	425	140	1,007	...
Wartyhully ...	3 26	3 60	2	3,150	2,200	1,096	194	1,844	6,375	897	27	674	1,499	1,106	...
6% C. P.	8 40	9 60	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcote ...	1 65	1 67	1	100	...	...	52	1	20	351	98	13	17	20	...
54% C. P.	3 14cd	3 14cd	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	1000	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wolland ...	7 65	7 85	10	695	42	205	...	196	1,419	...	1	196	162	92	...
64% C. P.	7 45	7 80	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R.C.P.	7 22	7 67	10	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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(a) After transferring Rs. 102,003 from provision for doubtful debts. (b) After transferring Rs. 68,000 from General Reserve. (c) After transferring Rs. 123,750 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (d) After transferring Rs. 56,764 from provision for doubtful debts. (e) Includes dividend paid to the Government in respect of years 1954 and 1955. (f) After transferring Rs. 1,300,000 from Taxation contingencies Reserve and Rs. 1,300,000 from Taxation contingencies Reserve. (g) After transferring Rs. 1,300,000 from Taxation contingencies Reserve. (h) After transferring Rs. 224,448 from General Reserve for taxation. (i) After transferring Rs. 2,000,000 from General Reserve for taxation. (j) After transferring Rs. 23,707,942 from General Reserve No. 1. (k) After transferring Rs. 27,804 being excess provision for depreciation Reserve and Rs. 24,846 from Bad and Doubtful Debt Reserve. (l) After transferring Rs. 10,345,296 being General Development Reserve. (m) After transferring Rs. 30,000,000 from Reserve for works and Or. Mines New Extension. (n) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs. 30,000,000 from Reserve for works and Or. Mines New Extension. (o) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (p) After transferring Rs. 171,513 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (q) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (r) After transferring Rs. 171,513 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (s) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (t) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (u) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (v) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (w) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (x) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (y) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve. (z) After transferring Rs. 1,700,000 from Taxation Equalisation Reserve.

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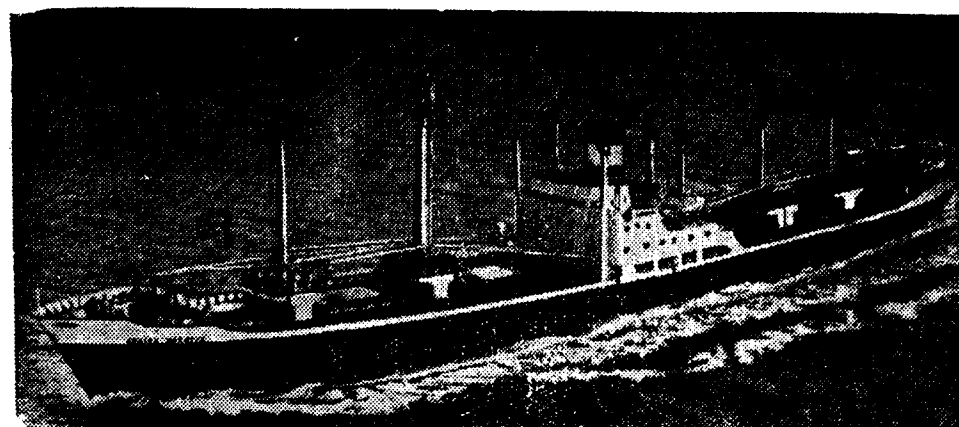
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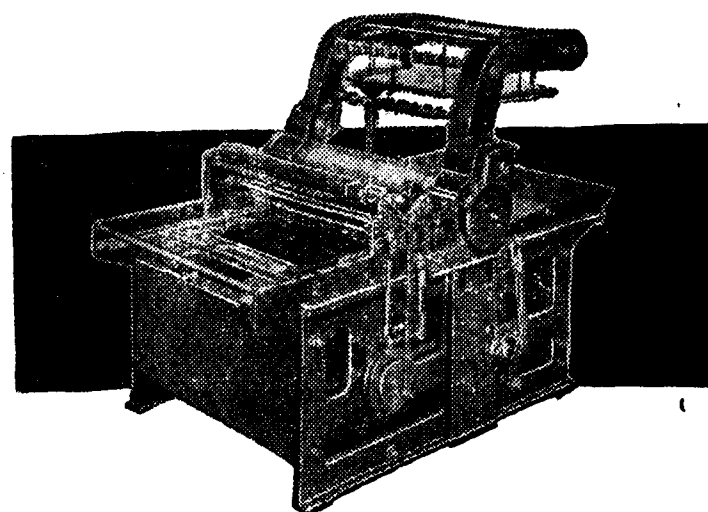
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An Irreparable Loss

PERHAPS nothing was so characteristic of Mr Govind Ballabh Pant as the heroic battle he gave Death. It certainly was no easy victory for the fell sergeant, though he had an immense unfair advantage in his adversary being a mere mortal. Other sergeants, human and with less outrageous odds in their favour, have had poorer "luck". Mr Nehru feelingly recalled to correspondents in London how thirty one years ago, Mr Pant and he were brutally battered with lathis with a disastrous permanent injury to Mr Pant. (It has been averred by some that the blow was received by him in a gallant attempt to ward it off a woman volunteer at whom it was aimed.) The policeman that bashed Mr Pant's head made him a semi-invalid physically but he failed to make any dent in his will to live and serve the country he so dearly loved. Never a one to force himself, leadership sat on him naturally. Curiously, he was a rather late convert to Gandhism, though he was in the Congress long before Gandhiji made it his chosen instrument for working out his and India's salvation. Mr Pant's early affiliations were Swarajist and alone among even senior Congress leaders, he has probably had the longest legislative experience. He contested the 1920 election held under the Montagu-Chelmsford dispensation, but lost it. Later in 1923, he won it as a Swarajist candidate and Motilal Nehru made him the leader of the party in the UP Legislature. But before long the gathering storm of Gandhian politics swept him along as it did Motilal Nehru. It was in the protest-demonstration against the Simon Commission—of which, coincidentally, Lord Attlee who is now in India and who paid a moving tribute to him, was a member—that Mr Pant received the terrible blow mentioned earlier.

It was really in the Central Assembly of the early thirties that Mr Pant came into his own. Along with Bhulabhai Desai and Satyamurti, he constituted the spearhead of an opposition for which an exceptionally able Treasury Front-Bench had a wholesome respect. The late thirties saw Mr Pant as the unquestioned leader of the UP. Indeed it would be difficult to think of the UP then or at any other time without Mr Pant. The short-lived Congress Ministry had to fight on two fronts: there was the fairly straight and openly declared war of nerves with the British and there was also the other and far more harassing guerilla warfare against Muslim communalists instigated by Mr Jinnah. The struggle found Mr Pant in the thick of the battle and he had to undergo the inevitable incarceration. Independence brought him back to the UP to take up the threads from where he left. Though Mr Nehru tried to draft him for the Centre more than once, Mr Pant steadily refused to leave the UP scene because he realised that he had his work cut out in the UP in keeping the warring factions in some semblance of order. It was only after Sardar Patel's death that Mr Pant found it impossible to resist Mr Nehru's importunities.

But once in Delhi, he quickly established himself as an indispensable counsellor to not only the Prime Minister and his other colleagues

but also to the innumerable people who wanted guidance on countless things. Easy accessibility was indeed his chief characteristic, which some times led to rather unthinking sneers about the "Pant Durbars". To the Prime Minister he was a never failing source of strength, especially after Maulana Azad's death. Mr Nehru, for all his apparent self-sufficiency, has always had a tacit conscience-keeper and countervailing ballast for his impatience of one sort or the other. And after Maulana Azad's death, he had come to lean more and more heavily on Mr Pant. It is no great secret that over the Sino-Indian dispute in which his responsibility as Home Minister was only marginal, Mr Pant has been an indefatigable and resourceful adviser to the Prime Minister. Other colleagues, particularly Finance Ministers, have had the good sense to pick his brain, for his detailed grasp of financial problems has been known since his Central Assembly days.

But it was as Home Minister and parliamentarian that he made the most profound impact on public mind. In many ways, he was an unusual Home Minister, an office that has Bismarckian rather than Butlerian antecedents in India. He brought a certain patriarchal aura to the office as though he were the Karta of a rather noisy and unruly Hindu Undivided Family of whom none was overtly afraid, but whose authority, nevertheless, none in the family dared challenge. His parliamentary finesse was the admiration and envy of his less gifted colleagues. The impetuous he allowed to walk into traps of their own hasty contrivance from which he thereafter disentangled them with good humour. The pompous he allowed to maunder on until the moment came for deflating their windy eloquence with a sharp fact or a keen witticism. Serene and imperturbable, he could be firm as a rock when the occasion demanded it. But once the occasion for ruthlessness disappeared, he could be the gentlest of opponents: The strike by Central Government employees, was an occasion on which the Home Ministry had to mobilise all its resources to frustrate a far-flung challenge to its authority and it is a matter of recent history how thoroughly it did its job under Mr Pant's guidance. But once the strike was withdrawn, the Home Minister was, unlike many of his more vindictive aides, anxious to refrain from tribal sacrifices. As recently as a week ago, the Home Ministry was trying to undo the harm done by some departmental heads by unnecessary harshness to erring employees.

In this as in so many other things, Mr Pant showed his essential humanity. Over many another controversial matter like the Official Language and Preventive Detention, many zealots have wished that they had a less reasonable opponent. Surely, it is rare tribute to a Home Minister that the communists should genuinely share the nation's sense of loss at his death. Lately, events in Assam and his own beloved UP had saddened him, but nothing could ruffle his serenity. The benign eyes and the ferocious walrus moustache were, in their different ways, misleading about a warm but stout heart. The country is irredeemably poorer for its ceasing to beat.

Exports: Performance Under Incentives

SINCE 1957, when the country was caught in a severe foreign exchange crisis, various measures have been taken to increase exports, such as relaxation of export controls, abolition or reduction of export duties, simplification of procedure for drawback of customs/excise duties, concessions in railway freight and special incentive schemes for particular commodities and industries. But the trend of exports over the years suggests that the promotional measures adopted by the Government have yet to yield satisfactory results when viewed against the requirements of the development effort envisaged under the Third Plan.

Though exports during the last three years have responded in some measure to the stimulus, the trade gap has also grown wider. During 1960 the adverse balance was growing at the rate of nearly one crore of rupees per day. Imports during this period have increased in value from Rs 878 crores in 1958 to Rs 940 crores in 1959 and further to Rs 980 crores last year. Exports on the other hand have increased to a much smaller extent. Against imports last year of Rs 980 crores, exports amount to only Rs 638 crores and the adverse balance of Rs 342 crores is the second highest on record.

Total exports in 1960 are now valued at Rs 638 crores against Rs 621 crores in 1959 and Rs 562 crores in 1958. But to arrive at a correct appreciation of the trend of exports it will be necessary to take into account the quantities exported in addition to the value. The small increase in the total value is the result of higher prices fetched by a smaller volume of exports. While superficially this may appear gratifying as indicating an improvement in the terms of trade, the position is far less satisfactory if we consider the long-term trends against the inescapable need to step up the level of export earnings.

Publicity for the promotional activities of Government naturally concentrates attention on the development of new export items. We learn with gratification of the remarkable progress in the exports of sewing machines, and of other engineering goods finding markets in the advanced industrial countries of the West. While the enlargement and diversification of the pattern of exports that has taken place is satisfactory so far as it goes, and there should be no relaxation of measures to carry them further, it will not be realistic to encourage exaggerated ideas of the actual contribution that non-traditional exports can make in the short run, that is to say, during the next five years, to the country's export earnings. In the case of many of these developing lines, we are still in the transitional period of making our products known in foreign markets.

Exports of non-traditional items account for only about eight per cent of the country's total exports and the rising trend is yet scarcely perceptible. Export of non-traditional items for the first ten months of 1960 at Rs 31.68 lakhs is less than in the corresponding period of the previous year when exports of these items amounted to Rs 32.03 lakhs. For the maintenance of export earnings at adequate levels we have still to fall back on traditional items and the trends disclosed do not leave any room for complacency. During last year, though the value of traditional exports shows a small increase, there is

a slide back in 14 items which contribute about three-fifths of the total. Even in respect of the eighteen items in which there has been progress as compared with the previous year, the increase in value, as indicated above, does not mean larger volume of exports.

More than half the total exports is made up of four items: tea, jute manufactures, cotton piecegoods and mineral ores. In recent years, tea has figured as the leading earner of foreign exchange and continues to occupy that place. But owing to the dual forces of reduced production and increased internal consumption, exports have shown a marked decline in 1960, both in volume as well as in value. Exports for the year are now estimated at 435 million pounds valued at Rs 122.6 crores as against 472 million pounds in 1959 valued at Rs 126.5 crores. The decline has been continuous since 1956 when tea exports set up a record level of Rs 146 crores. The heavy burden of taxation carried by tea exports has given a sharper edge to the competition that Indian teas, especially the common varieties, have to face in foreign markets from countries that have newly entered the field. According to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, the net relief from reduction of export duty in the Budget for 1961-62 is almost negligible if taken along with proposed increases in excise duty in different zones and the State taxes. And the Federation has emphasised that a complete revision of the structure of export and excise duties and other levies of State Governments is urgently necessary. The official view that the main difficulty as regards tea exports is not taxes but inadequate production reflects inadequate appreciation of the problem of expanding exports.

As a result of higher prices fetched by jute manufactures, exports show a slight increase as compared with the previous year. But progress has been hampered by shortage of raw material—jute prices reached an all-time high in January 1961 and the industry has been obliged to reduce working hours from 45 to 42½ hours per week with effect from the end of that month. The efforts of the Forward Markets Commission to bring about a reduction of prices have not been very helpful in expanding exports.

The setback in exports is most clearly evident in the case of cotton piecegoods. As against the Second Plan target of 1,000 million yards for the year, it is estimated that exports of mill made piecegoods in 1960 may not exceed 690 million yards. The decline in quantity, as compared with the 815 million yards exported in 1959, may not affect foreign exchange earnings, which may be at about the same level in the two years. But the higher prices realised by Indian textile exports cannot afford much comfort on a long term view, when set against the fact that one of the main reasons for the decline in exports of Indian piecegoods has been the rise in prices during 1960. As in the case of mill made cotton piecegoods, exports of yarn, and handloom cloth, have also declined. The total export of yarn during 1960 is estimated at 14 million pounds valued at Rs 3.77 crores against 21.34 million pounds valued at Rs 3.8 crores in 1959. Owing to the tight supply position, exports of raw cotton, record a substantial decline and may not be more than half the quantity exported in 1959.

As regards minerals, manganese ore has declined since 1957. In contrast to other commodities, the decline in value is sharper than the fall in volume. Iron ore is the only item which has recorded steady progress. Exports have increased from one million tons in 1954 to 2.6 million tons in 1960. But the

development of the full potential has been hampered by inadequacies of rail transport and port facilities. Apart from these limitations, the price factor also weakens the competitive capacity of Indian ores in world markets. The C&F cost of Indian iron ore works out to 143 sh. as compared with 121 sh. for Brazilian ore and 108 sh. for Swedish ore.

The Government cannot fairly be accused of lack of realisation of the importance of exports for the success of the Plan; and the conditions for a successful export drive are also fairly well known. These include sustained increase in production, stable prices, and effective incentives. The first two form part of the general developmental effort; the last is directly relevant to export promotion.

The most pressing requirement in regard to incentive schemes is the streamlining of procedures. While the schemes are formulated with the best of intentions, the incentives are very often transformed into actual disincentives through cumbersome procedures. The extended coverage of excise and customs duties in the Budget for 1961-62 makes the simplification of procedures all the more necessary and urgent. As a result of increased duties, a wide range of Indian goods will be priced out of foreign markets unless effective steps are taken to streamline the procedures and administration of schemes for drawback of customs/excise duties. Similar is the case with freight concessions. With the Railway Minister's announcement of extension of concession to 13 new items, the total number of commodities entitled to freight concessions is now 38. But not many exporters find it easy to avail of this concession, which is administered by the Standing Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of the officers of the Railways, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission.

Quite apart from simplification of the procedure, the incentive schemes, particularly those relating to currency retention by exporters, should be made more comprehensive and less rigid in their application. At present most of the incentives of this type apply to non-traditional items only and are available only to exporters who are themselves manufacturers. The items that may be imported and their subsequent utilisation are also rigidly laid down. For these reasons the schemes have not yielded the expected results. In any export promotion scheme it is only reasonable to expect that the incentives offered will be available to the trading firms which have extensive experience of foreign trade. These firms are now being squeezed out of existence under the dual pressure of shortage of foreign exchange and the official efforts to push manufacturers into the unfamiliar field of exports. Only a very few of the big manufacturing units in a few industries could set up their own establishments for export to foreign markets and avail of the facilities under the incentive schemes provided by the Government. The majority of the manufacturers who lack the resources remain indifferent. The proposal for compulsory exports, which is often discussed, does not promise to improve the situation, though there may be limited scope for resorting to this expedient in the case of certain commodities which have to be exported at a loss. The more effective way will be to give the trading firms a direct interest in export promotion by bringing them under the scope of the incentive schemes. Immediate consideration must be given for devising a scheme under which the manufacturers and exporters are enabled to utilise a part of their export earnings, on a wider basis than at present, for import of permissible items on the import list.

If the incentive schemes are to be really effective, they should not be restricted to the manufacturers, but should also be equally available to traders or export houses. The incentives should also be applicable to exports of both traditional or non-traditional commodities, though the percentages of foreign currency allowed to be retained by the exporter may be fixed at different levels according to the type of commodity, and the promotional effort required to push it in foreign markets.

PATTERN OF EXPORTS (Value in Crores of Rupees)				
	1958	1959	Jan.-Oct. 1959	1960
Exports of 18 traditional items in which there has been progress ...	230	258	211	245
Exports of 14 traditional items in which there has been slide back ...	222	236	179	154
Total traditional items ...	452	494	390	399
Exports of 54 non-traditional items in which there has been progress ...	16	13	11	15
Exports of 59 non-traditional items in which there has been slide back ...	22	26	21	16
Total non-traditional items ...	38	39	32	31
(Items valued at less than Rs 1,000 not included in above table).				

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND BALANCE OF TRADE IN MARCH ENDING DURING THE PERIODS JANUARY-JUNE 1959, JULY-DECEMBER 1958, JANUARY-JUNE 1959, JULY-DECEMBER 1959, JANUARY-JUNE 1960 AND JULY-DECEMBER 1960.				
Period	(Value in Crores of Rs.)			
	Imports	Exports including re-export	Balance of Trade	
1958				
Jan.-June ...	390	262	—128	
July-Dec. ...	474	317	—157	
Total ...	864	579	—285	
Consolidated corrections ...	+ 14	— 17	...	
Total ...	878	562	—316	
1959				
Jan.-June ...	492	266	—226	
July-Dec. ...	448	355	— 93	
Total ...	940	621	—319	
1960				
Jan.-June ...	528	297	—231	
July-Dec. ...	452	341	—111	
Total ...	980	638	—342	

Note: The total imports and exports for 1960 (January-December) as published by the D.G.C.I. & S. Calcutta in the Press Note for December, 1960 are Rs 1,000.40 crores and Rs. 635.69 crores.

Such items of exports for which only limited quotas are allowed may be wholly excluded. If the incentive schemes are made comprehensive on the lines suggested, the country's productive apparatus can be made export-oriented with greater facility than otherwise.

In formulating its incentive schemes, Government so far has shown no response to proposals involving income tax relief, a method adopted in various countries to promote exports. The Federation in their memorandum have suggested that rebate at the rate of

10 per cent on total export sale should be given to the Indian exporter and manufacturer exporter as is done, for instance, in Japan or West Germany. Or, alternatively, profits made on exports may be taxed at a lower rate than profits made on internal sale. The effect of allowing such concessions have no doubt, to be balanced against revenue considerations, and the increased complexity of assessments. Still the chance that proposals of this type may meet with greater consideration than in the past are strengthened by the fact that the last Budget contains clear evidence of the recognition of the crucial role of tax concessions in building up the sinews of economic growth.

Prototype Centre For Small Industries

THE Prototype Production and Training Centre, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister at Okhla this week, marks an important step in upgrading the technological competence of India's engineering industries in the small scale sector. Small industries have been assigned an important place in the national economy and Government has put into action a many-sided programme of assistance for the development of the small scale sector. The growing demand for machinery and machine tools of different types has also focussed attention on small scale units as the most suitable agency for the manufacture of the types of machines which require skill but for which demand is limited. Small scale industries already manufacture a wide range of goods including, agricultural implements, builders' hardware, bicycles and parts, sewing machines and parts, sports goods, surgical instruments, diesel and oil engines, domestic electric appliances, small machines and machine tools. While this achievement indicates the potential of the small scale sector, the working of the programmes of promotional assistance has also revealed the deficiencies in the matter of equipment techniques and training which handicap small units in catering to the vast market that is opening out for their products. A sample survey conducted by technical experts in respect of these deficiencies recommended that facilities for training workmen and higher executives, as also for production of prototypes of modern machines and machine tools should be provided. On the basis of these recommendations Government decided to set up Prototype cum-Production Centres. It is planned to set up at least one Centre in every State. The National Small Industries Corporation has been entrusted with the work of establishment of two such Centres, one at Rajkot and other at Okhla. Besides these two Centres, the Governments of West Bengal and of Madras are establishing similar Centres in Howrah and at Guindy. The Howrah Centre is being set up with help from the Japanese Government and the Centre at Guindy is being established with assistance from France.

Of the two Centres entrusted to the National Small Industries Corporation, the one at Rajkot set up with collaboration of the US Technical Co-operation Mission has been functioning for some time. The Centre at Okhla is an Indo-German venture which had its origin in the offer made by the Foreign Minister of the West German Government when he visited India in March 1957, to assist in the establishment of a prototype workshop and training Centre for small scale industries. Subsequently a tentative scheme drawn up by two German experts who made

an on-the-spot study of the possibilities of improving the manufacture of machines and machine tools by small units in this country. An agreement covering the scheme for the establishment of the Centre was signed in October 1958 after details were finalised in negotiations between representatives of the two Governments. Under the agreement the Government of West Germany has provided assistance in the form of machinery, equipment, training aids, tools and spare parts worth about Rs 40 lakhs. The services of a German Director and instructors and specialists have also been made available. The Government of West Germany has also secured the licence rights for certain items of machinery to be manufactured at the Centre and passed on free of cost to the NSIC. The cost of buildings and the recurring expenditure of the Centre, which is located on a 40-acre plot near Okhla Industrial Estate, are met by the Government of India.

The Centre's main objective is to manufacture prototypes of machines and machine tools and impart training to skilled workers and managers from the small scale units. The prototypes designed and developed at the Centre will be passed on to selected small scale units who will be assisted for the commercial production of the machines. To start with it is proposed to develop the prototypes of machines like bench type lathes, medium size and hand lever type milling machines, planing and thickening machines and other wood working machines, universal tool and cutter grinder. As mentioned above, the Government of West Germany has secured licence rights from three different machine tool manufacturing concerns in West Germany for the manufacture of "STEINEL" milling machine, "WEILER" lathe and "IAHN & KOLB" universal tool and cutter grinder which they have passed on the NSIC. The Centre will supply the selected small units with prototypes along with designs, drawings, processing instructions etc.

The Centre also undertakes to provide technical training to workers deputed by the small scale units in addition to the workers and technical staff of the Central Small Industries Organisation. The Centre is equipped to provide training to 500 workers every year in batches of 250 every six months. The trainees drawn from small scale units will be paid during the training period a stipend of Rs 50 per month in addition to free accommodation.

It is a matter for regret that the value of the training facilities provided by the Centre has not yet been appreciated by the small units in the industry. The Chairman of the NSIC mentioned that so far very few small units have come forward to depute their workmen for training at the Centre. Most of the trainees at the time of the inauguration appear to be drawn from the Small Industries Organisation. One reason for the reluctance of the small units to send their workmen for training may be the fear that the workers, after completing their course, will no longer be willing to continue in their old jobs, at any rate not at the old wages. But entrepreneurs who look ahead should be able to realise that a worker who has received systematic training in modern techniques under competent instructors will be worth far more than the higher wages he will be entitled to as compared with others who have picked up traditional routines of the workshop.

The range of training that will be available at the Okhla Centre can be gauged from the fact that it has eight departments: Design Department; Basic Training and Forge; Main Shop; Sheet Metal and Welding Shop; Foundry Shop; Wood Working and Pattern-making;

Material Testing Laboratories; and Electro-plating shop. The Design Department has four subsections and the Main Shop ten. The trainees will be imparted theoretical as well as on-the-job training.

Gujarat Budget

Increased taxes on motor spirit, kerosene, groundnut, entertainment, electricity and stamp duty characterise Gujarat's Budget for 1961-62. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure being estimated at Rs 54.25 crores and Rs 58.12 crores respectively, the Budget anticipates a revenue deficit of Rs 3.87 crores. With net capital expenditure in the Budget being estimated at Rs 15.40 crores and with receipts outside the revenue account being placed at Rs 10.37 crores, the overall deficit amounts to Rs 8.90 crores. This contrasts with the small revenue surplus of Rs 13 lakhs revealed in the revised estimates for the eleven months of the current year and the overall deficit of Rs 4.25 crores.

In the light of the distinctly adverse turn in the State's finances indicated in the Budget, justification for the increased taxes, which will necessarily impinge on the purse of the common man, cannot be denied. It has, however, to be recognised that the tax effort implied in the increased levies which are expected to fetch a revenue of Rs 80 lakhs is as nothing compared to the target of additional taxation at Rs 29 crores prescribed by the Planning Commission for the State for the Third Plan period.

Overlooking the financial limitations, the Budget unfolds new vistas for economic development and among the major aims seeks to give a fillip to industrialisation. The capital expenditure for 1961-62 provides an outlay of Rs 1.53 crores for industrial development. Great store is also set on implementation of power development schemes for accelerating industrial progress. The provision of Rs 8.75 crores for irrigation in the capital budget testifies to concern for increasing agricultural production. The Third Plan for Gujarat assigns the highest priority for agriculture and particularly foodgrains in which there is marked deficiency in production.

Kashmir Budget

THE Kashmir Budget for 1961-62 presented to the State Assembly by Mr Girdhari Lal Dogra, the State Finance Minister, is notable for the absence of any fresh levy. The Budget reveals a surplus of Rs 3.36 crores on the revenue side, revenue receipts being estimated at Rs 17.19 crores and the expenditure chargeable to revenue being put at Rs 13.8 crores. Expenditure not charged to the revenue is estimated at Rs 10.10 crores and after taking into account the anticipated assistance from the Central Government to the tune of Rs 6.5 crores, the Budget shows an overall deficit of Rs 98.97 lakhs. This is proposed to be met by market loans.

The Finance Minister revealed that the State's Third Plan is yet to be finalised. The Planning Commission has cut down the Plan outlay to Rs 75 crores from the outlay of Rs 169 crores demanded by the State authorities. An additional amount of Rs 4 crores might be obtained from the Centre for the implementation of certain schemes. Though the Planning Commission has not yet finalised the State's Third Plan, Mr Dogra stated that provisions made under various heads of development for the first year have been agreed to. The major items of expenditure pertaining to the first

year of the next Plan are on agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, generation of power and mining. Besides enhancement of educational facilities, the speedy completion of rehabilitation work and the implementation of flood-protection schemes have also been given due attention.

Reviewing the progress of the Second Plan, the Minister stated that despite the devastation caused by floods, the difficulties of obtaining foreign exchange and the troubles engineered by hostile elements the targets in many fields have been achieved.

Punjab Budget

PUNJAB's Budget for 1961-62 presented to the Vidhan Sabha by Dr Gopichand Bhargava, the Finance Minister, discloses a revenue deficit of Rs 96 lakhs at existing levels of revenue and expenditure. The receipts for the Budget year are estimated at Rs 63.77 crores and the expenditure is estimated at Rs 64.73 crores. The deficit is bound to go up further to Rs 1.33 crores with the introduction of free education upto the ninth standard and the enhancement of dearness allowance to Class IV employees by Rs 5 per mensem. The employees will not, however, get the immediate benefit of the additional emoluments, for, the additional amount is to be invested in small savings in the name of each employee.

Fresh taxation announced by the Finance Minister will raise an amount of Rs 1.31 crores. The enhancement of sales tax from four to five per cent and the entertainment tax from 32 nP to 38 nP will fetch an additional revenue of Rs 1.20 crores and Rs 11 lakhs respectively.

On the capital side expenditure is estimated at Rs 19.44 crores. The overall deficit is finally placed at Rs 6.5 crores resulting in the depletion of cash balance which will stand at minus Rs 90 lakhs as against the opening balance of Rs 1.55 crores. It needs to be remarked here that the current year will close with a revenue deficit of Rs 1.55 crores as against the estimated surplus of Rs 1.52 crores, Punjab's experience being somewhat at variance with that of most other States whose Budgets have so far been announced. The heavy expenditure incurred on flood relief works were mainly responsible for converting the surplus into a deficit.

The capital expenditure registered a decline of Rs 7.25 crores to Rs 22.84 crores. Advances and recoveries too recorded great variation. According to the original Budget, advances were placed at Rs 6.04 crores indicating a net debit of Rs 9.35 crores. The estimates place the advances at Rs 20.74 crores and recoveries at Rs 6.5 crores resulting in a net debit of Rs 14.21 crores.

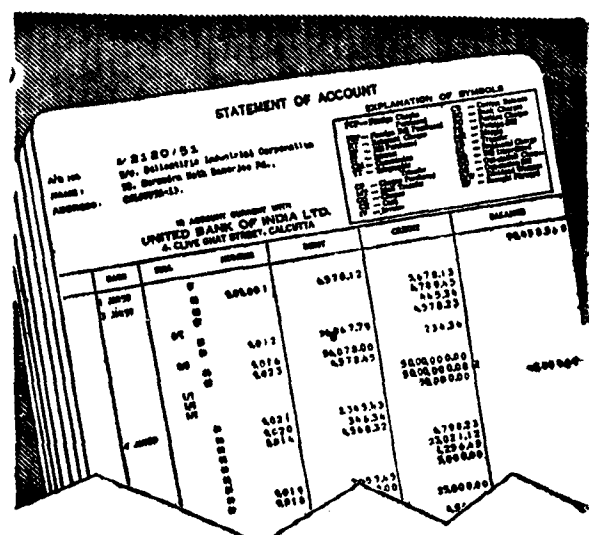
From the explanatory memorandum attached to the Budget it is evident that the strain on resources from 1962-63 onwards is bound to increase because the interest on the loan for the construction of the Bhakra Nangal Project, which at present is being capitalised, will have to be paid from the resources of the State. The need for strengthening the financial position is obvious. Additional taxes will have to be imposed. But much ingenuity will have to be exercised to see that the burden is distributed as widely as possible among the people. This perhaps is the reason that led the Finance Minister to enhance sales tax as well as entertainment taxes for 1961-62.

Expressing satisfaction at the progress of the current Plan, the Finance Minister observed that the final calculation would show that the performance of the Plan was more than 93 per cent of the Rs 192 crores Plan. The progress

of the Plan would have been more impressive if the political unrest in the State had not rendered the State's problems even more difficult of solution. In the industrial sphere Punjab made rapid progress especially in 1960. Big increase in production was registered in sugarcane, cement, paper and cycle industries. Cotton textiles also maintained steady progress. The progress of woollen industry was hampered by persistent paucity of woollen yarn.

Having achieved satisfactory progress in the Second Plan, it is only natural that the Government should confidently launch the Third. The next Plan for the State has already been finalised with a total outlay of Rs 231 crores. Out of this total, Rs 134 crores will be contributed by the Centre and the remaining portion will have to be raised from within the State. In accordance with the Planning Commission's directive to restrict development expenditure in the first year to roughly 15 per cent of the total outlay, the expenditure for the first year has been fixed at Rs 39 crores, of which assistance from the Centre will be of the order of Rs 19 crores.

Among the various programmes included in the Third Plan those relating to generation and distribution of power, development of industries and the introduction of compulsory free education in the lower age groups require special mention. The proposal to introduce crop insurance for sugarcane, wheat, cotton and gram will be another useful step that will directly benefit the cultivators. The Government's decision to promote the growth of industries on a regional basis is bound to yield rich dividends in more than one way. The proposals to start new sugarcane factories, cement factories, paper mills, and textile mills are bound to have far reaching effects on the State's economy.



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GERMAN MARK

Significance of Revaluation

IT was not surprising in the least that the Anderson Mission to West Germany, as representing one of the last endeavours of the Eisenhower Administration, received a rude rebuff. All that Mr Anderson as US Secretary of the Treasury succeeded in doing was to have ridicule heaped upon America. Germany, clearly, was not prepared to yield to pressure. In each of the two preceding autumns, the eve of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund was notable for the speculation in the world's money market. Dollars in particular, though the West European currencies in general, tended to be sold for the purchase of German marks. The conjecture always was that, as had happened on an historic occasion, in 1949, the IMF meeting would be used as pretext for announcing an important change in the value of a currency: in the event, the German financial authorities were obdurate, and the only beneficiaries were the exchange brokers who profited from the extraordinarily high turnover.

That, in relation to other currencies, the German mark has for some years been exceptionally strong, there can be no doubt. It displaced the dollar as the most sought-after currency. But the West German view apparently has been that the economy had not achieved such strength as to justify a higher par value vis-a-vis the IMF. In the face of the weakness of the dollar against the mark, the period since the beginning of the American presidential campaign in the middle of last year has produced recurrent rumours that, in the event of a Democratic victory at the polls, the dollar would be devalued. During the campaign, Mr Kennedy vigorously denied that he would do any such thing, but the fact remains that, in terms of the dollar, the price of gold went up to \$40 and more in London. Since his inauguration, President Kennedy has been even more emphatic in his insistence that the dollar would be defended and strengthened—but not devalued.

It now appears as if President Kennedy has won a tactical victory, by persuading Germany to revalue the mark. The flight of the dollar will to some extent at least cease; indeed, it was just recently that America had, for the first time since July last year, a week in which there had not been a net outflow of gold. Speculative pressure in favour of the mark, and which had acted against the dollar, has now abated. The fortuitously strengthened dollar may pave the way for an American recovery from its recession.

Germany of course is entirely justified in revaluing the mark. Its reluctance to do so, until now, is also understandable. But huge payments surpluses—and by no means the bulk of it constituted by inflow of hot money—over a period extending to years made it inevitable that, with the IMF's consent, the mark should appreciate in value by 4.75 per cent. The timing of the decision is such as to

suggest that it is not purely economic—the political undertone is there, in the sense of ensuring harmony thereby in relations with America. It will no doubt be freely canvassed that President Kennedy's persuasiveness won, whereas Mr Anderson's pressure tactics were unavailing. But it would be wrong on our part to rule out the possibility of a German decision voluntarily taken, though with due regard for the help it might incidentally render to the dollar.

For India, the revaluation of the mark is a mixed blessing. German goods, in terms of rupees, will cost more; planning for Third Plan projects is likely to go awry, to the extent that large-scale collaboration with and purchases from Germany had been decided upon. But then, as Germany has recently shown, it looks as if that country will, as America had long done and until recently, extend a good deal of assistance that is "untied" in the sense that purchases there-against need not by stipulation be made in Germany. If, in fact, more of German aid in the future takes the form of "untied" loans, there is then a silver lining of great significance. More foreign exchange, in terms of rupees, should be available for India to spend, not only on developmental but on maintenance imports as well.

It remains to add one thing. In respect of projects already embarked upon, but against which deliveries from Germany have not yet been received, it is to be trusted that India has the benefit of the escape "escalator" clauses. For, otherwise there is the prospect that Second Plan projects not yet completed and which rely on German assistance or imports from that country are going to cost us a pretty penny—should it be pennings?—more.

ALLAHABAD BANK

Rise in Profits, Dividend Same

The accounts of The Allahabad Bank Limited for 1960 have, it is clear, respected the old banking tradition or convention that there should not be sudden or sharp changes under the main heads; and it is indeed this fact that causes one aspect of the profit and loss account to stand out in such a way that it will almost certainly not be paralleled in the figures of any other bank.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ALLAHABAD BANK FIGURES.

		(In Rs Crores)			
		31-12 1959.	31-12 1960.	Change	%age
Balance-sheet:					
Deposits	...	50.13	51.95	+ 1.82	+ 3.63
Cash Inc. Money at Call	...	10.04	9.09	- 0.95	- 9.46
Cash as per cent of Deposits	...	20.03	17.50	...	...
Total of Advances	...	28.36	31.93	+ 3.57	+12.59
Adv. as per cent of Deposits	...	56.57	61.46	...	...
Profit and Loss:					
		(In Rs Lakhs)			
Interest and Discount	...	238.65	252.93	+14.28	+ 5.98
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	...	35.34	38.76	+ 3.42	+ 9.68
Gross Income	...	275.95	293.84	+17.89	+ 6.48
Gross Income as per cent of Deposits	...	5.51	5.66	...	...
Interest Paid	...	135.38	135.29	- 0.09	- 0.07
Salaries and Wages	...	87.62	96.46	+ 8.84	+10.09
Balance of Profit	...	16.27	17.35	+ 1.08	+ 6.64

Deposits of the Bank improved by Rs 1.82 crores to Rs 51.95 crores, the rise over the year being one of 3.63 per cent. With the total of Advances rising by 12.59 per cent to Rs 31.93 crores, cash balances have been drawn down by nearly Rs 1 crore, and apparently the Bank did not use the proceeds from its holding of the loan maturing last year for investment in the new loan. In the result, the Advances/Deposits ratio has gone up from 56.57 per cent at the end of 1959 to 61.46 per cent; and it is apparent that the Allahabad Bank has probably one of the lowest such ratios among the Indian Scheduled Banks.

The income by interest and discount has risen substantially by Rs 14.28 lakhs (or 5.98 per cent) to Rs 252.93 lakhs. Commission, exchange and brokerage have also fetched in the larger amount of Rs 38.76 lakhs, being Rs 3.42 lakhs or 9.68 per cent higher than the relevant figure for 1959. The increase in the gross income works out to Rs 17.89 lakhs; and, as expressed as a ratio of Deposits, gross income is better at 5.66 per cent against 5.51 per cent for 1959.

The expense incurred in salaries and wages has gone up sizably, by Rs 8.84 lakhs to Rs 96.46 lakhs; this possibly is at least in part due to the branch expansion the Bank has undertaken, two having been "established for the first time in South India".

By far the most significant item in the Allahabad Bank figures relates to the amount absorbed by interest paid. Despite the rise of Rs 1.82 crores in Deposits, interest paid is actually lower, though nominally so, at Rs 135.29 lakhs against Rs 135.38 lakhs. In the current banking situation, there is a certain inexorableness about the tendency of interest paid to rise. But it would appear that Allahabad has eschewed the payment of higher interest rates in order to chase futilely after Deposits; this, coupled with a tight control on Advances thus avoiding recourse to costly credit from the Reserve Bank, has undoubtedly enabled interest paid to be kept at a low and reasonable figure.

In the result, the balance of profit has gone up by Rs 1.08 lakhs, representing an increase of 6.64 per cent, to Rs 17.35 lakhs. In view of the enactment whereunder some relief is afforded to preference shareholders, the Allahabad Bank has proposed to pay additional dividend on the preference shares at 1.80 per cent for the three half-years to June 1960, and to propose the final dividend on the preference shares for 1960 also at 7.80 per cent. The ordinary dividend, however, is unchanged at 18 per cent (including Bonus at 6 per cent).

The satisfactory improvement in the Bank's performance is seen reflected in an increase in the appropriation for Bonus to staff from Rs 7.55 lakhs to Rs 8.30 lakhs; and, besides, there is a transfer of Rs 1 lakh to the Staff Pension Fund against nil last year.

It may be added, in conclusion, that the balance of profit, as has long been customary for the Allahabad Bank, is shown net of the liability to tax.

MERCANTILE BANK

Sharp Rise in Profits

Two facts stand out in the accounts of Mercantile Bank Limited for 1960. The first is, that the total of Advances has risen sharply by £6.29 million to £36.96 million; the rise over the year works out to 20.51 per cent. Meantime, Current Deposit and Other Accounts (including Inner Reserves and other provisions) have fallen by £0.64 million to £64.24 million. Cash in hand, balances with other banks, balances with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and money at call have as a result been steeply drawn upon, by £4.91 million to £7.98 million; the fall exceeds 38 per cent over the year. Furthermore, investments in Government securities show a drop of £1.75 million or 12.95 per cent to £11.76 million. In the result, most

Balance-sheet:	(In millions of pounds)			
	31-12 1959.	31-12 1960.	Change	Change %age
Current Deposit and other Accounts including Inner Reserves and Provisions	64.88	64.24	— 0.64	— 0.99
Cash in hand, balances with other Banks, balances with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and money at call	12.89	7.98	— 4.91	—38.09
Cash as per cent of Current Deposits and Other Accounts	19.87	12.58	— 7.29	—36.69
Investments in Government Securities	13.51	11.76	— 1.75	—12.95
Investments in gilts as per cent of Deposits	20.82	18.31	— 2.51	—12.06
Advances	30.67	36.96	+ 6.29	+20.51
Advances as per cent of Deposits	47.27	57.53	+ 10.26	+21.71

BANK RETURNS

Busy Season Rise in Active Notes

Beginning of the month disbursements and the continued pressure of the busy season have shown their impact on the latest banking returns. According to the statement for the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank for the week ended 3 March, Active Note Circulation has expanded sharply by Rs 21.82 crores to Rs 1947.16 crores, and there has been outflow of Rupee Coin in the sizable amount of Rs 1.80 crores. With both Rupee Securities and Foreign Securities unchanged, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has been drawn down by Rs 22.63 crores to a level of Rs 11.34 crores.

There is evidence, in the Banking Department, of the Central Government having recourse to deficit financing. During the week, the State Bank has not figured as a seller of securities, and the rise of Rs 10 crores, to Rs 154.12 crores, in Investments must be taken to indicate sales of ad hoc Treasury Bills in favour of the Reserve Bank by the Central Government. Partly, it will have been the pressure of month-early disbursements. Also,

unusually in an exchange bank's balance-sheet, the ratio of Advances to Deposits has gone up from 47.27 per cent to 57.53 per cent. We may take this to indicate the money market stringency that has apparently been experienced in the countries in which Mercantile Bank operates.

But, of course, increase in Advances is immediately beneficial; the balance of profit, after providing for taxation, inner reserves, etc., is sharply higher at £326,103 against £300,566; and this is the second fact of importance, since exchange banks do not normally show sharp deviation in their figures of profit and loss. The increase in profit has been utilised to augment the amount written off Bank Premises to £100,000 from £75,000 last year. The dividend, including the interim already paid, is maintained at 12½ per cent for the year. The carry forward is about £1,000 higher than the amount brought in.

however, we are nearing the end of the fiscal year, and heavy payments by Government are to be expected. Indeed, if the Finance Minister's revised estimate of outstandings of Treasury Bills is to materialise, deficit financing in the period till 31 March 1961, as from the week ended 3 March, may be as high as Rs 150 crores.

Despite such replenishment of resources, the Centre's balances are lower by Rs 9.60 crores at Rs 51.44 crores. Balances of State Governments are also shown lower by Rs 3.68 crores at Rs 14.70 crores, and the States have besides increased their ways and means borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 3.85 crores to Rs 41.62 crores.

The strain experienced by the banking system, as a result of month early disbursements and busy season commitments, is suggested by the rise of Rs 7.89 crores to Rs 155.53 crores in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank; and Reserve Balances of member banks, moreover, have declined by Rs 5.12 crores to Rs 71.68 crores.

Incidentally, it may be remarked that the heavy drain on the Centre's balances has been partly on account of a maturing liability of around Rs 12.50 crores in respect of Government of India Treasury Bills purchased and discounted by the Reserve Bank and which matured during the week.

Indian Finance

Finally, Balances Held Abroad have not kept up their recent encouraging trend of a week-by-week rise: they have fallen by Rs 2.20 crores to Rs 29.29 crores—and the target of Rs 175 crores as the exchange reserve with which the Third Plan should start is a good Rs 18 crores to go.

Europe and the Commonwealth

By Paul Einzig

AT a meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Western European Union in Paris on February 27, Mr Edward Heath, the Minister in charge of European questions, announced a new departure in the British attitude towards the European Common Market. Britain is now prepared to concede a reduction of Commonwealth preference for the sake of establishing a link with the Common Market. She is prepared to renounce the advantages of the preferential tariff for British goods in the Commonwealth countries, even though she insists on admitting Commonwealth goods free of duty or at preferential rates.

This is an astonishing concession, having regard to Britain's adverse trade balance. As it is, Britain's share of the imports of many Commonwealth countries has been declining, and the application of the concession is bound to result in a further decline. It is highly doubtful whether the advantages derived from a limited participation in the European Common Market would compensate Britain for the resulting decline in her exports to the Commonwealth. From the point of view of the Commonwealth countries the British concession is a free gift, because their exports to the United Kingdom would be unaffected, while they might gain access to the European Common Market, and they would be able to buy Western European goods instead of British when this appears to their advantage.

It is difficult to understand why the British Government should consent to such unilateral sacrifices. The trouble is that this whole question of participating in the Common Market has been overemotionalised and sentimentalised, and a large section of the British public opinion has come to attach exaggerated importance to it. Fortunately for Britain there is no danger of this generous offer being accepted, by the Common Market countries. At any rate France is most unlikely to accept anything short of full participation on the basis of the Rome Treaty. This would mean jettisoning Commonwealth preference and throwing British agriculture to the wolves. There is no reason to suppose that the Government would be prepared to go so far. In any case even if it were prepared to sign on the dotted line of the Rome Treaty it is quite certain that President de Gaulle would invent additional conditions to keep Britain out of the Common Market. The basic fact of the situation is that France has no wish to include Britain on any terms, though it is just conceivable that under pressure from Germany and other Common Market countries, she might be induced to take a less intransigent attitude.

Actually Britain holds quite a few trumps because she has an import surplus on her trade with France. This should enable the Government to adopt a firmer line, especially if the growing extent of tariff discrimination against her by the Common Market increases her adverse trade balance. What is needed is not unilateral sacrifices but a tougher attitude which would make France realise that she cannot have it both ways.

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11 March 1961

Notes

COMPANIES

Progress in the South

The review of the working of the Companies Act 1956 in the Southern region for the quarter ending 31 December 1961, reveals that 133 companies with an authorised capital of Rs 30.75 crores have been registered in the region comprising the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore. 13 of these are shown to be public companies with an authorised capital of Rs 12.47 crores, the rest with the exception of one which is an Association not for profit, being private companies. With 94 registrations Madras accounts for the largest share. While the balance is fairly evenly distributed among the other States it is noteworthy that public companies are conspicuously absent in the new registrations in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. In contrast, of the 14 new companies registered in Kerala 6 are public companies.

Industry-wise break-up reveals a marked concentration under transport the number of companies coming under this category being 64 out of a total of 133. Nine companies viz Pipes and Tubes Limited for the manufacture of iron and tubes, Madras Rubber Factory Private Limited for the manufacture of

rubber and rubber goods, Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, for the manufacture of photographic goods, T I Miller Private Limited for the manufacture of lamps, Tractors and Farm Equipment Private Limited for the manufacture of tractors, Kothari Sugars and Chemicals Limited for the manufacture of sugar, Limac Limited for the manufacture of heavy machineries and earth moving equipments, Southern Cables Corporation Limited for the manufacture of insulated wires and cables, and the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, for the manufacture of teleprinters figure as the new giant floatations in Madras. Notable among the new companies registered in Kerala are the Malabar Iron and Steel Works Limited for the manufacture of roll, re-roll, steel sections cast iron, steel and non-ferrous castings and machine tools and the Electric Motors and Appliances Limited for the manufacture and dealings in electric motors. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited to promote, improve, establish and develop industries with an authorised capital of Rs 3 crores represents the major industrial venture in Andhra Pradesh.

During the same period 12 companies were struck off the Register of Companies as defunct. The 178 prosecutions reported to have been launched against certain companies and their officers testify to rigorous enforcement of the Company Law.

MYSORE

Many-Sided Progress

The progress of Mysore in many directions was reviewed by the Governor when addressing the Legislature. Coming after the restoration of Congress unity, it is evident that the Ministry feels quite sure of itself. Mysore's minerals, other than gold, will help to raise India's exports. But improvement to ports on the Konkan coast is wanted now and the Hassan-Mangalore rail link is a project backed now by all shades of public opinion. Other States too have argued that Mangalore must be made an all-weather port because the recovery of Margao is indefinitely put off. The power needs of growing industries will be met by the Sharavati project, which will go down in history as Mr Basappa Jatti's memorial. The US aid available already for the project will help. The Malnad development schemes will take on a new meaning, if cheap power is assured. Last year's food shortage appears less relevant than the progress of agriculture to which Mysore gives

attention because more cotton as well as more rice is needed at present.

The opposition staged a walk-out after tendering an explanation. Mr Nijalingappa composed his differences with Mr Jatti. That may be due to a consciousness of election needs as well as urgent directions from Delhi. The PSP forgets that party unity must be kept up in order to take the field. The objection to the re-entry of four former Ministers is somewhat specious, considering that the UP Ministry is seeking to expand in order to promote party discipline. The problem for the PSP, allied with Congress in Kerala, but adamant in other States, is really one of finding a cause for protests. And bringing Ministers back does not seem to be cause for much alarm. The infusion of trained administrators is required in a State that is enlarged by addition of Bellary, South Kanara and other districts. There are regional claims to be considered, and Mr Jatti by blending the old and new areas, is entitled to be called the maker of the bigger and better Mysore.

CO-OPERATION

Rural Vistas

Speaking at the golden Jubilee celebrations of the Vidarbha Co-operative Bank, Mr H. V. R. Iengar, Governor of the Reserve Bank, dealt at length with the role of co-operative rural credit in increasing agricultural production. Problems relating to the development of rural co-operative credit are many, not the least being the extremely limited volume of credit now available. Over the last decade, under the guidance and participation of the Reserve Bank, there has occurred considerable expansion in the quantum of credit dispersed by co-operative societies. From Rs 18½ crores in 1947-48 agricultural credit provided by co-operatives has gone up to Rs 150 crores. A further substantial rise is envisaged during the Third Plan. For short term and medium term credit the Third Plan target has been fixed at Rs 480 crores. Credit is however only a means to an end and the success of the co-operative programmes will be judged by the extent to which gains in production are enabled through the activities of the co-operative societies. In this context it is necessary that credit is provided according to requirements. The package programme for increasing agricultural production in selected districts in States has a special significance for cooperative credit for the credit requirements of the cultivators of the areas in which the programme is being put into effect are to be met by cooperatives. The principle of providing credit on the basis of the share capital of the members has not been found to be satisfactory in providing all the credit requirements of the cultivators. For this it is essential to strengthen the resources of the societies. The Committee on Cooperative Credit appointed by the Government of India in September 1959 had suggested State participation in share capital or grant of subsidies for a limited period.

While this may force the pace, healthy growth can only be ensured by trying to augment members' capital. The cooperative movement at present shows wide variations in performance as between different States. It would be useful to consider whether offer of higher and attractive rates of interest would not bring a wider spread to the movement especially in those States where progress is relatively slow. Mr Iengar has also drawn attention to the existence of a number of weak and inefficient units in the cooperative structure. He has stated that nearly 64.9 per cent of the societies audited in 1957-58 were found to be badly run. Efficient working raises a number of questions relating to the size of societies the quality of personnel available to man the institutions etc. There is also inadequate appreciation of the need to prevent diversion of credit provided by the societies to non-productive uses. Overdues in primary societies estimated at 20 per cent of the outstanding loans for 1958-59 suggests the existence of tendency to misuse credit. Provision of facilities for storage and marketing of agricultural produce will enable a better compliance with repayment schedules by the cultivator.

LIGHT METAL

Poor Relation

A symposium on light metal industries organised by the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur, a couple of weeks ago has underlined the importance of integrated development of metal industries in the country. Growth of these industries has hitherto tended to be one-sided with progress being outstanding mainly in the heavy sector. Perhaps the fact that light metal industries are of recent growth would explain their slow progress and their present comparatively insignificant

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position. Only aluminium among the more important of these industries has made notable progress though even in this, present production does not measure up to actual requirements. It is unfortunate that the Third Plan which lays so much stress on industrialisation does not envisage self-sufficiency in respect of aluminium production. The schemes for expansion of aluminium industry in the course of the Third Plan are drawn up to enable a final capacity of 83,000 tons of aluminium to be reached by 1965-66. At the present

rate of increase in demand, consumption of aluminium by the end of the Plan would be considerably in excess of the Plan target for production.

Apart from aluminium there are other light metals and alloys such as magnesium, titanium, beryllium and zirconium for which the country has not enough capacity to meet internal requirements. In view of the anticipated rise in demand for these products particularly from the defence industry, the Third Plan has laid considerable emphasis on their expansion during the next five years.

Light metal alloys have many industrial uses and in view of their bearing on general industrial progress, their rapid development is essential. Prof. M. S. Thacker in the course of his inaugural address to the Symposium has drawn attention to the piecemeal and uncoordinated nature of the exploration work that is being done in these fields. The National Metallurgical Laboratory has a good record on the research side. Attention has however to be directed to ensure that the results of research find immediate practical application.



No liveried footmen or blazing chandeliers remain to proclaim the grandeur and gaiety that once pervaded the large red brick mansion that still stands in Calcutta's Hastings Street and which Warren Hastings, India's first Governor-General, built for his charming wife as her town house. For many years this fine residence was the scene of glittering assemblies and balls, the entrée to which was considered a high social privilege.

In 1827, No. 7 was acquired for the purpose of its business by the old established engineering firm of Burn & Company which occupied it for almost a century. By reason of its expanding business, Burn & Company found this historic building with its cobbled carriage drive and spacious rooms too small, and in 1925, the Company was forced to sever its link with this house of memories and moved to larger premises in Clive Street, where it joined hands with Martin & Co.

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EXCISES

The Dim Silver Lining

The duty on human blood plasma at 30 per cent is of little immediate importance to the public. Some machinery bearing duty at 10 per cent will not be subject to an increase in levy: this news also leaves the public cold. But hardly any item of importance is still left uncaught by the excise net. Hence, prices for glass ware as well as China are going up because of the new excises. The usual explanation about taxes in relation to prices has come with a warning against profiteering, and, 'nice' calculations about the maximum justified rise have been sent out over the week-end. It is argued that package tea should not cost more as only loose tea is to bear a higher excise. It is pointed out that the higher duty on coffee should raise the price by only 14 nP. per kilogram and the price of vana should be up only by 2.8 nP. per kilogram. These calculations are unrelated to reality. The price-raising operations conducted after the Budget in the case of arecanuts or matches despite an official assurance that the higher rate on the latter item will fall on the factories alone show how these things work in practice. As for cigarettes, a new price list has been issued by the major manufacturers and the customer knows where he stands, though the stockists have other ideas sometimes. The new prices mean that the grower will not be affected and the consumer alone will have to pay for pleasure or for forgetting the pain of the mounting cost of living. Hookahs will, of course, be cheaper but a hookah cannot go into a pocket and there is a fire hazard of sorts for many.

The Customs notifications relating to the Budget bring in malt. The excises become supplementary duties in effect, on all items from plastics to radio receivers. The duty on cosmetics at 25 per cent or on patent medicines at 10 per cent can be avoided by sheer abstinence, derived from strength of mind. The cosmetics listed are face cream, power, hair lotions and pomades. They bear now a duty of 25 per cent, if made in India. There is one omission after shave lotions based on alum or other astringent articles. And it may be added that if there is a duty on steel, there is none yet on blades. That means there is no tax on shaving—a ritual, to whose dread, nothing has mercifully been added. Women too, have cause for small satisfaction and some compensation for more expensive make-ups—no excise on glass bangles as yet. The share market has ignored the higher duty on rayon yarn at the rate of Rs 3 per kilo and Rs 1.50 per kilo for the lower quality of yarn, mainly because the trader will collect it for the benefit of the manufacturers, who in turn will hand over it over to the excise.

For manufacturers or traders the important intelligence is that the import duty on paints is 50 per cent, on rubber tyres 50 per cent and on

timber also 50 per cent. The last is perhaps meant to encourage forestry by tariffs. As there is a duty of 75 per cent on all stationary, the conservation of paper will be enjoined, and not least by the token import quota promised. The duty on printing machinery too is up to 15 per cent and the same duty is payable on components. A point to note is that the duty on cars and cabs is up to 100 per cent or Rs 6,000 whichever is higher plus the countervailing excise. This means an extra dose of protection which explains also why motor shares are preening themselves here. (In contrast, in London motor shares are out of favour now). Sportsmen will be chagrined by the duty of 100 per cent on firearms as well as cartridge cases. But for the ordinary citizen, what matters is the duty on arecanuts at Rs 3 per k.g. and that on dry fruits at 50 per cent. Differential duties on wines and spirits of foreign origin are due to the higher central excise. The effective rate is 170 per cent which may well be taken as a bull point for soft drinks as against hard liquor and so on. The search for the dim silver lining is thus an unending quest.

CALCUTTA PORT
A Small Surplus

Budget estimates for 1961-62 for the Calcutta Port Commissioners indicate a surplus of Rs 2 lakhs. On the basis of an estimated traffic of 10,250,000 metric tonnes, the income for 1961-62 has been estimated at Rs 14.41 crores. Against this, the expenditure for 1961-62 is placed at Rs 14.39 crores. The revised estimates for 1960-61 reveal shortfalls against original estimates in respect of both income and expenditure. While the original estimated income for 1960-61 was Rs 13.77 crores, the income shown in the revised estimates is Rs 13.64 crores. It is significant that the revised estimates of traffic for 1960-61 shows a shortfall of 408,480 metric tonnes against original estimates.

The shortfall in expenditure in the revised estimates at Rs 52 lakhs is put down to reduction of expenditure on maintenance and repairs on labour accounts and slow withdrawals of the World Bank Loan. The revised estimates for 1960-61 shows a credit balance of Rs 1.80 crores on capital account. Expenditure on works in progress and firm contractual commitment is estimated at Rs 8.25 crores.

For 1961-62 the credit balance on capital account is estimated at Rs 17 lakhs. The capital budget takes credit for a loan of Rs 1.5 crores. The Budget proposals for 1960-61 included borrowing Rs 3.65 crores from the Government, Rs 4 crores from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in addition to the contribution of Rs 50 lakhs from the year's revenue surplus. For 1961-62, the Budget envisages borrowing Rs 4 crores from the Government and Rs 7 crores from the IBRD. The expenditure for 1961-62 provides for a sum of Rs 29 lakhs to implement the Chaudhury Committee's recom-

mendations, Rs 50 lakhs to implement the Pay Commission's recommendations and Rs 30 lakhs to cover the cost of introducing the modified piece rate scheme. The bulk of the expenditure for 1961-62 however falls under works in progress, the estimate under this head being Rs 10.55 crores. Against this, estimates of expenditure for new works is Rs 2.06 crores.

Despite increase in revenue, the anticipated surplus is small and this shows that the finances of the port need a careful watch. Attempts to improve operational efficiency should be made, if the increases in labour and maintenance costs are to justify themselves in the narrow and wider contexts of the port's and the nation's economy.

MADRAS PORT
Thriving

The promise of more foreign aid for improvements to Madras Port conferred extra interest on the Port Trust report for 1959-60. The income for the year exceeded

Rs 2.28 crores, while expenditure amounted to Rs 1.68 crores. The operating ratio was 63.44 per cent against 65.07 per cent in 1958-59. The Trust's revenue surplus is shown at Rs 3,27,990, while its reserves standing at Rs 4.28 crores were nearly equal to its debt to Rs 4.41 crores. There is in addition a loan for 14 million dollars bearing 5½ per cent on which instalments of repayment are due from April 1963. But only Rs 70.88 lakhs had been drawn out of the World Bank loan. The increase in trade passing through Madras was made possible by extension. This is reflected in both the tonnage of exports and imports during 1959-60 despite a fall in grain shipments received. The increase in iron and manganese ore shipments continued, but groundnut and oil shipments were lower. However, shipments of oil cake rose by 400 per cent owing to increased quotas. As a passenger port Madras is still declining in importance but income from the P. T. Railway rose further owing to the rise in traffic, re-

flected also in wagon charges. The Port Trust's capital programme, includes a wet dock for which construction equipment has already been acquired. Additional berths for ores and coal were commissioned after the year ended, as also warehouses and marshalling yards. A new giant dredger from Hamburg is on order but depths in the harbour were maintained with available craft and plant. The bulk of the P. T. purchases was made in India. The wage bill for the year exceeded Rs 1.05 crores in addition to Rs 19.2 lakhs charged to project works. Only two fatal accidents were noted and compensation was paid. The accounts indicate that capital investment on harbour amounted to Rs 12.00 crores, while liabilities amounted to Rs 5.41 crores only. The excess of assets over liabilities certainly makes for confidence about the future and the approval of the World Bank Mission may be easily traced to this, among others, indication of sound financial health of the Madras Port.

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FRB—

New Departure

The United States Government has embarked on a new departure in monetary policy, one that could play the dual role of stimulating the domestic economy while reducing deficit in the US international balance of payments.

This is the evident purpose behind the decision of the US Federal Reserve Board (FRB), the nation's chief monetary manager, to move

decisively into the open markets to buy US Government bonds with maturities of up to five years or longer.

This move reserves a long-standing FRB practice. It marks the first time in nearly a decade in which the Board has bought long-term US securities, except when it felt called upon to correct so-called "disorderly market" condition—something that has happened only three times since 1951, and then only for brief periods.

Heretofore, the Board has confined its open market activities largely to

short-term bills of three to six-months' maturity, leaving the prices of longer-term securities to be determined by market conditions. It was the FRB contention that its short-term technique was the most efficient and most orderly way of conducting a flexible monetary policy geared to the needs of the time—leading either to ease or restraint in money and credit availability.

Abandonment of this old position seemingly reflects the belief that a new situation calls for a new response. The new situation, to which President Kennedy has repea-

tedly called attention is this: a recession in general business activity, accompanied and abetted by a lag in capital investments at home, coupled with a persistent outflow of gold and dollars, accompanied and abetted by a movement of short-term investment funds abroad.

To meet this new challenge, it has become the policy of the Kennedy Administration—one in which the FRB evidently concurs—to encourage long-term and short-term rates to move in opposite directions. This means forcing long-term rates down as a means of reducing the cost of borrowing and investing, and thus stimulating economic activity at home, while holding short-term rates up as means of halting or reversing the flow of funds abroad and thereby easing the balance of payments position.

To understand how this could be done, one must examine the operations of the Reserve Board, which is continually buying and selling government securities. These transactions affect the reserves of commercial banks, and hence their ability to lend. When the Board buys more than it sells, it increases the commercial banks' reserves; when it sells more, it decreases them. For each \$1,000 million increase in reserves, it is estimated that the nation's banking system as a whole can expand its loans by more than \$6,000 million.

Moreover, when the FRB buys bills or securities, it helps push the price up and the yield, or interest rate, down. The reverse is the case when it sells.

During a period of business slow-down such as now, therefore, the FRB normally would buy more than it would sell to make more money and credit available. As long as it dealt almost exclusively in short-term bills, however, it would directly affect only short-term rates. This could serve as an excellent economic stimulant, but continued lowering of short-term yields would run the risk of inducing more dollars—some of them bound to be transferred into gold—to move a foreign capital markets to take advantage of higher yields. And this would mean bigger deficits in the international payments balance of the United States.

The new policy, if successful, would pull the Reserve Board out of this dilemma. The Board would not buy as many short-term securities as it otherwise might, and it could keep money easy and stimulate economic expansion by buying long-term securities.

A basic question, of course, is: will the new technique work? There is some difference of opinion on this, but the Reserve Board apparently is bent on trying it. It is interesting that when the announcement of the new FRB policy was first made less than a week ago, there was a slight reduction in yields on long-term securities as prices showed signs of moving up a little. Investment bankers and other specialists are now cautiously predicting further declines in long-term rates.

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Another question concerns the position of the Federal Reserve Board itself. Does this latest move mean that the Board is being forced to surrender its traditional and desired independence? The evidence at hand points to an answer in the negative, and there appears to be no change in FRB relations with other government agencies.

It is significant that FRB chairman William McChesney Martin has on a number of occasions consulted with President Kennedy and other government officials on the question of monetary policy. Furthermore, the new Under-Secretary of the Treasury, Robert V. Roosa, was an official of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, one of the 12 district banks of the federal system, before assuming his new duties.

Finally, in making the announcement of its new policy departure the FRB indicated that political considerations were not a factor. It attributed the move to "conditions that have developed in the domestic economy and in the US balance of payments with other countries."

PAKISTAN

Method in Madness

To judge by the unhappy incidents in Karachi, the meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan has been forgotten. President Ayub Khan's comment on the Jabalpur troubles, though irresponsible, did not provide the immediate provocation for the student demonstrations. That the anti-Indian outburst took place in spite of the Army being in control of Pakistan's affairs will only suggest that the incident was not wholly spontaneous. The Madhya Pradesh Government has promised an elaborate enquiry into the recent riots. That is perhaps not enough for the hotheads in Karachi. An attack on a legation is a breach of international law, that requires some explaining. The most suggestive indication is that it was Friday prayers that touched off the attack on the High Commissioner's office. And local police could not or would not, act to prevent the stone-throwing. There may be a method in this masterly inactivity, as in the post-factor survey of damage. But it is patent that the Pakistan Government does not believe in starting a new chapter even after Mr. Nehru's vigorous defence of the transfer of a part of Berubari union over the protests of the West Bengal Government. The satisfaction given as regards canal waters has not induced Pakistan to revise her attitude towards India. The idea of good neighbourly relations is still foreign to the foreign policy of Pakistan and outsiders like Lord Attlee who plead for a detente in the sub-continent will

do well to note that Pakistani feeling is still inflammable. They should also not miss the significance of the fact that Pakistan is trying to deal with the Communist block in spite of its alliance with the U.S.A.

IFC

Collaboration

The International Finance Corporation has announced a commit-

ment to invest US \$210,000 in KSB Pumps Private Ltd., of Bombay, India, to help finance the construction and operation of a plant at Pimpri, near Poona, for the manufacture of special-purpose pumps.

Principal shareholder is Klein, Schanzlin & Becker AG (KSB) of Frankenthal, Germany. This firm was formed in 1871 and is today a leading manufacturer of a wide range of pumps, compressors, and valves. Other shareholders are: The Industrial and Prudential Investment Co., Ltd., of Bombay;

The New India Development Corporation (Private) Ltd.; and a private investor.

KSB will be responsible for construction of the plant, and for the Indian company's management and technical direction.

Production is planned at about 800 pumps annually, and is expected to begin in 1962.

Total cost of the project is estimated at \$730,000 in U.S. dollars and dollar equivalent.

The IFC investment of \$210,000 is in unsecured dollar notes bear-

This Age of Sillimanite

WITHOUT REFRACTORIES

the WATER we drink



cannot be purified by lime and chlorine,

both produced with the aid of Refractories. FOOD is obtained with the aid of potash,



phosphates and nitrogenous fertilizers, none of which can be produced in adequate

quantities without Refractories. CLOTHING cannot be produced in sufficient quantities



if Refractories are not available for the power plant. Power plants using Refractories

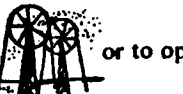
provide your home with heat for COOKING, LIGHT for comfort,



and power for essential domestic appliances. It would be impossible to construct FURNACES



to extract metal from ORES



or to operate RAIL ROAD

LOCOMOTIVES. There will not be high octane AVIATION spirit nor LUBRICANTS

as suitable furnaces cannot be constructed. STEEL plates cannot be produced for building SHIPS.



It will be impossible to make LORRIES, TANKS, GUNS,

SHELLS, Invasion BARGES, BATTLESHIPS even ALUMINIUM and

MAGNESIUM used in the manufacture of AEROPLANES cannot be produced.

CHEMICALS used in explosives cannot be manufactured. The large POWERPLANTS

supplying power, heat and light cannot operate

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195/45-4/60.

STEEL
PRODUCTION
SOARS
BY 173% AT
MUKAND

In 1940, Mukand employed 694 men; in June 1960—2,187. Over the past seven years, production figures have soared—18,234 tons in 1952/53; 49,787 tons in 1959/60. This increase is a reflection of a good management of finances:—

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	
	(Rs. in lacs)			
Capital	51	51	71	Mukand manufacture high-grade steel products—
Depreciation provided up to date	32	36	41	bars, rods and castings. Presently an expansion
Profits retained in business to date	25	35	45	programme is under way. It will cope with the
Profit for the year	19	30	32	growing influx of big orders—like the one placed
Dividend for the year	5	5	8	by the Railways with Mukand on 16th July 1960
				for 4,035 sets of Centre Buffer Couplers valued
				at 84 lacs.

Mukand provides India's new and growing industries with the quality steel components they must have.

MUKAND STEEL STRENGTHENS THE NATION

ing 7 per cent payable in dollars, and maturing between 1966 and 1971. IFC will also be entitled to receive additional interest in rupees related to profits.

IFC's commitment is subject to completion of the necessary legal formalities.

SUGAR Self-Sufficiency

The increase of sugar production from 1,00,000 tons a year to 2,00,000 tons to meet all the needs of the State is the declared purpose of the Madras Government. The starting of three co-operative

sugar mills in addition to three already commissioned is meant not only to help cane-growers but to increase rural employment. The optimum unit of 1,000 tons crushing capacity, commanding a cane area of over 4,000 acres and working for over 150 days a year, will cost Rs 140 lakhs of which Rs 90 lakhs is required for buying machinery locally. The advantage to the engineering industry is obvious. In the South both KCP and Binny's Engineering are now equipped to produce sugar mill machinery, and as cane output has risen to 4.1 million tons in the current year, the new mills can count on a steady supply. The average yield of cane is put at

25.91 tons per acre, as against the all-India average of 14.7 tons. The Finance Minister hopes for higher yields by the use of better strains and more fertilisers.

The budget speech incidentally contains some news about fertiliser factories, both those licensed and projected. The shortage experienced last year will be overcome if the area plant at Neyveli supplies 3,50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate. Efforts are being made to set up another fertiliser plant at Tuticorin by Kotharis. The budget speech reviewed economic prospects fully and stressed the importance of the project of Parry at Ennore. Factories to be set up

Indian Finance

at Cuddalore and Coimbatore will add to the supply of superphosphate. There is a plan to start a new factory in Tanjore which hopes to set up another sugar mill under co-operative auspices. Sugarcane cultivation will ensure a quick demand for fertilisers and Parry's present interests range from sugar to superphosphate. The prospects of sugar self-sufficiency in Madras are certainly such as to make mouth elsewhere water.

MOROCCO Smooth Succession

The precautions taken in Morocco to ensure the smooth succession to the throne are due perhaps to a fear of Berber chiefs in the hills and, the interior. The Sherifian dynasty is old and respected. The new Emperor has experience of high office at home and ample contacts abroad. His accepted position is not challenged by kinsmen as is usual in most Moslem countries and there is no question of his being in the shaky position of the Shah. It is rather a fear of Algerian nationalist infiltration that constrains the Moroccan authorities to adopt very tight security measures against Pashas as well as the Istiqlal party.

The Agadir catastrophe has left many scars and Morocco's ambitions are limited at present. There is no desire to revive the vague authority of the Caliphate against the larger designs of Col. Nasser and Morocco may be keen on keeping US friendship for a period. The survival of French influence may be suspect in some eyes, but Mr Bourghiba's studious response to General de Gaulle's overtures proves that Tunisia, like Morocco, is ready to promote a settlement in Algeria, with honour satisfied on both sides. The FLN cannot hope to drive the French settlers out or break completely. The hopes may be nourished by a new Sultan in Rabat who will find, that even if Mauretania is lost, the old Protectorate is gone and the Moghret is safe for the dynasty. The last Sultan's quarrel with the French will be forgotten for the Fifth Republic has other views on emergent Africa and the spread of Islam may be the overriding aim, so far as the liberated colonies go.

The Moroccan struggle for freedom was a muted one with the Sultan getting soon on top of the tribal chief, encouraged by the local French Army for its own purposes. That may lead to a more generous view of Morocco's defence needs and ore trade. The Germans may try to take a hand in development, though not, one hopes, for the reasons for which William II regarded Morocco; as a sphere suited for German influence.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

The much heralded Economic Times has made its bow and I extend my fraternal greetings to it on the occasion. Journalism is supposed to be a dog-eat-dog kind of calling in which you cannot say a good word about your fellows without hurting yourself. This is all nonsense, of course. In any event, I welcome the Economic Times—and the Financial Express, due in a week's time—for purely professional reasons. Financial weeklies have been holding their baby for too long a period now and would like to hand it over. One of the most harrying decisions that we have had to take all these days is the proper allocation of space and thought for our factual and interpretative functions. The amount of economic "reporting" that has to be done has grown fantastically in recent times. International institutions, national planning bodies, Government agencies, Chambers of Commerce, stock and commodity exchanges have important things to say. (They have unimportant things to say too, but that is not the point I am making now). The piles on my table, some of them, I regret to say, unopened, are a mute reproach to a man, on the whole conscientious. But they deserve to be used by the new dailies for giving the intelligent layman a proper background to evaluate what they and the weeklies have to say. All these days, the weeklies have been doing their not very satisfactory best to do this. Now that the dailies are there, they may legitimately be expected to take on this, their proper, job. The weeklies themselves can now devote themselves with a clear conscience single-mindedly to their proper task—evaluation. Indeed, they can hardly evade it any longer. It is the weekly's function to provide the perspective and the depth, the calm appraisal of the inter-relationship of things. This division of labour has fairly well crystallised in political journalism where the daily papers, with their traditional political orientation, have always provided the kind of coverage that economic dailies are now to provide for economic and financial subjects. It is the realisation of the inadequacy of the commercial page in the daily papers to meet the needs of the times that has supplied the motive force for the new kind of dailies. Of course, it is possible, that like the British dailies, economic dailies may find

it expedient to go in for one reason or the other for "features". In that case, they would be "poaching" to a certain extent on the "magazine preserves." But that, I suppose, is part of the game.

Earl Attlee who is fond of projecting a "persona" or brand image of the "man in the omnibus" for himself, is in reality an uncommon kind of individual. For every hundred persons who know that he is simply crazy about Agatha Christie, there is hardly one who knows that he is so fond of Gibbon that he got through the several volumes of his Decline and Fall in two weeks. Many people, who ought to know better, have underestimated him only to realise too late that he knows his way about a lot better than themselves. Churchill, to whom some nasty cracks about Attlee are attributed was one of them. Surely, it was a stroke of genius to have thought of Lord Mountbatten as the one man who could liquidate the British Empire in India with both competence and charm. Many will recall Earl Attlee's exhilarating television interview entitled "A Prime Minister Remembers" in which, among other things, he sized up Jinnah pretty accurately, much to Pakistan's chagrin. For sometime now, Earl Attlee has been interesting himself in the possibility of a World Government. In his recent Azad Memorial Lectures and subsequent speeches and press conferences in Madras and Calcutta, he has been outlining in some detail the shape of such a Government to which nations will have to surrender a part of their authority. The fact that Earl Attlee is taken up with the notion is, to my mind, prima facie evidence of its practicability. Certainly, the way he put it at the English Speaking Union the other day did make me wonder uneasily whether our habitual cynicism about it was not a little too lazy. We have given up today, he said, private armies: two centuries ago it would have looked a monstrous deprivation of the right of self defence. Sir Robert Peel had a tough time making England get used to the notion of a policeman and yet today, a cop is part of the landscape. If a bobby can separate drunken roughs without seeming to be a busybody, why can't an

international policeman call to order nations that are guilty of disorderly conduct and indecent exposure?

Bernard Shaw had a rather impressive argumentative ploy by which he used to prove how socialist our life has become and how ridiculous it was to strain at a mere word after having swallowed the fact. I think it is true to say that we have reached a stage in our quest towards a World Government which can roughly be equated to municipal socialism in national economics. I did not realise, until I read Oppenheim recently, the extent to which nations have already surrendered their sovereignty in such matters like aviation and postal arrangements. Many of the apparently "harmless" UN bodies like the International Law Commission have been quietly undermining national sovereignty by the simple expedient of gathering together impressive evidence of how in fact it has been surrendered already. Of course, it has been voluntarily done and theoretically, it can be resumed. But it is less easy to do it than you may fancy. Mrs Grundy may yet succeed where Gilbert Murray failed and the sheer necessity of keeping up appearances may make World Government a reality some day, if, that is, there is a world left to govern.

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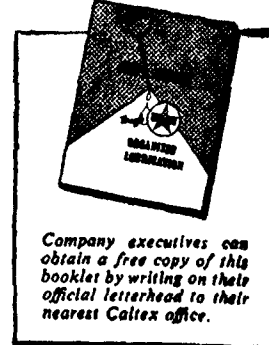


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Olympus

Policy on Capital Issues

IF the usual pre-Budget excitement was not in evidence on 28 February, the debate on the Budget will now be conducted by a House in mourning for Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, whom Dr F. Subbarayan has described as the best Parliamentarian our country has possessed. The Finance Minister, it is felt, is not likely to be seriously inconvenienced by the criticisms that have been advanced against his tax proposals. An indication of his standpoint was given to members of the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Finance which met on 2 March. The official view appears to be that the increase in indirect tax rates on a number of commodities and imposition of new levies will not make any noticeable addition to the cost of living of the common man. This view has been sought to be reinforced by calculations of the incidence of particular new taxes. There is, however, some slight indication that the effect of the new levy on superior kerosene may be reviewed and adjustments may be made if the Finance Minister is convinced that it will cause hardship to the poor.

But the Budget was not the only topic that figured on the agenda of the Committee. Suggestions made by some members have resulted in eliciting clarification of the Ministry's position on some topics of great interest to the Corporate Sector. For instance, it has been emphasised that all aspects of Government's policy regarding Capital Issues are governed by the main consideration of broadening the base for investment in joint-stock companies. While there is no ban on existing companies branching off into new lines when there is some relation between the two and such proposals are viewed constructively, it is at the same time felt that, where such relation is lacking, the objective of extensive public participation will be better served by the formation of a new company with the public taking up the majority of the holdings. This course will be more advantageous to the Government from the tax angle, and also discourage unhealthy speculative trends which are set in motion when there are rumours of diversification by strong companies.

In urging a review of the policy regarding capital issues, the fol-

lowing suggestions were also made:

- (1) Exemption from Capital Gains Tax of any profits from sale of holdings of old shares provided that the amount so realised is invested in new enterprises within a certain period; and
- (2) Rights Issues should be sanctioned at par or at a reasonable premium.

As regards the first, it was pointed out that, in view of exemptions given in respect of the Capital Gains Tax, the acceptance of the proposal will only benefit shareholders who are well to do and are in need of no such concession. Moreover, it is not considered necessary to provide such exemption on the lines suggested as a measure to encourage investment, as there does not appear to be any shortage of funds for subscribing to capital issues.

As regards Rights Issues, the policy pursued by the Government, it was explained, is attuned to the market. The question of premium arises only if the existing shares are changing hands at, or are worth, substantially above the par value. More than two-thirds of recent Rights Issues have been at par. The Government's approach, it is claimed, involves no financial loss or injustice to the shareholder, but merely aims at reducing windfall profits which add to inflationary pressures.

The deterrent effect of the policy pursued by the Government regarding royalty payments to foreign firms was raised by some members, who stated that with a tax burden of 10 per cent, a five per cent royalty was hardly likely to attract the foreign investor.

Government's policy it is explained, is a flexible one, the quantum of royalty depending on the nature and importance of the product, the availability of similar techniques or processes elsewhere, the possibility of exports of the articles produced and the indigenous content in the product. In a number of cases, Government has approved royalties in excess of 5 per cent which is normally regarded as the ceiling. Taxation of royalties is not peculiar to India. And it is further emphasised that there is no point in allowing royalty payments to go free of tax if they are to be subjected to tax at the full rates in the recipient's country. In assessing the burden of the tax on royalties borne by the foreign firm, account should also be taken of arrangements for double taxation relief. In order to facilitate foreign investment in India, the Govern-

INDUSTRIAL MACHINES

ON

INSTALMENT PAYMENT BASIS

THE NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION offers to entrepreneurs with a capital investment in land, buildings and equipment not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs, a wide variety of industrial machines and machine tools on liberal terms of hire-purchase for production of capital goods, consumer goods, components required by large units as also for undertaking processing work for them.

Recently Development Loan Fund Credit of \$10 millions has been made available to the Corporation for the import of machines for the purpose. The Corporation is operating three schemes for the utilisation of the credit on the terms as indicated below:—

	Normal Hire Purchase Scheme	Bank Guarantee Scheme	Special Hire Purchase Scheme
Earnest money	20%	20% (For balance the applicant will give Bank guarantee.)	40% (In two instalments; 20% at the time of acceptance of applications and 20% before delivery of machines).
Rate of Interest	6%	6%	6%
Period of Repayment for balance.	13 half-yearly instalments; first instalment after one year of delivery of machines.	4 equal annual instalments.	5 equal annual instalments.

The Corporation renders its entire services for a nominal charge of 5 per cent of the value of machines.

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ment of India has already concluded agreements with Pakistan, Ceylon, Sweden, Norway, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark for the avoidance of double taxation and negotiations for the conclusion of similar agreements with other foreign countries are on the way. A similar agreement has also been entered into with the USA, but it is subject to ratification by the US Senate. India has also entered into arrangements for double taxation relief (as distinguished from double taxation avoidance) with the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, etc. The effect of the arrangements concluded is that either the royalty income will not be taxed in the foreign country or the foreign Government will give credit for the Indian tax not exceeding the tax payable in the foreign country. In the case of the UK, there is no double taxation relief agreement. But the UK Government gives unilateral relief for the Indian tax not exceeding the UK tax paid by

a British Company on royalties received from India.

Apart from royalty as such, a distinction is made in regard to payments attributable to technical assistance or research contribution. This research contribution is worked out on the basis that the Indian Company's payments to the total expenses incurred by the foreign company for carrying on research work as the Indian company's output bears to the total output of the foreign company. Payments for technical services rendered outside the country are free of tax to the extent that the services are performed outside India. As regards technical services rendered in India, the actual expenses incurred by the foreign collaborator in rendering such services in India is deductible in computing the total taxable amount.

Government in the Ministries of Finance and Commerce and Industry has also taken steps to expedite disposal of applications for

The Chartered Bank

A Year of Steady Progress

Record Balance Sheet Total

Mr. V. A. Grantham's Review of Widespread Operations

The 107th Annual General Meeting of The Chartered Bank will be held on March 29 at 38, Bishops Gate, London, E.C.

The following is an extract from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. V. A. Grantham, which has been circulated with the report and accounts of the year 1960:

THE BANK'S BALANCE SHEET
During the accounting period to which this statement relates the bank has continued to make steady progress and our subsidiary, The Eastern Bank Limited, has contributed to the favourable results which have been achieved by the group. The record figure of £270,390,101 set up in last year's balance sheet has soon been outstripped, for the accounts now placed before you reflect the further expansion of the Bank's business by an increase of £45,813,097, producing a new record total of £316,203,198.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet total of £362,759,636 shows an increase of £45,737,927 over that of last year.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

We have adopted the practice of the leading banks in the City of London by making all allocations to Premises Account, Pensions and other Staff Funds, before arriving at our published profits and last year's figure has been adjusted accordingly.

In the current year our profit of £761,916 is arrived at after deducting £155,000 (1959—£145,000) on account of Pension Fund and Widows' and Orphans' Fund and £250,000 (1959—£250,000) on account of Bank Premises so that in comparison with 1959 the profit shown has been increased by £142,220.

In September last we paid an interim dividend of 8 per cent, less income tax absorbing £245,000 and it is now proposed that out of the balance available a final dividend of 7½ per cent, less income tax, on a capital which has been increased during the year to £5,500,000 be now paid at a net cost of £252,656.

We have transferred £250,000 to Reserve Funds, bringing the total of those Funds up to £5,750,000, and there remains to be carried forward a balance of profit of £506,254, an increase of £14,260 over that for last year.

THE IRANO BRITISH BANK

For our associate in Iran the year under review has been a period of

consolidation rather than expansion, but the proposed branch at Ahwaz, to which I referred in my last address, is now functioning successfully and a small sub-office, for the convenience of private customers, has been opened in the northern part of Tehran. Trading conditions during most of the year were difficult and the general tightness of money in the bazaar was reflected in a shortage of working funds available. However, the accounts at the end of the Iranian half-year disclosed an all round increase in business and the trading result was not unsatisfactory.

A report on Iran is included in the Oversea Survey.

OVERSEA SURVEY

During 1960 international trade continued on a substantial scale. A rising standard of living in the world, an ever-increasing population and increased industrial development everywhere, would appear to point to continued trade expansion, but certain signs are appearing which indicate a possible halt in this trend and perhaps the most important immediate factor is the likelihood that business turnover in the United States may not increase as quickly as anticipated. Unless conditions in the American market improve in the coming year and stimulate demand for industrial raw materials, the export earnings of the primary producing Asian countries, in which the Chartered Bank group is established, must be adversely affected. Another deterrent to the growth of international trade is the chronic shortage of foreign exchange in many countries, particularly in the East, which, with a desire to protect new manufacturing industries, has led to the imposition of far-reaching import restrictions. Often these restrictive measures are imposed by force of circumstances but one cannot view with equanimity efforts to protect local manufacturing units which have little hope of ever becoming economic propositions able to compete on equal terms in international markets.

In fact, for some years it has seemed likely that the emphasis placed on industrialisation by the younger countries in particular, and often at the expense of agriculture on which their economies depend, designed primarily to have the effect of reducing imports, may in these coming days of balanced trade, make it increas-

ingly difficult for them to find buyers for their own export products.

It is within this involved situation that our government, like that of the United States and many other highly-industrialised countries, is now launching an export drive but we find that the growing awareness in this country of the necessity to export is not, so far, being translated into efforts to find new markets. It is a common complaint by officials and businessmen in a number of Eastern countries that the United Kingdom shows little interest in their markets, which they point out is in marked contrast to the attitude of the Germans, the Japanese and others. There is undoubtedly some truth in what is said for it often seems that either our good and usual exporters have already sufficient buyers for their products, and cannot devote the time to smaller and less known markets, or there is an instinctive feeling that too much risk is involved. Sometimes there is risk but usually, with competitive prices and a willing buyer, means can be found to arrange shipments on a satisfactory basis and by its advice on this, and with the knowledge of markets gained from one hundred and ninety branches in twenty-six countries, it is felt that the Chartered Bank group should be able to do much to aid materially the efforts of our exporters.

CYPRUS

Economic prospects are perhaps more promising than might appear from the substantial trade deficit, for the Republic's export earnings, equivalent to less than half the total imports, are substantially supplemented by British government expenditure on its armed services based on the island.

The new government has wisely refrained from introducing any extreme measures to meet the economic situation with which it was confronted and is evidently hoping for a return of confidence which will be reflected in a general improvement in business.

LEBANON

Trade continued to improve and customs receipts suggest that there is a gradual return to the volume handled before the 1958 disturbances. Modest industrial expansion, building activity and interest in the tourist trade continued

throughout the year but Beirut in particular needs a greatly improved road system and indications are that because of the municipalities' low budget the country, like many other Middle East states, is looking towards Kuwait for a long-term loan for this purpose.

IRAQ

The return towards normal trading conditions continued throughout 1960. Increased royalties from oil brought I.D. 95 millions to the government against I.D. 86.5 millions in 1959, but unfortunately this was to a great extent offset by another poor harvest, the third such in succession. Notwithstanding this setback, which meant very small exports of barley, and wheat having to be imported, the government adopted a more liberal import policy. This led to some diminution of foreign assets but, with buoyant oil revenues and the promise of good grain and date harvests, there should be no foreign exchange difficulties and the long-term economic outlook is favourable.

THE GULF

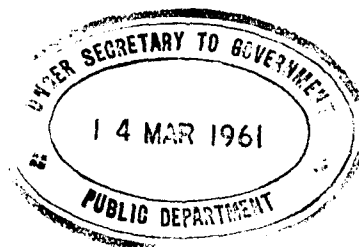
No general economic changes took place in this area during 1960. Last year I mentioned reports that the government of Kuwait was contemplating the issue of a separate Kuwaiti currency. The necessary decree was passed in October last and appointments to the new Currency Board have been made.

It is understood that the Kuwaiti dinar, equivalent to the pound sterling, will not be brought into circulation until April or May at the earliest. The effects of this change on the area as a whole will be watched with interest.

Bahrain. The year 1960 was uneventful, with trade on the whole rather dull owing to past overstocking. Local oil production during 1960 was steady at about the 1959 level, but with an increase in crude imports, refining throughout rose by ten per cent.

Doha. The year 1960 was calm and uneventful, but business was dull throughout the year, merchants generally being overstocked and short of funds.

Oil exports were at about the same level as in 1959 and marine drilling made good progress. **Sharjah.** There was little change in business conditions during the year. Oil prospecting continues at Tarif.



HADHRAUT

Mukalla. Business showed some slight improvement, as more merchants are now trading direct with foreign countries instead of doing their business through Aden. Oil has not, however, been found in the Northern desert, and exploration there has ceased on the breakdown of the negotiations for the renewal of the concession.

ADEN

Since last August, when new legislation came into force withdrawing the right to strike and setting up an industrial court for the settlement of trade disputes, there have been no strikes. This was in sharp contrast to the earlier months of the year when a serious strike in the oil refinery resulted in a setback in the Colony's trade. Fortunately figures for the second half show a marked improvement, particularly in connection with oil.

Generally there is a feeling of prosperity in the Colony, but this to a substantial extent stems from the expenditure by the armed forces and from a high level of activity in the building industry; favourable factors which will not necessarily continue indefinitely.

IRAN

On the economic side the country is passing through a difficult period. Excessive imports over the last three years have caused balance of payment difficulties, with a consequent running down of foreign exchange reserves. For a short period in the summer authorised dealers were forced temporarily to suspend remittances in payment of imports as they were unable to obtain sufficient foreign exchange cover from the authorities. Throughout the year, however, government have been progressively tightening their control with a view to stabilising both the external financial position and the internal economy. Very high import taxes on non-essentials were imposed in September; strict regulations have been laid down prohibiting borrowings by government departments and municipalities during the next three years; and the Bank Melli have very severely curtailed their advances to the private sector. The resultant credit squeeze is already very apparent in the Tehran bazaar but its effect in the long run will, it is hoped, be beneficial.

INDIA

India is now on the threshold of the third five-year plan, which starts in April. It is no exaggeration to say that the critical phase has been reached in the enormous task of raising within the constitutional framework of parliamentary democracy the living standards of a population now estimated to number approximately four-hundred and thirty millions. It is generally agreed that the first and second five-year plans have successfully laid the foundations necessary for further economic

advance, and the various criticisms so often voiced of this or that aspect of Indian planning policy must not be allowed to obscure the magnitude of what has already been achieved.

The success of the third five-year plan can only be relative to India's ability to raise the necessary foreign exchange for the point has now been reached where future development is dependent upon external credits and aid funds. So far, official visits abroad have resulted in pledges covering approximately one-quarter of the external cost of the projects in the plan, but no doubt considerably larger grants will be forthcoming as it seems clear that the governments of the West will have to help India for many years to come. India can itself contribute to the success of its ambitious plan by increasing exports but can save little on imports which are now no more than sufficient to keep industry going. In time the manufacturing industries developed under previous plans can be expected to make a useful contribution to export earnings providing costs can be kept down, but for some time to come reliance for help in this direction will have to be placed on the traditional exports, tea and jute.

PAKISTAN

Sound leadership, political stability and a pragmatic approach to its problems made 1960 a good year for Pakistan.

The authorities have shown a welcome flexibility in meeting current economic problems. Foreign aid is still required but generally the situation is favourable. Agricultural production has increased partly due to weather conditions favouring crop production, but for some years to come the country's export earnings will continue to depend on raw jute and, to a lesser extent, cotton. An improvement in the level of exchange reserves has enabled the government to liberalise imports in furtherance of its policy of reducing the price of consumer goods and of providing raw materials sufficient to keep industry operating on the basis of a one shift capacity.

In the long run the future living standards of the population are going to depend very much on the success or otherwise of the second five-year plan, which came into effect last July. Laying the emphasis as it does on agricultural development, the plan is a realistic effort to meet present needs in the light of the domestic financial resources available and of the foreign aid that is likely to be forthcoming.

CEYLON

Foreign exchange reserves which have shown a downward trend for four years, are reaching the point where there is no longer any surplus available for financing the development programme although a more encouraging feature has

been the reduction in the trade deficit shown by the latest available figures. A marked improvement in the production and shipment of tea, which is still the country's principal exchange earner, and an increase in the volume and value of rubber shipments have enabled exports to cover increased imports: not so encouraging is the fact that the increase in imports is largely accounted for by consumer goods at perhaps the expense of capital goods required for the expansion of production. Labour last year was less unruly although it is possible that the elections have merely had the effect of postponing union demands. With freedom from strikes the situation in the port of Colombo was a good deal better but the freight surcharges, although reduced, have not yet been completely removed and shipping operators consider there is room for further general improvement in conditions.

BURMA

U Nu took office again as Prime Minister after elections held in February, in which his party gained an over-whelming majority. The outgoing caretaker government headed by Ne Win, had brought about many improvements in conditions in Burma, an outstanding feature being the success achieved in curbing terrorist activities in up-country areas.

The country still depends on rice for seventy per cent. of its export earnings, and although production is gradually coming back to pre-war level, the area under paddy is still two million acres less than in earlier years. Fortunately, however, oversea demand seems as strong as ever and it is reported that the 1961 rice crop has practically all been sold, with buyers including China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia. Before the war there were various products, apart from rice, which made significant contributions to Burma's export earnings but so far progress in restoring output of these has been disappointingly slow.

Despite good export figures in 1960, increased imports, particularly in textiles, resulted in a reduction in the exchange reserves, which nevertheless still remain at a comfortable level.

SINGAPORE

The fundamental economic problem in Singapore is to provide adequate employment opportunities for a rapidly increasing population, approximately half of which is under the age of twenty-one. To meet at all successfully the coming demand it is essential that the entrepot trade, long the mainstay of the economy, be maintained.

The other important factor for the provision of employment will be the measure of progress made in Singapore's own industrial development, and in this connection it is promising that the government has been strong enough to

come to grips with what have hitherto been major obstacles to progress, that is irresponsible trade union activities and bad labour relations generally. The Economic Development Board, whose proposed formation I mentioned last year, may soon be in action. It is not so much an abundance of planning that is required at this stage, however, but rather determined action to build and run the manufacturing units which are to produce the good quality goods for home consumption and for abroad.

I do not think that anyone would deny that the record of the present government in Singapore over nearly two years of office is of a high order and has shown a realistic approach to a situation, political and economic, which at times must have been far from easy to handle.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

In most respects fortune favoured the Federation during 1960. The official ending of the emergency in July after twelve years, an increased trade surplus and the first overall budgetary surplus since 1956 were all notable features in an exceptional year.

The ending of the emergency has enabled the Finance Minister to halve, in his 1961 budget, the estimate for expenditure on internal security, a fortunate saving which can now appropriately assist in financing the increasing government expenditure required for the second five-year plan. There has been considerable progress in industrial development and a wide range of industries and products are benefiting under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance. The whole of the area of Petaling Jaya set aside for industry has been taken up and new industrial zones are planned in Johore, Ipoh and Butterworth. Progress in these areas will depend a great deal on adequate electrical power, largely from the Cameron Highlands hydro-electric scheme, which is ahead of schedule and is expected to cost less than originally estimated.

In spite of the fall of rubber prices the Federation enters 1961 with favourable prospects, but in the long term the country's future depends very much on steady expansion of production to the extent necessary to maintain already good living standards for a population whose rate of natural increase is one of the highest in the world.

NORTH BORNEO

Indications are that when final figures are available North Borneo's trade turnover in 1960 will have exceeded \$400 millions: a considerable increase over 1959 figures which were themselves a record. Timber was again the Colony's most valuable export and also the largest source of government revenue. Substantial revenue was also received from the rubber industry and although shipments were down

world prices were good and valuable exchange was earned.

BRUNEI

Because of falling production and the lower level of prices in international markets, the state's income from oil has been reduced, but oil reserves are estimated to be adequate for about another twenty years. The present position, therefore, is more than comfortable, but in the long run a planned programme will be necessary to develop a more broadly based economy and so lessen the present almost complete dependence on the oil industry.

SARAWAK

Rubber continues to provide more than half Sarawak's export earnings and the increased shipments in 1960, with continued favourable world prices, ensured good overseas figures for the second year in succession. The other substantial contribution was from timber exports which have more than doubled in value since 1958. With exports well above normal government revenue from commodity duties reached a record figure last year and this allowed the appropriation of a further \$25 millions for development purposes. As a result government has been able to approve increases in the 1959/63 programme.

INDONESIA

An analysis of the country's external position suggests that exports should continue to balance essential imports and that foreign aid from a number of sources should care for industrial development. In 1960 final figures will probably show exports to be slightly down on 1959, mainly due to a reduction in earnings from petroleum and to disappointing rubber shipments at a time when good world prices were obtainable.

The Indonesian authorities are keenly interested in expanding existing and developing new international markets for the country's staple exports, and realise that an improved monetary situation at home will help to make their products more competitive abroad. Steps are, therefore, being taken to curb government spending in excess of budgetary revenue. The halting of inflation which has done so much harm to the Republic's economy, may be possible in the coming year and, if sustained, would have a decisive effect in promoting the economic recovery of, potentially, the richest country in South East Asia.

THAILAND

The energetic endeavours of Field-Marshal Sarit's administration not only improved conditions generally within the country, but thereby assisted in the record exports, which allowed the retention of that rarity a free economy with unrestricted imports. The export figures owe much to good world prices for rubber and earnings from this commodity are now greater than from rice. The ton-

nage of rice shipped last year was higher than in 1959 but world prices were lower and finding oversea buyers is becoming increasingly difficult and Thailand is taking steps to get rid of future exportable surpluses by improving the quality of its rice.

In common with neighbouring countries Thailand is anxious to encourage industrial development and the country's first development plan, covering a period of six years and based on recommendations by an International Bank of Reconstruction and Development team, is to begin in October 1961. Already approval for the establishment of a number of light industries has been given. There is, however, an acute shortage of local capital with consequent high interest rates, which prevents any enterprise of size being set up without either government support of foreign investment.

VIETNAM

Subversive activities tended to increase during the year, but efforts to undermine the present regime are likely to be unsuccessful unless there is a general feeling that austerity and controls are bearing too heavily on the people. It would be tragic if the encouraging progress made in recent years in restoring the national economy were to be jeopardised by political instability.

An indication of the extent of this progress is the reduction in American aid for whereas a few years ago export earnings represented only about twenty per cent. of the import bill, in 1960 they represented about thirty-eight per cent. and, with present progress, there is no reason why a year from now the figure should not be fifty per cent. This improvement in the trade situation has been brought about by the continued good exports of rubber and by a very marked increase in the exports of rice which, at 350,000 tons, makes the best year since the war and is in marked contrast to 1956, when there were no exports at all.

CAMBODIA

Pursuing its policy of strict neutrality between the major international power blocks, Cambodia continues to receive aid from any source provided it is free from political conditions.

The country's major sources of export earnings are still rubber and rice and, to a lesser extent, maize. With favourable prices in international markets, rubber shipments have increased significantly in value and the latest figures available show that the overall value of exports has been running at a higher level than in 1959. On the other hand, imports have increased to an even greater extent, particularly from France and from countries such as Japan and the Soviet bloc with which Cambodia has bi-lateral trading agreements. Foreign aid has more than covered

the trade deficit. However, and the country's exchange reserves increased over the year.

THE PHILIPPINES

By April continuing improvement in the economic situation in the Philippines allowed the monetary authorities to embark on the first phase of a decontrol programme. In September, with the international reserves once more at U.S. \$200 millions, the second phase of decontrol was introduced, bringing the free market rate to three pesos to one United States dollar, widening its application and reducing the exchange margin to twenty per cent. This exchange tax, which transferred Pesos 273 millions in the year to official funds, is undoubtedly being retained as part of the government's policy of endeavouring to control inflation. The introduction of a better, flexible tax for this purpose is no doubt difficult, but the present exchange tax unduly intensifies the effects on the banks and the business community of the government's already drastic tight money policy.

Although a favourable showing in exports, particularly sugar shipments to the U.S.A., assisted by a quota readjustment in respect of Cuba, helped to build up the international reserves, there is a growing realisation that a greater diversification of international trade is necessary. Determined efforts were made to attract foreign investment and many official pronouncements were directed to allay the fears of established and intending foreign investors.

HONG KONG

The dominant impression the visitor receives of Hong Kong is still of a bustling, thriving community, crowding through the streets with an object in life and this impression would correctly reflect the vitality and the intensive application to the task in hand of a people that once again have given the Colony a prosperous year with increased exports and trade turnover. An indication of the remarkable industrial progress of recent years is that locally manufactured products now account for over seventy per cent. of export earnings and the range of local manufactures is steadily widening and finding expanding markets abroad. There are weaknesses in the economy and the tendency of some of the new under-capitalised and ill-equipped manufacturers to lower standards of shipments may affect Hong Kong's good name in oversea markets and have serious repercussions. An example of this was to be seen in the garment industry which, after meteoric expansion, faced claims and large cancellations of orders in the middle of the year. The textile industry generally has, however, been outstanding in increasing its productive capacity and textile exports as a whole showed an appreciable rise during the year.

CHINA

Recent official announcements confirm that food crops in China, for the second year in succession, have suffered extensive damage from floods and drought. The effect of these national disasters was probably the main reason for the shift of official emphasis from industrial to agricultural development. The necessity of supplementing food supplies by grain imports will impose additional strain on the country's foreign exchange reserves and thereby reduce the hoped for expansion of trade between China and countries outside the Soviet bloc. The United Kingdom's share of this increased fifty per cent. during 1960 but is still only two per cent. of China's total trade. Our Shanghai office continues to work smoothly.

JAPAN

The impressive development of the Japanese economy in recent years has raised the general standard of living to an extent which was unknown in even the best of pre-war years. Once again a record rice harvest has made the country virtually self-sufficient in this staple foodstuff, an achievement of vital importance in view of the rapidly expanding population which has now reached ninety-three millions, and particularly meritorious in view of the scarcity of good agricultural land. Exports for the year rose to a record level, the most notable aspect of which was the doubling of shipments to the United States.

The success of Japan's trade and industry in expanding exports has not led the authorities to minimise the stiffening competition in international markets. The remarkable effort which has been made in opening up new markets for Japanese goods all over the world still continues with undiminished vigour, while connections are also being developed with areas such as the Persian Gulf and South America, which can provide the oil and iron ore required in increasing quantities by Japanese industry.

NEW YORK

In many respects last year proved disappointing for trade and industry in the United States because the boom, which had been so confidently predicted failed to materialise. Nevertheless, there was a strong demand for American goods in foreign markets and now that the government has announced a renewed export drive, American competition in the international field is likely to increase, particularly as industry is not at present working at full capacity.

Last October the bank's agency in New York moved to new and more advantageously situated ground-floor premises in the heart of the financial district.

HAMBURG

German exports and imports have continued to expand. There is little, if any, unemployment and with wage levels and personal incomes rising and industrial expansion continuing at a rapid pace, the authorities have been at pains to check incipient inflation. Unfortunately, the orthodox expedient in such circumstances of raising interest rates caused an influx of foreign funds, which reinforced the trade surplus to the extent that the country's accumulation of foreign exchange has become a major international problem.

The increased business handled by our Hamburg agency necessitated a move last December to more modern and convenient premises.

CONCLUSION

This review emphasises the extent to which most of the countries of the East are dependent upon foreign aid and investment for the success of their development plans. It indicates, too, the tendency of these countries to hem themselves in with trade and other restrictions but what it does not show is the repercussion of these policies on the ordinary trading activities of foreign business. The Chartered Bank, which has operated in many of these countries for nearly one hundred years and has always identified itself with the local economy, is prepared, as I am sure other British enterprises are, to co-operate with the authorities and assist in their national aspirations and it is all the more disappointing, therefore, to find increasing discrimination against our participation in trade and commerce. On the sanctity of existing capital and the treatment of existing commercial undertakings must largely depend the advent of new capital, for new capital can be expected mainly from those who know the territory and have confidence in it, i.e., existing investors and traders. To add to the difficulties encountered through governmental action is the excessive competition arising from the over-banking of many cities in the area. In not all places is this as chronic as in Hong Kong, where there are now over eighty banks, but the general tendency of international banks to open branches in our territory and of small local banks to spring up overnight, often with the encouragement of large banking interests in this country, means a regrettable lowering of banking standards. This trend must finally be to the disadvantage of the country concerned for, not only is encouragement given to the under-capitalised and often inefficient to set up industries, usually to become poor shippers and bring the country a bad name in overseas markets, but the general lowering of commercial standards may unfortunately mean losses on the part of the public.

Copies of the full text of the statement will be sent on application to the Secretary of the Bank at 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

THE ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held on Wednesday the 22nd March 1961 at 2.30 P.M. at the Registered Office, 34 Chowringhee, Calcutta, 16.

Notice of the Meeting together with the Annual Report and Accounts have already been posted to the Shareholders direct.

The Ordinary Share Registers of the Company will remain closed from the 18th March 1961 to 22nd March 1961 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
Secretaries.

1st. March, 1961.

JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED

NOTICE IS hereby given that a general meeting of the Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta-1 on Thursday the thirtieth day of March 1961, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following Resolutions:

1 (As a Special Resolution). "That subject to the sanction by special resolutions passed at separate meetings of the holders of the issued Preference Shares of the Company and of the holders of the issued Ordinary Shares of the Company respectively being obtained within three months from the date of passing of this resolution, Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following Article 4 be substituted in place thereof:—

"The Capital of the Company is Rs. 3,50,00,000 divided into 3,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each and 50,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, and the said Preference Shares shall confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum without deduction therefrom on account of income-tax payable by the Company but subject to deduction of tax under Section 18 (3D) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any statutory modification thereof, on the capital for the time being paid up thereon, and the right in a winding-up to payment off of capital and arrears of dividend, whether declared or not up to the commencement of the winding-up in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but shall not confer any further

right to participate in profits or assets, nor confer any voting rights."

2 (As an Ordinary Resolution). "That for the purpose of giving effect to the modification of rights in the manner specified in the foregoing special resolution an Agreement be entered into between the Company of the first part, Mr Girdharilal Mehta representing the holders of Preference Shares of the Company of the second part and Mr Chhedi Lal Gupta representing the holders of Ordinary Shares of the Company of the third part in terms of the draft placed before and approved by this meeting and for purposes of identification signed by the Chairman thereof and that the Board is hereby authorised to affix the Common Seal of the Company to the Agreement and that such Agreement be executed on behalf of the Company in the manner provided in the Articles of Association of the Company."

3 (As an Ordinary Resolution). "That the Board is hereby authorised to take the necessary steps to obtain sanction to the Agreement and to the modification of rights envisaged therein at separate meetings already convened of the holders of the issued Preference Shares and the holders of the issued Ordinary Shares of the Company respectively to pass the necessary special resolutions thereat."

4 As an Ordinary Resolution of which special notice as required by section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company, viz:—

"That pursuant to the provisions of section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Hon. Sushil Kumar Sinha who has attained the age of sixty-five years in June 1960 and who in accordance with the provisions of section 280 of the said Act (prior to its amendment) vacated his office as a Director of the Company on 22nd December 1960, be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company and it is hereby specifically declared that the age limit for directors prescribed by section 280 of the said Act shall not apply to him and that he be remunerated by way of a fee of Rs. 600 for each Meeting of the Board attended subject to a maximum in the aggregate of Rs. 6,000 per annum."

5 (As Special Resolutions)—

(a) "That with effect from the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, and in compliance with the provisions of section 314 of the Companies Act, 1956, as amended thereby consent be and is hereby accorded to Mr Sree Lal Mehta, a relative of Mr Girdharilal Mehta, a Direc-

tor and a Managing Director of the Company, holding and continuing to hold an office or place of profit as an Assistant in the Company carrying a total monthly remuneration of five hundred rupees or more viz:—

Basic Salary in the time scale: Rs. 350—25—500—50—1,000, per month (with annual increments.)
Basic Allowance—Rs. 200 p.m.

Dearness Allowance—65% of the aggregate of Basic Salary and Basic Allowance.

Provident Fund—up to 15% of Basic Salary, the Company making a similar contribution limited to 10% of Basic Salary."

(b) "That with effect from the commencement of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, and in compliance with the provisions of section 314 of the Companies Act, 1956, as amended thereby consent be and is hereby accorded to Mr Surendralal Girdharilal Mehta, a relative of Mr Girdharilal Mehta, a Director and a Managing Director of the Company, holding and continuing to hold an office or place of profit as an Assistant in the Company carrying a total monthly remuneration of five hundred rupees or more viz:—

Basic Salary in the time scale: Rs. 225—25—500—50—1,000 per month (with annual increments.)

Basic Allowance—Rs. 200 p.m.

Dearness Allowance—40% of the aggregate of Basic Salary and Basic Allowance.

(in the event of his marriage he would be entitled to receive 60% of the aggregate of Basic Salary and Basic Allowance up to and including Basic Salary of Rs. 250 p.m. and thereafter at 65% of the aggregate of Basic Salary and Basic Allowance.

Provident Fund—up to 15% of Basic Salary, the Company making a similar contribution limited to 10% of Basic Salary."

6 (As Ordinary Resolutions)—

(a) "That pursuant to the provisions of section 294 of the Companies Act, 1956, the appointment of Messrs R. Donaldson & Co., in terms of an agreement executed by the Board on 18th October 1960 as the Company's sole selling agent for jute goods in Australia be and is hereby approved."

(b) "That pursuant to the provisions of section 294 of the

Companies Act, 1956, the appointment of Gollin and Company Limited, in terms of an agreement executed by the Board on 9th February 1961 as the Company's sole selling agent for jute goods in New Zealand be and is hereby approved."

(c) "That pursuant to the provisions of section 294 of the Companies Act, 1956, the appointment of Aldo Luzzati S.R.L., Ltda., 25, De Mayo 294 Buenos Aires 3, in terms of an agreement executed by the Board on 23rd February 1961 as the Company's sole selling agent for jute goods in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay be and is hereby approved."

Notice is also given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 27th March to the 30th March 1961, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead and a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

By Order of the Board
D. FORDWOOD
Secretary

4, Clive Row
Calcutta, 24th February 1961

An Explanatory Statement pursuant to the provisions of Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956, is annexed to the Notice issued to the Members of the Company.

JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED

NOTICE IS hereby given that a separate meeting of the holders of Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta-1, on Thursday the thirtieth day of March 1961 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a special resolution, pursuant to Article 65 of the Articles of Association of the Company and Section 106 of the Companies Act, 1956, viz:—

"That this separate general meeting of the holders of Ordinary Shares of Jardine Henderson, Limited, hereby confirms an Agreement dated the thirtieth day of March 1961, made between Jardine Henderson, Limited of the first part, Mr Girdharilal Mehta on behalf of the holders of Preference Shares in the capital of the Company of the third part (which Agreement has been produced to this meeting and for the purpose of identification initialled by the Chairman thereof) and sanctions attached to the Preference Shares in the capital of the Company being modified and varied in accordance with the said Agreement."

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead and a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

By Order of the Board
D. FORDWOOD
Secretary

4, Clive Row
CALCUTTA-1
24th February 1961

An Explanatory Statement pursuant to the provisions of Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956, is annexed to the Notice issued to the Members of the Company.

Shares in the capital of the Company being modified and varied in accordance with the said Agreement."

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead and a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

By Order of the Board
D. FORDWOOD
Secretary

4, Clive Row
CALCUTTA-1
24th February 1961

An Explanatory Statement pursuant to the provisions of Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956, is annexed to the Notice issued to the Members of the Company.

JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED

NOTICE IS hereby given that a separate meeting of the holders of Preference Shares in the capital of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta-1, on Thursday the thirtieth day of March 1961 at 11-40 o'clock in the forenoon to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution, pursuant to Article 65 of the Articles of Association of the Company and Section 106 of the Companies Act, 1956, viz:—

"That this separate general meeting of the holders of Preference Shares of Jardine Henderson, Limited, hereby confirms an Agreement dated the thirtieth day of March 1961, made between Jardine Henderson, Limited of the first part, Mr Girdharilal Mehta on behalf of the holders of Preference Shares in the capital of the Company of the second part and Mr Chhedi Lal Gupta on behalf of the holders of the Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Company of the third part (which Agreement has been produced to this meeting and for the purpose of identification initialled by the Chairman thereof) and sanctions attached to the Preference Shares in the capital of the Company being modified and varied in accordance with the said Agreement."

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead and a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

By Order of the Board
D. FORDWOOD
Secretary

4, Clive Row
CALCUTTA-1
24th February 1961

An Explanatory Statement pursuant to the provisions of Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956, is annexed to the Notice issued to the Members of the Company.

THE VICTORIA JUTE COMPANY LIMITED

The Directors of this Company have declared:—

- (1) On the ordinary shares a dividend of 3% making, with the interim dividend, 6% for the year ended 31st December 1960; and
- (2) On the preference shares the dividend at the rate of 6% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1960.

These dividends will be paid on 28th March 1961, less Income Tax at 7/9 per £, and the Transfer Books will be closed from 14th March to 28th March, 1961, both days inclusive.

At the Annual General Meeting the Directors will not recommend payment of any further dividend for the year ended 31st December 1960.

Preliminary figures for the year ended 31st December 1960 show Trading Loss £18,821 (profit £171,585), Income from Investments £15,569 (£17,824), Depreciation written off £10,000 (£50,000) Net Loss after Taxation £43,151 (profit £106,084), net interim dividends already paid £10,106, net dividends now declared £10,106 and estimated carry forward £17,813 (£81,176).

J. G. WALTON,
Secretary.

DUNDEE, 7th March, 1961.

THE SAMNUGGUR JUTE FACTORY COMPANY LIMITED

The Directors of this Company have declared:—

- (1) On the ordinary shares a dividend of 3% making, with the interim dividend, 6% for the year ended 31st December 1960; and
- (2) On the preference shares the dividend at the rate of 6% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1960.

These dividends will be paid on 28th March 1961, less Income Tax at 7/9 per £, and the Transfer Books will be closed from 14th March to 28th March, 1961, both days inclusive.

At the Annual General Meeting the Directors will not recommend payment of any further dividend for the year ended 31st December 1960.

Preliminary figures for the year ended 31st December 1960 show Trading Loss £35,510 (profit £264,617), Income from Investments £20,281 (£23,126), Depreciation written off £10,000 (£40,000) Net Loss after Taxation £47,853 (Profit £129,115), net

interim dividends already paid £13,781, net dividends now declared £13,781 and estimated carry forward £23,428 (£98,843).

J. G. WALTON,
Secretary.

DUNDEE, 7th March, 1961.

SWADESHI COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

REGISTERED OFFICE:—

Swadeshi House,
Civil Lines,
KANPUR.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books and the Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 25th March to 2nd April, 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited,
M. L. BAGLA,
Secretary.

28th February, 1961.

THE TITAGHUR JUTE FACTORY COMPANY LIMITED

The Directors of this Company have declared:—

- (1) On the ordinary shares a dividend of 3% making, with the interim dividend, 6% for the year ended 31st December 1960; and
- (2) On the preference shares the dividend at the rate of 6% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1960.

These dividends will be paid on 28th March 1961, less Income Tax at 7/9 per £, and the Transfer Books will be closed from 14th March to 28th March, 1961, both days inclusive.

At the Annual General Meeting the Directors will not recommend payment of any further dividend for the year ended 31st December 1960.

Preliminary figures for the year ended 31st December 1960 show Trading Loss £18,825 (profit £181,801), Income from Investments £29,724 (£35,287), Depreciation written off £10,000 (£30,000) Net Loss after Taxation £16,281 (profit £151,331), net interim dividends already paid £13,781, net dividends now declared £13,781 and estimated carry forward £4,474 (£48,317).

J. G. WALTON,
Secretary.
DUNDEE, 7th March, 1961.

(AFFILIATED TO THE CHARTERED BANK)

The Directors of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, have pleasure in submitting the Accounts, duly audited, showing the position of the Bank's affairs as on the 31st day of December, 1960, together with their report.

Leaving an available balance of	...	...	17,07,063	72
which your Directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:				

In payment of Dividends (subject to

In payment of Dividends (subject to deduction of tax in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1960) on the Preference Shares for the six months ended 31st December, 1960, at the rates of 7.80% per annum and 1.80% per annum representing arrears for the half-years ended 30th June, 1959, 31st December, 1959 and 30th June, 1960

Note: The increase in the rate of dividend on the Preference Shares from 6% per annum to 7.80% per annum and arrears of dividend at the rate of 1.80% per annum for the three half-years to 30th June, 1960, are in accordance with the provisions of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960.

In payment of a Dividend (subject to deduction of tax in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1960) on the

	_____	12,03,500	00
Carry forward to next account	...	5,03,568	72

Of the four offices expected to be opened during 1980, two were established for the first time in South India at Hyderabad, the capital of Andhra Pradesh and at Bangalore, the capital of Mysore State, on the 18th and 19th October, 1980, under the charge of Sarvashri Jagat Narain Sharma and Ram Saran Das Narang respectively, two of the Bank's most able and experienced officers. The opening of another office has been postponed owing to building delays and the other project was abandoned for reasons outwith the Bank's control. Negotiations are in progress for the opening of further offices.

The continued improvement in working results has been due mainly to a higher level of advances, although increasing overheads have again narrowed the profit margin. As hitherto, investments are shown in the Balance Sheet at less than the actual market value.

Under Article 115, Maharajahdiraja Bahadur Sir Uday Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., B.A., of Burdwan, retires from office by rotation but is eligible for re-election. Sir Iqbal Ahmad also retires from office by rotation but is not offering himself for re-election.

Mr. I. G. Thomson and Mr. G. D. Longhurst were appointed Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Mr. W. F. MacDonald and Mr. J. W. Anson.

Mr. W. W. Smith was appointed a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. M. J. MacLaren, consequent on his departure to the United Kingdom on furlough. On return from furlough Mr. M. J. MacLaren was re-appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. Smith. Auditors will have to be appointed for the year ending 31st December 1961.

1961.

By order of the Board,
I. G. Thomson,
Chairman.

M. J. MacLaren,
General Manager.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February, 1961.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		31-12-59		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1. CAPITAL:		Rs. nP.		1. CASH—	
<i>Authorised Capital—</i>				<i>In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank (including Foreign Currency Notes) ...</i>	
85,00,000	85,00,000 00			4,26,09,787	4,12,68,320 5
15,00,000	15,00,000 00			1,11,337	87,091 97
1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000 00			1,91,246	69,894 56
60,00,000	60,00,000 00			5,50,00,000	4,50,00,000 00
<i>Issued and Subscribed Capital—</i>				5,53,02,583	4,51,56,986 5
60,000	60,000 00			25,00,000	45,00,000 0
<i>Amount Called up—</i>				4. INVESTMENTS BELOW MARKET VALUE—	
16,00,000	16,00,000 00			<i>(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments; of which Rs. 7,00,000 (Last year Rs. 7,00,000) has been lodged as security for guarantees given to Government Departments ...</i>	
14,50,000	14,50,000 00			14,32,68,805	12,53,08,954 64
15,00,000	15,00,000 00			5,50,000	5,50,000 00
Nil	Nil			24,66,810	2,500 00
45,50,000	45,50,000 00			Nil	Nil
2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES—				Nil	Nil
1,08,00,000	1,08,00,000 00			14,62,85,615	12,58,61,454
3,73,29,465	3,73,29,465 48			5. ADVANCES—	
6,04,01,788	6,04,01,788 40			<i>(Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Auditors).</i>	
10,35,35,323	10,35,35,323 92			<i>(i) Loans, Cash Credits, overdrafts, etc.—</i>	
50,12,66,576	50,12,66,576 78			Rs. nP.	
3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS—				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
1,27,64,217	1,27,64,217 92			<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
Nil	Nil			Rs. nP.	
1,27,64,217	1,27,64,217 92			<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
52,93,80,793	52,93,80,793 98			<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, ETC.				Rs. nP.	
1,27,64,217	1,27,64,217 92			<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
Nil	Nil			<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
1,27,64,217	1,27,64,217 92			Rs. nP.	
52,93,80,793	52,93,80,793 98			<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
Carried over ...				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	
				<i>(i) In India ...</i>	
				<i>(ii) Outside India ...</i>	
				Rs. nP.	

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—(Contd.)		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
31-12-59					
Rs.	Brought forward	...		53,59,31,376	08
52,93,80,793	PARTICULARS :				
48,01,052	(i) Secured by part of the Bank's Investments	...			
Nil	(ii) Secured by bills negotiated under credit	...	9,58,437	38	
79,63,165	(iii) Unsecured	...	1,23,333	92	
1,27,64,217			10,81,771	30	
66,63,379	5. BILLS PAYABLE	...		54,86,450	63
	6. BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING BILLS RECEIVABLE as per Contra—				
2,40,34,721	(i) Payable in India	...	2,59,39,094	83	
30,02,615	(ii) Payable outside India	...	13,56,122	15	
2,70,37,336				2,72,95,216	98
72,277	7. OTHER LIABILITIES—				
5,000	Unclaimed Dividends	...	73,699	49	
	Deposit by Nominee Subsidiary	...	5,000	00	
77,277				78,699	49
2,73,50,009	8. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra	...		2,79,51,048	00
14,05,458	9. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—				
	Balance as per last Balance Sheet		14,65,511	95	
	Less Appropriations—	Rs.	nP.		
	Paid to Shareholders, Dividend at 12 per cent. per annum and Bonus at 6 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Shares for 6 months ending 31st December, 1959 (subject to deduction of tax in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1959)	2,74,500	00		
45,000	Dividend on Preference Shares for six months ending 31st December, 1959 (subject to deduction of tax in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1959)	45,000	00		
7,27,623	Bonus to Staff (General Manager Rs. 8,000. Last year Rs. 8,000)	7,54,877	97	10,74,377	97
10,47,123				3,91,133	98
3,58,335					
16,26,677	Add profit for the year brought from Profit and Loss Account			17,35,434	74
19,85,012				21,26,568	72
	Less Appropriations—	Rs.	nP.		
	Interim Dividend to Shareholders at 12 per cent. per annum and Bonus of 6 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Shares for six months ending 30th June, 1960 (subject to deduction of tax in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1960)	2,74,500	00		
45,000	Interim Dividend on Preference Shares for six months ending 30th June, 1960 (subject to deduction of tax in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act, 1960)	45,000	00		
2,00,000	Transferred to Trustees, Staff Pension Fund	1,00,000	00	4,19,500	00
5,19,500				17,07,068	
14,85,512					
59,19,74,306	Carried over	...		59,84,49,859	

31-12-59		PROPERTY AND ASSETS (Contd.)		Rs.		n.P.		Rs.		n.P.	
Rs.		Brought forward ...		.....		21,67,86,761		67.			
24,66,97,985		(ii) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)—		Rs.	n.P.						
		(i) Payable in India ...	3,10,11,823	71							
2,72,30,185		(ii) Payable outside India ...	73,02,254	84		3,83,14,078	55	31,93,25,158	52		
24,92,958											
2,97,23,143											
28,36,40,231		PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES—									
		(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured	28,82,36,252	27							
25,69,12,086		(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors personal security ...	1,77,65,622	82							
1,67,43,261		(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors ...	1,33,23,283	43							
99,84,884		(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for ...	Nil								
Nil											
28,36,40,231			31,93,25,158	52							
		(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...	Nil								
Nil		(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members ...	1,35,71,730	20							
1,21,95,352		(vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to the directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...	Nil								
Nil		(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members ...	1,59,47,373	00							
1,52,81,475		(ix) Due from banking companies ...	8,78,589	89							
8,98,885											
		6. BILLS RECEIVABLE BEING BILLS FOR COLLECTION <i>as per contra</i> —									
2,40,34,721		(i) Payable in India ...	2,59,39,094	83							
30,02,615		(ii) Payable outside India ...	13,56,122	15				2,72,95,216	98		
2,70,37,336											
		7. CONSTITUENTS' LIABILITIES FOR ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS <i>per contra</i>						2,79,51,048	06		
2,73,50,009											
		8. PREMISES Less DEPRECIATION—									
61,69,383		Total cost to 31st December, 1959 ...	65,62,277	45							
3,92,894		Add additions for the year to 31st December, 1960 ...	4,623	86							
65,62,277			65,66,901	31							
Nil		Less sales for the year to 31st December, 1960 ...	17,703	50							
65,62,277			65,49,197	81							
33,27,838		Less total depreciation to 31st December, 1959 ...	34,03,163	97							
32,34,439			31,46,033	84							
75,326		Less depreciation for the year to 31st December, 1960 ...	79,514	99				30,66,518	85		
31,59,113											
		9. FURNITURE AND FIXTURE Less DEPRECIATION—									
30,45,281		Total cost to 31st December, 1959 ...	32,81,531	84							
2,60,046		Add additions for the year to 31st December, 1960 ...	2,52,776	22							
33,05,327			35,34,308	06							
59,11,90,011		Carried over ...						59,44,24,704	08		

Stylish Whole Leaf grades were very well supported, while the remainder, although in good demand, were rather irregular. There was fair support to the few Darjeeling teas on offer, while Tippy teas were a strong

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G. S. SUNDARAM,
SECRETARY.

feature. Following rates (per kilo) were quoted:—Clean Blak Pekoe Rs 5.20 to Rs 5.50; Plain EP Rs 4.60 to Rs 4.70; Plain Fannings Rs 4.60 to Rs 4.80; Medium BP Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.90; Medium Fannings Rs 4.80 to Rs 5.10; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 5.90 to Rs 6.30 and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 5.90 to Rs 6.40.

In a communication addressed to the Union Finance Minister on Monday, the Committee of the Tea Association of India has expressed its appreciation of the cut in the export duty on tea. The Committee has, however, expressed its deep concern over the heavy increase in the excise duty on loose tea. It has pointed out that the excise duty on export of loose tea being non-refundable, the present increase will not only counteract the relief proposed for export of teas; but also increase the prices of teas sold for consumption within the country. Thus, the proposed measure, the Committee has stated, can in no way improve the overall position of the Indian tea industry and may hamper tea exports.

The Committee has stated that India's common teas are generally consumed within the country and as such teas produced in Zones IIIA and IIIB are exported. While the export duty has been reduced by 9 nP. per Kilogram, the excise duty on such teas has been raised by 7 and 8 nP. per kilogram respectively which, according to the Committee of the Association, shows that there has actually been no relief for the teas exported. The net result is that the increase in excise duty for Zones I and II would raise the internal price of teas and as regards teas in Zones IIIA and IIIB, their competitive position in the world markets would remain unimproved. The Committee has, therefore, suggested to the Government to reduce the excise duty in respect of teas for internal consumption and to make refundable the excise duty paid on teas exported.

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 23,149 packages of Dusts and 2,351 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for Dusts at lower rates. Orthodox descriptions came to an easier market and declined by 10 nP. per kilo and sometimes up to 20nP. except for the smaller types, which found better support. Legg-cut types declined in value by up to 20nP. and, towards the close, there were some withdrawals.

Medium CTC teas with clean leaf appearance were sold at irregular rates; but the fibrous lines registered a further drop and proved rather difficult of sale. Good CTCs were a strong feature with buyers following quality closely and a few selected lines realised much dearer rates. Following rates were quoted:—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.60 to Rs 4.80; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.70 to Rs 5.10; Legg-cut Dust Rs 4.90 to Rs 5.30; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs

5.50 to Rs 5.90 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.20 to Rs 6.60. There was a good general demand for Leaf grades, which were sold at generally dearer rates.

In the Colombo market, offerings were 7,247,969 pounds. There was a strong general demand. High-grown broken teas from western districts were irregularly dearer where quality was improved. Uva varieties advanced by about 5 cents per pound. Medium broken teas were slightly easier at the opening; but prices firmed up as the sale progressed. Low-grown broken teas were in good demand at about last week's rates.

In the Cochin market, offerings were 218,000 kgs of tea dusts. Against a fair demand, the prices were 20 nP. to 30 nP. per kilo easier for all descriptions.

COTTON Sluggish Trend in Futures

The initial firmness in the cotton futures market proved short-lived and suffered a sharp drop on heavy long liquidation and bear pressures. The main provocation for the easy trend in the market was provided by the additional taxation on cotton textiles by way of excise duty on cotton yarn, increase in duty on 'A' grey medium cloth and processed goods, fresh excise on dyes and chemicals and extra levy on production of automatic looms. Jarilla August Contract has declined to Rs 566 from Rs 582 per three quintals. The new contract (ICI August) also shed Rs 19 from Rs 591 of the previous week. The spread between Jarilla April Contract and ICI August contract widened by Rs 5 to Rs 17 per three quintals on account of the tendency among the operators to switch over from the old contract to the new contract.

The spot market at Sewri also fell in sympathy and shed Rs 10 per candy. Despite the fact that the prices of export varieties were brought down by Rs 15 per candy, those styles did not attract the attention of buyers. Mills also evinced their reluctance to lend fresh support owing to the panicky conditions in the market following the Finance Minister's decision to impose additional levy on cotton yarn. Majority of the mills doubt whether they will be able to pass on the additional burden to consumers by enhancing the prices on cloth. They are, therefore, disinclined to increase their stocks of cotton unless and until the exact implications of the new impositions are made available.

The Chairman of the Indian Cotton Mill's Federation has stated that the new taxation policy will increase cost of production by about three to four per cent. Reports emanating from the capital indicate that the whole burden will fall upon the textile industry and the authorities are opposed to the idea of revising the price list.

The new crop is arriving in the market at an increased rate. Ac-

cording to present calculations nearly sixty-five per cent of the season's output has been marketed so far. Mills have already purchased 2.7 million bales of indigenous cotton out of a total quota of 3.9 million bales allotted to them. Authorities seem to be emphatic on their insistence that mills should cover all their allotments before applying for fresh quotas.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee which met in Bombay recently has decided to recommend to the Planning Commission a cotton production target of 7.2 million bales per year by the end of the next Five Year Plan.

The Government of India has decided to stop with immediate effect issuing licences to the trade and/or mills on the first come first served basis announced in December last for import of raw cotton against the export of manganese ore under the barter agreement between the four bartering firms in the USA and the State Trading Corporation of India. The Commodity Credit Corporation Washington has amended all the four barter contracts and has permitted the import of cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches and above. The press note issued by the Government of India in this connection states that licences to import such cotton will be issued with immediate effect only to mills on the basis of the quota letters by the Textile Commissioner. Mills applying for licences to import cotton of 1-3/16 inches and above will be required to pay a premium at the rate of Rs 160 per bale of 400 lbs. to the State Trading Corporation. In either case the mills will submit bids to the Commodity Credit Corporation for quantities within the staple and specified in the import licence.

Total consumption of cotton by the Indian mills from 1 September to 30 November aggregated 1,276,587 bales as against the 1,294,275 bales of the corresponding period in 1959. The following table will furnish a detailed account.

Description.	(In bales of 177,808 kgs.)	
	1960.	1959.
Indian ...	924,481	1,175,385
Pakistan ...	8,816	...
American ...	218,740	25,378
Egyptian ...	31,948	15,793
Sudan ...	29,038	40,982
East African ...	54,984	35,348
Others ...	8,580	1,409
Total ...	1,276,587	1,294,275

Trading in the Bombay piecegoods market depicted a sluggish trend during the period under review especially after the announcement of excise duties on finer medium grey cloth, processed cloth, yarn and dyes. It was rumoured that the mill prices of higher medium cloth would increase by at least Rs 50 per bale and of other styles by at least Rs 30 to Rs 40 per bale due to the new imposts. It will, however, be incorrect to mention that the announcement of new taxes was solely responsible for the indolent tone, for even before the announcement the market had developed signs of inactivity due to the abatement in consumer demand.

Indian Finance

The upcountry demand fell down to a low ebb during the fortnight before Holi. Prices, however, were well maintained on account of the short supply of goods. Quality goods commanded a fair premium on ex-mill prices while a repression in the premia was noticeable in other varieties. Punjab, Delhi, Kanpur and MP figured as the main consuming centres. Though last week's transactions were confined to immediate requirements, coarse, medium and some superior styles met with fairly good request.

The disparity in prices presumably have thrown cold water in the activities on the export front. Stray business was done with the UK in grey cloth. Sudan accounted for a small quantity of usual goods. Business on a limited scale was done with East Africa in coating, gadlapat and grey. A few enquiries from Ethiopia in grey sheetings were reported. All other destinations remained inactive.

Reaction to Budget Proposals YARN

THE proposed increase in the excise duty on Rayon Yarn and Staple-Fibre Yarn has imparted a bullish tone to the yarn market in Bombay. The Union Finance Minister has raised the excise duty by Rs 1.20 to Rs 3.00 per kilo on deniers below 75; by 90 nP. to Rs 2.20 per kilo on deniers between 75 and 100 and by 60 nP. to Rs 1.50 per kilo on deniers above 100. As a result, the April contract in staple fibre yarn shot up, after the announcement of the proposals, from Rs 832 to Rs 848 and the April contract in Bamberg yarn from Rs 2,800 to Rs 2,825 on hectic speculative support. Although the prices reacted later to Rs 832 and Rs 2,810 respectively on profit-taking, the undertone was considered to be bullish in view of the acute shortage of indigenous as well as foreign rayon yarn. Most trades are of the view that the countervailing import duty on rayon yarn and staple fibre will also go up simultaneously.

The trade and the industry have received the measure with a feeling of disappointment in view of the heavy existing burden of excise duties on both yarn and fabrics. Most observers feel that the industry will be unable to pass on the latest increase in its burdens to consumers in the context of the prevailing market conditions. Moreover, there is some confusion over the countervailing import duties, which are also simultaneously raised. The market authorities have asked for official clarification on this point.

Though the excise duty on Cotton yarn has been raised, it is not certain whether spinners will be permitted to raise their prices of yarn. At first, it was taken for granted that the duty on yarn would be levied only in

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respect of sales mainly to power-looms and hosiery units. The low yield from the duty was also taken to mean that only direct sales of yarn of counts over 40s would be taxed.

It is now stated, however, that the duty on yarn will have to be paid also by mills consuming their own yarn. Sales of mills in the Coimbatore area are reported to have been suspended, pending clarification. Stocks are also reported to be accumulating without the prices being stamped. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has urged that the yarn duty and the one on automatic looms should be withdrawn.

CHEMICALS & DYES

Confusion prevails in the Bombay market for Chemicals and Dyes. The new imposts on certain items of chemicals and coal tar dyes, proposed in the Union Budget, have come as a surprise to the trade. The proposed duty on Soda Ash is Rs 2; on Caustic Soda Rs 4 and on Glycerine Rs 17, all per quintal. These duties, it is felt, are likely to increase their prices in the internal market. It is expected that the burden will be passed on by the manufacturers to the consumers.

The ad valorem duty of 15 per cent on coal tar dyes is considered to be exorbitant by the trade which fears that the new impost will place the indigenous manufacturers in an unfavourable position with the foreign products. Business has, therefore, been practically at a standstill. While sellers are reserved due to the conflicting views in regard to the new levies, buyers are reluctant to enter the market as prices had shot up after the budget announcement. The proximity of the import policy for the next licensing period is also another factor for the restricted demand. Camphor maintains a firm trend due to the shortage of supplies. Menthol continues to be strong on increased demand from Northern India.

NON-FERROUS METALS

The new excise levy of Rs 300 per ton on Copper and Zinc has brought with it some uncertainties and the trade and the industry are awaiting further clarification to assess the actual implications of the impost. In Bombay, prices of Brass sheets have shot up by Rs 16 per 100 kgs to Rs 500. It is feared that the excise levy will push up free market prices further. With the result, the utensil manufacturers and the small-scale industries will be penalised. The actual users' import quota for copper has been already reduced by 20 per cent to 70 per cent.

The estimate of the anticipated revenue from the new levy on copper and its alloy at Rs 72.20 lakhs has created doubts as to the actual impact of the duty on the different copper alloys. Based on an annual output of 72,000 tons of brass sheets and 6,000

tons of copper sheets, the Rs 300 per ton duty will attract about Rs 2.40 crores from sheets alone and the duty deprived from other copper alloys will be in excess of this. Against this, the estimated revenue is only Rs 72.20 lakhs. Therefore, either the expected receipt has been considerably under-estimated or if the estimate is near the correct figure, the impact on copper sheets will be much below Rs 300 per ton. Probably, an early clarification is called for to solve the uncertainty that prevails on the subject.

According to the Indian Bureau of Mines, the production of Copper Ore during 1960 was 448,000 tonnes. This represents an increase of about 11 per cent as compared to the output of 404,000 tonnes in the preceding year. The entire production of copper ore was reported from Singhbhum district of the Bihar State. The production of copper metal, during the year, was also higher at 8,910 tonnes as against 7,674 tonnes in 1959.

On the London Metal Exchange, the prices of both copper and zinc have been showing a steady rise due to the uncertainty about the political situation in Africa. Zinc has picked up a little from £79 to about £84 per ton, though this is still a good £15 below the price quoted a year ago. Two factors appear to have been mainly responsible for the recovery in zinc. First and probably more important, it is anticipated that production controls on Zinc will be imposed again when the Lead-Zinc Study Group meets shortly. The controls were lifted a year ago, because supplies were tight. But Zinc production has expanded since then and this has been the main reason for the fall in prices. Secondly, the demand for the metal has improved slightly since the British motor industry has recovered from its recent recession.

GOLD & SILVER

Mixed trends in prices were noticed on the Bombay Bullion Exchange. There was a sharp rise in gold, while Silver was a shade easy. In the Gold section, there was a revival of speculative support, while advices from Calcutta were also encouraging. Arrivals amounted to 6,000 tolas as against an offtake of 4,000 tolas. Ready rates moved between Rs 123.75 and Rs 123.95. Sovereign remained very firm at Rs 94.75.

Lack of fresh support was reflected in the Silver Section, which remained quiet. Advices from Calcutta were also not encouraging. Arrivals amounted to 45 bars against an offtake of 16 bars. Silver (below 996) changed hands at Rs 207.70 to Rs 208.20.

OILS & OILSEEDS

Conditions on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange presented a steady appearance with prices moving within narrow limits.

Turnover was limited in the absence of fresh developments abroad.

Groundnut evinced good interest from vanaspathi manufacturers. Although the excise duty on vanaspathi was raised, manufacturers were confident of passing it on to the consumers. Groundnut Ready Boid was quoted at Rs 51.75 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 21.60.

The Castor section lacked fresh support. There was no export demand as Indian prices were stated to be above world parity. Castor Ready was quoted at Rs

23.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 14.05.

In the Linseed section, trading was listless with the ready rate quoted at Rs 35.62 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.05.

GUR

Conditions in the Hapur Gur remains depressed due to restricted loading facilities and slack demand. Local stocks are estimated at 55,000 maunds. The rate for Fansera quality is quoted at Rs 12.75 to Rs 13.19 and Balti at Rs 13.25.

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For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP

Bullish Fervour

There is now no mistaking the reaction of the stock market to the Central Budget. The cheerfulness noticed in the special post-Budget session has continued unabated over the week-end and throughout the current week also there has been little to indicate that the so called second thoughts on the Budget are having any weakening effect on the bullish sentiment generally.

But, as noted in this column last week, the corporate sector too has had to give up something in the shape of a lower development rebate. The initial jubilation over the reduction in the export duty on tea has steadily diminished during the past few days; for, when this is taken together with the increase in the excise duty on the commodity, the net result seems to leave very little actual gain. This explains the rather subdued trend now prevailing in the tea section in contrast to the bullish fervour that characterised trading in this section earlier.

Stock market operators have considered it unnecessary to bestow much of their valuable time on thoughts about the possible repercussions of the new excise and customs levies presumably on the assumption that any increase in prices will be passed on to the consumer. But some at least in the market place will in course of time be making a note of the fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has expressed the fear that the increase in excise duties and the imposition of fresh excise duties on as many as 18 articles including raw materials would push up industrial costs. The reduction of the bonus tax from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent too seems to be losing its attraction to some who think that the quantum of reduction of the tax is not large enough to give encouragement to companies even with sizable reserves to come out with bonus issues in view of the still large amount that will be absorbed by the tax. The fact that the Bombay Stock Exchange authorities have deemed it necessary to impose restrictive measures to stem the bullish tide last week itself has served as a reminder that a runaway boom in shares may not be to the liking of New Delhi.

Trading on the Calcutta Stock Exchange, however, has not shown any indication so far that a reaction is in the offing in the near future. On the contrary, the general impression one gains is that the present steady trend will continue for some time. The market appeared to pause on Wednesday but it was solely due to short-lived rumour about the steel retention price which for most market men is a matter that has already been settled.

NEW ISSUE NOTES

Pesticides Limited

Pesticides Limited has announced the issue of 5 lakhs equity shares of Rs 100 each. Of this, promoters, directors and their friends will subscribe for 2.55 lakh shares. The balance of the issue amounting to Rs 24,50,000 has been offered for public subscription. The subscription list will open on 14 March and close on 20 March, but not earlier than 16 March, 1961.

Blue Mountain Estates

The Blue Mountain Estates Limited has decided to issue 10,50,000 right shares in the proportion of one share for every three shares held to those shareholders whose names stand on the books of the company on 5 April, 1961. The right shares are to be issued at a premium of 45 nP per share. Transfer Books will be closed from 28 March to 5 April, 1961.

Tube Suppliers

Tube Suppliers Limited, Madras, will shortly enter the market with an equity issue of 8.70 lakhs shares of Rs 10 each. The subscription list is likely to open in the middle of next month. Of the proposed issue, 27,000 equity shares are on "firm allotment" to underwriters. Thus, the actual offer to the public is Rs 6 lakhs divided into 60,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each. A sum of Rs 2.50 is payable with application and Rs 2.50 on allotment. The balance of Rs 5 is payable in subsequent calls. The entire issue has been underwritten. Production is expected to start by the end of this year.

Kirloskar Oil

Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited has announced the issue of 2,50,000 Redeemable Cumulative Participating Preference shares of Rs 10 each, at par. The subscription list will open on 13 March and close on 16 March or later, at the discretion of the directors. The whole issue has been underwritten. The proceeds of the issue will be utilised for financing the expansion schemes of the company.

Indian Steel Rolling

The Indian Steel Rolling Mills Limited has decided to issue additional Ordinary capital amounting to Rs 25 lakhs and Debentures for Rs 8 lakhs. The new shares are to be offered to the existing shareholders in the ratio of one share for every share held.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Premier Automobile

The Premier Automobiles Limited has applied to the Government of India for permission to produce 100

Valuable Protection

for Valuables

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The local head offices and branches of the State Bank of India afford facilities for the safe custody of your personal effects at moderate charges.

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STATE BANK OF INDIA
INDIA'S LEADING BANK

cars a day in two shifts, which will enable it to meet the requirements of the market as also bring down substantially the price of the car. The matter is still under consideration and the Government's approval is awaited. The company has also decided to step up the production of trucks and this will involve considerable capital expenditure of about Rs 25 crores. Part of this expansion scheme will have to be financed through loans obtained from the Development Loan Fund of the American Government or through other organisations. The company may have to increase its capital too.

Hindustan Lever

It is learnt that the Hindustan Lever Limited has received a licence from the Government for undertaking the manufacture of skimmed

milk powder. The company proposes to set up a plant for this purpose in Uttar Pradesh and the capacity of the plant is placed at 215 tons a month. The capital outlay of the project is expected to exceed Rs 1 crore. The plant is likely to go into production by the end of 1962.

TISCO Production

According to the figures released for February by the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, the output of Saleable Steel has declined to 94,200 metric tons from 117,600 metric tons in January; Pig Iron to 125,900 metric tons from 144,200 metric tons and Steel Ingots to 126,500 metric tons from 149,300 metric tons.

IISCO Production

In the case of the Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited, the produc-

11 March 1961

tion of Saleable Steel shows a small decline to 70,966 metric tons from 71,540 metric tons in January. The output of Pig Iron amounts to 96,791 metric tons against 112,649 metric tons and of Steel Ingots to 72,839 metric tons against 83,787 metric tons. Despatches of Saleable Steel are also lower at 74,111 metric tons against 74,157 metric tons.

The steadily increasing demand for the company's various products is reflected in the working results of the Union Carbide of India Limited for the year ended 25 December, 1960. Earnings, before taxes and after development rebate, amount to Rs 1.45 crores on gross sales of Rs 8.23 crores as compared to Rs 1.36 crores on sales of Rs 7.70 crores. The provision for taxation absorbs Rs 61.38 lakhs against Rs 64.61 lakhs, while that for Development Rebate Reserve is maintained at Rs 2.30 lakhs. A sum of Rs 30.00 lakhs is transferred to General Reserve. The directors have recommended a final dividend of Rs 1.05 making a total of Rs 1.80 per share on the increased capital as against Rs 1.80 per share paid on the reduced capital.

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The net profit of J. K. Steel Limited has shot up from Rs 9.74 lakhs to Rs 19.55 lakhs for the year ended 30 June, 1960. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is raised from Rs 1.50 to Rs 2.00 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The working of J. K. Chemicals Limited has resulted in a loss of Rs 1.87 lakhs for the year ended 30 June, 1960 as against a loss of Rs 25,558 for the preceding year. A debit balance of Rs 1.62 lakhs is carried forward.

In the case of the Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Limited, there is a jump in the net profit from Rs 57.69 lakhs to Rs 162.43 lakhs for the year ended 30 September, 1960. The Ordinary dividend has been increased from 9½ to 12 per cent, taxable.

The Indian Aluminium Company Limited has proposed a slightly higher dividend of Rs 1.50 per share for the year 1960 as against Rs 1.20, thanks to a net profit of as much as Rs 1.2 crores against Rs 80 lakhs for 1959.

Tungabhadra Industries Limited has reported a sharp decline in earnings from Rs 11.51 lakhs to Rs 7.31 lakhs for the year ended 30 September, 1960. No dividend is again paid on the Ordinary shares.

The Madura Mills Company Limited has earned a higher net profit of Rs 78.92 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 40.51 lakhs. The dividend is raised from 12½ to 15 per cent, taxable.

The Kesar Sugar Works Limited has made a net profit of Rs 10.59 lakhs for the year ended 31 July 1960 as against Rs 4.47 lakhs. The directors have proposed a taxable dividend of Rs 9 per share.

The Manager, The Chartered Bank, Calcutta, has received the following cabled information from his Head Office in London:—

"At the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders, 29 March, Directors will recommend final dividend 7½ per cent actual less Income-tax. This year, all allocations to pre-

mises account, pensions and other staff funds amounting to £405,000—have been made before arriving at the published profits of £761,916. This compares with last years adjusted figure of £619,696—after allocations of £395,000. In the consolidated accounts of The Chartered Bank and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, £250,000—has been transferred to Reserve Fund, leaving £506,254—to be carried forward".

STOCK EXCHANGES

Post-Budget Mood Continues

Watch-Dog Writes:

AFTER starting the week on a steady note, stock markets have recorded fresh advances in prices on renewed bull support, although profit-taking has erased some of the extreme gains at the close. If shares with possibilities of a bonus issue are prominent in the steepness of rise in prices, others have managed to register handsome gains, either for particular reasons or in sympathy.

With the speculative shares encountering sustained support, brisk trading was again noticed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange.

Trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange continued to depict firmness as sellers refrained in view of the continued rising trend.

The Madras Stock Exchange remained active with enquiry being well-spread in the several sections.

Business on the London Stock Exchange was still on a sizable scale although industrials failed to establish any decided trend.

Prices on Wall Street closed steady with changes ranging mostly to one dollar or more.

CALCUTTA

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

CONDITIONS on the local stock exchange continued to remain buoyant with prices pushed up to new high levels. Turnover was fairly large. There was, however, a tendency to confine buying activity to only those shares having bonus possibilities or early capital appreciation.

Again, there was an anxiety to know to what extent the various industries would be able to pass on to the consumer the incidence of the new taxes. Above all, with the tight conditions prevailing in the money market and with the fears entertained in certain quarters about the possibility of official intervention in order to check excessive speculation, there was a general disposition to book profits at bulges.

The Gilt-edged section, maintained a steady front. Enquiry for short-dated issues and selected State Loans continued to persist. 3 per cent 1966 Conversion Loan moved between Rs 73.93 and Rs 74.

With the publication of satisfactory working results by some of the banks, the Banking section remained very steady. Punjab National changed hands up to Rs 21 from Rs 20.75 and United Commercial up to Rs 87 from Rs 85.50.

Although the reasons behind the buying movement were not clear, the

Jute section showed a further expansion in the volume of business. Anglo-India were boosted up at Rs 214 from a low of Rs 202; Birlas up to Rs 34.50 from Rs 31.62; Fort Williaff up to Rs 24.12 from Rs 22.87; Kelvin up to Rs 163 from Rs 157 and Nuddea up to Rs 48.75 from Rs 47. Howrah were, however, a narrow market around Rs 22.37 with New Central moving between Rs 19.50 and Rs 20.06.

Hopes of higher production induced a revival of activity in the Coal section where almost all shares recorded fresh higher levels for the week. But, the anxiety expressed with regard to the wagon shortage and the accumulation of stocks at various pitheads, induced some profit-taking towards the close. Amalgamated were at one time taken up to Rs 23.75; Equitable up to Rs 31.50; Central India up to Rs 14.75 and South Karanpura up to Rs 12.76, to close finally at Rs 23.62; Rs 31.37; Rs 14.44 and Rs 12.56 respectively on profit-taking. Bengal were, however, enquired up to Rs 358 from Rs 352; Burrakur up to Rs 20.62 from Rs 20.31 and Western Bengal up to Rs 9.19 from Rs 8.75.

Tea shares, after initial buoyancy, lost some ground towards the close. This was mainly due to the fact that opinion was now gaining ground that the net effect of the recent changes in the export and excise duties would be very little. It was thought that the tax burden might actually increase unless much more of the commodity could be exported or sold in packages. Brooke Band changed hands at Rs 17.50 to Rs 18.19 (Rs 17.81); Bishnauth at Rs 22.62 to Rs 24 (Rs 23.50); Bormah Jan at Rs 17.75 to Rs 18.12 (Rs 17.87); Hasimara at Rs 23.62 to Rs 23.87 (Rs 23.81); Hantapara at Rs 149 to Rs 154.50 (Rs 150); Jaysree at Rs 20 to Rs 20.75 (Rs 20.31) and Tezore at Rs 17.69 to Rs 17.87 (Rs 17.87). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

Sugar shares were selectively supported. Dyer Meakins were a special feature, having forged ahead to Rs 31.62 from Rs 30.75 on reports of the possibility of a bonus issue. Carew were neglected around Rs 11 on reports of the dividend being passed over. SKG met with business at Rs 14.25 to Rs 14.62, to finish the week at the lowest level.

Although Textile issues recorded an impressive advance initially, they were subjected to heavy profit-taking. The proposed levy of excise duty on cotton yarn seemed to have caused serious concern. Cawnpore were done at Rs 7.31 to Rs 7.50 (Rs 7.31); Dunbar at Rs 26.04 to Rs 28 (Rs 27.94); Kesoraf at Rs 31.37 to Rs 32.69 (Rs 32.12); and J. K. Rayon at Rs 18.00 to Rs 18.75 (Rs 18.75). Jaysree were, however, firm at Rs 16.81 against Rs 16.31.

In the Engineering section, price movements in Indian Irons were rather erratic due to alternate bouts of buying and selling. After opening at Rs 26.46, Indian Irons moved down at one time to Rs 26.27 at which level renewed bull support caused the scrip to recover to Rs 26.73, to close finally at Rs 26.56. In sympathy, TEXMACO moved up to Rs 24.55 from Rs 24.05 (Rs 24.20); Britannia up to Rs 15.12

from Rs 14.62 (Rs 15); Jessop up to Rs 23 from Rs 22.56 (Rs 22.62); Kumardhubi were boosted up at Rs 6.87 (Rs 7.31); Marshalls up to Rs 5.62 from Rs 5.12 (Rs 5.44) and Dalmia Iron up to Rs 11.00 from Rs 10.56 (Rs 10.87). Dealings were prominent in Guest, Keen, Williams and the scrip spurred to Rs 48.50 from Rs 44.50 on prospects of an early bonus issue to finish the week at Rs 47.75.

The Miscellaneous section, provided several bright features on prospects of bonus issues and capital appreciation. The following table shows the price trends of a few selected shares:—

	Week's Week's Week's		
	High	Low	Closing
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orient Paper	42.85	42.40	42.30
Shree Gopal	29.00	28.37	28.56
Sirpur	17.87	17.12	17.81
Titaghur	37.62	37.25	37.75
Alkali Chemicals	38.87	37.12	38.00
Rohtas	22.56	22.06	22.00
Dunlop	49.06	46.87	48.50
Asso. Battery	38.50	36.94	38.50
Union Carbide	56.00	55.50	55.50
NICCO	37.06	33.56	37.06
I. Oxygen	39.12	38.62	39.12
I. Cable	36.87	35.87	36.56
I. Aluminium	33.62	33.06	33.19
I. Steamship	9.37	9.06	9.12
I. Copper	5.46	5.33	5.38
General Tyres	6.94	6.50	6.81
BIC	7.81	7.66	7.66

BENGAL JUTE MILL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the 30th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta, on Thursday the 30th March 1961 at 3-30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Directors Report, passing the Audited Accounts, declaring the Dividend recommended by the Directors for the year ended 30th June 1960 electing Directors in place of the retiring Directors, appointing Auditors and for transacting any other business of the Company that may be transacted thereat.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will remain closed from the 23rd March 1961 to the 30th March 1961 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For & on behalf of
BENGAL JUTE MILL CO.
LIMITED.
SOORAJMULL NAGARMULL,
Managing Agents.

6th March, 1961,
8, Dalhousie Square East,
Calcutta.

N.B.—A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote at the Meeting instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

Company Reports

Burrakur Coal Repeats

DESPITE a rise in sales from Rs 2.95 crores to Rs 3.25 crores, the Burrakur Coal Company Limited has reported a slightly lower net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, of Rs 18.20 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against Rs 19.57 lakhs for the previous year.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 12.19 lakhs from Rs 11 lakhs and Taxation provision to Rs 16.12 lakhs from Rs 14.50 lakhs. The provision for Statutory Development Rebate Reserve is, however, reduced to Rs 2.28 lakhs from Rs 3.50 lakhs and General Reserve to Rs 1.00 lakh from Rs 1.50 lakhs. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is just maintained at 13 per cent.

Raisings are higher at 1.29 million tons against 1.17 million tons and so also despatches at 1.27 million tons against 1.17 million tons.

As a result of representations made by the industry, Government has now agreed to grant subsidies to those collieries specially handicapped by adverse factors, such as depth, gas and the heavy incidence of pumping. It is anticipated that the company's collieries will benefit by the payment of this subsidy.

The subscribed capital is Rs 1,18,42,280 divided into 9,99,248 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each; 45,000-6 per cent Second Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 10 each and 22,998-7 per cent Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 100 each. Against this, reserves and surplus stand at Rs 1.42 crores. The gross block at Rs 4.33 crores is depreciated by Rs 2.29 crores, leaving a net block of Rs 2.04 crores.

Mg. Agents:—Bird & Co. (Private), Ltd.			
Year ended June	1960	1959	1958
Rainings (tons)	1,285,954	1,170,123	1,037,484
Despatches (tons)	1,285,155	1,171,427	1,019,418
Sales	32,494,955	29,512,437	25,613,670
Mis. Sales and Royalty	5,769,944	4,966,955	5,063,483
Stocks	1,925,797	1,570,711	1,185,989
Net profit	4,661,289	4,507,100	4,030,085
Taxation	1,800,000	1,450,000	1,526,000
Wealth Tax	12,287	—	—
Depreciation	1,218,872	1,100,496	1,051,888
Reserve Fund	100,000	150,000	100,000
Development Reserve	228,000	350,000	176,400
Other Funds	—	75,000	50,000
Div. A.Mt. Ord.	1,182,022	1,182,022	785,592
Div. A.Mt. Pref.	281,554	187,986	170,462
Carry Forward	149,292	110,738	99,142
Div. % Ord.	13T	13	8T
Div. % Pref.	9.10T	7	7
Div. % 2nd Pref.	5.328T	6	6

(Annual General Meeting on 27-3-61).
*Includes Rs 48,296 being additional dividend on 1st Preference shares for year ended 30-6-1959.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of June.

Liabilities.	1960	1959	1958
Capital P'up:			
7% C. Pref.	2,299,800	2,299,800	2,299,800
6% TC Pref.	450,000	450,000	450,000
Ordinary	9,092,480	9,092,480	9,092,480
4½% Debentures	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Capital Reserve	5,220,962	9,289,799	9,370,962
Reserve Fund	2,097,994	1,986,637	1,827,302
Other Funds	6,702,467	6,491,802	6,138,934
Loans Secured	2,987,603	820,221	788,324
Taxation Prov.	1,510,384	2,718,684	2,388,308
Debts	10,298,875	9,493,708	8,033,333
Carry Forward	149,292	110,738	99,142
Total	42,809,657	44,753,869	42,483,585

Martin Burn Maintains Profits

Assets	1960	1959	1958
G. Block	43,266,766	45,882,424	44,178,128
Depreciation	22,876,540	21,798,561	20,853,739
Block (net)	20,390,226	24,083,863	23,324,389
Cap. Exp. in progress	490,300	396,751	342,082
Stores	4,210,527	3,512,824	3,400,919
Stocks	1,925,797	1,570,711	1,185,989
Outstandings	8,438,064	8,802,176	8,082,042
Do. More than 3 months	3,192,909	2,557,068	2,405,135
Mis. Deposits & Advances	776,701	723,721	617,806
Investments	3,015,090	2,998,090	3,015,835
Cash	370,043	108,665	99,328
Total	42,809,657	44,753,869	42,483,585

Okayti Tea Reports Lower Profits

The result of working of Martin Burn Limited remains unchanged for the year ended 30 September, 1960. While there is an appreciable increase in the earnings by way of managing agency commission, this is offset by a decline in the profits earned by the trading departments.

Sales are shown at Rs 7.49 crores against Rs 7.87 crores, while the net profit amounts to Rs 49.37 lakhs against Rs 49.49 lakhs. Apart from General Reserve which is maintained at Rs 5 lakhs, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 2.35 lakhs from Rs 1.81 lakhs and Taxation to Rs 35.50 lakhs from Rs 35 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at Rs 2.75 per share on the Ordinary shares.

Against a paid-up capital of Rs 2,06,96,250, reserve and surplus are shown at Rs 1.19 crores. The gross block stands at Rs 57.24 lakhs; total depreciation at Rs 18.19 lakhs and the net block at Rs 39.05 lakhs.

Chairman:—Mr. T. Leslie Martin.			
Year ended Sept.	1960	1959	1958
Sales	74,931,101	76,749,931	90,448,836
Agency Comm.	8,173,519	5,086,938	5,735,755
Interest, Dividends & Mts. Incomes	5,126,508	4,798,854	4,881,682
Stocks	10,370,927	11,970,580	9,297,352
Stores in progress	9,135,834	4,012,623	3,379,207
Net profit	8,724,857	8,630,909	11,684,463
Taxation	3,535,000	3,500,000	5,300,000
Depreciation	234,803	181,629	188,428
Reserve Fund	500,000	500,000	2,850,000
Div. Amount:			
Ordinary	4,041,469	4,010,256	3,085,713
Preference	330,000	428,573	300,000
Carry Forward	280,369	254,784	244,833
Div. % Ord.	27.1T	27.4	21.1/5
Div. % Pref.	6.4T	5T	5

(Annual General Meeting on 27-3-61).
*After writing back Rs 1,315,749 from provision for taxation and Rs 1,600,000 from provision for contingencies.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of September.

Liabilities.	1960	1959	1958
Capital P'up:			
8% R.C. Pref.	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Ordinary	14,696,250	14,582,750	14,558,250
4% Convertible	807,500	834,500	889,500
Capital Reserve	136,296	136,296	136,296
Reserve Fund	8,000,000	7,500,000	7,000,000
Other Funds	3,499,250	3,382,750	3,385,250
Loans Secured	13,821,474	4,870,337	2,518,880
Taxation Prov.	26,117,134	22,688,818	21,682,449
Debts	28,445,628	23,897,220	22,920,597
Carry Forward	260,369	254,784	244,833
Total	99,580,901	83,947,455	79,282,855

Indian Finance

Assets	1959	1958	1957
G. Block	5,723,786	4,389,561	2,917,250
Depreciation	1,818,525	1,626,428	1,577,646
Block (net)	3,905,261	2,763,133	1,339,605
Good will	2,517,685	2,517,685	2,517,685
Stores	51,185	52,295	48,824
Stocks in Progress	9,135,834	4,012,623	3,379,207
Raw Materials	1,149,427	1,126,704	848,798
Stocks	9,857,772	11,469,389	9,819,295
Outstandings	17,241,132	15,818,578	17,517,624
Do. More than 3 months	7,132,479	7,179,906	7,146,339
Mis. Deposits & Advances	28,136,850	18,679,955	16,275,980
Investments	19,675,217	19,680,548	19,618,939
Cash	778,059	666,839	770,564
Total	99,580,901	83,947,455	79,282,855

Okayti Tea Reports Lower Profits

The Okayti Tea Company Limited has earned a net profit of only Rs 23,440 for 1959 as against Rs 1.58 lakhs for 1958. A sum of Rs 13,871 (Rs 8,488) is provided for Depreciation and Rs 10,500 (Rs 85,000) for Taxation. After transferring a sum of Rs 7,000 from General Reserve, the amount is provided for Development Rebate. The dividend is maintained at 32½ per cent.

The crop output is higher at 187,189 pounds against 179,980 pounds, while the average price realised is lower at Rs 4.34 per pound against Rs 4.80.

Board of Directors.			
Year ended Dec.	1959	1958	1957
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Output (mtds.)	2,340	2,246	1,867
Av. Price per lb.	4.34	4.80	3.90
Sales	657,298	750,678	465,701
Stocks	98,180	76,688	73,880
Net profit	54,812*	286,559*	10,477
Taxation	10,500	86,000	—
Depreciation	13,871	8,488	9,248
Reserve Fund	—	50,000	10,000
Development Rebate Reserve	7,000	1,500	—
Other Funds	—	87,500	—
Div. Amount:			
Ordinary	32,500	32,500	—
Preference	3,500	10,500	—
Carry Forward	485	13,044	1,973
Div. % Ord.	32.1T	22.4	—
Div. % Pref.	7T	24.4	—

(Annual General Meeting on 15-3-61 at 1 p.m.).
*After transferring Rs 7,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 5,500 from provision for taxation.

*After transferring Rs 35,147 from Depreciation Reserve.

*Preference dividend for three years 1956, 1957 and 1958 at 7 per cent per annum.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of December.

Liabilities	1959	1958	1957
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital P'up:			
7% R.C. Pref.	50,000	50,000	50,000
Ordinary	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reserve Fund	53,000	60,000	10,000
Other Funds	158,500	151,500	97,647
Loans Secured	—	—	72,720
Loans Unsecured	—	—	4,741
Taxation Prov.	93,126	88,126	3,126
Debts	196,833	148,648	67,666
Carry Forward	485	13,044	1,973
Total	651,944	611,318	407,873

Assets	1959	1958	1957
G. Block	523,778	470,738	480,379
Depreciation	263,108	149,237	240,749
Block (net)	260,670	221,499	239,630
Stores	55,438	34,328	44,958
Stocks	98,180	76,688	73,880
Outstandings	2,739	5,897	29,557
Mis. Deposits & Advances	45,679	33,382	35,741
Deposits in Banks	100,000	175,000	—
Cash	89,238	64,544	4,307
Total	661,944	611,318	407,873

11 March 1961

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended	24 2 61	26 2 60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	11 34.43	34 06.96	21 41.41
Notes in Circulation	1947.15 16	1925.33 33	18 00 70.73
	1958 49.99	1960 30.29	1842.32 64
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117.76 03	117.76 03	117.76 03
(b) Outside India	—	—	—
Starting Securities	178 00.89	128 00.89	163 00.89
Total A	245.76 92	245.76 92	280.76 92
(B) Rupee Coin	120 45.81	122.25.77	123 41.60
Rupee Securities	1592.27.26	1592.27.60	1437.14.12
	1958 49.99	1960 30.29	1842.32 64

BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
	Week Ended	24 2 61	26 2 60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80.00.00	80.00.00	80.00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40.00.00	40.00.00	30.00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5.00.00	5.00.00	4.00.00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	51 43.63	61 01.27	50 34.79
(b) Other Govts.	14.70.31	18 78.57	34 76.90
(c) Banks	71 86.28	76 98.27	81 91.75
(d) Others	90 74.71	90 53.78	94 49.41
Bills Payable	29 13.49	27 12.41	18 07.09
Other Liabilities	46 34.66	46 34.66	41 30.57
	434.43.06	449.53.83	435.32.51
ASSETS:			
Notes	11 34.43	34 06.96	21 41.41
Rupee Coin	1.68	1.90	1.51
Subsidiary Coin	6.82	6.82	5.30
Bills Discounted:			
Internal	—	—	—
External	—	—	—
Govt. Treasury Bills	23.35.01	35 85.11	4 76.53
Balance held abroad*	24 28.94	3 49.68	33 72.57
Loans & adv. to Govt.	41 45.32	37 77.23	77 77.48
Other Loans & Adv.	155.53.27	147.63.83	126 52.41
Investments	154 11.54	143 60.09	207.14.99
Other Assets	19 09.03	7 13.16	13 85.81
	434.43.06	449.53.83	435.32.51

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" included Rs. 27,55,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against advance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended	24 2 61	26 2 60
LIABILITIES IN INDIA			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)	14 82.61	18 01.8	19 48.16
(ii) Other demand liabilities	742 26.80	786 98.19	792 57.45
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)	21 61.71	10 11.76	10 49.68
(ii) Other time liabilities	1130 91.07	1078 52.82	1075 80.78
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and or a notified Bank	14 11.00	13 10.72	12 09.64
(i) Demand Liabilities	17 00	1 10.0	1 75.00
(ii) Time Liabilities	41 48.55	54 27.55	57 13.03
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	40 82.80	40 01.23	45 19.55
Cash in India	74 55.46	67 53.19	72 00.55
Balance with the Reserve Bank of India	14 50.27	14 09.34	11 77.43
Balance with other banks in current account in India	21 75.61	26 37.81	27 72.43
Money at call and short notice in India	—	—	—
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	7 44 11.25	5 85 54.72	5 81 47.41



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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

18 March 1961

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HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

What ails Indian Banking?

Read the Leading Article.

214

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Founded in

1928

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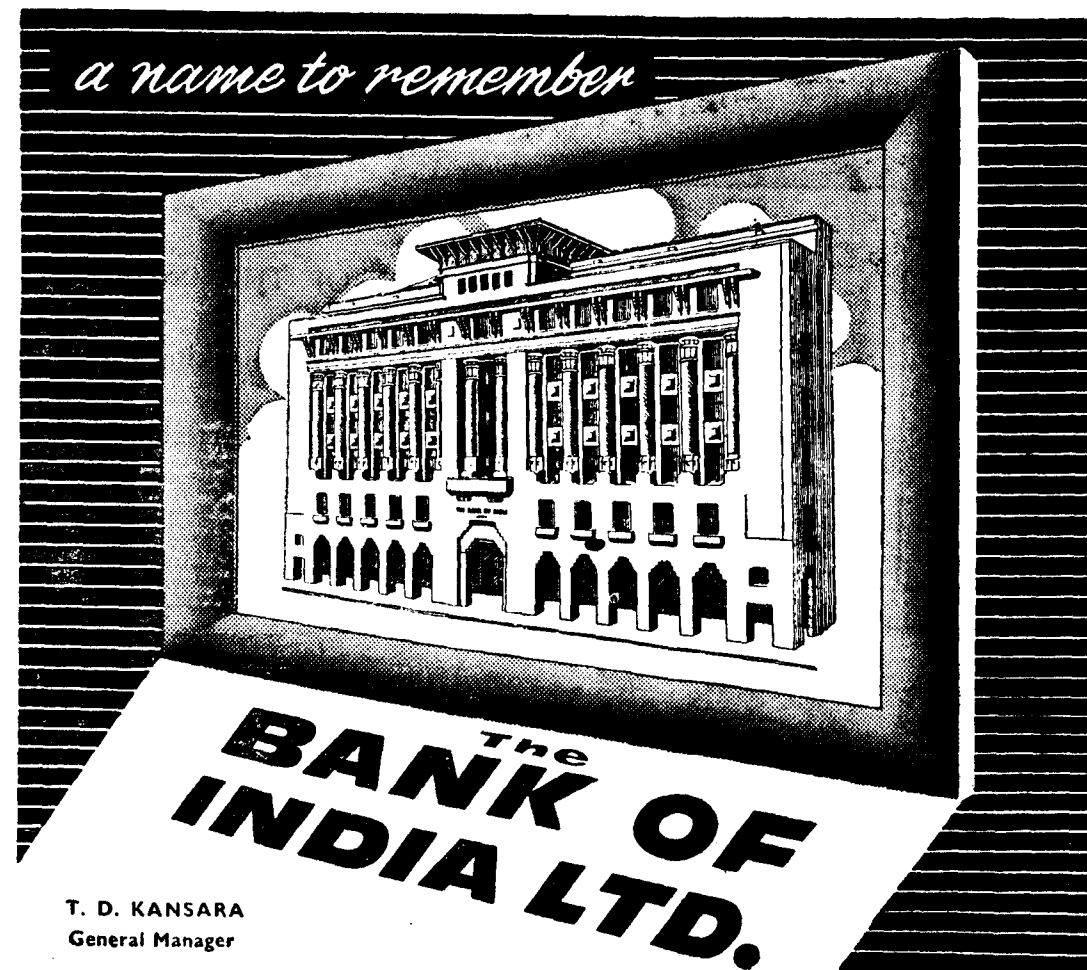
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Recipe for Banks' Ailments

RECENT happenings pertaining to banking are such as to suggest that Government are concerned about imbuing the system with the attributes that will be necessary in order to ensure that banking finance for industry will be made available in sufficient measure during the Third Plan. The magnitude of Government's anxiety is to be inferred from the fact that Mr Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, felt it desirable to refer to the banking situation in his Budget speech. Of course, it may have been that the failure of the Palai Central Bank compelled such a reference by the Finance Minister. But the meeting called by Mr Desai last week in Delhi and the reported trend of discussions, on the one hand, and the speech delivered by Mr H. V. R. Iengar at the annual general meeting of the Refinance Corporation, on the other, would seem to indicate that Government's awareness is being translated into swift and expeditious action.

A start was made by the Reserve Bank in the autumn of last year, when a directive was issued to the effect that banks were required to raise the rates they charged for Advances by 0.5 per cent, and to prescribe a minimum rate of 5 per cent. This measure was clearly intended to augment banking earnings, so that both published and inner reserves could be added to. It is, unfortunately, all too true that banking reserves are meagre: the balance-sheet of one of the major banks for 1960 discloses that depreciation in gilt-edged holdings of the order of Rs 25 lakhs could not be covered from inner reserves. The need for reserves is all the greater today, because banks, in a developing and industrialising economy, may in the national interest find it necessary to extend accommodation (as for example to small industries) that, according to strict canons of banking, may not have been altogether approvable. Even while the Reserve Bank was grappling with the problem of how best banking reserves could be increased, banks in India faced another difficulty.

That is, that bank Deposits, which had so spectacularly risen in the period from the beginning of 1957 to the end of 1959, suddenly began to be scarce. One apparent reason for stagnancy in Deposits is that public confidence in banking has been undermined as a result of the Palai Central closure; after all, two or three banks thereafter experienced runs of differing severity. Another reason advanced is that the interest rates offered on Deposits are unattractive: surplus funds are finding their way into small savings rather than into banking accounts. Government apparently believes that it is these two reasons which, if not solely, at least mainly account for the failure of banks to attract new Deposits.

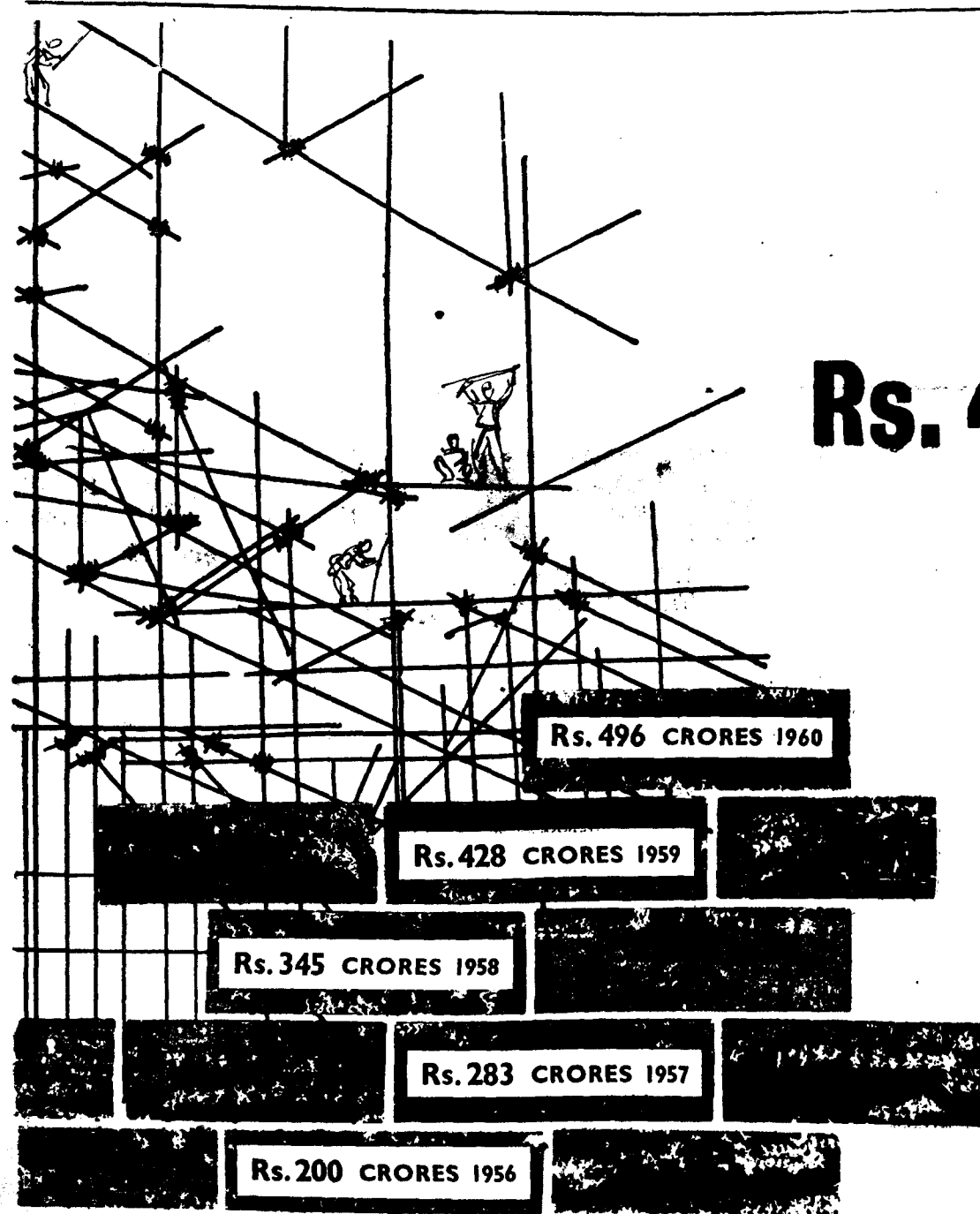
Consequently, though with less swiftness than we would have liked, a scheme for the insurance of bank Deposits has been drawn up and is now in an advanced stage. It is believed that Deposits up to Rs 1,500 will be insured under the scheme. We would rather that the figure had been fixed higher at, say, Rs 5,000. In any event, that we can now be almost certain of the scheme's implementation is to be welcomed. The second measure taken is an increase of banking interest rates, under the inter-bank agreement, which has accordingly been revised. We cannot agree with the

view that an increase in Deposit rates will of itself ensure the inflow of accretions on a larger scale. For, there is no proof that a more enticing interest rate will, in fact, entice; on the contrary, the inter-bank agreement, when it became effective in October 1957, implied a reduction in the interest rates; and a further reduction was effected in September 1958; but Deposits nevertheless continued to pour in.

Not that we mean to suggest that a rise in the interest rate structure could have been altogether avoided; with the three-tier bank rate, with the tremendous expansion in bank Advances, and with the acute stringency of the money market, the existing interest rates had got out of alignment, and an orderly structure there no longer was. But, if and when the stringency should pass, it is important that there should be a downward revision of the interest rates, since they otherwise would be unnecessarily and undesirably high.

Mr Iengar appears to believe that monetary stringency may not be a temporary phenomenon. We agree. For, such a reading of the monetary situation is based on certain other factors, which indeed may have contributed importantly to the slackness in new Deposit accruals. Firstly, there is the fact of buoyancy in governmental revenues, and the resultant reduction in the quantum of deficit financing. Although plan disbursements are large, the siphoning off of vast amounts, by way of taxes and excise levies and the rest, has caused Government spending to have less of an impact on the growth of bank Deposits. Secondly, the import surplus on private sector account has been large, and has correspondingly had a contractionist influence on bank Deposits. The third and fourth reasons remain, as before, the disrupted confidence in banking and the pressure in favour of small savings. Then, on the other side, with the strident advance in industrial production, and the prospect that growth in the future will be sustained, bank finance both for industry and trade will be of considerable proportions. Put simply, there is the possibility that, at least for some time to come, the rate of growth of Deposits will fail to keep pace with the rate of expansion in Advances.

But will such monetary stringency continue for long? It would seem to us that, if bank Deposits are to be expected to resume their pronouncedly upward trend, reliance has to be placed on two measures. Undoubtedly, the introduction of the insurance of bank Deposits may be expected in due course so to restore confidence in banking, that small depositors, who may have preferred the small savings schemes of Government, can be lured back. In the second place, we consider that the mobilisation of resources in "unmonetised" areas is necessary, and can be done only if branch expansion is carried out with more energy and endeavour. It follows that, in our view, the Third Plan will, in fashion similar to the experience of the Second Plan, witness alternating periods of monetary stringency and slackness. But the first half of the Plan, as far as can be gauged now, is likely to prove stringent; if relief there is to be, we can expect it only in the last year or two of the Third Plan.



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Cost of Tax Collection

THE total tax revenue of the Government of India has more than doubled itself in the last decade from Rs 404.53 crores in 1950-51 to Rs 863.97 crores in 1960-61. But the cost of collection has also shown the same rising trend from Rs 10.25 crores to Rs 22.69 crores with the result that the increase in net tax revenue has been from Rs 394.28 crores to Rs 841.48 crores.

A study of the collection of cost of the major items of revenue reveals interesting trends. Let us first take excise, the largest single source of revenue. In 1950-51, excise revenue was Rs 67.54 crores and the cost of collection was Rs 4.11 crores. But in 1955-56, when excise revenues had gone up to Rs 145.25 crores, the cost of collection was lower at Rs 3.04 crores. Since then, collection cost has steadily increased:

EXCISE REVENUE			
	(In Rs Crores)	Gross Cost of	Cost of
		collection.	collection.
1956-57	...	190.43	5.10
1957-58	...	273.62	5.61
1958-59	...	312.94	5.64
1959-60	...	360.65	6.18
1960-61 (Revised)	...	394.98	6.82

As regards customs, it is interesting to see that the cost of collection was unchanged at Rs 1.80 crores both in 1950-51 and 1951-52 when the revenue amounted to Rs 157.15 crores and Rs 231.69 crores respectively. But, significantly, when customs revenue was much lower at Rs 163 crores, the cost of collection was Rs 3.83 crores.

In regard to income tax and corporation tax, a similar trend is noticeable till the beginning of the Second Plan. In 1950-51, the gross collections amounted to Rs 173.25 crores, the cost being Rs 2.44 crores while in 1955-56 the cost had gone up to Rs 3.81 crores for a revenue of Rs 168.41 crores. The trend in the subsequent years is shown in the following figures:—

TAXES ON INCOME (including Corporation Tax)			
	(In Rs Crores)	Gross Cost of	Cost of
		collection.	collection.
1956-57	...	202.92	4.26
1957-58	...	219.84	4.65
1958-59	...	226.34	5.02
1959-60	...	255.41	5.33
1960-61	...	285.00	5.49

Among other taxes of the Central Government, the tax on wealth is the most important from the revenue point of view. The Wealth Tax Act provides for the levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual and Hindu undivided family at certain specified rates. The revenue from this source increased steadily from Rs 7.04 crores in 1957-58 to Rs 9.66 crores in 1958-59 and Rs 12.11 crores in 1959-60, but in 1960-61 the revised estimate is lower at Rs 7.50 crores because of the withdrawal of the wealth tax on companies. No details are given regarding the cost of collection for 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. For 1960-61, however, the cost of collection is estimated at Rs 16 lakhs.

The Expenditure Tax Act 1957, as amended by the Finance Act 1959, provides for the levy of expenditure tax on the taxable expenditure incurred by assesses (individuals and Hindu undivided families) and their dependents in the previous year provided the net aggregate income of the assessee and his dependents after deduction of the other taxes

payable on that income exceeds Rs 36,000. The revenue from this tax rose from Rs 64 lakhs in 1958-59 to Rs 79 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs 90 lakhs in 1960-61. The cost of collection in 1960-61 is estimated at Rs 2 lakhs, corresponding figures for the earlier years not being available.

On the Gift Tax also, the collection cost is placed at Rs 2 lakhs for 1960-61 for a revenue of Rs 80 lakhs.

The tax on railway passenger fares rose sharply from Rs 2.24 crores in 1958-59 to Rs 13.67 crores in 1960-61, the rise in the cost of collection being from Rs 6 lakhs to Rs 10 lakhs. However, as recommended by the Railway Convention Committee, the tax on railway fares is going to be abolished with effect from 1 April 1961 and merged with the basic fares.

It appears from the above analysis that there is no definite correlation between the amount of tax collected and the actual cost of collection. It is clear, however, that the cost of collection is steadily increasing and as far as possible an attempt should be made to economise in this direction. The Third Plan envisages a massive tax effort where about Rs 1,800 crores is proposed to be raised over a five-year period. It is important therefore to ensure that the tax administration is made more efficient so that more revenue is available for development purposes. The following table reveals the trend in the total tax revenue and the cost of collection since the commencement of the Second Plan.

TOTAL TAX REVENUE					
	(In Rs Crores)	Gross Collection	Cost of Collection	Net Revenue	(3) as a ratio (2) of %age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956-57	...	573.13	14.45	558.68	2.5
1957-58	...	695.77	16.55	679.22	2.4
1958-59	...	719.12	19.44	699.68	2.7
1959-60	...	812.28	20.83	791.45	2.6
1960-61	...	863.97	22.69	841.48	2.6

Rajasthan Budget

THOUGH the Budget estimates for 1961-62 for Rajasthan show a deficit, the fiscal measures announced indicate the possibility of a balance being achieved at the end of the next year. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure for 1961-62 have been estimated at Rs 46.98 lakhs and Rs 49.48 lakhs respectively. While this leaves a deficit on revenue account of Rs 2.50 lakhs, the over-all deficit, on the basis of capital expenditure and realisations on capital account at Rs 25.00 lakhs and Rs 24.23 lakhs respectively, amounts to Rs 3.27 lakhs. It is noteworthy that greater emphasis is laid on economy measures than on a tax effort for covering the deficit. The new tax measures spread under different heads such as entertainment, non-judicial stamp duties, diesel and hydrogenated oil, motor transport, etc., are expected to bring in additional revenue to the tune of Rs 1.35 lakhs. The economy measures announced in the Budget provide for the abolition of revenue divisions, substantial reduction of Class IV staff, cut in the allocation of travelling allowance, reorganisation of the Industries Department and abolition of the posts of Zonal Development Officers and Panchayat Extension Officers in the Community Development Department. The deficit left after taking into account the effect of the new tax and economy measures is placed at Rs 1.64 lakhs consisting of Rs 37 lakhs on the revenue account and Rs 77 lakhs on capital account. Further austerity measures are envisaged for taking care of this deficit.

Indian Finance

Revised estimates of revenue receipts for 1960-61 reveal a shortfall of Rs 29 lakhs and this is contrary to experience in other States. Expenditure on the capital side also shows a shortfall of Rs 2.71 lakhs and is put down to shortfall under the allocation for the Rajasthan canal.

Second Plan implementation has also fallen short of the target to the tune of Rs 6 crores, but achievement in terms of physical targets is claimed to be satisfactory. The Third Plan outlay for the State is Rs 2.36 crores and the outlay for the first year of the Plan has been fixed at Rs 34 crores. The State's share of the Third Plan outlay is Rs 80 crores. This excludes all non-Plan expenditure and spill-over expenditure of the Second Plan. Provisional estimate of the State's resources for the Third Plan includes Rs 20 crores from public loans, Rs 10 crores from small savings, and Rs 12 crores from capital receipts. The balance of Rs 32 crores is expected to be met from new taxation as well as economy measures.

Madhya Pradesh Budget

THE 1961-62 Budget for Madhya Pradesh was presented to the State Vidhan Sabha on 6 March 1961 and estimates revenue receipts and revenue expenditure at Rs 73,79.72 lakhs and Rs 80,26.76 lakhs respectively. While, on this basis, the Budget reveals deficit on revenue account of Rs 6,47.04 lakhs, the over-all deficit, after taking into account the effect of the transactions outside the revenue account, will be Rs 5,56.59 lakhs. Mr Mishrilal Gangwal, the State's Finance Minister, has held out hopes of the deficit being wiped out and announced new taxation which is expected to bring in additional revenue of Rs 3 crores. The details of the taxation measures envisaged for the Budget year are not known, and how the balance of deficit, after taking into account Rs 3 crores of new tax realisations, is to be covered has also not been made clear. But, considering that revenue realisations have been consistently underestimated in the last two years, there is the distinct possibility of the estimates of revenue for 1961-62 also being exceeded. "Surplus" receipts for 1959-60 and 1960-61 due to such under-estimate were of the order of Rs 4,95.94 lakhs and Rs 7,42.27 lakhs respectively. It is also noteworthy that an anticipated minus closing balance of Rs 62.95 lakhs for 1960-61 has been converted into a surplus revenue balance of Rs 4,89.70 lakhs though expenditure charged to revenue showed a rise of Rs 1,89.62 lakhs against original estimates.

The satisfactory position of the State's finances is, however, not corroborated by Second Plan implementation and the outlay incurred under the Second Plan discloses a shortfall of Rs 40.85 crores. While the outlay envisaged originally was Rs 190.90 crores, actual expenditure is now estimated to amount to Rs 150.05 crores. The shortfall in expenditure is attributed to administrative dislocation caused by the State's reorganisation scheme as also inadequacy of revenue resources. But physical achievements indicate commendable advance in various directions. Increase in foodgrains production by 1 million tons, rise in irrigation potential by 779,000 acres, completion of the Gandhi Sagar Dam and the Gandhi Sagar Power Station, increase in the installed capacity of power from 78 MW to 147 MW represent some of the notable triumphs of the Second Plan for Madhya Pradesh. Satisfactory progress is also recorded

18 March 1961

in respect of the three units in the public sector, namely, the Spinning Mill, the Power Alcohol Factory and the Solvent Extraction Factory.

The achievements of the first two Plans though not spectacular, could be considered to have laid the foundation for accelerated progress under the Third Plan, which envisages an outlay of Rs 300 crores against Rs 199 crores fixed for the Second Plan. The distribution of the Third Plan outlay as revealed in the following table does not show any marked shift in priority as compared with the Second Plan:

	Rs in Crores
Agricultural Programme	53.95
Community Development	22.50
Irrigation	41.80
Power	76.00
Industry and Mining	10.50
Roads and Road Transport	17.80
Social Services	68.65
Miscellaneous	8.80
Total	300.00

The priority accorded to agriculture and irrigation flows from the primacy of agricultural development for industrial progress. The crop-wise targets of additional production for the Third Plan are: foodgrains 1.67 million tons, cotton 184,000 bales, oilseeds 125,000 tons and sugarcane 973,000 tons. The Plan expenditure during 1961-62 on agricultural development is fixed at Rs 2,81.08 lakhs out of which Rs 1,68.82 lakhs has been earmarked for agricultural production and Rs 93.89 lakhs for minor irrigation. Popularisation of improved agricultural implements represents a significant aspect of the Third Plan endeavour in the agricultural sphere and Mr Mishrilal Gangwal has indicated the possibility of some workshops being established for the manufacture of these improved agricultural implements.

In the field of irrigation, the Third Plan schemes envisage raising the potential by 1.97 million acres. The Third Plan schemes for irrigation include two new major projects, namely the Hasdeo project in Bilaspur district and the Halali project. Emphasis is on medium and minor projects and the outlay on these two amounts to Rs 26.30 crores out of the total outlay of Rs 40.30 crores.

Power development in the Third Plan will raise the installed capacity by 420 MW. Some of the important Second Plan projects are on the way to completion and prospects of power supply for more rapid industrial development during the Third Plan are bright. The techno-economic survey of Madhya Pradesh conducted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research provides the basis for industrial programmes under the Third Plan. Prospecting for iron ore, bauxite, and coal deposits is one plank of the Third Plan industrial programmes. The licences already issued for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and super phosphate, cement, paper, caustic soda, sugar mill machinery, high tension galvanised steel wire, and straw board and hard board indicate the scope for diversified growth of industries. The fertiliser factory with an outlay of Rs 20-crores, to produce nitrogen, ammonia and urea, which is now under the consideration of the Government is one of the important projects. Development of feeder and ancillary industries around the Bhilai steel and the heavy electrical plants is another significant aspect of the Third Plan programmes for industrial development. The Third Plan schemes also envisage setting up of industrial areas, industrial estates for small industries, rural indus-

trial estates, rural work sheds, financial assistance, surveys, quality control, training and common facility services.

Of the total outlay of Rs 300 crores for the Third Plan, the Centre's share in the shape of loans and grants is placed at Rs 207 crores while the balance of Rs 93 crores is expected to be met from the State's own resources. The estimate of State's resources includes an element of Rs 48 crores to be raised by additional taxation during the next five year period. After taking into account Rs 3 crores expected to be realised from new taxes for 1961-62, the annual average of taxation for the next four years works out to Rs 11 crores.

Assam Budget

BARRING the additional levy on petrol and diesel oil, the Assam Budget for 1961-62 presented to the Assembly by Mr Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, the State Finance Minister, does not contain any fresh taxation. The Budget discloses an anticipated deficit of Rs 14 lakhs, the revenue receipts being placed at Rs 36.87 crores and expenditure being estimated at Rs 37.01 crores. The obvious reason for the imposition of additional tax on petrol and diesel oil of 2 nP per litre (estimated yield, Rs 14 lakhs) is to wipe out the deficit. The capital expenditure for 1961-62 is placed at Rs 16.22 crores.

The revised estimates for 1960-61 reveal a receipt of Rs 40.41 crores and an expenditure of Rs 40.66 crores. Compared to the revised estimate of Rs 40.41 crores in the current year, the revenue receipts of Rs 36.87 crores for 1961-62 indicate a shortfall of Rs 3.54 crores. The decrease in the revenue receipts for the Budget year was consequent on the deduction of Rs 89 lakhs in grants provided by the Union Government for border relief schemes, an ad hoc increase in the dearness allowance by Rs 18 lakhs, reduction of Rs 2.23 crores in the transfers from contingency fund and minor and counter-balancing variations under other heads.

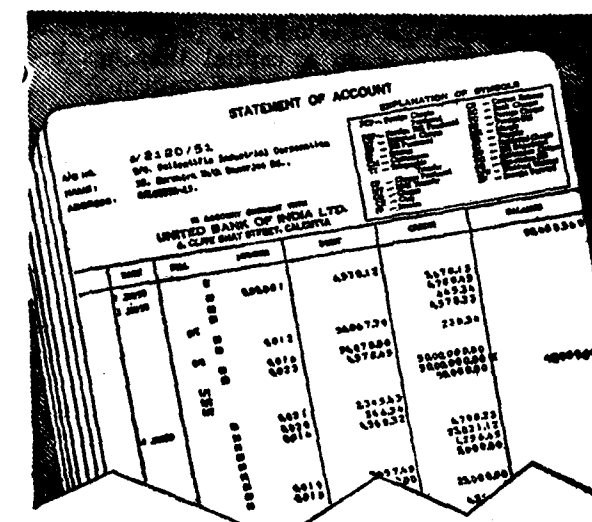
Adverting to the menacing disturbances in the current year, Mr Ahmed stated that the State was plunged into an embarrassing situation which had hampered and dampened all development activities. He deplored the fissiparous tendencies and narrow-mindedness of citizens who engineered the destructive activities instead of harnessing their energies for the economic development of the State and prosperity of the people. For the rehabilitation of the displaced persons, the Government had to incur an expenditure of Rs 60.2 lakhs and the amount deployed on relief works aggregated Rs 7.5 lakhs. Yet, there is no room for despondency, for, the situation has been brought to normalcy and adequate steps are being taken to remedy the weakness in the administrative machinery which was glaring during the troubles. The authorities and the people can, therefore, concentrate their attention on the building up of a prosperous Assam.

Kerala Budget

ATTRIBUTABLE mainly to the rising tempo of expenditure, the Kerala Budget features a large revenue deficit of Rs 6.76 crores. Revenue receipts for 1961-62 have been estimated at Rs 47.25 crores against Rs 46.21 crores in the revised estimates for 1960-61. Revenue expenditure for 1961-62 is placed higher at Rs 54.01 crores as compared with Rs 47.25 crores revealed in the revised estimates for 1960-61. An element of Rs 4.5 crores in the estimates of revenue expenditure for 1961-62 is represented by committed ex-

penditure on Second Plan schemes. The Budget combines additional taxation with fiscal reliefs and concessions the net effect of which will be to reduce the extent of revenue deficit from Rs 6.76 crores to Rs 5.35 crores. Considering that realisations from new taxation proposals are fixed at Rs 1.98 crores, the value of the tax reliefs and concessions granted in the Budget works out to Rs 57 lakhs. The beneficiaries of the tax reliefs will be small dealers and companies paying super tax on agricultural income at the rate of 37 nP per rupee on income above Rs 20 lakhs. For small dealers the Budget allows compounding of sales tax, while for companies subject to super tax on agricultural income the highest rate has been fixed at 31 nP in the rupee. A third item of relief included in the Budget relates to the super tax payable by undivided Hindu families the highest rate of super tax payable by them being brought down from 41 nP to 34 nP per rupee. Apart from these tax reliefs, the only concession granted in the Budget is the grant of house rent allowance to non-gazetted officers at the rate of Rs 5 monthly to those drawing a pay not exceeding Rs 150 a month and Rs 7 to other non-gazetted officers.

The tax measures proposed in the Budget include an additional land tax at the rate of Rs 2 per acre subject to the condition that the total land tax including the new tax shall not exceed one fifth of the gross produce from land, increase in the State transport fares from the present 3.44 nP per mile to the rate charged by private transport undertakings, enhancement of the sales tax on foreign liquor from 25 per cent to 40 per cent, a new tax on buildings completed since March 1961 and finally a one per cent single point sales tax on foodgrains except those distributed through fair price shops.



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World of Finance

Banking Results

THE flood of bank balance-sheets being released shows that, almost invariably, profits have risen sharply; some of the balance-sheets are analysed in this issue. As a result of the pressure on space, the study of bank returns is held over. It may be mentioned that, in last week's review of Allahabad Bank's accounts, the transfer to Staff Pension Fund in 1959 was shown as nil, whereas it is Rs 2 lakhs. We may start off with the accounts of an eastern exchange bank, before proceeding to the Indian scheduled banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK

The Chartered Bank has chalked up another record year; it may be recalled that 1959 saw new peaks being achieved in the balance-sheet total, etc., and these have been surpassed in 1960. The balance-sheet total has mounted by £45.8 million to £316.2 million; and the consolidated balance-sheet has risen by £45.7 million to £362.8 million. The profit for 1960 has been published after providing for Premises, Pensions and other Staff Funds; and, in comparison with 1959, the relative figure (at £761,916) is higher by £142,220. An interim dividend of 8 per cent was paid in September, and the proposed final dividend is 7½ per cent, both less income-tax; and it may be remarked that the distribution is on a capital that has increased during the year to £5.5 million.

In the statement circulated with the accounts, Mr V. A. Grantham, The Chartered Bank's Chairman, has rightly laid stress in the introductory paragraphs on the impact upon trade of the chronic foreign exchange scarcity experienced by developing countries in Asia and the Far East. A nice point he has made is that, "unless conditions in the American market improve in the coming year and stimulate demand for industrial raw materials, the export earnings of the primary producing Asian countries... must be adversely affected." In recent years, unfortunately, though inflationary trends might have obtained in industrially advanced countries, prices of primary commodities have tended to be depressed; a commodity boom in prices is almost invariably in response to stock-piling programmes or some such sudden and sharp demand. An exception this year is the high prices fetched by jute goods, but that is because so short is the supply of raw jute, that a rise in the cost of the raw material has pushed up the price of finished goods.

To be sure, the industrially advanced countries have little to gain, if primary commodity markets do not keep firm or steady. An erosion in their earnings merely compels the developing countries to cut their imports, and so the exports of the industrial nations to that extent are affected. The other alternative is a massive reliance on foreign assistance. It would appear, at the moment, that the prospect of countries like India participating in enlarged world trade will depend on export credits being extended. Mr Grantham has stated that the Chartered Bank group "should be able to do much to aid materially the efforts of our exporters." But the inference is

that this relates mainly to advice. The question is, can or will the exchange banks help in providing medium-term foreign exchange loans for financing industrial growth?

STATE BANK

A more remunerative use for its money has enabled the State Bank of India to report a much higher profit for 1960, so much so that the dividend has been raised as largely to compensate the shareholder for the loss in yield arising from the abolition of grossing up of dividend and its replacement by a system of deducting the tax at source.

It would appear, on the face of it, that the State Bank's Deposits have fallen over the year by Rs 4.85 crores to Rs 576.32 crores. But we must have regard for the fact that, since July 1960, the State Bank has been in process of returning counterpart funds which had been deposited with it. Hence, the State Bank has on the account suffered a drain in Deposits to the extent of Rs 72 crores, since a monthly repayment of Rs 12 crores as from July was agreed to. Hence, it would appear that the State Bank's Deposits, net of transactions connected with PL 480, have risen considerably during 1960. In any event, the making over of counterpart funds has entailed disinvestment in giltedged, and the fall of Rs 77.78 crores roughly corresponds to the amount paid over to the Reserve Bank. But, as a result, the ratio of giltedged investments to Deposits has shrunk sharply from 62.4 per cent to 49.5 per cent. Meantime, with the smart and abiding rise in industrial production, the demand for accommodation from the State Bank has been considerable: the total of Advances has risen by Rs 65.36 crores (or 39.2 per cent) to Rs 232.24 crores; and, at that level, the Advances/Deposits ratio has gone up sharply from 28.7 per cent to 40.3 per cent.

The high level of Advances has enabled the gross income to rise by almost exactly Rs 1 crore to Rs 19.53 crores, and the ratio of gross income to Deposits has moved up slightly from 3.2 per cent to 3.4 per cent. Though interest paid has absorbed Rs 17 lakhs more, and salaries and allowances have cost Rs 32 lakhs more, the balance of profit is steeply risen by Rs 31 lakhs to Rs 2.18 crores.

The transfer to Reserve has been raised by Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 25 lakhs. Bonus to Staff and transfers to various staff funds take up Rs 9.83 lakhs more at Rs 64.29 lakhs. Dividend at 22.75 per cent absorbs Rs 1,27.97 lakhs, and the amount carried forward is Rs 56.21 lakhs against Rs 55.87 lakhs last year.

Balance-sheet	31-12-59	31-12-60	Change	%age
(In Rs Crores)				
Deposits	581.17	576.32	- 4.85	- 0.8
Cash including Money at call	67.30	69.66	+ 2.36	+ 3.5
Gilt. Investments	362.84	285.06	- 77.78	- 21.4
Advances	166.88	232.24	+ 65.36	+ 39.2
Profit and Loss (In Rs Crores)				
Interest and Discount	14.53	14.87	+ 0.34	+ 2.3
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	3.61	4.29	+ 0.68	+ 18.8
Gross Income	18.53	19.53	+ 1.00	+ 5.4
Interest paid	7.88	8.05	+ 0.17	+ 2.2
Salaries and Allowances	7.00	7.32	+ 0.32	+ 4.6
Balance of Profit	1.87	2.18	+ 0.31	+ 16.6

BANK OF INDIA

Contrary to the experience of most Indian banks during 1960, the Bank of India Ltd in its latest balance-sheet discloses a commendable rise of Rs 8.75 crores, representing 8.7 per cent, to Rs 109.44 crores in Deposits. Nevertheless, such Deposit accretion was insufficient in relation to the size of the demand for Advances. Hence, the bank has disinvested in giltedged for Rs 9.51 crores, and the ratio of giltedged holdings to Deposits has slipped from 26.0 per cent to 15.3 per cent. The magnitude of the rise in Advances is Rs 15.92 crores, and, at this level, the credit-Deposits ratio has gone up to 78.8 per cent. The expansion in Advances over the year works out to 23.4 per cent.

Having regard to the size of the credit expansion, it is hardly surprising that gross income should have shown a smart rise of Rs 68.12 lakhs (or 15.0 per cent) to Rs 5,23.21 lakhs. The bulk of the increase in income is contributed by interest and discount, which have fetched Rs 49.26 lakhs more at Rs 4,40.02 lakhs. As a result, the ratio of gross income to Deposits has improved from 4.5 per cent to 4.8 per cent. However, the better performance in respect of earnings is partly offset by higher expenditure. Interest paid has marked a rise of Rs 17.48 lakhs to Rs 2,17.03 lakhs, and salaries and allowances have absorbed Rs 12.47 lakhs more at Rs 1,43.36 lakhs. Nonetheless, the balance of profit (after deducting the provision for tax—Rs 18 lakhs in 1959 and Rs 25 lakhs in 1960) shows a steep rise of Rs 13.69 lakhs (representing an increase of 21.2 per cent) to Rs 78.37 lakhs.

Bonus to staff absorbs Rs 1 lakh more at Rs 18 lakhs, and the dividend payment has been raised from 16 per cent to 20 per cent, both subject to deduction of tax. The carry forward is slightly higher at Rs 12.85 lakhs against Rs 12.48 lakhs brought in.

Balance-sheet	31-12-59	31-12-60	Change	%age
(In Rs Crores)				
Deposits	100.69	109.44	+ 8.75	+ 8.7
Cash including Money at call	12.20	12.09	- 0.11	- 0.9
Cash as Percentage of Deposits	12.1	11.0	...	...
Gilt. Investments	26.21	16.70	- 9.51	- 36.3
Gilt. as Percentage of Deposits	26.0	15.3	...	...
Advances	67.94	83.86	+ 15.92	+ 23.4
Advances as Percentage of Deposits	67.5	76.8	...	...
Profit and Loss (In Rs Lakhs)				
Interest and Discount	390.76	440.02	+ 49.26	+ 12.6
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	56.96	75.32	+ 18.36	+ 32.2
Gross Income	455.09	523.21	+ 68.12	+ 15.0
Gross Income as Percentage of Deposits	4.5	4.8	...	...
Interest paid	199.55	217.03	+ 17.48	+ 8.8
Salaries and Allowances	130.89	143.36	+ 12.47	+ 9.5
Balance of Profit*	64.68	78.37	+ 13.69	+ 21.2
*Net of provision of Rs 18 lakhs for tax in 1959 and Rs 25 lakhs in 1960.				

CANARA IND. & BANK. SYND.

THE annual report of the directors and the audited accounts of the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited for the year ended 31-12-1960 make impressive reading. Despite the adverse conditions in the money market, the Syndicate was able to maintain a steady rise in deposits, which increased to Rs 18.87 crores during the year under review from Rs 17.09 crores in the previous year. The pattern of deposits remained almost the same, and a notable feature was the preponderance of time deposits over demand deposits.

Total advances including Bills discounted recorded an increase of 12 per cent and

18 March 1961

amounted to Rs 12.12 crores. Gross earnings during the same period totalled Rs 1.34 crores due mainly to the improvement in advances. Interest received on advances and investments and discounts on Bills discounted accounted for 91 per cent of the Syndicate's earnings. The net earnings of the Bank, which are placed at Rs 25.22 lakhs, indicate a rise of 26 per cent over the previous year's total. Thirty per cent of the net earnings amounting to Rs 7.50 lakhs has been transferred to Reserves and twenty five per cent aggregating Rs 6.35 lakhs has been earmarked for paying dividends to shareholders.

It needs to be remarked that the Bank was the first institution to introduce a separate department known as the Investors Agency Department with a view to providing expert financial guidance through its specially trained personnel to enable the investor to invest his surplus in remunerative shares and securities.

DENA BANK

Advances Expand, Gilt Holdings Fall

THE first impression, from a study of the Dena Bank's accounts for 1960, is that there has been a substantial, even steep, increase in the profit as compared with the previous year. A more detailed examination, however, shows that the improvement in profit, after the tax provision, is of more reasonable proportions.

In the balance-sheet as at the end of 1960, Deposits and other accounts are shown to have risen modestly by Rs 43 lakhs to Rs 35.81 crores. But the demand for funds was so considerable, that the total of Advances has risen by Rs 4.88 crores (or 25.1 per cent) to Rs 24.34 crores. This has been financed largely by disinvestment in giltedged, the portfolio declining by 24.5 per cent (or Rs 3.75 crores) to Rs 11.57 crores. So much so, the Dena Bank, which had had in the 1959 balance-sheet, an unusually high Investments/Deposits ratio and a rather low ratio of Advances to Deposits, shows both these ratios at more normal levels. Giltedged holdings form 32.3 per cent of Deposits (against 43.3 per cent last year), and Advances work out to 68.0 per cent of Deposits against 55.0 per cent on the basis of the 1959 balance-sheet.

The profit and loss account discloses a satisfactory rise in the income. Interest and discount have fetched Rs 36.70 lakhs more, in rising by 28.9 per cent over the relative figure for 1959. The income by way of commission, exchange and brokerage has improved by 5.20 lakhs, or 23.6 per cent over the previous year. As a result, the ratio of gross income to Deposits shows a marked improvement to 5.6 per cent from 4.4 per cent.

However, interest paid has mounted by Rs 13.61 lakhs, and salaries and allowances have risen by Rs 14.52 lakhs (an increase of 35.1 per cent over the previous year). As a result, the balance of profit for 1960 is shown at Rs 23.55 lakhs, subject to taxation, which receives Rs 9 lakhs. The balance of profit for 1959 was net of any provision for taxation and was placed at Rs 13.05 lakhs. Hence, the net profit, after tax, is at Rs 14.55 lakhs against Rs 13.05 lakhs, and the rise works out to 11.5 per cent.

The transfer to Reserve is Rs 2 lakhs higher, and the Reserve Fund is now at Rs 60 lakhs against the subscribed capital of Rs 50 lakhs. The dividend payment is maintained at 8.76 per cent subject to deduction of tax, and absorbs Rs 4.38 lakhs. Bonus to Staff receives Rs 2.65 lakhs.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DENA BANK ACCOUNTS

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Balance-sheet:				
(In Rs Crores)				
Deposits	35.38	35.81	+ 0.43	1.2
Cash including money at call	4.32	4.77	+ 0.45	10.4
Cash as percentage of Deposits	12.2	13.3	...	...
Gilt Investments	15.32	11.57	- 3.75	24.5
Gilt as percentage of Deposits	43.3	32.3	...	...
Advances	19.46	24.34	+ 4.88	25.1
Advances as percentage of Deposits	55.0	68.0	...	...
Profit and Loss:				
(In Rs Lakhs)				
Interest and Discount	126.83	163.53	+ 36.70	28.9
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	22.01	27.21	+ 5.20	23.6
Gross Income	156.58	200.20	+ 43.62	27.9
Gross Income as percentage of Deposits	4.4	5.6	...	...
Interest paid	79.44	93.05	+ 13.61	17.1
Salaries and Allowances	41.32	55.84	+ 14.52	35.1
Balance of Profit	13.05*	14.55†	+ 1.50	11.5

*Net of the provision for taxation.

†After deducting Rs 9 lakhs provided for tax in the appropriation account.

DEUTSCHE MARK

"Cold Blood" Revaluation

By Paul Einzig

IT seems that the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark has created more problems than it has solved. An adjustment of 5 per cent has not restored equilibrium, and in all probability the abnormal surplus in the West German balance of payments will continue to disturb the international monetary system, though to a smaller degree than it would have in the continued absence of a revaluation. Nor has the measure solved the immediate foreign exchange problem. So far from reversing the trend of the international movement of short-term funds, it seems to have given additional stimulus to the flow of funds to Germany and Switzerland. This is because a further revaluation of the D Mark and a revaluation of the Swiss franc is now widely anticipated. Official denials by the two Governments concerned, and also by other Governments "suspected" of intending to revalue their currencies, have failed to impress the markets. After all, until the last minute, the West German Government emphatically disclaimed to have any intention to change the D Mark's parities. The significance of its decision to revalue its currency lies in the fact that, for the first time since the War, a parity has been changed, "in cold blood". Hitherto, all changes in Bretton Woods parities of the major currencies have been made under irresistible pressure, but this time a change was made as a matter of deliberate policy decided upon as a matter of expediency. This opens up the possibility of similar deliberate changes, in either direction, and denials of intending to

make such changes are likely to encounter even more scepticism than before.

The immediate effect of the change has been a buying pressure on the D Mark and a selling pressure on sterling. The dollar has been affected both ways. On the one hand, the German move reduced the likelihood of a dollar devaluation and mitigated therefore the wave of distrust against the dollar. On the other hand, the anticipation of further revaluations tends to divert funds from New York to various continental centres. On balance, the spot dollar as well as the spot sterling have been under selling pressure, but while forward sterling has been weak, the forward dollar has been firm. Therein lies the main threat to sterling. If an appreciation of the forward dollar should make it too costly to maintain covered arbitrage commitments in London, there would be a large-scale withdrawal of funds entailing a large-scale decline in the gold reserve. Hence the official intervention aiming at bolstering up forward sterling, in order to retain arbitrage funds a little longer in London. This may only mean deferring the evil day when they are withdrawn. But if, in the meantime, the British balance of payments can be put right, then the withdrawal of "hot money" could be faced with comparative calm.

Will there be further revaluations? It is difficult to say. All I can say is that there ought to be some. The D Mark ought to have been revalued by at least 10 per cent. The Swiss franc, French franc and Italian Lira, too, could well stand a revaluation. It would greatly assist in the restoration of the international monetary equilibrium. But possibly narrow and selfish considerations will prevail, in which case we must envisage a prolonged drain of funds and unsettled conditions in foreign exchanges.

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Notes

WEST BENGAL Population Explodes

The preliminary results of the 1961 census undertaken in West Bengal has revealed an explosive rise in the course of the last decade. While the population in 1951 was 26,302,386, the latest census reveals population at 34,967,634. The increase, estimated at 32.9 per cent, is the highest on record in the last sixty years, and is attributed mainly to decrease in the death rate from 13 to 8.5 while the birth rate between the two dates is shown to have ranged from 21.9 to 25.5. Part of the rise is explained by the large influx of refugees from East Pakistan, while under-enumeration in some areas in the previous census is held partly responsible for the unprecedented magnitude of the rise. But making allowance for the deflation of figures due to under-enumeration, the implications of the staggering rise to efforts for stepping up food-grains production in which West Bengal is chronically deficient should be clear. Grave apprehensions have already been expressed on this score in the State Legislature. The sex-wise classification

of the population reveals a rise in females per one thousand males in the latest census. While, in 1951, there were 865 females to every 1,000 males, the 1961 census shows that there are now 879 females per 1,000 males.

Efforts to reduce the rate of growth should naturally take into account the variations in rates disclosed in different districts. Cooch Bihar has registered the highest rate of 5.19 per cent while Calcutta with a rise of 8.4 per cent has the lowest rate. Calcutta also claims the largest percentage of literacy with 58.5 per cent. For the whole of West Bengal, literacy is shown to have increased by 5.1 per cent, the number of male literates and female literates in the latest census being 7,435,305 and 2,745,373 respectively.

The census also reveals the depressing housing conditions in the State of West Bengal. For the whole of the State's population at 34,967,634, the number of houses is shown to be 6,607,397, and it is significant that even improvised sheds have been taken as houses. The deterioration in housing as compared with conditions in 1951 is evident from the fact that, while the average number of persons per occupied house was 4.6 in 1951, the figure for 1961 is put at 5.3.

*

MADRAS Propaganda for the Plan—or the Party?

The Budget session of the Madras State Legislative Assembly is over. Opposition speakers, as usual, made many charges against the ruling party. Commonly, it was alleged on the floor of both the Assembly and the Council that the Congress organisation was collecting funds for party purposes with the election coming near. Going through the debate generally, one noticed the use of the House more as a pre-election forum with the majority party in power confidently asserting its position as the correct one.

It was also contended on behalf of the opposition that the Ministers used officials for party purposes. Mr C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, in his reply to the four-day debate, firmly refuted this suggestion.

One of the most interesting issues was that the party allegedly

used the Information Department for its advantage. Certainly, for publicising the five-year Plans, the State Government did appoint Publicity Officers at the district level. In this regard it may be stated that the persons so appointed do not necessarily possess merits of excellent publicity experience; rather, they have been recruited from the ranks of journalists with varied experience at the desk and in reporting. The opposition allegation is that the publicity officers, from the district level onwards, are being used for party purposes. The reply of the Finance Minister to this charge was that the district publicity officers and their assistants had to be appointed to educate the people as to the achievements of the Government. This, the Minister thought would be an effective reply to those who accused the Ministry with having done nothing for the people during the Plans.

There has been some confusion in this regard so far as the Minister's reply goes. Certainly, Mr Subramaniam knows that Five Year Plans are not mere State Plans but Plans of a national character. Why should the Madras Government alone take upon itself the responsibility of defending the Plans? Why should the Congress Party affiliate itself with such propaganda machinery? But the opposition did not have a clear rebuttal of the necessity for such a large State-wide publicity organisation.

Mr Subramaniam stressed the point that the Congress was trying to strengthen democracy through democratic means. For example, it was alleged that the Ministers take officials also during tours for fund collection purposes. The charge might be quite baseless, and surely frivolous. But with the election time getting closer and closer, it would have been wiser on the part of the Minister to have straightaway answered this point to the satisfaction of the non-Congress opposition. Instead of again effectively trying to answer the widely prevalent idea that the Congress Party has been collecting funds for election, the Government spokesmen merely said that the other parties were doing nothing different. What the other parties do without being in power and what the party in power is doing about influencing trade and business to subscribe liberally to the election pool of the Congress are entirely different.

Mr Subramaniam felt elated—quite naturally—about the per capita income of the State having gone up and Madras having moved up to occupy the fourth place in India. A decade ago, Madras was at the bottom. He defended the exodus of people from rural to urban areas and felt that this indicated the progressive industrialisation of the State. As they progressed, more urbanisation was bound to take place.

Adverting to the Second Plan achievements of Madras, Mr Subramaniam stated that the number of companies registered with a capital of over Rs 50 lakhs each was 7 in 1956-57 and it had gone up to 18 by 1959-60.

One admission the Minister made was about price control. He stated that Government wanted to control prices at least of essential commodities. The choice was between an economy in which the prices were statutory without economic progress and that in which there was some rise in prices and at the same time acceleration of industrial production. His preference was for the latter course. In this view, preference had been given to basic industries in this State.

*

Progress, yes, but Patience Wanted

While Mr C. Subramaniam answered, in the Legislative Assembly, charges levelled against the ministry on a political level, Mr R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, replied in the Council to certain questions pertaining to the industrialisation of the State.

Because of the skill and ability of Madras, rather than on the score of backwardness, they were able to persuade the Centre to set up new industry in the State. The location of the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur was instanced by him as valid testimony to what he said. Even for the location of big industries in Madras, Mr Venkataraman told the Council, Madras did not depend upon the tactics

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implied in a reference to its backwardness. Rather, with ability and skill found in abundance, more basic and heavier industries could be easily located. (The Kerala State Chief Minister issued more or less a threat to the Centre the other day during the State Assembly Budget debate that, if a heavy industry, particularly the electrical plant industry, was not to be located in Kerala, it would rouse the Keralites.)

Lack of steel and coal naturally handicaps the State's progress. Added to this is the transport bottleneck. The Centre is being pressed to avoid this by dispatch of goods by sea, and the urgency of starting at least a steel re-rolling mill in Madras is also being stressed by the State.

On the rapid development of the Tuticorin Port depended the quick transport of coal to the South by sea and of salt from the South to the North, and therefore this, too, was sought to be expedited.

The Minister told the Council that those members insistent upon the State's rapid industrialization should take a hundred rupee share each in each of the industrial undertakings in the State and added that the need of the day was the creation of an overall investment climate.

Mr Venkataraman was not for transferring the Neyveli project to the State from the Centre, since every other State would ask the Centre for similar privilege, with the result that Bhilai steel, Sindri fertilizers and the coal produced in other Northern States would not be available to this State at a common pool price. If there was a common pool price for the cement produced in the South, the Minister pointed out, there was also the same policy in regard to the iron produced in the North.

Certain members complained that no new industries were going to be started in the South, particularly Madras. Rejecting this suggestion, the Minister stated that, in the Neyveli integrated project, there was going to be a fertiliser plant, a thermal power station, clay washing and briquette-making industries. The thermal station is now proposed to produce 400,000 kilowatts of power instead of 250,000 k.w. A surgical instruments plant, a raw film plant, a teleprinter factory and the expansion of the ICF are all included in the State's immediate industrial future.

Mr Venkataraman reiterated the State's desire to afford financial aid to industries through the State's Industrial Financial Corporation.

Madras today produces 1.4 million tons of cement with scope to produce more. Cement scarcity was only a symptom of the growing economic development of the State.

As for the charge that the Salem iron and steel plant was

not being pushed, Mr Venkataraman disclosed that the East German experts had informed them that more time than earlier anticipated would be needed to complete the tests. Possibly, it would take till the end of 1962, but Madras Government has requested the East German experts that, somehow, the experiments should be expedited. New industries depending upon minerals to be exploited naturally take time even in advanced countries. From those who complain of delay in Madras, particularly about the raising of a steel plant in Salem, patience is needed. The Government of Madras did not delay matters.

As for the petroleum find in the Cauvery basin, the Minister counselled patience if the members did not want the repetition of America's experiences of losing billions of dollars on the search for oil.

In a note placed on the table of the Assembly, it was stated that an outlay of Rs 8 crores has been made for small-scale industries and Rs 3.2 crores for industrial estates in the Third Plan. The provision for small-scale industries includes Rs 1.08 crores for pilot production centres, Rs 1.27 crores for financial assistance by way of block loans, Rs 1.7 crores for industrial cooperatives, Rs 77 lakhs for common service facilities, Rs 61 lakhs for tool rooms, Rs 85 lakhs for organisation staff and other technical aids, Rs 50 lakhs for rural workshops and Rs 50 lakhs for training.

Preliminary work by the State's Public Works Department has begun in Ootacamund for the erection of a raw film factory which is expected to begin functioning by the middle of 1962. Also, acquisition of land is under progress for the surgical instruments factory near Madras.

Hindustan Teleprinter Company has been formed by the Centre to start a factory in Guindy. Even before the structure has been raised, it has been proposed to undertake certain Assembly and manufacturing operations in the factory provided by Madras Government in the Industrial Estate, Guindy.

As for the possibility of finding oil, the note stated that initial investigations conducted by the geological survey in the Cauvery basin had disclosed that the marine strata found in the basin underlying the Cuddalore sand stones were favourable for oil formation.

*

TEA What the Right Hand Gives . . .

Addressing the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association in Calcutta last week, Mr N. S. Coldwell, the Chairman, outlined the various difficulties the tea in-

dustries had to face. While gratefully appreciating the Finance Minister's fine gesture in reducing the export duty, the Chairman expressed grave concern over the additional levy in the central excise duty for every fiscal zone. The rate of duty is unfortunately heavy in Cachar, which in the previous year had suffered heavily from severe drought.

The declining trend in India's tea exports is a serious matter to reckon, especially when the country's foreign exchange has reached a low level. This is particularly distressing when the exporting countries like Indonesia, Ceylon and African States have entered the international market with renewed competitive ability. The high cost of production of Indian tea is acting as a deterrent in stimulating our exports. All the exporting countries, save India and Pakistan, have exported larger quantities of tea last year to the United Kingdom which is the largest single consumer. This trend is also visible in the international markets. Our share of exports fell from 45 per cent in 1956 to 43 per cent in 1959. In the same period, Ceylon and East Africa exported larger quantities and their share rose from 31 to 35 per cent and from 5 to 7 per cent respectively.

An ambitious target of 900 million pounds has been fixed for the Third Plan as against 750 million pounds in the Second Plan. It needs to be recalled that the increase in production postulated in the next Plan will have to come largely from the plants which are already in the ground, since it takes five years for tea plantings to yield. The need for stepping up the yield from the existing bush is, therefore, evident. But the inadequate supply of fertilisers has already precipitated a serious bottleneck. Besides, the non-availability of requisite coal and transport facilities has also entailed great difficulties for the industry. An increase in output demands constant flow of supplies, peaceful labour conditions and uninterrupted communications and a market for finished products with a fair price for the producers.

The imperative need for reducing the cost of production of our tea has been highlighted by the Irish Tea Delegation which visited the country recently, when it expressed the possibility of Ceylon tea flooding the Irish markets if India fails to bring down the cost of production. The Government should provide adequate incentives to estates for enhancing their output by supplying fertilisers and loans for replantation purposes. Side by side with increase in the quantity, the qualitative aspect should also be strongly emphasised. The report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation forecasts a large surplus of 100 million pounds of tea in 1966. The need for increasing the competitive ability of Indian tea becomes all

the greater. The future of the country's largest foreign exchange earner cannot be left at stake.

*

OIL Outlook Obscure

A heartening development in the oil industry in recent times is the signing of the Indo-Soviet agreement under which Soviet Russia has offered assistance for the exploration, development and production of oil and gas in Cambay, Ankleshwar and other areas in the country. The agreement also provides for Soviet assistance for the erection of the oil refinery in Gujarat with a capacity of 2 million tons of crude to be refined per annum. Even before the signing of this agreement, Soviet interest in the development of India's oil industry had been evident in the offer of the Rs 11 crore credit for the erection of the Barauni refinery and the agreement to supply 1½ million tons of petroleum products during the next four years. India's annual oil requirements by the end of the Third Plan have been estimated at 14 million tons and it is clear that the greater part of it will have to be secured through imports. It is, however, interesting that Mr Murray Scott of the Burmah Shell Oil Company should observe in the course of his address to the Rotary Club of Bombay that India could plan for self-sufficiency in oil by 1966 on the basis of Rs 500 crores' investment. Evidently, he must be having in mind only self-sufficiency in refinery capacity. Self-sufficiency in crude oil production is something that is impracticable in five years' time, and that too with only Rs 500 crores investment. One may recall, in this connection, the estimate made some months back by the Assam Oil Company's Chairman, Mr W. B. Metre, which envisages self-sufficiency by 1988 on the basis of Rs 400 crores investment per annum.

In respect of refineries, the Third Plan schemes envisage creation of capacity which will meet nearly 75 per cent of the requirements by the end of the Plan. It has been disclosed by Mr Malaviya, Union Minister for oil, that the Nunmati refinery would be ready by the end of 1963. The foreign oil companies have evinced keen interest in the expansion of refinery capacity, but Government's policy excludes scope for further expansion in the private sector. Mr Murray Scott has underlined the benefit of foreign exchange saving that would accrue from permitting foreign oil companies to expand refinery capacity. Though negotiations between the Government and the foreign oil companies have not yet ended, the latest statement of Mr Malaviya in the Lok Sabha on the subject does not encourage any hope of a change in the Government's policy.

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USA Compacts Compete with Imports

With a full year's production and sales now behind them, it is clear that the new US-made "compact" cars have carved a sizable and respectable niche for themselves in the American automobile market. It seems to be a niche, moreover, from which these smaller and more economical cars will not soon or easily be dislodged.

There is now a full complement of 10 separate automobile "makes" bearing the compact designation, put out by all five of the American automobile makers. There are the Falcon and the Comet, put out by Ford; the Plymouth Valiant and the Dodge Lancer, by Chrysler; the Chevrolet Corvair, the Pontiac Tempest, the Oldsmobile F-85, and the Buick Special, by General

Motors; the Lark, by Studebaker; and the Rambler, by American Motors—the last-named the pioneer of American compacts.

These makes, in the aggregate, accounted for nearly 25 per cent of all cars registered in the US in 1960, jumping to a total of 1,621,719 from about 605,000 in 1959.

Part of this marked increase undoubtedly was due to the rise in total output and sales of all kinds of US automobiles in 1960. Total passenger car registrations rose from 6,041,275 in 1959 to 6,576,650 in 1960. This made 1960 the second-best year for automobile sales in US history, second only to 1955, when more than seven million cars were registered.

This total increase, however, falls far short of fully explaining the compact car growth. The fact is that these smaller cars appear to be gaining steadily in popularity with the American people—a popularity which is reflected in the patterns of the automobile industry's operations.

Opinions differ as to the reasons for the growing demand for compact cars. To the sociologist, it may signify a reverse kind of "status symbol," with emphasis on the small and utilitarian rather than the large and ornate. To the economist, it may signify a new interest on the part of the American people in the advantages of economical operation and ease of handling and parking afforded by the smaller cars.

Whatever the reason or reasons, the compacts appear to be continuing their assault on the total automobile market this year. The industry consensus is that the smaller cars, in the aggregate, will account for close to 40 per cent or more of 1961 calendar year production.

The actual number produced and sold, of course, still will depend in large measure on the vigour of consumer demand for automobiles in general. Significant in this regard is a survey of consumer attitudes and buying intentions for 1961 conducted re-

cently by the US Federal Reserve Board.

This study, made in January, contains some significant hints of an impending upturn in automobile sales from the present relatively low levels. The percentage of families planning, as of January 7, to buy new or used cars within the next six months was at about the same level recorded in a similar survey conducted in January 1960. Yet, as recently as last October, the survey had uncovered plans for reduced automobile purchases.

One question that naturally arises is where this new consumer interest in American-made compact cars leaves the foreign-made imported automobiles, which generally are competitive with the smaller US models. Last year, 444,452 imported cars, valued at \$512,974,986 were sold in the United States. This number compares with about 600,000 in 1959, before US-made compacts became a significant factor in the American market.

While there may be a tendency to see in this trend a permanent contraction of the US market for imported cars, foreign manufacturers and exporters are far from pessimistic; after all, 1960 still represented a healthy US market for foreign cars, and a year that was the second-best in the comparatively short history of mass importation of automobiles into the United States.

By way of comparison, a decade ago, foreign cars in the US virtually were confined to the luxury trade, with only about 16,000 imports entering the country annually.

It is not surprising, then, to find foreign automobile producers viewing the US market as one well worth keeping, and one that offers an excellent future for imported vehicles despite the 1960 sales decline under the initial impact of full-scale American production of the new compact cars.

BONUS

Curse of Employment

A high-power bonus commission in accordance with the directive of the Supreme Court has been asked for by Mr B. A. Forsyth, Chairman, Employers' Federation of Southern India, in the course of his address to the annual meeting of the Federation in Madras.

Mr Forsyth told the meeting that the bonus as existent in India was not known in the West.

The profit-sharing bonus mooted by labour, has been the headache of almost every well-established industrial enterprise. Most strikes arose out of demand for it, and the anxious employers' attention was engaged annually to meet and combat what he called the curse of the world of employment.

He deplored the lack of a scientific approach to the question.

That the "epidemic should have spread even to the public sector, Mr Forsyth stated, was evidence by the Government's nominating a Commission. He added that this Commission had its own "disconcerting history."

As for the personnel of the Commission, Mr Forsyth regretted that it had neither the representatives of labour nor employers. It was but natural, that the employers' organisations should raise a very strong protest over the way the Commission had been named.

The Supreme Court has given an indication for such a high-powered Commission, in one of its judgments. In such high-powered Commission, it was thought by leaders of industry that some decision would be arrived at by collaborating with representatives of labour and employers. According to Mr Forsyth, such a Commission should consist of a Supreme Court Judge, sitting or retired, an independent accountant and an outstanding economist, all unconnected in the past with the bonus issue. Such persons would bring into the Commission a fresh and unbiased outlook.

Mr Forsyth was of the emphatic view that vital issues were at stake and that the Supreme Court's mandate to appoint a high-powered Commission should be obeyed, giving representation to all interests involved.

The strike by the Central Government employees at any rate opened the eyes of the Government to the difficulties of industrial employers and the need not merely for sympathy, generosity and tact in dealing with threats of strike but also for firmness and determination.

As for the adoption of codes of discipline, Mr Forsyth said that the evaluation and implementation machinery had become powerless. These codes, drafted with the best of motives in the interest of industrial peace, required the necessary sanctions, without them, they remained incapable of enforcement.

Mr Forsyth ended his speech on a note of caution as to the problems facing employers on the labour front. A comparatively small labour force must be considerably reduced and streamlined if they ever hoped to succeed with the employment of a large labour force in the Third Plan.

DELHI

Allocation for Third Plan Halved

The Third Plan for Delhi has at last been finalised with a total outlay of Rs 81.75 crores. The Administration's original demand was for an allocation of Rs 167.93 crores, but the Planning Commission has pruned it to the present level. Out of the total outlay, Rs 51.20 crores has been earmarked

for the implementation of Municipal Corporation schemes. The targeted expenditure for these schemes was Rs 102.46 crores. The Budget of the Delhi Administration was also slashed to Rs 27.49 crores from the original estimate of Rs 57.06 crores. The New Delhi Municipal Committee will receive an amount of Rs 3.05 crores during the next Plan period.

The local administrative body has submitted supplementary demands aggregating about Rs 4.50 crores under four schemes. Out of the total, Rs 3 crores will be expended for the development of land for industrial purposes. For financing experimental flatted factories project, an amount of Rs 1 crore will be allotted. The remaining Rs 50 lakhs will be utilised for the expansion of Irwin Hospital by constructing a new bloc with 350 beds. It is to be noted that these projects along with the weavers' colony scheme are under the consideration of the Planning Commission. The programmes relating to agri-

culture, welfare and water supply, too, suffered by the slashing of the Third Plan. Consequently, the original target of Rs 70.84 lakhs for agriculture has been reduced to Rs 28 lakhs, and welfare works get only an allocation of Rs 73 lakhs as against the original demand for Rs 2 crores. The corporation's original demand for health and allocation for health and water supply has been scaled down to Rs 12.63 crores from Rs 31.16 crores. The only programme that is left unaffected by the pruning is the one relating to generation of power which will be carried out according to the original schedule.

UNION CARBIDE

The Plastics Age

The inauguration of the chemicals and polyethylene plant of Union Carbide at Trombay by Mr Manubhai Shah, the Union Minis-

ter for Industries, constitutes an important landmark in the industrialisation of the country and bears eloquent testimony to the phenomenal growth of the Company since its formation in 1905. Built at a cost of Rs 4.5 crores and possessing a capacity of 15 million pounds of polyethylene resins and organic chemicals, the plant signifies the entry of Union Carbide in the field of manufacture of basic chemicals and plastics.

A notable feature of the new plant at Trombay is the utilisation of alcohol, which is a by-product of the sugar industry, is the basic raw material for the manufacture of basic chemicals which were hitherto largely imported. The indigenous production of these essential raw materials required for the developing industries will help save the country foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 2 crores per annum. The plant will not be confronted with the scarcity of alcohol, for, a large quantity of its

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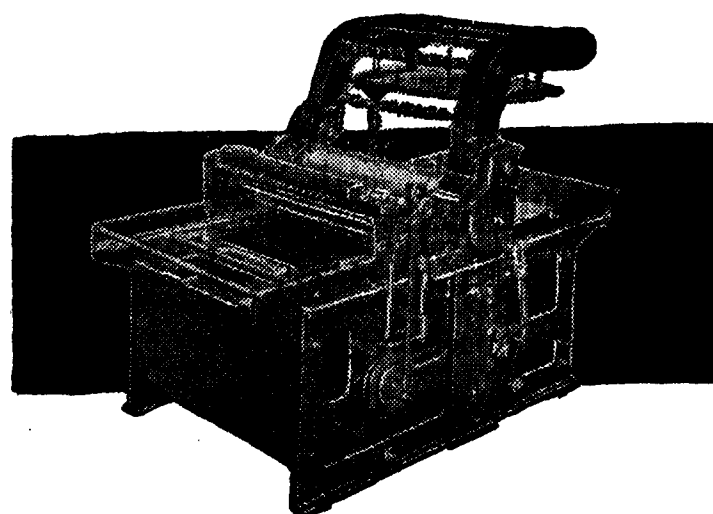
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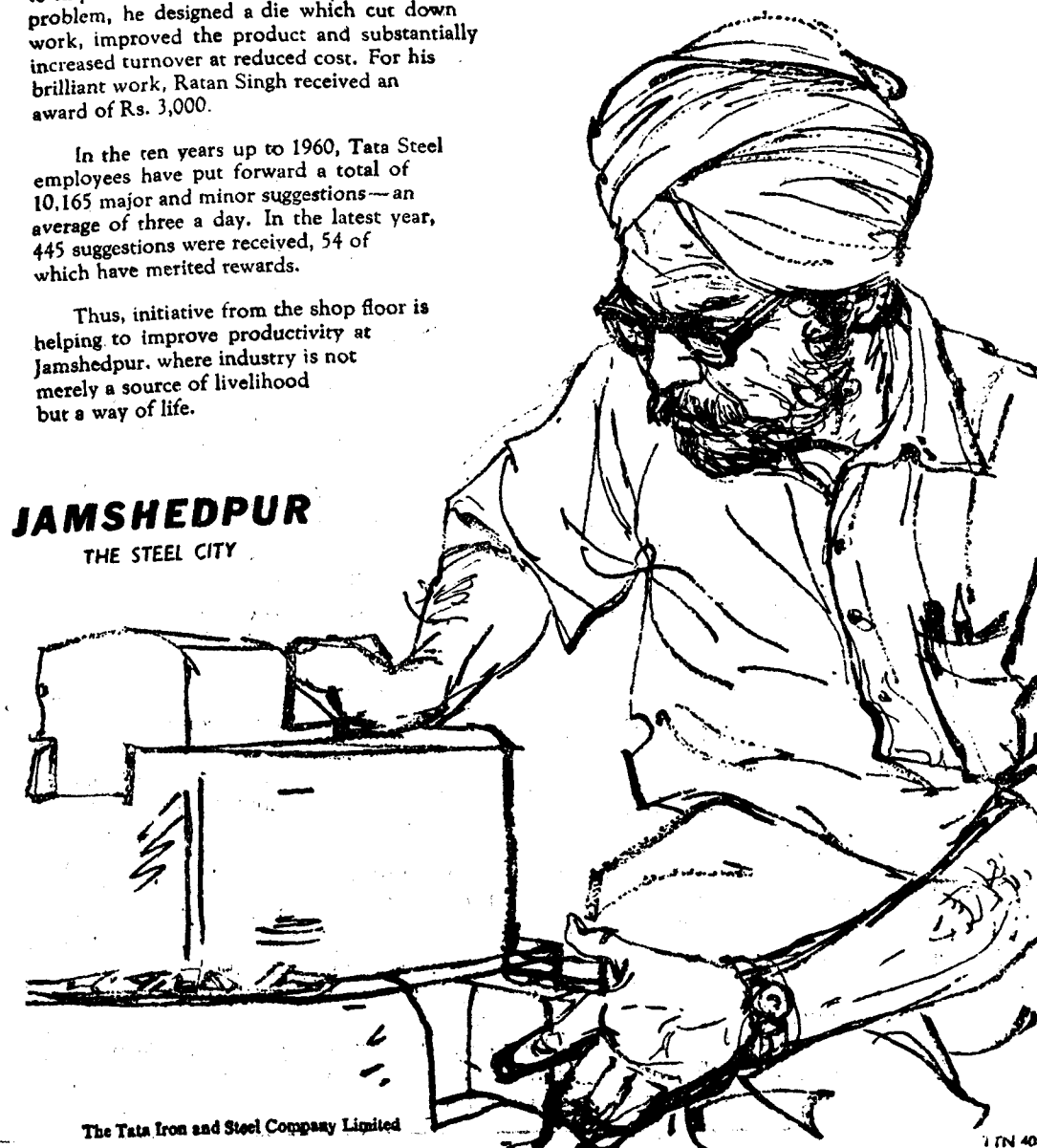
initiative from the shop floor

The manufacture of crowbars in Tata Steel's Agrico factory in Jamshedpur involved a number of time-consuming and uneconomic manual operations. Ratan Singh, a foreman, decided to do something to improve matters. Carefully studying the problem, he designed a die which cut down work, improved the product and substantially increased turnover at reduced cost. For his brilliant work, Ratan Singh received an award of Rs. 3,000.

In the ten years up to 1960, Tata Steel employees have put forward a total of 10,165 major and minor suggestions—an average of three a day. In the latest year, 445 suggestions were received, 54 of which have merited rewards.

Thus, initiative from the shop floor is helping to improve productivity at Jamshedpur, where industry is not merely a source of livelihood but a way of life.

JAMSHEDPUR
THE STEEL CITY



The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited

1 TN 4087

requirements will be supplied by the Maharashtra Government's distillery at Chitaili.

The key to the future prosperity of our plastic processing industry lies in the development of raw materials from wholly indigenous resources. In this regard, the Trombay plant is a step in the direction and, in due course, is bound to help the development of the plastic industry in the country.

Union Carbide's endeavour to keep pace with the industrialisation of the nation is evident from

its diversified production. With continued increase in production facilities, improved processes and technology based on research and development, the Company will be in a firm position to cater to the needs of the rapidly developing industries. As averred by Mr. Shah in his inaugural address, the Trombay plant symbolises a new decade for plastics in India and, within the next ten years, the country would cover the entire gamut of plastics in both quantity and quality.

COMPANY LAW

A Four Years' Balance-Sheet

THE fourth report of the Department of Company Law Administration reviews the working and administration of the Company's Act 1956 with reference to its major provisions and aims. The report does not claim achievement of the broad social purposes and objectives underlying the various provisions of the Act. But, having regard to the nature of changes envisaged in the new Act as well as the organisational limitations under which the Act has to be enforced, it will be appreciated that four years will be too short a period to allow marked progress being registered in this matter. In the circumstances, the working of the Company Law can be judged only from the point of view of enforcement of its provisions, and in this the report claims improvement. It is shown that, during 1959-60, 131,462 statutory documents including annual returns, special resolutions, charges and their satisfaction, returns relating to directors, managing agents, secretaries and treasurers were received by and filed with the Registrar of Companies. This compares with 113,319 for the previous year and the increase revealed for the fourth year may seem to point to greater compliance being secured for the provisions of the Act. It is also significant that, during the year, there was definite falling off in the complaints received by the Registrar from the shareholders, ex-employees, ex-directors, etc. The relevant figures for 1959-60 and 1958-59 are 800 and 1,292. While this may be taken to indicate an improvement in business behaviour consequent on the enactment of the new law, the report itself is reluctant to draw any such inference.

One aspect of corporate activity in respect of which the working of the new Act can claim substantial results is that which relates to the working of managing agencies. The system of managing agencies has generally been disapproved as an undesirable form of business management by the Government. A gradual elimination of this sys-

tem is one of the objectives of the Company Law. Four years of enforcement of the provisions of the Company Act with respect to managing agencies has produced a substantial reduction in their number. While, in 1955, there were 5,000 companies under the management of managing agents, their number is now shown to have come down to 1,345.

The number of prosecutions launched also testifies to the stricter vigilance maintained by the Company Law Department in enforcing the provisions of the Act. During the four-year period, the Department launched 4,14 prosecutions for defaults of Company law provisions. The number of such prosecutions is shown to have increased from 10 in 1956-57 to 70 in 1957-58, 1,187 in 1958-59 and 4,115 in 1959-60. The report, however, brings to light continuance of, unsound practices in the management of companies. The instances of such malpractices noted in the report relate to the payment of minimum remuneration to managing agents without approval, deposit of moneys with banks in which directors are interested, display of investments as stock-in-trade in accounts, distribution of dividends without setting off losses, non-inclusion of accountants' report in the prospectus, allotment of fractional share, declaration of fractional share, etc. In spite of such infringements, the report holds out the hope that stricter enforcement of the provisions of the law for one or two more years may lead to a new tradition of regular and timely compliance with the provisions of the law. The efforts being taken by the Department to promote principles of management accountability and modern accounting methods in the public and private sector should also have a beneficial impact on business performance in the corporate sector.

A gratifying feature of the report is the increase that is disclosed in new company registrations during the year. Contrary to apprehensions originally held of possible adverse repercussions

NEW REGISTRATIONS DURING THE YEARS 1957-58 TO 1959-60.

	Public		Private		Total	
	No.	Authorised capital*	No.	Authorised capital*	No.	Authorised capital*
1957-58	65	52.7	896	50.0	961	102.7
1958-59	58	58.7	1,073	225.7	1,095	284.4
1959-60	87	67.1	1,365	93.4	1,452	160.5

*Rs. Crores.

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW REGISTRATIONS.

	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	No.	Authorised capital*	No.	Authorised capital*	No.	Authorised capital*
Bombay	191	40.0	240	89.2	293	67.5
Delhi	117	3.6	130	50.2	141	13.3
Madras	80	15.2	113	3.5	345	20.1
West Bengal	359	20.9	364	17.4	399	33.9
Other States	214	23.0	248	124.1	274	25.7
Total	961	102.7	1,095	284.4	1,452	160.5

*Rs. Crores.

REGION-WISE TRENDS IN NEW REGISTRATIONS.

	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	No.	Authorised capital*	No.	Authorised capital*	No.	Authorised capital*
Eastern Region	...	...	420	424	549	...
Western Region	...	...	198	254	318	...
Northern Region	...	...	191	211	242	...
Southern Region	...	...	152	206	433	...
Total	...	...	961	1,095	1,452	...

COMPANIES AT WORK (1954-60).

	Public		Private		Total	
	No.	Paid-up capital*	No.	Paid-up capital*	No.	Paid-up capital*
1954-55	10,056	661.3	19,569	308.3	29,625	969.6
1955-56	9,575	690.4	20,299	333.8	29,874	1,024.2
1956-57	8,810	714.6	20,547	363.0	29,357	1,077.6
1957-58	8,296	773.6	19,984	532.7	28,280	1,306.3
1958-59	7,760	784.1	19,719	725.7	27,479	1,509.8
1959-60	7,306	811.6	19,615	781.5	26,921	1,593.1

*Rs. Crores.

on business enterprise of the new changes incorporated in the Act, company floatations have revealed a steady upward trend. A record rise is reported for the year under review, the total number of registrations being 1,452 with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs 160.5 crores. This compares with 1,095 new companies registered during 1958-59 and 961 new registrations for 1957-58. Of the new companies, 1,365 are shown to be private companies and their authorised capital is estimated at Rs 93.4 crores.

State-wise and regional distribution of the new registrations reveals the rapid strides being made by the Southern region comprising Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore in new company formations. It is remarkable that while till last year the number of company floatations in this region was lower than in the other three regions, for the year under review the number of new companies for the Southern region comes very close to the total number of registrations for the Eastern region which has always been in the forefront in new company formation. The headway made by the Southern region is not a little due to the pro-

nounced increase registered in the Madras State, which records a rise of nearly 232 companies as compared with the previous year. State-wise distribution discloses marked concentration of new floatations in the four States of West Bengal, Bombay and Madras and the union territory of New Delhi. As in previous years, these four regions together account for an overwhelming proportion of the new companies registered during 1959-60. The industrial pattern of the new companies shows a predominant number under the head of processing and manufacturing and commerce the respective shares being 614 and 367. Among the remaining groups, Transport, Communications and Storage recorded 283 new registrations. The share of Government companies in the new registrations was 23 which included one subsidiary of a Government Company, and their total authorised capital was Rs 30 crores. Comparable figures for the preceding two years are 16 and 18. Three of the 23 new Government companies came under Central sponsorship, and the Indian Oil Company was one of them. With one being a subsidiary of a Central Government, the remaining 19 were sponsored by State Governments.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

THE New Frontiers are really very old. At least some of them, like the Peace Corps, are. Mr. Kennedy's idea is partly Jeffersonian and partly Jamesian. (William, the philosopher and not Henry, the novelist.) Described in deadpan officialese as a "pool of trained American men and women proposed to be sent overseas by the US government or through private organisations and institutions to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs of skilled manpower", it is an exciting idea. These young men and women are quite unlike the tax-holidaying experts and technicians we are familiar with. Members of the Corps are expected to rough it out on no salary except a subsistence allowance barely sufficient to meet their basic needs. Teaching in primary and secondary schools, participation in malaria eradication programmes and other public health projects are the more important jobs awaiting them. I am not surprised to hear that the response has been enthusiastic, for the appeal of the idea is, in different ways, to something that is basic in human nature. There is the lure of the strange, the Faustian hunger for new experience. There is again the urge to be useful to our fellows which is present in the most self-centred among us. In the American context, the imaginativeness of the idea arises from its being devised to free the mind of the young American—and it is to the young that the idea is specially addressed—from two of the most pervasive influences that oppress it: a cold war psychosis and a barbarism quite alien to the founding fathers. To learn to do without not only the teevee and the washing machine, but also possibly, the chewing gum, may well appeal to a nation sated with the "good things" of life. The slogan is no longer: "Go West, young man", but "Go East, or South." American pioneerism has lain dormant under a thick crust of status-seeking and conformism too long now. Mr. Kennedy's idea may well stir ancient memories of Louis and Clark whom Jefferson sent out to explore Louisiana. This is one strand of the idea. The other is the Jamesian prescription of "moral substitutes for war". James, who never lived to see even the first world war, was primarily thinking of individual character-building by the "subli-

mation" of the combative instincts in man by directing them into a "battle against Nature." In our own days, the finding of acceptable substitutes for war and states of mind that make it possible have literally assumed the urgency of a matter of life and death. Mr. Kennedy was not able to exempt members of the Peace Corps from "selective service." As the Commander-in-Chief of the US Armed Forces he could hardly be in a position to do so. But even in its incomplete form, a voluntary peace corps as a psychological, if not actual, substitute for conscripted national service is a big step forward. James in the shades is sure to approve.

Inadequacy of coverage by world news agencies of Asian and African news is a familiar enough complaint to which a recent and influential voice has been added. The UNESCO's Director-General reporting on Freedom of Information says, "insufficient efforts have been made to cultivate an interest in Asian news among readers of other regions, unless the news is of a sensational nature." This is true enough, but the fault, dear Brutus, I am tempted to misquote, is not in our stars or in the news agencies, but in ourselves that we are underlings. What prevents the coming into being of an Indian or Asian world news agency that will do what the present predominantly Western news agencies do not or will not do? My complaint about neglect is slightly different in emphasis from what it usually is when it proceeds from Asian sources. It is not that my amour propre is hurt. If people in the rest of the world are not informing themselves about us, it is their affair and I am losing no sleep. If they care enough, they can ask the world news agencies to account for their indifference. My grouse is that my education is being neglected and I am being kept in the dark about stirring things around me. For if I want to know about what is happening in the Congo, I have to depend on Reuter. I know all about the difficulties in setting up a news agency of our own, the chief of which, of course, is money. But I don't think that cash cannot be found if we really care. Meantime, something must be done about the chaotic structure of cable rates that makes even

the present flow of news an exiguous trickle. Not only are different rates prevalent in different countries, but they differ "for messages sent in the reverse directions." And in many places they are absurdly expensive. A message from Jakarta to Bombay, for example, costs 50 naye paise a word and that from Beirut costs Rs 1.02 a word! This is hardly likely to make me more knowledgeable about Indonesia or Lebanon. The Commonwealth press rate of six naye paise a word is an admirable example which others should follow.

No one took seriously public relations pretence about South African membership in the Commonwealth being only one of the many preoccupations of the Premiers in London. But there was a general expectation,—hopeful or fearful depending upon your attitude to the question—that the press might be cheated of sensational copy. Sudden realisation on the part of some members of glass houses of their own was stated to be one of the reasons why the protests against Apartheid would be muted. Though this

was not so, the conference did try hard to find an acceptable compromise, but Dr. Verwoerd would have none of it. The responsibility for South Africa's leaving the Commonwealth is now squarely on his shoulders. All he did was to implacably pick holes in every formula that was put up. Mr. Macmillan, who had his own Salisbury flank to defend, did his best, but he must be feeling pretty flapped today. Mr. Diefenbaker, despite earlier reports, seems to have tried hard to avert a show down. He is reported to have tried to buy time by separating the issue of Apartheid from that of the continued membership of South Africa in the Commonwealth club, a device thought up by Mr. Macmillan also. But unlike Mr. Macmillan, he suggested postponement of decision on the second till South Africa had in fact become a republic in May. This did not find favour, among others, with Dr. Verwoerd himself. The Canadian Prime Minister then came out, Mr. Nehru actively co-operating, with the suggestion of a Commonwealth charter. This was to affirm the concept of the Commonwealth as a multi-racial community believing in complete equality inter se. Here again time was offered to South Africa, but Dr. Verwoerd was not buying. The press was after all not cheated of its copy, thanks to Dr. Verwoerd's "dramatic" withdrawal of his application for membership.

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Authorised Capital	Rs. 6,30,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 5,77,50,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 3,15,00,000
Reserve Fund & Other Reserves	Rs. 4,15,79,722
Deposits as at 31-12-60	Rs. 2,00,07,37,976

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EXPORTS

Compulsion in the Offing?

INDIAN manufacturers are now engaged in examining, with a microscope, export prospects to the ECAFE region. The 17th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, inaugurated last week by President Rajendra Prasad, is not the only reason. The speeches made at the Session could have helped Indian businessmen to assess export prospects if the delegates from the countries of the region, instead of confining themselves to balanced philosophical statement on the concept of Regional Co-operation, had each given a list of commodities which his country was in a position to export as well as those which it had to import. As it is, the speeches give the impression that, while everyone would like increased intra-regional trade, none of them is prepared to come to actual grips with the problem.

The Executive Secretary's report has indicated, in general terms, that there are vast possibilities for expansion of India's trade with the ECAFE region. For instance, a large proportion of India's imports consists of consumption goods and materials for producing consumer goods. These include a large proportion of foodgrains and raw materials such as cotton, which can to a considerable extent be supplied by countries of the region. While this is no doubt true, India's ability to pay for the imports has also to be taken into account. Currently, imports of foodgrains and raw cotton are mostly from those countries which are prepared to accept payment in rupees. Trade is a two-way traffic. India's ability to increase imports from the ECAFE region, of foodgrains and industrial raw materials, will depend on the success achieved in stepping up its exports to other countries of the region. And the report is not exactly encouraging as far as export prospects are concerned.

As regards cotton textiles, the

principal item of India's exports, the facts brought together in the report do not make a cheerful picture. It is evident that the position is likely to grow worse rather than better. India and Japan have both planned to export annually a combined total of about 2,450 to 2,550 million yards of cloth by 1961-62. In addition, China (Taiwan) and Pakistan, which used to import cotton textiles, have made substantial progress in textile production, and hope to export sizeable quantities of cloth in the near future. The four countries together (not to mention Hong Kong, which is the principal exporter of cotton cloth but whose future plans are unknown) have based their plans on expected exports of the order of 2,600 to 2,700 million yards. Meanwhile, a number of traditionally importing countries have also undertaken cotton textile production on a large scale, and some of them are aiming at self-sufficiency. The present level of imports of these and other importing countries is about 800 million yards. If these trends persist, says the report, it is evident that the major producers will have either to find additional markets outside the region or to revise downwards their targets of cotton textile production. As far as India is concerned, it may not be necessary to reduce targets of textile production in view of domestic demand, but it will be necessary

to explore possibilities of replacing exports of cloth by exports of hardware. It is, however, as well to recognise that it will be a long time before the products of the engineering industry are able to make up for the loss of textile markets. With the region as a whole, and with most of the countries in the region, India's trade is in deficit.

The question of stepping up exports to fill the gap is of particular importance to Indian manufacturers, especially in view of the threat held out by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, in his address to the Export Promotion Advisory Council, to resort to a policy of compulsory exports. The Minister's reference to expansion of the role of the STC left many businessmen laughing in their sleeves. With all respect to this rapidly growing organisation, and its achievements, so far it has been able to show results only in fields where it is not called upon to face competition. The STC does not cut a convincing figure as the agency for pushing up India's exports in the highly competitive markets of the ECAFE region.

But the Minister's suggestion that the industries that cater to the Indian market must earn their own foreign exchange to meet their import bill for materials and components, is altogether a different cup of tea. Though Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri said that Government was seriously thinking of putting this policy into action, it is learnt that it has not yet arrived at a firm decision. The problem of enforcing compulsion bristles with numerous difficulties. It may also create complications in the relations with those whose goodwill the Government is anxious to cultivate. The World Bank, it is said, takes a dim view of such desperate expedients of earning foreign exchange.

Nevertheless, the fact that Government is now thinking in terms of introducing a policy of compulsory exports is a measure of the failure of the "incentives" on which it has relied so far. The actual position regarding export promotion measures was clearly and succinctly stated by the Minister for Commerce and Industry in his address to the Export Promotion Advisory Council. Rejecting the demand for more incentives, he said, "Whatever incentives or benefits the Government might give, it would never make exports more profitable than sales in the sheltered and highly profitable internal market." A special effort, therefore, has to be made by units in an industry and industry as a whole, to ensure that exports do take place. Where exports have to be made at reduced profit or even at a loss, there is justification for a measure of compulsion to spread the loss equitably among all the units engaged in the industry.

Markets

JUTE

Uptrend, despite Control Order

AS indicated in the Press Note of the Indian Jute Mills Association of 28 February announcing the voluntary fixing of a ceiling on raw jute prices and other steps to curb speculation, the Government of India promulgated with immediate effect last Friday the Jute Licensing and Control Order under the Essential Commodities Act. The Order provides for the licensing of dealers in raw jute and jute manufactures, fixation of maximum and minimum prices both for raw jute and jute goods, regulation of stocks of jute held by mills and requisitioning of raw jute and jute goods. Under the Order, the Jute Commissioner is authorised to issue licences to dealers, in raw jute and jute goods from year to year. In granting the licence, the stock of raw jute or jute goods available in the locality, the volume of business ordinarily carried by the applicant and other relevant factor would be taken into consideration. The Order also empowers the Licensing Authority to suspend or cancel licences under certain circumstances. The Jute Commissioner is further authorised to fix maximum and minimum prices at which raw jute and jute goods may be purchased or sold. The maximum quantity of raw jute, which the manufacturers may buy or have in their possession will also be prescribed by the Jute Commissioner. The Jute Commissioner has been authorised to requisition stocks to ensure the equitable distribution of raw jute and jute goods. He will also have the power of entry and inspection to ensure compliance with the Control order. Those who contravene the provisions of the Order will attract punishment under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act.

It will not be correct to say, therefore, that the promulgation of the Order is a new step by Government in the direction of checking the rise in price of raw jute and jute goods. It is only a continuation of the action agreed upon at the joint meeting of the IJMA and the Government. The Order confers far-reaching powers on the Jute Commissioner, but the IJMA Press Note has pointed out that "it is not however intended to use these powers, except those in respect of the requisitioning of raw jute and in certain circumstances, of jute goods provided the IJMA

can effectively operate a voluntary scheme for a maximum price for raw jute." The Order, however, will further strengthen the hands of the IJMA, as it clearly details what will happen in case the voluntary price regulation scheme fails. It would appear that the task of the IJMA is by no means easy, as its experience in regard to the quota system for raw jute is reportedly not very happy. Says the Jute Bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee in its February issue: "Had it (the quota system) operated half so effectively as claimed from influential quarters, the stock discrepancies between the different units of the industry would by now have been nearly evened out. The system has run on a purely voluntary basis. And breaches have been reportedly widespread. The measure of individual restraint necessary for successful operation of a self-regulatory scheme at times of crises is rarely forthcoming in jute trade." Referring to price behaviour for standard goods, the Bulletin observes: "The squeeze on ready goods in the Calcutta bazar would have relaxed appreciably had the mills come forward to release part of their large unsold stocks." One of the voluntary measures announced by the IJMA on 28 February is its undertaking to impose limits on the amount of unsold ready stocks that may be held by its members. Judging from the fact that Assam Bottoms is being quoted for the past fifteen days or so at the prescribed maximum level and that prices of jute goods, too, are somewhat subdued (they are, however, displaying a hardening tendency lately), it is to be inferred that the new voluntary regulatory measures of the industry are helping keep the situation under control.

In the meantime, the figures pertaining to stocks of jute goods at the end of February, production of jute goods during the month and US Burlap consumption and stocks are of a variety that tend to exert an upward pressure on the prices of jute goods. Total stocks at 83,800 tons show a decline over the previous month of 900 tons. At 2,400 tons, hessian stocks show a decline of 4,500 tons, indicating increased foreign offtake. The other two categories, sacking and other goods, are each higher by 1,800 tons at 47,600 tons and 12,200 tons respectively. There has been a rather steep fall in production, which is placed at 77,400 tons for all categories put together. This compares with 86,200 tons in January. The decline in February

output is explained by the fact that mills had worked only 161.5 hours as compared with 189 hours during the previous month. Apart from February being a short month, mills' working had been reduced to 42½ hours a week from the first of the month. There had also been a further loss of 8.5 hours due to the strike of workers in most jute mills on 13 February. Although US burlap consumption in February had amounted to only 72.9 million yards as against 73.7 million yards in January and 75 million yards in the corresponding month of the previous year, the market is reacting to the news quite bullishly. Presumably, it is thought that at the present high prices for hessian the figure is to be deemed satisfactory. Moreover, since stocks at the end of the month have been run down to 246.5 million yards from 257.1 million yards at the end of the previous month, the expectation is that US buying will show an uptrend during the current and succeeding months.

The jute goods market ruled fairly steady during the early part of the week, but following the promulgation of the Jute Control Order last Friday, sentiment was depressed with a consequent decline in the rates. The onset of the reactionary trend is inexplicable because the Control Order had been clearly foreshadowed in the IJMA Press Note of 28 February. As the week progressed, however, sentiment improved with goods prices regaining most of the lost ground, recovery having been aided by the very good statistical position as revealed by the figures for stocks, production and US burlap consumption during February.

The raw jute market ruled unchanged with business passing at the maximum rates. The outlook for the next jute crop seems to be getting brighter and brighter. There are indications that sowings will be both early and large in India. In Pakistan also, efforts are being made to harvest a big crop. The Pakistan Government has planned to produce 7.4 million bales of jute and concerted measures are likely to be made to obtain sowing even in excess of the target fixed.

	As on 9 Mar.	High-est	As on 15 Mar.
Hessian:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45" x 11 ozs.	72.00	72.50	71.50
45" x 10 ozs.	67.85	68.25	67.65
Ready	67.50	68.00	67.35
April	67.00	67.75	67.00
April-June	54.75	55.00	54.25
40" x 8 ozs.	50.65	51.00	50.25
40" x 7½ ozs.			
Sackings:			
B/Twills			
Ready	203.00	204.00	201.50
April	202.00	203.50	201.00
April-June	200.50	202.50	200.00
Hy. Coes (Green)	201.50	202.50	201.50
Cornsecks	202.00	202.00	201.00
Cubans	240.00	240.00	235.00
A Twills	235.00	236.50	235.00
L Twills	225.00	226.50	226.00
D. W. Flours	220.50	221.50	220.50
Sugar Twills	227.00	229.00	227.00
Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms	62.00	62.00	62.00
Northern	61.00	61.00	61.00
Dalsee	64.00	64.00	64.00

STOCKS OF JUTE GOODS AT THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1961.

	(000 Tons/Metric Tons).	28-2-61	31-1-61	29-2-60
Hessian Cloth and Bag	...	24.0 (24.4)	28.5 (28.0)	27.0 (27.4)
Sacking Cloth and Bag	...	47.6 (48.4)	45.8 (46.5)	31.9 (32.4)
Others	...	12.2 (12.3)	10.4 (10.6)	14.3 (14.5)
Grand Total	...	83.8 (85.1)	84.7 (86.1)	73.2 (74.3)

PRODUCTION OF JUTE GOODS

	(000 Tons/Metric Tons).	Feb. 61	Jan. 61	Feb. 60
Hessian	...	25.2 (25.6)	30.9 (31.4)	36.2 (36.8)
Sacking	...	41.7 (42.4)	46.9 (47.6)	41.6 (42.3)
Others	...	10.5 (10.6)	8.4 (8.6)	8.2 (8.3)
Grand Total	...	77.4 (78.6)	86.2 (87.6)	86.0 (87.4)
Hours worked	...	161.5*	189.0	200.5

*This was the number of hours worked after deducting 8.5 hours lost due to the strike on the 13th February, 1961.

TEA

Fall in Exports

ACCORDING to figures released this week, exports of North-East Indian tea have declined sharply to 23.2 million pounds in February from 33.9 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Total shipments in the eight months ended February 1961 are also lower at 310.37 million pounds as compared to 331.51 million pounds in the corresponding period ended February 1960.

While tea shipments to the UK are nominally lower at 211.51 million pounds during the period from July 1960 to February 1961 against 212.98 million pounds in the eight months ended February 1960, those to all other countries have fallen sharply to 99.88 million pounds from 118.54 million pounds.

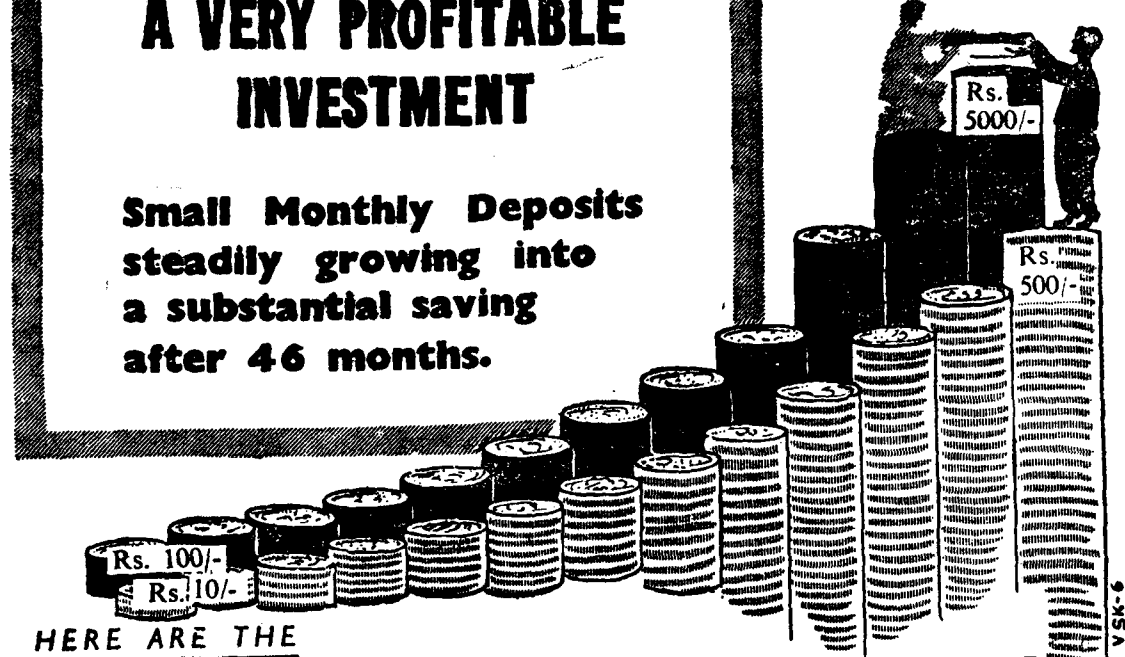
There was a substantial decline in exports to the Middle East area. Exports to the European countries have also shown a decline. Shipments to the USA and Canada have also fallen to 11.64 million pounds and 8.03 million pounds from 14.2 million and 8.54 million pounds respectively in the corresponding period ended February 1960. Exports to the USSR have, however, improved from 15.76 million pounds to 16.8 million pounds and to Iran from 6.21 million to 7.6 million pounds.

Meanwhile, in the export sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 36,173 packages. The majority of the offerings comprised end-of-the-season teas. There was a strong and general demand; but prices were very irregular. All clean and well-made orthodox teas and "teas for price" came in for strong competition and were quoted fully firm to firmer.

The few bright best liquoring CTC teas were also sold at dearer

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rates, while residual types in this category were in good demand. The poorer plain Fannings, however, declined by 5 nP to 10 nP per kilo. No rates are issued this week, as there are insufficient quotable teas on offer.

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 21,994 packages of Dusts and 1,603 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for dusts. Orthodox descriptions ruled fully 10 nP to 15 nP per kilo easier although the small and selected teas in this category were better supported. Legg-cut teas were irregularly easier and, where leaf was fibrous, prices registered a drop of up to 20 nP. CTC dusts were irregular and demand was selective with quality and leaf appearance, the poorer sorts being easier particularly the fibrous kinds which were virtually neglected.

Clean mediums were, however, sold readily at prices which were up to 15 nP below last rates. The

small and powdery descriptions met with better support. The good and the best CTCs were keenly competed for and were sold at enhanced rates. Following prices were quoted:—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.55 to Rs 4.70; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.65 to Rs 5.00; Legg-cut Dust Rs 4.85 to Rs 5.20; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.40 to Rs 6.00 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.20 to Rs 6.60. Leaf grades were sold at irregular rates.

There will be no export sale next week. The final clearing-up sale will be held on 27 March 1961.

In the Cochin market, a total of 463,000 kgs of Leaf tea was offered for export. Against good general demand, plain and low medium teas were fairly steady. Medium and good medium sorts were firm and sometimes dearer. Nilgiri teas were very irregular.

In London auction, offerings were 21,322 packages including

20,686 packages from Northern India. There was a quieter tone and, except for standout teas, prices eased slightly, particularly towards the close of the sale.

There is now a growing feeling that the effects of the cut in the export duty have been exaggerated considering the rise in the excise duty. The net benefit of the export duty reduction, after allowing for the excise duty increase, works out to 2.5 nP a kilogram for tea grown in Zone I; 3 nP a kilogram in Zone II; 2 nP a kilogram in Zone IIIA and 1 nP a kilogram in Zone IIIB. It looks as if the latest fiscal changes will bring negligible benefit, if any at all, to the tea industry as a whole. The quality tea producers from Zone IIIB will be much worse off if they sell their tea in India, but only slightly better off if they sell it abroad. The Commonest tea producers from Zone I may be slightly better off, but only to the extent that they export their tea or sell

it in packages. In fact, however, most of the cheapest teas are sold loose and will, therefore, bear a heavier duty. All the Finance Minister has done is to give some minor incentives to export more tea and to sell more of it in package form.

COTTON Smart Recovery in Futures

COTTON futures staged a smart recovery during the past week thanks to renewed buying, and short covering. The prospects for an early amendment to by-law 61 of the East India Cotton Association relating to the invoicing of back rates in respect of rejected tenders and the consequent frantic buying was the main supporting factor for the sudden spurt in prices. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation's decision to stabilise cotton prices in the country by making suitable purchases from time to time also fanned the enthusiasm. Sentiment was also influenced by the growing realisation among the traders that there would be fewer tenders in the maturing contract. The previous week's unpropitious news of enhanced excise duty on some varieties of cloth and cotton yarn was completely discounted by the new factors which guided the sentiment. The announcement of the new deal for the import of 0.3 million bales of US cotton under PL 480 failed to produce any effect on the market. Jarilla April after opening last week at Rs 559 languished for a while and came down to Rs 568.50 and later rose to Rs 591 but on Wednesday last declined to Rs 588 per three quintals. The newly started August contract also exhibited a small rise in prices but the difference between the two contracts narrowed considerably as the week advanced.

Trading in the spot market at Sewri was fairly active owing to sustained mill demand. In the initial stages, the mills remained inactive due to the imposition of new duties but the demand picked up gradually. Demand was centred mainly on Vijay, CO 2, Laxmi and Kalyan cotton at firm prices. The deterioration in the quality of Southern long staple crop prompted interest in these varieties.

In the foreign section prices of African growths ruled easy partly due to the easier advices from Kampala and partly on account of the eagerness of holders to liquidate their stocks at current levels. Sudan prices firmed up consequent to the higher prices realised at the auctions held at Khartoum.

The Committee of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation is reported to have decided to request the Government of India to withdraw the new levies since it considers the new imposts would not only land the trade in difficulties

but also impede production. The Committee considered the problem of stabilising the prices of Indian cotton in the interest of the growers and authorised the Chairman to resort to adequate measures including the purchase of such quantities and qualities of cotton as he thought necessary. Relating to the quotas of foreign cotton, the Committee is of opinion that quotas should be based on all allocations made to mills in the 1959-60 season.

Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries, in his address to the Export Advisory Council, has warned the industry of its failure to contribute its mite in the matter of exports and briefly outlined the measures by which the Government intends to rectify this none too happy situation. He further stated that if the situation fails to show any marked improvement, the Government will be forced to impose cuts in import allocations by compelling such industrial units to earn foreign exchange by a higher level of export by stepping up their production. He pointed out that the industry is leaning heavily on the sheltered domestic markets and hence its indifference to stimulate exports.

Imports of foreign cotton into India from 1 September to 25 February totalled 988,291 quintals as against 452,061 quintals in the corresponding period in 1959-60.

Description	1959-60	1960-61
American	61,114	670,742
Sudan	97,114	65,951
Egyptian	204,287	64,170
East African	75,126	141,967
Pakistan	7,946	4,722
Other Sorts	6,474	40,739
Total	452,061	988,291

Exports of Indian cotton to foreign countries during the same period aggregated 132,470 quintals indicating steep fall of 65,226 quintals from the relevant figure in the previous season.

Countries	1959-60	1960-61
UK	2,893	450
Continent	13,924	7,780
Hongkong	6,828	13,192
Japan	160,434	110,465
USA	11,352	10,480
Other Countries	2,265	123
Total	197,696	132,470

PIECEGOODS

Active conditions were visible in the Bombay piecegoods market with the end of the Holi festival. This trend was fairly evident in the domestic sector and most of the buyers resumed their purchases, although the offtake was not up to the expectations. Bihar, UP and South India accounted for a larger quantum of these styles. Their interest covered almost all the seasonal goods like mulmul, doria, cambric, and fancy fabrics. The mills utilised this opportunity

to dispose of a great part of their old stocks. The main reason for withholding the new stocks was the new imposts levied by the Finance Minister. Unless the mills are clearly apprised of the implications of the new tax proposals, the movement of the goods will be restricted and a possible shortage of the goods in the market cannot be ruled out.

The disparity in prices left the exports featureless. The prevailing prices of Indian goods are reported to be 5 to 10 per cent higher than the estimate of the buyers. Consequently, the business transacted was pronouncedly meagre, though enquiries were considerable. Stray business was done with the UK in the usual styles at a slightly higher price. Sudan's interest was confined to sheetings, voiles and other inferior varieties. East Africa accounted for a small quantity of drills, sheetings and processed cloth. Ethiopia and Eritrea focussed their attention on sheetings and drills. Singapore was

reported to have purchased a small amount of bleached long-cloth, grey sheetings and canvas. Indonesia showed some interest in piecegoods but nothing came of it.

COFFEE Record Coffee Output

THE increase in the duty on Coffee is an unfortunate one. With a 50,000-ton crop in view and the steep fall in world prices, the Coffee Board is faced with the almost impossible task of selling more than two-thirds of the crop at a price which will sustain growers' interest in coffee. An expanding internal market is the obvious solution and the increase in the duty on coffee by 33 per cent is a very harmful step.

Coorg is yet to complete picking; but blossoms have appeared only in scattered patches. Planters'

estimate of the current coffee crop for Coorg is higher than the earlier Board estimate and the figure quoted at 20,000 tons is the highest ever to be harvested in this district.

According to the annual report issued by the Coffee Board, 1959-60 was another milestone in the progress of coffee production in India, with the final estimates of the crop being placed at 49,380 tonnes—the highest production ever recorded. Receipts into the Pool totalled 49,006 tonnes including 2,146 tonnes of Arabica Plantation seeds. The export allocation crossed the 20,000 tonnes mark during the period under review.

Estimates of the 1960-61 coffee crop are 53,355 tonnes, made up of 31,340 tonnes of Arabica and 22,015 tonnes of Robusta. If these estimates are to materialise, Indian coffee production will be crossing the 50,000 tonnes mark for the first time. The stock position, as on 31 July 1960, showed a balance

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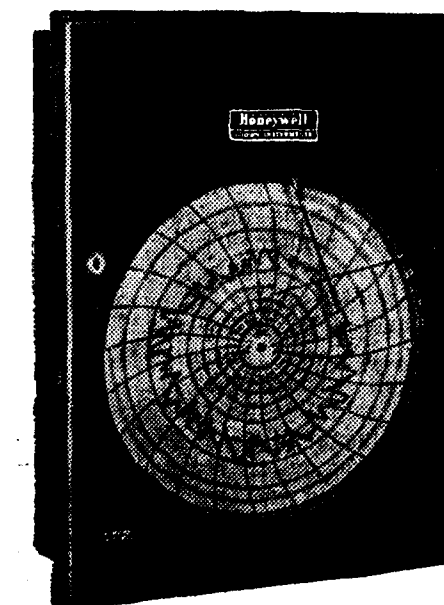
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of 32,193 tonnes. A quantity of 12,004 tonnes was to be sold for export out of the allocation. A salient feature of the period under review was the decision to hold Pool sales in at least one important centre in each State.

The Coffee Board has released 298,800 kilograms of coffee for export to bilateral account countries and 2,370,600 kilograms for export to non-bilateral countries out of the 1960-61 crop. The quantities consist of:—To bilateral countries—Plantation A 298,800 kilograms; To non-bilateral countries—Plantation A 1,642,500 kgs; Plantation B 142,200 kgs; Arabica Cherry 197,400 kgs and Robusta Cherry Flats 165,000 kgs. The last date for the tender is 23 March 1961.

Unexpected sales of 42,000 bags of Robusta at the reserve price of 126sh per cwt by the Uganda Coffee Board have given new life to the belief that a price-fixing agreement among African producers is again imminent. A good deal of this is believed to have been sold for forward shipment, up to June/July and a large proportion is thought to have gone to a very few purchasers. Almost all sales were reported to have been made to Mombasa shippers.

Although the world's coffee supply, with better crops expected from Africa and Brazil, is moving rapidly ahead of demand, the discount on futures positions in London is extremely small. This is taken as indicative of market caution. Dealers are thought to have adequate, if not excessive, stocks on hand.

PEPPER

Conditions in the Cochin Pepper market have remained quiet due to the absence of foreign demand. The USA used to be a brisk buyer at this time of the year. Strangely enough, it is now sitting on the fence and watching the trends in the markets of origin. The rate is quoted at Rs 391.25.

The disposal of the 1960-61 crop, estimated at 25,000 tons, has made very little headway so far. Competition from Singapore is believed to be responsible for the apathy of the US buyer toward Indian pepper. According to some reports, the Sarawak Government is encouraging liquidation of stocks in view of the proximity of the new season, which starts in May. Market circles at Cochin have expressed the doubt whether the little strength Indian pepper gained from the recent orders from the Communist countries can be maintained. It is, therefore, felt that, unless substantial orders are coming from other countries, the market is likely to weaken.

In New York, the black pepper market is displaying a steady tone, reflecting continued grinder offtake in spot and nearly afloat positions in the face of tightness of stocks in these positions by

sellers here. Some sources say that grinders have permitted holdings to drop to low levels and are now forced to cover. Malabar/Lampong black spot is quoted at 50 cents per pound.

RUBBER

According to the monthly report of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, New York, consumption of new rubber in the USA for the month of January amounted to 122,351 long tons as compared with 111,967 long tons in the previous year. Natural rubber consumption came to 35,225 long tons as compared with 31,891 long tons. Consumption of all types of synthetic rubber, in January, amounted to 87,126 long tons as against 80,076 long tons.

Synthetic rubber accounted for 71.21 per cent of total new rubber for the month of January, the corresponding figure for December 1960 being 71.52 per cent. Production of synthetic rubber was 105,877 long tons as against 104,659 long tons in December. Reclaimed rubber consumption for January was estimated at 22,650 long tons as against 19,921 long tons.

FOODGRAINS

Thanks to poor arrivals of "Rabi" crop, steadier conditions were noticed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. Wheat and Gram registered modest gains, while other grains were steady. With the beginning of new peas arrivals, the Pulses section remained quiet.

Wheat prices rose by 37 nP a maund, to be quoted at Rs 17 for dara quality and at Rs 18 for the farm variety. Wheat imported from the Punjab was lifted at Rs 17.50 and that sold by the Uttar Pradesh Government at Rs 18.25. The Rice section was quietly steady as consumers' demand was gradually increasing with the change of the season.

Gram prices recorded fractional gains on firmer advices from the Punjab. Stocks left with the traders were also reported to be small. Maize was quoted slightly lower at Rs 13 for the red quality. Jowar eased fractionally on advices from the producing areas of the South. The quality of new peas reaching the market was damp and was lifted at Rs 12.87 a maund.

SUGAR

Sugar markets remained generally steady. In the Hapur market, the rate was quoted at Rs 112.50 a bag.

KHANDSARI

The market for Khandsari remained depressed and prices sought lower levels, as stocks were



Economy and Speed of Construction at a New Township

At the New Township at Nahorkatiya being built by Oil India Private Limited, the flat roofs of the buildings consist of 2" to 2½" thick x 14" wide precast prestressed concrete planks of span 12 to 20 ft. placed butting against each other. In-situ concrete 1" to 2" thick was laid over the planks to form a composite roof slab of 3" to 4½" thick. Foam concrete 2" to 4" thick was laid over the roof for additional heat insulation. The roof was finally waterproofed with Stp "Tarfelt". Precasting and absence of shuttering have enabled each bungalow to be completed in all respects within a month.

SHALIMAR TAR PRODUCTS (1935) LIMITED
CALCUTTA NEW DELHI BOMBAY LUCKNOW CHANDIGARH

Agents:
The Bombay Company Private Ltd., Madras-1
R. C. Abrol & Co., (Private) Ltd., New Delhi-1

reported to be mounting and demand was not very active.

GUR

The market for Gur also remained depressed. Daily arrivals in the Hapur market were at an average of 2,000 maunds, while loading was completely stopped except on Sundays. Demand for the commodity was slack from the consuming areas of Gujarat as it was being met from the producing areas of the South where the quality reaching the market was reported to be better.

CHEMICALS & DYES

Following the imposition of the new excise duties and countervailing customs duties, an air of confusion prevailed in the Bombay market for Chemicals and Dyes. Even though the market had prepared itself for absorbing the shock of the new imposts long before

the actual announcement, it could not grasp the exact implications of the proposals largely because of the different interpretations.

Meanwhile, the two leading manufacturers, Amar-Dye and Atul, instructed their distributors to raise the prices of their products to the extent of the duties imposed. As a result of the market being amply supplied with stocks and of the general apathetic attitude of the consumers at the higher levels, the full extent of the new duties could not be absorbed in the prices. There was, therefore, a rise from 5 to 15 per cent effected in the sale prices by the dealers.

Another leading manufacturer, ICI, is expected to announce its new prices very shortly. In view of the new import policy expected by the end of the current month, the stockists are not willing to enter into new commitments. The volume of business became restricted in consequence.

18 March 1961

YARN

Following the revaluation of the German Mark by 4.75 per cent, there was a further extension of the speculative rise in the prices of Yarn on the Bombay market.

The confusion that prevailed over the question of customs duty and excise duty has not been officially cleared up. This has kept the powerloom and handloom weavers away from the cotton yarn market.

Meanwhile, the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association is expected to send a deputation to New Delhi to impress upon the Union Finance Minister that the duty on yarn is not passed on to the weaver and that the countervailing import duty on yarn is removed.

BANGALORE SILK

During the week under review, there was no change in the prices of filature raw silk. The prices for 20/22 Dr. continued to be quoted between Rs 80.48 and Rs 83.23 per kgm. Prices of cottage basin silk and charka silk registered a further increase of about Rs 1.10 during the week due to inadequate supplies to the market from the production centres. Cottage basin silk was quoted between Rs 73.85 and Rs 76.06, while charka raw silk of different grades ruled between Rs 52.91 and Rs 71.65 per kgm. There was moderate demand for raw silk during the week.

Rates of reeling cocoons maintained a steady trend, being quoted between Rs 3.40 and Rs 4.70 in Mugur area, between Rs 4.25 and Rs 5.00 in Channapatna area and between Rs 4.50 and Rs 6.00 per kgm in Sidlaghatta area. There was only moderate harvest of cocoon crops during the week, although the weather conditions had improved.

Mysore race seed cocoons showed a decline of about Rs 1.75, being quoted between Rs 5.00 and Rs 8.00 per 1,000, while Foreign race seed cocoons registered an increase of about Re 1.00, rates being quoted between Rs 5.00 and Rs 11.00 as against Rs 4.00 and Rs 10.00 per 1,000, quoted last week.

GOLD & SILVER

Price movements on the Bombay Bullion Exchange were rather irregular on alternate buying and selling. Indecision prevailed all over and operators were unable to judge the course of the prices by the deceptive performance of the spot market.

The Calcutta report that the Government would sell in the open market 100 tons of silver induced heavy liquidation. Calcutta, to which the market here was looking for inspiration, was unable to despatch anything. Moreover, unencouraging advices from that end also caused stagnation. Arrivals showed a decline at 14 bars as against an offtake of 20 bars. Silver (below .998) changed hands at 203.15 to Rs 203.40.

In the Gold section, arrivals were 6,000 tolas as against an offtake of 4,000 tolas. Chaitra delivery showed a decline of 80 nP to 122.45. Ready rates moved between Rs 122.10 and Rs 122.15 with Sovereign ruling very firm at Rs 95.

OILS & OILSEEDS

Prices on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange developed a hardening tendency. The bullish spell was attributed to reduced offerings in the face of a keen demand. In the case of Groundnut, the upward trend in prices gathered fresh momentum due to paucity of supplies. With the arrivals of the new crop declining fast, crushers and vanaspathi interests had been finding it difficult to obtain their supplies. It was feared that many of them might be compelled to stop production in the near future or to switch over to other oilseeds and oils.

Reports from Madras indicated a shortage of supplies. Saurashtra advices were also distinctly bullish. No trader was inclined to anticipate any appreciable fall in the groundnut prices, at least before the end of April when arrivals of the summer crop seeds in Madras would commence.

The soaring prices of groundnut seeds and oil appear to have caused some anxiety in official circles. The Forward Markets Commission was reported to be considering the desirability of applying the Forward Markets Regulation Act to

non-transferable specific delivery contracts. Trade circles, however, felt that such a measure would only add fuel to the fire by diverting the future demand to the ready market. In the meanwhile, Groundnut Bold ready was quoted at Rs 54.50 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 22.25.

Prices in the Castorseed section spurted smartly with the Madras quality changing hands up to Rs 35. Bleak export prospects together with anticipations of increased arrivals from Hyderabad, however, checked the rise in the early part of the week. The rally towards the close was attributed to increased speculative support. While the recent devaluation of the Brazilian Cruzeiro was considered to be a bearish factor for Indian exports of castor oil, a section of the trade initiated strong rumours that Brazil had little castor oil to offer. In the absence of any reliable information regarding the latest supply position in that country, sellers rushed to cover their sales; and this imparted fresh strength to the market. Around firmness in the prices of seeds and oils, lower estimates of crops, slow arrivals at the terminal centres and a steady rise in the price of castor oil in the UK over the past few weeks induced professional speculators to take a bullish view of the commodity. Castor Oil, commercial quality, was quoted a Rs 14.90.

The market for Oilcakes was listless, but steady in sympathy with the seeds market.

REACH THE DRIVER'S CONSCIENCE....

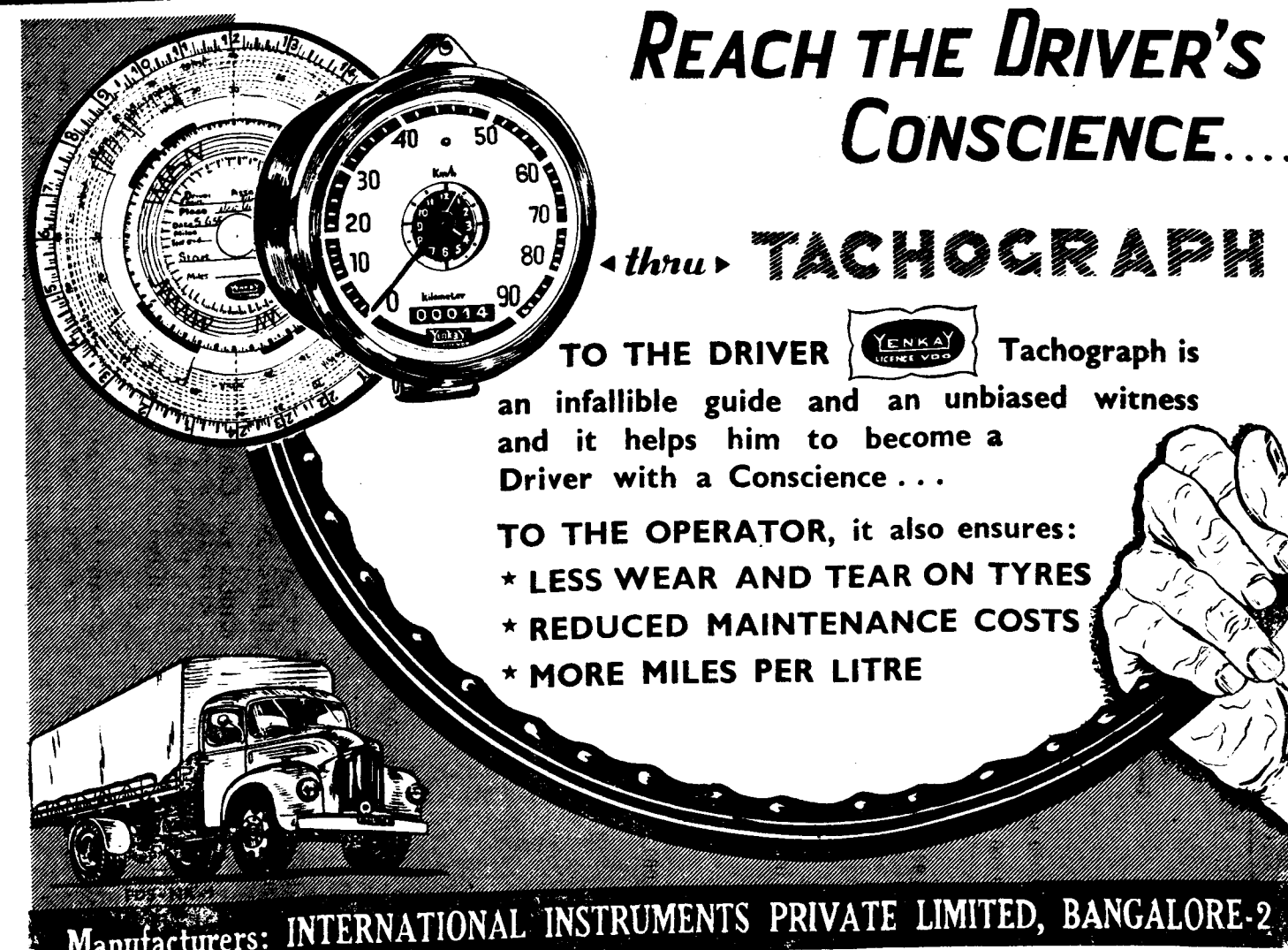
thru TACHOGRAPH

TO THE DRIVER  Tachograph is an infallible guide and an unbiased witness and it helps him to become a Driver with a Conscience...

TO THE OPERATOR, it also ensures:

- * LESS WEAR AND TEAR ON TYRES
- * REDUCED MAINTENANCE COSTS
- * MORE MILES PER LITRE

Manufacturers: INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED, BANGALORE-2



STATE BANK OF INDIA

BALANCE SHEET OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1960

As at 31st December, 1959.			As at 31st December, 1960.			As at 31st December, 1960.			PROPERTY AND ASSETS.			As at 31st December, 1960.		
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.			CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.			CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.			1. CASH:			In hand and with Reserve Bank (including foreign currency notes) ...		
1. CAPITAL:			1. CAPITAL:			2. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS:			2. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS:			On current account deposit Rs.		
Authorised Capital—20,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each ...			20,00,00,000 00			Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital—(pursuant to Section 2(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1959)—3,62,500 shares of Rs. 100 each ...			(i) In India			2,72,71,799 03		
5,62,50,000 00			5,62,50,000 00			2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES			(ii) Outside India			2,72,71,799 03		
7,20,00,000 00			7,45,00,000 00			2A. INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (maintained under Section 36 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955) ...			Including abroad under special arrangement			1,73,33,333 33		
1,68,86,841 00			1,97,79,687 00			3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:			3. MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE ...			Investments (Securities valued in accordance with Regulation 73; shares, debentures or bonds at or below cost):		
581,16,94,089 75			576,32,31,802 10			(i) Secured by Government Securities, Bills Discounted and other securities assigned for refinance per contra ...			(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments ...			285,05,72,241 50		
11,95,50,000 00			9,96,50,000 00			(ii) Unsecured			(ii) Bank of India Act, 1955			1,55,24,368 43		
8,52,13,974 01			8,22,64,096 72			4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, ETC.:			Partly paid-up Rs. 76,00,000 00			3,35,69,911 50		
3,32,24,501 55			1,94,34,375 13			Includes an amount of Rs. 17,00,000 borrowed from the Refinance Corporation for Industry (Private) Ltd. as per contra.			(iii) Debentures or Bonds			9,74,08,654 56		
3,06,91,003 71			6,90,33,308 09			PARTICULARS:			(iv) Other Investments—Pakistan and other Government Securities, etc.			299,70,75,175 99		
1,46,42,202 08			1,55,77,893 79			(i) Secured by Government Securities, Bills Discounted and other securities assigned for refinance per contra ...			of which investments of the face value of India Rs. 9,00,00,000 and Pakistan Rs. 2,99,69,400 are pledged against borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc., per contra.			5. ADVANCES:		
55,87,498 79			55,87,498 79			(ii) Unsecured			{(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.—			(i) In India		
1,87,10,443 23			2,17,50,053 29			5. BILLS PAYABLE			{(ii) Outside India			(ii) Outside India		
1,12,50,000 00			1,27,96,875 00			6. BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING RECEIVABLE AS PER CONTRA:			Rs. 213,10,98,337 20			Rs. 3,43,22,572 29		
20,00,000 00			25,00,000 00			(i) Payable in India			Rs. 343,22,572 29			216,54,20,909 49		
6,96,100 00			7,29,000 00			(ii) Payable outside India			Includes term advances amounting to Rs. 3,42,93,786 87 of which Refinance Corporation for Industry (Private) Ltd. to the extent of Rs. 17,00,000 as per contra.			15,70,16,024 61		
40,00,000 00			42,00,000 00			7. OTHER LIABILITIES:			{(i) Payable in India			232,24,36,934 10		
2,50,000 00			5,00,000 00			*Final Dividend for the year ...			{(ii) Payable outside India			1,66,33,235 63		
5,00,000 00			10,00,000 00			Unclaimed Dividends (including Inter-Office Adjustments (including Rs. 3,70,240 52 due to Imperial Bank of India)			Rs. 1,18,31,687 37			28,01,139 50		
55,87,498 79			56,20,877 08			8. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra ...			Rs. 4,51,84,337 24			1,94,34,375 13		
624,58,40,120 89			620,53,41,839 49			9. PROFIT AND LOSS:			Balance brought forward from last year ...			1,66,33,235 63		
Total			Total			Balance brought forward from last year ...			Profit for the year ...			28,01,139 50		
Total			Total			Amount set aside for payment of Dividend (made up of Interim Dividend Rs. 56,25,000 and Final Dividend Rs. 71,71,875)			1,27,96,875 00			1,92,06,731 94		
Total			Total			Amount transferred to Reserve Fund			25,00,000 00			1,50,81,285 00		
Total			Total			Amount transferred to Pension Funds			7,29,000 00			31,23,047 76		
Total			Total			Bonus to Staff			42,00,000 00			1,82,04,332 76		
Total			Total			Amount transferred to Staff Welfare Fund			5,00,000 00			52,22,718 78		
Total			Total			Amount transferred to Staff Co-operative Housing Fund			10,00,000 00			1,29,81,613 98		
Total			Total			10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:			Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts			1,50,81,285 00		
Total			Total			Bills of Exchange re-discounted			3,31,924 52			3,10,92,142 37		
Total			Total			Outstanding Forward Exchange contracts			20,68,45,230 79			2,20,10,327 86		
Total			Total			On partly paid-up shares			2,54,00,000 00			7,05,68,000 80		
Total			Total			Guarantees given on behalf of Directors, Local Board Members or Officers of the Bank			98,650 00			12,36,70,471 03		
Total			Total			Guarantees given on behalf of others			131,66,86,318 83			.....		
Total			Total			11. NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS			.....			.....		
Total			Total			12. PROFIT AND LOSS			.....			.....		
Total			Total			Total			624,58,40,120 89			620,53,41,839 49		

*NOTE—Includes Rs. 1,30,705.53 (against which a sum of Rs. 46,231.00 is still to be received) being written down value of certain Pakistan assets sold, pending completion of formalities.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA,
We, the undersigned Auditors of the State Bank of India, appointed under Section 41(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, hereby report to the Central Government upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at the 31st December, 1960.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account and the Accounts relating thereto of the Central Office and the Local Head Offices at Bombay and Calcutta and the Returns submitted and certified by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Head Offices at Madras and New Delhi, by the Manager, Pakistan Branches and by Branch Agents, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair one, containing all the necessary particulars and report (i) that, in so far as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our knowledge and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Bank; (ii) that we have been satisfied; (iii) that the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank; (iv) that the Returns received from the Local Head Offices at Madras and New Delhi and from the Branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of our audit; (v) that the Profit and Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the period covered by such account; (vi) that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law; and (vii) that, in our opinion, Books of Account have been kept by the Bank as required by law.

The Audit of the Books and Accounts of the Central Office has been carried out jointly by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. and Messrs. Ray & Ray. The audit of the Books and Accounts of the Local Head Offices has been carried out at Bombay by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. and at Calcutta by Messrs. Ray & Ray.

9th February, 1961.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA, Chairman. D. G. KARVE, Vice-Chairman. S. P. PURI, Managing Director.

PRATAPSIKH MATHURADAS B. VENKATAPPAH K. RAMUNNI MENON
M. H. HASHAM PREMJI SACHINDRA CHAUDHURI BHARAT RAM
RAMNATH A. PODAR TRIGUNA SEN K. P. MAHARANI } Directors.

STATE BANK OF INDIA, BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31st December 1960

Year ended 31-12-1959	Year ended 31-12-1960	EXPENDITURE	Year ended 31-12-1959	Year ended 31-12-1960	INCOME	Year ended 31-12-1959	Year ended 31-12-1960
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
7,87,89,963 94	...	1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc. ...	8,05,03,580 04	...	...	14,86,91,173 33	...
6,89,66,433 92	...	2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (including Salaries and Allowances of Chairman Rs. 44,405.76 and Managing Directors Rs. 76,162.00 for the year) ...	7,31,68,616 32	...	...	4,29,68,496 81	...
1,02,690 00	...	3. Directors' and Local Board Members' Fees and Allowances ...	97,320 00	...	...	4,80,322 94	...
37,47,364 34	...	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc. ...	42,98,224 16	...	...	...	...
1,72,455 82	...	5. Law Charges ...	1,91,995 53	...	...	...	...
28,85,396 66	...	6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps ...	31,77,878 49	...	...	...	...
75,000 00	...	7. Auditors' Fees ...	75,000 00	...	...	...	...
20,47,474 31	...	8. Depreciation on and of the Bank's Property ...	22,02,596 70	...	...	...	...
36,62,953 08	...	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc. ...	39,62,739 07	...	...	...	...
...	...	10. Loss from Sale of or Dealing with Non-banking Assets ...	58,97,643 48	...	...	...	...
51,02,364 03	...	11. Other Expenditure ...	2,17,59,053 29	...	...	...	...
1,87,10,445 23	...	12. Balance of Profit ...	...	...	...	...	...
18,52,62,541 33	...	Total	19,53,94,647 08	...	...	19,53,94,647 08	...

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neville House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Thursday, the 6th April 1961, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1960.

2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Maneklal Premchand who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election, and to consider, and if thought fit to pass, the following Resolution, of which a Special Notice as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company, (and the relative Explanatory Statement for which is annexed hereto as required by Section 173 of the said Act):—

"RESOLVED that pursuant to the provisions of Section 281 and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Companies Act, 1956, Mr. Maneklal Premchand, who has attained the age of 71 years and who retires by rotation, be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company, and it is hereby specifically declared that the age limit for Directors prescribed under Section 280 of the said Act shall not apply to him."

4. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. N. K. Petigara who retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

5. To appoint Auditors to hold office from the conclusion of this Meeting until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting, and to fix their remuneration.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

6. AND for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit to pass, (with or without amendment as may be permissible), the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions and/or Ordinary Resolutions as specified below:—

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

I. "RESOLVED that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 360 of the Companies Act, 1956, (as amended), and subject to the approval of the Government of India being obtained, the approval of the Company be and it is hereby accorded to a contract being entered into in terms of the draft placed before the Meeting, and for the sake of identification initialled by the Chairman, purporting to be between the Company and Messrs. Airfreight Private Limited, Bombay, (who are or may be

deemed to be 'associates' of the Managing Agents of the Company), to be operative as from the date of this Meeting until determined by one month's notice given by either side to the other, in respect of the supply or rendering of any service by Messrs. Airfreight Private Limited to the Company including the rendering of service as carriers of goods and travel agents; and in respect of the sale or supply of any property or any article produced, dealt in or owned by the Company and the supply or rendering of any service by the Company to Messrs. Airfreight Private Limited, subject to the condition that all payments to be made to the Company by Messrs. Airfreight Private Limited shall be made within one month from the date of the sale or supply or any property or article or the supply or rendering of any service by the Company to Messrs. Airfreight Private Limited."

II. "RESOLVED that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 360 of the Companies Act, 1956, (as amended), and subject to the approval of the Government of India being obtained, the approval of the Company be and it is hereby accorded to a contract being entered into in terms of the draft letter placed before the Meeting, and, for the sake of identification, initialled by the Chairman, purporting to be from Messrs. Gherzi Eastern Private Limited, Bombay, (who are or may be deemed to be 'associates' of the Managing Agents of the Company), to the Company, for the rendering of services by the former to the latter by way of planning a complete reorganization of the Spinning and Weaving Departments of the Spring Mills of the Company adopting modern processing and working methods, in consideration of which services the Company will pay a fixed fee of Rs. 1,97,800/-, and also a daily fee of Rs. 100/- per technician actually employed by Messrs. Gherzi Eastern Private Limited on the work, and conveyance and medical expenses as set out in the draft aforesaid."

III. "RESOLVED that, pursuant to Section 360 of the Companies Act, 1956 (as amended), and subject to the approval of the Government of India being obtained, the approval of the Company be and it is hereby accorded to a contract being entered into in terms of the draft placed before the Meeting, and for the sake of identification initialled by the Chairman, purporting to be between the Company and Messrs. Gherzi Eastern Private Limited (who are or may be deemed to be 'associates' of the Managing Agents of the Company), to be operative as from the date of this Meeting until determined by three months' notice given by

either side to the other, in respect of the supply or rendering of services as Textile and Engineering Consultants and Experts, by Messrs. Gherzi Eastern Private Limited to the Company; and in respect of the sale or supply of any property or any article produced, dealt in or owned by the Company and the supply or rendering of any service by the Company to Messrs. Gherzi Eastern Private Limited, subject to the condition that all payments to be made to the Company by Gherzi Eastern Private Limited shall be made within one month from the date of the sale or supply of any property or article or the supply or rendering of any service by the Company to Messrs. Gherzi Eastern Private Limited, and that payments made by the Company to the said Messrs. Gherzi Eastern Private Limited for services to be rendered by them shall be such as are deemed reasonable by the Board of Directors having regard to the nature of the services asked for."

ORDINARY RESOLUTION

IV. "RESOLVED that, pursuant to Clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 283 of the Companies Act, 1956 (as amended), and all other enabling provisions (if any), the consent of the Company be and is hereby granted to the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby granted to the Board of Directors of the Company borrowing moneys for the purposes of the Company from time to time, notwithstanding that the moneys to be borrowed together with the moneys already borrowed by the Company, (apart from temporary loans obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business), will or may exceed the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set apart for any specific purpose but so that the total amount up to which moneys may be borrowed by the Board of Directors shall not at any time exceed Rupees ten crores."

Explanatory Statement under Section 173 annexed in respect of the above Resolutions.

The drafts of the contracts and letter referred to in Special Resolutions Nos. I, II and III are open for inspection by any member at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days from 10-30 a.m. to 1-00 p.m.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROJEE WADIA & SONS
(PRIVATE) LTD.,
NEVILLE N. WADIA
Director

Managing Agents
Bombay, 6th March, 1961.

NOTE:—

(a) A Member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a Member.

(b) The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Friday, the 10th March 1961, to Wednesday, the 29th March 1961, both days inclusive.

(c) The dividend when declared will be made payable at the National and Grindlays Bank Limited, Bombay, on or after the 27th April 1961, to those Members whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 29th March 1961, and the

Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to them.

(d) The Members are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the Company.

(e) The relative Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956, in respect of the Special Business set out above is annexed to the Notice of the Annual General Meeting posted to the Members.

at a higher remuneration as may be considered necessary by the Board from time to time.

By Order of the Board,
A. K. ROY,
Secretary.

Dated, Calcutta,
The 4th March, 1961

Note (i) A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the Proxy need not be a member.

(ii) The Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Monday, the 27th March, 1961 to Monday, the 10th April, 1961 (both days inclusive).

(iii) The dividend, when sanctioned, will be payable on and after the 1st May 1961 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 10th April, 1961 and who are entitled to participate in the distribution of dividend in terms of Article 149 of the Company's Articles of Association.

(iv) Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses or in accordance with their mandates. Such mandate, if not already given, and intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank early in time.

The explanatory statement required under Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been forwarded to the members of the Company.

DUNCAN BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have sanctioned payment of an additional dividend of 1.2% to Preference Shareholders of the Company in pursuance of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960 in respect of the year ended 31st December 1959.

This dividend will be paid on 18th April 1961 to those Shareholders (or their mandataries) whose names appear in the Company's books on 15th April 1961.

The Preference Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 5th to 15th April 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DUNCAN BROTHERS & CO., LD.
S. K. MITRA
Secretary.

31, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 14th March 1961.

UNITED BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Regd. Office: UNITED BANK BUILDINGS
4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the next Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of UNITED BANK OF INDIA LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank at the UNITED BANK BUILDINGS, 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 10th April, 1961 at 11 a.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year 31st December, 1960;
2. To declare a Dividend;
3. To elect a Director in place of Sri J. M. Dutt who retires but offers himself for re-election and to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"Resolved that Sri J. M. Dutt who has completed 73 years of age be and is hereby elected and appointed a Director of the Company and it is specifically declared that the age limit of Directors prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956 shall not apply to him."

Special notice of intention to propose the foregoing resolution has been received by the Company.

4. To elect a Director in place of Sri N. C. Datta who retires but offers himself for re-election and to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"Resolved that Sri N. C. Datta who has completed 82 years of age be and is hereby elected and appointed a Director of the Company and it is specifically declared that the age limit of Directors prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956 shall not apply to him."

Special notice of intention to propose the foregoing resolution has been received by the Company.

5. To elect a Director in place of Dr. S. B. Dutt who retires but offers himself for re-election and to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"Resolved that Dr. S. B. Dutt who has completed 66 years of age be and is hereby elected and appointed a Director of the Company and it is specifically declared that the age limit of Directors prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956 shall not apply to him."

Special notice of intention to propose the foregoing resolution has been received by the Company.

6. To elect a Director in place of Nawab Sir K. G. M. Farouki Kt. who retires but offers himself for re-election;
7. To elect a Director in place of Sri S. N. Ray who retires but offers himself for election and to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"Resolved that pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, Sri S. N. Ray be and is hereby elected and appointed a Director of the Company."

A notice in writing under Section 257(1) of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company in this connection.

8. To appoint Company's Auditors and fix their remuneration and to authorise the Board to appoint Branch Auditors and fix their remuneration under Section 228(3) of the Companies Act, 1956 as amended by Companies (Amendment) Act No. 65 of 1960.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

The following Resolution will be moved as Special Resolution:—

9. "Resolved that the Board is hereby permitted if they so desire, to appoint Sri C. R. Sen, Chartered Accountant of 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta, who is a relative of Sri B. K. Datta, Managing Director of the Company, as one of the Branch Auditors to audit some of the branches on a remuneration as paid in the last year or

with Form 'B' of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

London, 1st January, 1961.

S. N. K. SUNDARAM,
Managing Director.

*Has Safe Deposit Vault.

Yours faithfully,
For the Board of Directors,
LALITCHANDRA C. D. NANJEE,
Chairman.

	Rs.	nP.		Rs.	nP.		Rs.	nP.
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			PROPERTY AND ASSETS					
1. CAPITAL:			1. CASH:					
Authorised:			In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank of India and notified Banks (including Foreign Currency Notes) ...					4,20,84,796.7
2,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each	1,00,00,000	00						
Subscribed:			2. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS:					
1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid ...		50,00,000.00	(i) In India on Current Accounts ...	24,12,423	60			
2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES:			(ii) Outside India on Current Accounts ...	30,54,937	75			
(Including Shares Premium Account Rs. 9,00,000) ...		60,00,000.00	(iii) Outside India on Deposit Account ...	1,64,606	94			56,31,968.2
3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:			3. MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE ...					Nil
Fixed Deposits ...	15,98,34,924	17	4. INVESTMENTS: At or below Market Value					
Savings Bank Deposits ...	8,69,90,536	63	(i) Securities of the Central and State Govts., and other Trustee Securities	11,56,68,268	00			
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc. ...	11,12,33,305	55	(ii) Shares					
4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, ETC.			(a) Fully paid Preference Shares ...	12,19,306	50			
(i) In India ...	4,00,00,000	00	(b) Fully paid Ordinary Shares ...	12,37,020	00			
(ii) Outside India ...	Nil	4,00,00,000.00	(c) Partly paid Preference Shares ...	16,300	60			
PARTICULARS:			(d) Partly paid Ordinary Shares ...	2,19,750	00			
A. Secured:			(iii) Debentures or Bonds ...	46,30,447	50			
(i) By part of Investments as per contra	1,65,00,000	00	(iv) Other Investments ...	Nil				12,30,91,092.2
(ii) By Bills Discounted ...	2,20,00,000	00	(v) Gold ...	Nil				
(iii) Under the Refinance Scheme ...	15,00,000	00						
B. Unsecured ...	Nil		5. ADVANCES:					
5. BILLS PAYABLE ...		27,82,054.66	(Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Auditors).					
6. BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING BILLS RECEIVABLE as per contra:			I. LOANS, CASH CREDITS, OVERDRAFTS, ETC.					
(i) Payable in India ...	1,98,17,789	98	(i) In India ...	18,03,65,537	46			
(ii) Payable outside India ...	1,97,410	81	(ii) Outside India ...	Nil				
7. OTHER LIABILITIES:				18,03,65,537	46			
(a) Branch Adjustments ...	83,34,362	78	II. BILLS DISCOUNTED AND PURCHASED:					
(b) Unclaimed Dividends ...	69,580	46	(excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)					
(c) Rebate ...	22,238	06	(i) Payable in India ...	5,97,41,923	51			
		84,26,181.30	(ii) Payable outside India ...	33,04,492	43			
Carried over ...		44,02,82,203.10		6,30,46,415	94			24,34,11,953.3
			Carried over ...					41,42,19,81.0

Balmer Laurie & Co., Ltd.

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED—(Contd.)

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—Contd.		Rs.	nP.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS—Contd.		Rs.	nP.
Brought forward	...	44,02,82,203.10		Brought forward	...	41,42,19,810.44	
8. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS as per contra	...	4,57,76,724.78		PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES:			
9. PROFIT AND LOSS:				(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	...	21,66,88,693.84	
Profit as per last Balance Sheet	...	8,21,301.47		(ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtor's personal security (the above includes Rs. 57,29,149.57 debts for which more than one person is liable on the pro-note)	...	1,73,28,099.28	
Less: Appropriations for Dividend	...	2,52,000.00		(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of debtors	...	93,95,160.28	
		5,89,301.47		(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for	...	Nil	
Add: Profit for the year as per the Profit and Loss Account	...	23,54,731.96				24,34,11,953.40	
		29,24,033.43		(v) Debts due by Directors or officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	...	9,413.00	
Less: Ad Interim dividend paid	...	1,86,000.00		(vi) Debts due by the companies or firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as directors, partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies as members	...	1,04,33,630.20	
		27,38,033.43		(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors, or managers or officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with other persons	...	9,786.00	
Less: Transferred:				(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the Companies or firms in which the directors of the Banking Company are interested as directors, partners or Managing Agents, or in the case of private companies as members	...	1,26,03,679.88	
1. To Reserve Fund under Section 17	...	8,00,000.00		(ix) Due from Banking Companies	...	47,962.11	
2. To Provision for Taxation	...	9,00,000.00		6. BILLS RECEIVABLE BEING BILLS FOR COLLECTION as per contra:			
		17,00,000.00	10,38,033.43	(i) Payable in India	...	1,98,17,789.99	
10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:				(ii) Payable outside India	...	1,97,410.81	2,00,15,200.79
(i) Claims against the Banking Company not acknowledged as debts	...	2,700.00		7. CONSTITUENTS' LIABILITIES FOR ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS as per contra	...	4,57,76,724.78	
(ii) On Investments in shares of Joint Stock Companies and Banks, etc.	...	8,44,750.00		8. PREMISES: Less Depreciation			
(iii) On Letters of Guarantee on behalf of Constituents (including Rs. 4,000 on behalf of Directors)	...	1,89,18,679.13		At cost as per last Balance Sheet	...	32,71,714.75	
(iv) On account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	...	42,48,534.80		Additions during the year	...	7,000.00	
(v) On Bills of Exchange Rediscounted	...	Nil				32,78,714.75	
				Less: Depreciation to date	...	5,50,000.00	27,28,714.75
Note:—Provision to the full extent for future gratuities to Staff has not been made, the liability for which has not been ascertained.				9. FURNITURE AND FIXTURES: Less Depreciation			
				At Cost as per last Balance Sheet	...	25,06,729.89	
				Additions during the year	...	5,45,025.55	
						30,51,755.44	
				Less: Sales during the year	...	46,832.75	
						30,04,902.69	
				Less: Depreciation to date	...	10,71,797.52	19,33,105.17
				10. OTHER ASSETS INCLUDING SILVER:			
				(a) Advance payment of tax	...	11,10,978.18	
				(b) Interest accrued on Investments	...	10,04,382.96	
				(c) Small Silver Bars	...	32,356.00	
				(d) Stamps and Stationery	...	1,30,789.16	
				(e) Sundry Deposits	...	1,44,899.08	24,23,405.38
				11. NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS	...	Nil	
Total	...	48,70,96,961.31		Total	...	48,70,96,961.31	

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have examined the foregoing Balance Sheet of the DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD., as at 31st December, 1960, and also the foregoing Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended on that date in which are incorporated the audited returns of 4 branches and the unaudited returns from all the other branches not visited by us for the purposes of this report. Exemption from audit of these Branches has been obtained by the Bank from the Department of Company Law Administration, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi.

We report that—

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;
- in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from Branches of the Bank;
- the Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies and on such basis the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1960, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended upon that date.

K. S. AIYAR & CO.,
DALAL & SHAH,
Chartered Accountants.

Bombay, 11th February, 1961.

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED—(Contd.)

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31st December 1960

EXPENDITURE		1960	INCOME (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provision).		1960
		Rs. nP.			Rs. nP.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	...	93,04,985.15	1. Interest and Discount	...	1,63,52,574.10
2. Salaries, Allowances and Provident Fund (includes Rs. 50,750 to Managing Director).	...	55,84,399.53	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	...	27,21,344.27
3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	...	40,075.00	3. Rents	...	1,23,451.25
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	...	6,72,583.30	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves, or any particular Fund or Account)	...	2,248.29
5. Law Charges	...	50,575.12	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves, or any particular Fund or Account)	...	Nil
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	...	4,51,212.35	6. Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	...	Nil
7. Auditors' Fees	...	11,100.00	7. Other Receipts	...	8,20,732.97
8. Depreciation on and Repairs to Banking Company's Property	...	2,53,600.78			
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisements, etc.	...	7,43,560.83			
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	...	Nil			
11. Other Expenditure	...	5,53,526.86			
12. Balance of Profit (Subject to Taxation)	...	23,54,731.96			
Total	...	2,00,20,350.88	Total	...	2,00,20,350.88

NOTE:—

- Remuneration received by three Directors for their own use from other companies by virtue of nomination by the Bank on the Board of other companies amounted to Rs. 2,205 during the year.
- During the year the Bank has contributed a sum of Rs. 1,001 to Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee.
- In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisions to sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 211 and sub-sections (5) of Sections 211 and 227 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956; they are, therefore, drawn up in conformity with Forms A and B of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

HARIDAS K. SWALI Dy. Manager
CHANDRAKANT K. KOTHARI Asst. Manager
C. V. SUBRAMANIAM Chief Accountant
RATILAL R. MERCHANT Superintendent of Advances
B. RAGHAVENDRA BALIGA Chief Inspector

LALITCHANDRA C. D. NANJEE Chairman
UDAYBHAN
NATVARLAL S. CHOKSEY
JAYANTILAL R. TRIVEDI
LAXMIKANT S. DABHOLKAR
PRAVINCHANDRA V. GANDHI Managing Director

Directors { M. A. MASTER
HARSHADRAI B. PAREKH
D. N. MEHTA

Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Limited

Record Progress in all Directions

Unique Service to Investors

Mr T. M. A. Pai, the Chairman, on Banking Trends

The following is the statement of the Chairman, Mr. T. M. A. Pai, circulated with the Report and Accounts to the Shareholders.

Nineteen Sixty was a year of record progress and accomplishment for The Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Ltd. with an all-time high in net income, deposits and loans.

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

Total deposits of the Syndicate increased from Rs. 17.09 crores to Rs. 18.87 crores during the year, in spite of the adverse conditions of the money market. The increase represents a 10.4% rise over the previous year's figures. It is noteworthy that during the last 5 years the deposits have shown a very substantial improvement each year, and the deposit figures as on 31st December, 1960 were more than double of the 1956 figures. The pattern of deposits has almost remained the same, the preponderance of time deposits over demand deposits being a feature of our deposits. Time deposits were 67% of our total deposits in 1960 against 68% in 1959 and 66% in 1958. The percentage of Savings Deposits to total Deposits has risen from 17% in 1959 to 19% in 1960, which is a welcome feature as providing an index to the response of the people to the efforts that the Bank has been making to pool small savings.

The total advances including Bills Discounted stood on 31-12-60 at Rs. 12.24 crores and were 134 lakhs higher than last year's figures, and represent a rise of 12%. The total advances have been maintained judiciously at about 60% of the aggregate of capital, reserves and deposits of the Bank, the percentage for the 3 years 1958, 1959 and 1960 being 59%, 61% and 62% respectively. The proportion of secured advance to total advance has registered a rise during the year from 80% for 1958 and 1959 to 84% in 1960 which is again a welcome feature, in the light of the recent directives regarding clean credit. Our Advances now make up 60% of our earning assets and our Investments in Government and other securities and shares which stood at Rs. 6.17 crores, form 30% of our earning assets.

EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND DIVIDENDS

Gross earnings for 1960 amounted to Rs. 1.34 crores against 1.10 crores for 1959, and were 22% higher than in 1959 due to the improvement under advances. Interest received on advances and investments and discount on Bills discounted together account for

91% of the bank's earnings, the percentage being the same as in 1959. The earnings under commission, exchange and brokerage were 6% of the total earnings, and registered an increase of 20% over last year's earnings under the head, reflecting another welcome feature of an increase in collection business handled during the year. The net earnings of the bank which were at Rs. 25.22 lakhs amounted 19% of the gross earnings as against 18% last year and were 26% higher than last year's figures. Interest paid on deposits and borrowings accounts for a smaller proportion of the gross income at 39% for 1960 as against 42% for 1959 reflecting particularly the bank's relying more on its own funds for investments and advances and relying less on borrowings from other sister institutions. Establishment charges have taken up a higher percentage of the gross income at 30% for 1960 against 28% for 1959. The rise of Rs. 9.40 lakhs over 1959 figures under this head reflect both a growth in the number of staff which rose from 1402 in 1959 to 1606 in 1960 as well as increases in salaries paid from the previous year. Out of the net earnings for the current year 30% amounting to Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been transferred to Reserves and 25% amounting to 6.35 lakhs is to be paid out as dividends to shareholders and 38% amounting to 9.63 lakhs is set apart for payment of taxes. This represents 6%, 5% and 7% respectively of the gross earnings as against 7%, 4% and 5% under the same heads for 1959. The dividends payable to the shareholders as a percentage of the capital and reserves will be 7% this year as against 6% for 1959.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES

The Capital and Reserves of the Bank now stand at Rs. 89.71 lakhs as against Rs. 55.46 lakhs as on 31st December, 1958 and constitute 4.8% of the total deposits against 4.2% as on 31st December 1958. As providing an improvement in protection to depositors and a source of strength for the bank, the increase in the percentage of capital and reserves to deposits is another feature which is welcome.

INVESTORS AGENCY DEPARTMENT

During the year, the bank pioneered a unique investment service, the first of its kind to be introduced by any bank in India. A separate department known as the Investors Agency Department was inaugurated on the 30 April, 1960 for rendering this investment service. The Department aims at giving to the Investor expert financial guidance through its specially trained personnel to enable him to invest his surplus funds in sound and remunerative shares and securities and envisages accumulation of the periodical income thereon to be re-invested similarly. The investment scheme which works on compound interest tables would enable a building up of an investment of Rs. 1,38,000/- for an annual investment of Rs. 10,000/- over 35 years with the yield at 7%. The response to the scheme has been very encouraging particularly from middle class investors who have been quick to appreciate the merits of an organised investment programme with expert guidance.

STAFF TRAINING

The Staff Training College of the Bank has been doing very useful work in the training of

young men and women for absorption into the Bank's service. During the year 83 candidates trained by the College were taken up by the Bank into regular service. Since its inauguration in July 1957 the College has been able to train up 272 persons seeking services in the Bank, and its services in providing these men and women with the necessary technical knowledge and inculcating in them a spirit of service have been most invaluable. Attention is also being given to training of the higher personnel. Mr H. N. Rao, a Divisional Manager of the Bank was sent abroad to participate in the deliberations of the 13th International Summer School held in Noordwijk, Holland and to receive advance training in banking.

BANKING TRENDS

Coming now to the general banking conditions in the country, I would like to make the following observations.

The failure of one or two banks during the year was not only a failure of these banks but of the Indian Banking System as well to some extent, which after the Banking Companies Act and the control and regulations of the Reserve Bank of India had considerably toned up and continued to build up growing public confidence in itself over the past decade. This resulted in a number of smaller Banking Institutions in some parts of the country coming to grief and brought about a state of mind in the vast majority of the people which is not conducive for the development of banking in the country. In spite of all efforts that all the banks in this country have put in over the last several decades, even now 85% of the people in this country have little to do with modern banking. Growth in the habit of thrift and accumulation of savings and channelising them through an organised banking system continues to be a task and responsibility of the Banking system in this country as well. Anything therefore that comes in the way of this should be considered as a set-back. Banks in India have failed to keep up the tempo of rising deposits in the year 1960 which they experienced in the earlier years of 1958-59. Nor have the State Bank of India or the State Subsidiary Banks been successful in diverting large deposits from the Banks in the private sector to themselves. As long as Banks have to work in the private sector, it is their duty to see that they voluntarily assume responsibility for any weakness inherent in the banking system at present. Failure to do so would be to make the people of this country feel that safety of their funds could only be guaranteed by the banks being taken over by the public sector and identify safety and security only with the idea of state management. Judged from that point of view, I have often reflected

whether the tragedy that befell the banking system in Kerala could have been possibly averted or mitigated by the bigger banks in India willingly coming forward and helping the Reserve Bank of India to formulate a constructive policy in rescuing them. Confidence that has been shaken now in the system deserves to be reinforced and could be done not only by thinking of re-organisations and amalgamations, merely with the idea of eliminating the smaller substandard units so that the recrudescence of the trouble that we experienced this year might not be repeated, but through a positive assumption of the responsibility by all the bigger banks in this country that they stand guarantee for the safety of every rupee in the banking system in this country. This should be done by the Indian Banks' Association speaking for all the major banks in this country with the active assistance and guidance of the Reserve Bank of India. Recently there have been attempts in certain amalgamations of the smaller banking units with bigger banking units. One of the major problems facing this process would be the integration of the staff of these various units. These amalgamations also should not result in the bigger banking units closing down offices in the smaller places as with the increased emoluments given to the new staff and the maintenance of their own standards of management, many of the branches might become uneconomic. If the mergers and amalgamations are to result in closing down such uneconomic branches, many of the places which are now served by banking institutions however inadequately, would be deprived of this facility. The mergers also should take place in an atmosphere of goodwill and perfect understanding. The smaller banking institutions have had their own place in the scheme of things. Unless the bigger banking institutions which take them over are willing to adapt themselves to the needs of the smaller places and the small type of accounts which are now being catered to by the smaller institutions, the vast majority of the people would not consider amalgamations favourably. There has been an unconscious fear among the public that they might even be deprived of normal banking facilities which they are now enjoying. By the very nature of the business transacted by the banks in this country, no bank can develop by identifying itself exclusively with any region or caste. With the growth of industry and commerce in dynamic proportions in recent years, banks are being called upon increasingly to handle different types of business with ever increasing resources. And it is only big institutions with larger resources that are finding themselves at an advantage in discharging these responsibilities. With the increasing control of the Reserve Bank of India and the

Companies Act there is no attraction for running smaller banking institutions nor are there the prospects of the shareholders getting more attractive dividends through the maintenance of their small size. They have to be competitive, offering higher rates of interest on deposits and enter into field of losing competition in the matter of advances. The desire of the bank personnel to be treated alike wherever they are serving, be in a smaller or bigger institution, cannot be resisted for long, unless the smaller institutions are willing to lose their able personnel for the bigger ones by and by. All these difficulties should help smaller banks to make up their minds to lose their identity with bigger ones voluntarily at the present stage of development of banking in this country, so that the adjustments that are brought about are smooth, effective and to the advantage of all.

If we have to get all the smaller institutions to merge with bigger institutions now, my own suggestion is to have another bank floated specifically for this purpose, the capital of which could be shared equally between the Government of India. The Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and all the Scheduled Banks. Each Scheduled Bank may be asked to contribute by law if necessary, capital proportionate to its own capital and reserves. This institution must see that every depositor of smaller institutions which find themselves in difficulties, sometimes not of their own making, is assured of the safety of his deposits by taking over all assets and liabilities of these institutions guaranteeing their deposits in full and taking over their staff. This might facilitate the integration of the staff also and create immediately the confidence in the Banking System itself. I wish the Indian Banks' Association takes a lead in this matter. Banking in this country has to evolve itself in a manner most advantageous to the economic and industrial development of this country; consistent with safety it has to continuously adapt itself to the changing conditions and changing values. In a rapidly developing economy things which had no value before, are getting economic values and the banker has to play a more effective role in national re-construction through his intimate knowledge, experience and enterprise of men and matters. Very often trouble has arisen because the Banking system in this country has either identified itself with the interests of the shareholder, which of course is regulated through the Companies Act or with the depositor which is sought to be looked after by the Banking Companies Act, but nothing positive has been done to identify it with national interests. It has to be realised that only through a well organised and effective and efficient banking system, country's needs which are ever changing and complex, could

be met and therefore whenever the State Governments enact legislations like the Debt Relief Acts or similar legislation, effects of such legislations on the banking system should not be lightly treated. It is the Kerala Debt Relief Act that was to a very large extent responsible for some of the grief of banks in Kerala which overnight found frozen the security and the advances in several cases, making many transactions sticky and converted short term advances to long term ones. The concept of liquidity is the ability of the banker to realise the security readily without loss in the market. Now this concept of liquidity could be varied by necessary changes in law. In several parts of this country, one cannot ignore that the people's savings are preserved mostly through investment in landed property and their habits in investing in shares or government securities, however desirable it may be from many other points of view, have been slow-growing. Therefore very often whether it be the industrialist or business man, whenever he has to provide any security for advance, what he offers is the landed property or buildings that he has. Banks are finding it difficult to accept them because of the difficulties of realisation of these assets which could be done only by going to a court of law involving themselves in very lengthy and costly legal processes. I do wish necessary changes in legislation are brought about which could enable such securities like landed property given to Bank easily realisable without recourse to a court of law. It is also necessary that wherever litigation for the realisation of the dues to the Banks are involved, delay involving court orders as it often happens now-a-days should be cut short, so that the security may not depreciate in value or the ability of the borrower is not adversely effected on account of this delay. In short, there should be a better appreciation of the role that banks play in the economic development of this country and help them to do so effectively. They should be thought of not only to keep people's monies safe, but as a dynamic organisation to canalise them for productive purposes in the country.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to our valued customers for their continued patronage and to the Bank's Directors, Shareholders and Employees for their loyalty and efforts. I am also deeply appreciative of the enthusiasm, ability and hard work that our General Manager Sri T. A. Pai has given to the institution and the continued support and co-operation which our employees have shown during the year, but for which our progress during 1960 might not have been as encouraging as it has been. I am confident that with this continued support and zeal the Syndicate will reach yet another landmark in the coming year.

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Renewed Support

TRADING on the stock market is showing a firm trend since Wednesday. During the first half of the week it appeared that operators were having second thoughts on the Budget after all—second thoughts which were inducing caution. There is no gain saying the good points of the Budget but not all are agreed that the heavy indirect taxation will leave the corporate sector completely unscathed, considering the fact that a high proportion of the additional revenue has been sought to be obtained from levies on industrial machinery and capital goods imports.

It has been argued that production cost would go up with a consequent reduction in industrial profits because of some of the indirect taxation measures. There is also the lurking fear that Authority may suddenly clamp down some regulatory measure on the stock market if price levels continue to scale new highs. The imposition of making-up prices for some shares by the Bombay Stock Exchange Authorities points to the existence of such a danger. It would appear that reports of a further incursion by the Chinese into Indian territory has been partly responsible for weakening the bullish fervour.

Above all, the bankers' decision to increase deposit interest rates coupled with the indication of a rise in banks' lending rates seem to have cooled off the buying spree that had continued unabated from the beginning of the month. Even so, there has been nothing in the trading pattern to indicate that the bull phase is coming to an early end. For, there has been a fairly powerful offsetting influence in the shape of some good corporate news. A large number of companies having completed their expansion plans during the Second Plan period are on the threshold of substantially increased production and many others are fast reaching a stage that offers interesting possibilities.

From the pattern of trading during the past few days it is clear that interest is mainly confined to two categories of shares. Shares of companies which are considered to be most likely to issue bonus shares continue to occupy a prominent place. The other group of companies receiving the buyers' attention lately are some which have been newly listed. It is evident therefore that bonus share and growth prospects are the major influences governing trading at the present juncture.

The revival of bullish fervour since Wednesday is probably due

to the further encouragement the stock market has received this week from Mr Morarji Desai. In the course of his reply to the Budget debate in the Rajya Sabha the Union Finance Minister has reiterated his earlier conviction that there is little scope for direct taxation in the country. Continuing this line of thought he has pointed out that the bulk of the Rs 1150 crores of additional taxation for the Third Plan has perforce to be got from indirect taxation. He has also ruled out the possibility of excess profits tax as a measure which will amount to penalising efficiency in corporate working. It is not surprising, therefore, if operators have concluded that Mr Desai has considerably lessened the Budget uncertainties for the entire period of the Third Plan.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES

Ceat Tyres

Ceat Tyres of India Limited has proposed to raise additional capital by issuing 161,000 new equity shares of Rs 100 each, at a premium of Rs 25 per share, in the proportion of 7 shares for every 5 shares held. Application has been made by the company to the Controller of Capital Issues for necessary permission. The company has been permitted to raise its installed capacity to 1,000 metric tons of tyres and tubes per month from 325 metric tons monthly at the present moment.

Permanent Magnets

The directors of Permanent Magnets Limited have finalised the basis of allotment for the recent new issue of equity shares in consultation with the authorities of the Bombay Stock Exchange. In the case of those who have applied for 5 shares, 688 applicants out of 1,670 received have been allotted 5 shares each. In the category of 10 shares, 502 applicants out of 586 have been allotted 5 shares each. The basis of allotment for the other categories is as follows:—Those who have applied for 15 to 30 shares will get 5 shares each; for 35 to 100 shares 10 shares each; for 105 to 500 shares 15 shares each and for over 505 shares 20 shares each.

Spun Silk Mill

With a view to utilising the silk wastes which are now being exported, the West Bengal Government seems to be considering a proposal for erecting a spun silk manufacturing mill. The estimated cost of the proposed project will be Rs 1 crore. The State Government will subscribe 50 per cent of the capital cost of the company, while the balance will be offered for public subscription.

Selected Satgram Collieries

The Selected Satgram Collieries Limited has proposed to raise its authorised capital from Rs 50 lakhs, made up of 50,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each, to Rs 2 crores divided into 100,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each and 100,000 unclassified shares of Rs 100 each, to be issued as and when required for the business of the company.

Aruna Sugars

Aruna Sugars Limited is expected to enter the capital market early next month for raising new capital. The company proposes to issue 850,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each. Of this, the directors and their friends will take up shares worth Rs 20 lakhs, while the sugarcane growers will be allotted shares to the value of Rs 5 lakhs. The LIC will subscribe for shares worth Rs 10 lakhs and the Madras Industrial Corporation will take up shares worth Rs 15 lakhs. The balance of the issue amounting to Rs 35 lakhs will be offered for public subscription. The entire public issue is proposed to be underwritten. The company will set up a factory at Pennadam, South Arcot District, Madras State.

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INVESTMENT NOTES

Bengal Coal

The Bengal Coal Company Limited has proposed to issue Debentures worth Rs 60 lakhs in stocks of Rs 1,000 each, carrying taxable interest of 6½ per cent. Firm applications for stock worth Rs 30 lakhs have been received and they will be given allotments. The rest will be offered for public subscription, at par, on 22 March, 1961. The Debentures are redeemable between 1964 and 1975 in lots of Rs 5 lakhs each year from 1964. For the purpose of redemption, the company will constitute a Sinking Fund and contribute, each year, at least Rs 4 lakhs out of the distributable profit.

Assam Bengal Cement

It is learnt that the Assam Bengal Cement Company, Limited is conducting negotiations with an industrial organisation, recognised by the Pakistan Government, for the transfer of its cement factory in Chhatak (Pakistan) on terms mutually agreeable to the Governments of Pakistan and India. Meanwhile, the company has incurred a loss of Rs 6.20 lakhs during the year ended 31 March, 1960 as against a loss of Rs 8.44 lakhs for the previous year.

West Coast Paper

The West Coast Paper Mill Limited has started off in fine fashion in the first full year of working. The company is now thinking in terms of large-scale expansion. A licence has been received by the company for the manufacture of 90 tons per day or 27,000 tons per annum of rayon-grade pulp and paper. The financial implications of this scheme are being examined and the preliminary approach has already been to inter-

national finance agencies for loan of the amount necessary to import the capital equipment.

Asian Cables

The Chairman of the Asian Cables Corporation Limited has stated that the plant for the manufacture of low tension insulated wires and cables will commence production in about five months. The company has also obtained a licence for the manufacture of an additional item, viz., low tension plastics-covered wires and cables. The foreign exchange necessary for importing the additional plant and equipment will be obtained from the ICIC, which has agreed to grant a loan equivalent to Rs 5 lakhs.

Standard Motors

The Standard Motor Products of India Ltd. has taken on hand an expansion programme, estimated to cost more than Rs 1 crore. To meet the cost of the additional equipment capital, expected to be of the order of Rs 12.50 lakhs, the firm proposes to raise a loan or alternatively issue Debentures.

K.C.P. Limited

The last date for the receipt of applications in respect of the issue of 100,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par, has been extended from 15 March to 19 April, 1961.

Indo-Commercial Bank

It is understood that the moratorium granted to the Indo-Commercial Bank Limited will be lifted on 25 March and that the institution will be merged with the Punjab National Bank. The arrangements for creating individual accounts with the balances can be operated upon are being completed.

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INVESTMENT BRIEFS

Walchandnagar Industries Limited has reduced the dividend from Rs 20 to Rs 15 per share, taxable, for the year ended 30 September 1960.

The New India Industries Limited has proposed to maintain the dividend at Rs 25 per share, taxable, for 1960.

Trichy Mills Limited has raised the dividend from 12½ to 13½ per cent, taxable, for 1960.

Indian Bank Limited has proposed a final dividend of 7½ per cent, making a total of 15 per cent, taxable, for 1960, the same as in the previous year.

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BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The Hindustan Lever Limited has reported a substantial rise in the net profit from Rs 2.08 lakhs to Rs 2.50 lakhs for 1960. The directors have recommended a taxable dividend of Rs 2.60 per share.

The Bengal Jute Mills Company Limited has earned a net profit of as much as Rs 6.06 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against Rs 3.88 lakhs for the previous year. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is repeated at 50 p per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The working of the National Pipes and Tubes Company Limited has resulted in a profit of Rs 11.93 lakhs

for the year ended 30 September 1960 as against Rs 6.76 lakhs. The dividend is raised from 15 to 20 per cent, taxable.

Shri Ambica Mills Limited, Ahmedabad, has recorded a substantial rise in the gross profit from Rs 1,22.49 lakhs to Rs 1,42.67 lakhs for 1960. The dividend is raised from Rs 45 to Rs 50 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The Mahindra Mills Limited, Ahmedabad, has made a gross profit of Rs 34.93 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 34 lakhs. The dividend is raised from Rs 8.00 to Rs 12.00 per share, taxable.

Thanks to a net profit of Rs 4.20 lakhs, the Magnesite Corporation of India Limited has wiped out entirely the accumulated losses and is left with a small surplus of Rs 16,441 at the end of June 1960.

Mahindra & Mahindra Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 22.40 lakhs for the year ended 31 October 1960. The dividend is maintained at Rs 1.25 per share, taxable.

The net profit of the Kamani Metals & Alloys Limited has shown a marked fall from Rs 9.55 lakhs to Rs 5.16 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960. The dividends, both the Ordinary and Preference shares, have been skipped.

The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited has shown a net profit of Rs 20.97 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 22.70 lakhs. The directors have proposed a total dividend of Rs 3.50 per share, subject to deduction of tax, the same as in the previous year.

The working of the Nizam Sugar Corporation Limited has resulted in a net profit of Rs 63.62 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960, representing an increase of Rs 38.05 lakhs over that for the previous year. The dividend is raised from Rs 5.40 to Rs 5.75 per share.

The Mysore Sugar Company Limited has reported a higher net profit of Rs 34.03 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against Rs 28.12 lakhs. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 30 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

STOCK EXCHANGES

From Boom to Boomlet

Watch-Dog Writes:

THE buoyancy in stock markets does not seem to show any sign of flagging. As a matter of fact, the bullish sentiment appears to have gathered strength although attention has been mostly directed towards the blue chips of outstanding merit. Sentiment is assisted by the hopes of bonus issues by various concerns and the release of excellent results.

Buoyant conditions were noticed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange where substantial around gains in prices were recorded.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ended the current accounting period on a firm note.

The boomlet, which was noticed last week, was extended to selected counters on the Madras Stock Exchange.

Wall Street, however, closed with an irregularly lower tendency, ranging mainly to one point.

CALCUTTA

ALTHOUGH profit-taking was noticed at every bulge of higher values, equities made a further advance on balance on the local stock exchange during the week under report. Activity was, however, confined to those shares affording bonus possibilities or early capital appreciation. Prices in other sections moved up in sympathy.

It looked as if most of the operators were not even cautious in extending commitments and the trend of prices was more or less a one-way movement. The bullish fervour was accentuated by the release of excellent corporate results. Moreover, the outlook for those companies, which are in the midst of expansion or about to embark on fresh schemes, was considered to be promising. But for the worry over the developments, taking place in the money market

and the fears entertained in some circles with regard to the possibility of a rise in lending rates, the market would have finished at the highest levels for the week.

With broadening demand for short-dated issues, there was clear improvement in the tone of the gilt-edged market. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan improved steadily to Rs 74.10 from the recent low of Rs 73.90, to finish the week at Rs 74.06.

Bank shares continued to display a firmer tendency due to support from investors following the encouraging working results of most of the banks for last year.

After a rather prolonged spell of dullness, Jute shares came in for good support at steadily improved levels. This was due to the endeavours being made by the Government on the one hand and the LJMA on the other to solve the problem of shortage of the raw material. It was thought that the mills might now be in a position to make a fair margin of profits at the current level of raw jute prices. Anglo-India forged ahead to Rs 220 from Rs 217 (Rs 217); Bally to Rs 225 from Rs 214 (Rs 223); Birlas to Rs 36.50 from Rs 36.12 (Rs 35.75); Fort William to Rs 24.50 from Rs 24.25 (Rs 24.12); Megna to Rs 13.06 from Rs 12.25 (Rs 13.06) and Nuddea to Rs 50.75 from Rs 49.50 (Rs 50.75).

Howrah, however, moved narrowly between Rs 22.25 and Rs 22.37 and New Central between Rs 19 and Rs 19.25. Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

Although Coal shares continued to receive good attention, higher levels could not be retained till the close. This was mainly due to profit-taking, being influenced by an anxiety with regard to the possibility of output at various collieries being affected by the current shortage of wagons. Amalgamated were pushed up further to Rs 23.87 from Rs 23.50 (Rs 23.69); East Indian to Rs 34.56 from Rs 34.25 (Rs 34.31); Equitable to Rs 31.75 from Rs 31.37 (Rs 31.50); Central India to Rs 14.37 from Rs 14.19 (Rs 14.09) and Western Bengal to Rs 9.31 from Rs 9.00 (Rs 9.00). Bengal, however, remained very firm at Rs 360 with Burrakur fluctuating irregularly between Rs 20.19 and Rs 20.62 on alternate buying and selling.

Tea shares were generally subjected to profit-taking at every rise in prices. The main contributory factor was the growing feeling that the net effect of the recent changes in the export and excise duties would be very little. It was thought that the tax burden might increase unless much more of the commodity could be exported or sold in packages. Brooke Bond changed hands at Rs 17.44 to Rs 17.69 (Rs 17.56); Bishnauth at Rs 24.75 to Rs 25.44 (Rs 24.81); Gungaram at Rs 153.50 to Rs 161 (Rs 158); Hasimara at Rs 24.87 to Rs 25.25 (Rs 25.19); Hantapara at Rs 145 to Rs 150 (Rs 145) and Jayashree at Rs 20.37 to Rs 21.06 (Rs 20.56).

Sugar shares came in for selective demand. Dyer Meakins were an outstanding feature, having spurred to Rs 32.62 from Rs 32 on hopes of an early bonus issue. Despite the dividend being skipped, Carew were enquired up to Rs 11.37 from Rs 10.94. Ramnugger Cane remained almost

steady at Rs 27 with SKG moving narrowly between Rs 14.06 and Rs 14.19. Champaran were on offer at Rs 18.87 to Rs 19.00 against Rs 19.44 quoted in the previous week.

Textile shares continued to remain buoyant, being influenced by the prospects of large cotton supplies and the possibility of bigger yarn and cloth production. Profit-taking, however, erased some of the extreme gains towards the close. Jayashree met with business at Rs 16 to Rs 16.37 (Rs 16); Cawnpore at Rs 7.12 to Rs 7.37 (Rs 7.37); Kesoram at Rs 32.06 to Rs 33 (Rs 32.94); J. K. Rayon at Rs 18.12 to Rs 19.31 (Rs 19.31) and Dunbar at Rs 27.37 to Rs 28.62 (Rs 28.50).

In the week's dealings, the lead to the general rise in values was given by the speculative issues under the influence of Indian Irons. Against the previous week-end closing of Rs 26.50 Indian Irons opened higher at Rs 26.91 and, after receding at one time to Rs 26.37 due to selling pressure on lower Bombay advices, recovered again to Rs 27.20 to close finally at Rs 27.10. TEXMACO closed lower at Rs 23.00 after touching a high of Rs 24.40. Guest Keen, Williams met with some realising pressure, resulting in the scrip being marked back to Rs 46.50 from the recent high of Rs 48.50. Britannia advanced at one time to Rs 15.50 from Rs 15.12; Braithwaite to Rs 36.75 from Rs 34.50; J. K. Steel to Rs 27.25 from Rs 25.56 and Jessop to Rs 22.44 from Rs 22, to close finally at Rs 15.12; Rs 36.62; Rs 28.75 and Rs 22.25 respectively on profit-taking. The new issue, Escorts, came in for good demand up to Rs 21.37 from Rs 20.50. Kumardhubi hardened to Rs 7.25 from Rs 6.94 with Marshalls moving narrowly between Rs 5.56 and Rs 6.00.

Of all the sections, the Miscellaneous was the most active, thanks to the flow of excellent corporate results and hopes entertained with regard to the issue of bonus shares by concerns having large reserves. As the existing blue chips had already attained such heights as to be out of reach of investors of modest means, the new scrip even with the considerable premium they were commanding at the present movement, attracted considerable support on the long-term view. The following table shows the price trends of a few selected shares:

	As on 11 Mar.	High-est 17 Mar.	As on 17 Mar.
British Paints	26.75	28.50	28.31
Isaac Holden	10.44	13.12	12.94
Union Carbide	55.75	57.75	57.50
Asso. Battery	38.12	39.37	38.75
Phillips Carbon	18.50	18.87	18.87
Aluminium Corp.	18.37	19.69	19.44
Alkali Chemicals	38.31	40.87	40.87
NICCO	37.58	39.12	37.50
Orient Paper	42.00	42.50	41.25
Sirpur	17.62	18.44	18.25
Shree Gopal	28.50	28.75	28.00
Titaghar	37.87	37.87	36.75
Rohas	21.94	22.31	21.62
Howrah 'A' Pref.	48.37	50.12	49.50
Hukumchand 7%	21.19	21.44	21.19
I. Cable	36.69	37.19	36.81
I. Aluminium	33.19	33.72	33.44
I. Steamship	9.19	9.25	9.12
I. Copper	5.39	5.43	5.37
General Tyres	7.03	7.12	6.87
BIC	7.72	8.25	8.25

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-3-61 Rs NP
BANKS		
Allahabad 6%	100	102.00
Behar 5%	50	16.00
COAL		
Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50*
Bharat 5½%	100	38.50
Borra 6½%	100	77.00*
Burrakur 7%	100	100.00
Burrakur 6%	10	7.25
Equitable 6%	100	76.00
Ghusick & Muslia 5%	100	100.00*
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00*
Karanpura 5½%	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5½%	10	8.25
N. Deerbloom 7%	10	10.00
N. Churulia 5%	10	5.06
N. Huntdi 6%	100	45.00*
Ondal 6½%	100	74.50
Parasra 5½%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00*
COTTON		
Sasanti 6½%	10	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowrah 8%	100	110.00
Bowrah 7%	100	65.00*
Bowrah 5%	100	98.00*
Bowrah 4%	10	6.97†
Jagatjit 5%	100	81.75
Jivajee Rao 5½%	100	88.50*
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	93.60*
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	100.00
Kesoram 7%	100	103.00
Kesoram 5½%	100	88.50
Muir 6%	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6%	5	2.20
Orissa 5%	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4%	100	54.00*
Shree Bhawani 5%	100	68.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	71.00
JUTE		
Agarpara 7%	100	87.50
Alexandra 7%	100	86.00
Alliance 6%	100	65.00
Anglo-India 7%	100	92.00
Auckland 6½%	100	88.00†
Auckland 4½%	100	55.73†
Bally 7%	100	96.00
Barnagore 5%	25	34.00
Belvedere 7%	100	85.99†
Bengal 5½%	100	89.50
Birla 7½%	100	91.00
Budge-Budge 7%	100	81.93
Calcutta 6½%	100	51.50
Caledonian 7%	100	80.00
Cheviot 7%	100	95.49†
Chitavalah 7%	100	87.00
Clive 6%	100	87.00
Clive 7%	100	52.00†
Clive 8%	100	60.00†
Delta 5%	100	75.35†
Empire 7%	100	64.35
Fort Gloster 7%	100	87.50
Fort Gloster 5%	100	104.00*
Fort William 7%	100	110.00
Ganges Mfg. 8%	100	90.00
Gourepore 6%	100	93.00
Hastings 6%	100	82.00
Hooghly	10	10.44
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	96.00
Hukumchand 7%	100	94.50
Kamarhatti 6%	100	95.50
Kankarnarrah 6%	100	78.00
Kedarnath 6%	100	90.50
Kedarnath 7%	100	68.00
Kelvin 7%	100	90.50
Kherdah 6%	100	89.49
Kherdah 6%	100	64.00
Kinnison 7%	100	76.35†
Lansdowne 7%	100	90.25
Lawrence 7%	100	80.85†
Lawrence 5½%	100	82.86†
Naihati 7%	100	98.00
Naihati 4½%	100	75.00
National 7%	100	93.00*
Nellimaria 6%	100	79.50
N. Central 7%	100	80.90
Northbrook 5½%	100	65.23†
Rameshwara 6%	100	10.25
Reliance 7%	100	81.00
S. Ambica 7½%	100	93.00
Soorah 7%	100	99.00
Union 7%	100	77.35†
Waverley 5%	50	31.50†
MININGS		
Asso. Mining 5%	50	27.50
Ch. Mica 5½%	100	45.00
Metal Corp. 5%	100	88.00
CEMENT		
Dalmia Bharat 6%	10	8.25
Jaipur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00*
Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50*
K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	49.00*
Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.06*
CHEMICALS		
Alkali 5%	100	94.75
Bathgate 6%	100	19.25
Bengal Chem. 7½%	10	11.94
Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6%	10	8.75
Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00
Smith Stanistreet 10%	50	63.12†
ELECTRICS		
Calcutta 5%	£1	9.22
Dishegarh 5%	100	69.00†
Dishegarh 4½%	100	69.20†
ENGINEERING		
Arthur Butler 7%	10	10.75*
Br. Building 6%	100	50.00
Br. Engineering 7%	100	93.00*
Burn & Co. 7%	100	115.00
Burn & Co. 6%	100	106.00
Indian Iron 5%	100	92.00
India Machinery 7%	100	77.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7%	100	112.00
Jessop & Co. 5%	100	83.50†
J. K. Steel 7%	100	101.00
Kumardhubi 5%	100	83.00
R. Cruddas 5½%	100	54.00*
Steel Product's 5%	10	7.22
Texmaco 5½%	100	87.00
Texmaco 5%	100	61.50
Texmaco 6½%	100	95.00
MISCELLANEOUS		
Alum. Corp. 6%	100	93.00
Alum. Corp. 5%	100	70.00
Amal. Dev. 5%	100	37.00*
Asso. Hotel 7%	100	44.00
Bharat Midhi 6%	100	52.00
Birds Investment 5½%	100	53.50*
Br. Biscuits 8%	10	8.90*
B. I. Corporation 5½%	100	117.00
Cal. Cr. Corp. 6%	100	42.50*
Cal. Cr. Corp. 5½%	100	29.00*
Calcutta Gas 5½%	100	57.50*
Calcutta Silk 5%	100	49.12*
Calcutta Trams 5%	100	7.94
Duncan Bros. 4%	100	55.00
Dunlop 6%	100	112.00
Dunlop 6%	100	84.00
Eastern Inv't. 5%	100	69.94
Gillanders 5%	100	37.50
Godfrey Phillip 5½%	100	56.00
Greaves Cotton 5%	100	32.86*
Greaves Cotton 6%	100	48.43*
Hindustan Alum.	25	24.37
minium 6.3%	100	202.00
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	202.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-3-61 Rs NP
Hindustan National		
Glass 8%	100	93.00*
Indian Alum. 5%	100	67.00
Indian Cables 6%	10	34.00
Indian Plastics 5½%	100	40.50*
Indian Rubber 5%	100	60.00
James Wright 6%	50	19.75*
J. Henderson 5½%	100	59.00
K. Bullen 5½%	100	57.00*
K. Bullen 4%	100	53.00
Kusum 5½%	100	64.00*
Macneill & Barry 5½%	100	54.25
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6%	100	93.00*
Martin Burn 5%	100	86.50
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	51.50
1st Pref.	100	61.50
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	61.50
2nd Pref.	100	85.50
Metal Box 6%	100	77.00
National Rubber 6%	100	3.00
National Tannery 5%	100	75.00
National Tobacco 5%	100	67.00
National Tobacco 4½%	100	66.75
Nav. Bharat Vanija	100	105.00
Rallis 6%	100	117.00
Rohas Indus 7%	100	55.25
Shree Indus. 4½% B	100	154.00
Sen Ralegh 5%	100	69.00
Shaw Wallace 6%	10	10.27
Spencer 6½%	10	6.04
Spencer 8½% B	10	10.04
Standard Vacuum 6%	100	88.50
Union Tobacco 5%	100	22.00*
OILS		
I. B. Petrol 7%	100	90.00
PAPER		
Ballarpur 5%	100	112.00*
Bengal Paper 7%	50	51.00
Bengal Paper 7%	100	102.00
Bengal Paper 6%	100	65.00
Orient 5½%	100	85.00
Orient 5½%	100	63.00
Shree Gopal 8%	100	104.00
Shree Gopal 7½%	100	102.00
Sirpur Paper 6%	100	93.00
Star Paper 5½%	100	73.50*
Star Paper 6%	100	93.00
Star Paper 7%	100	81.00
Star Paper 7% Con.	100	101.00
Titaghar 8%	100	106.00
Titaghar 4½%	100	76.25
PRESSING		
Bhagwati 5%	100	35.00*
REAL PROPERTY		
Humayan 6%	10	7.12
Regent Estate 4%	100	33.50

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 10-3-61 Rs. p. sh.
Laxmi Starch ...	100	202.00
Madhya Pradesh Ind. ...	10	14.76
N. I. Fisheries ...	100	89.50
New India Indus. ...	100	420.00
Ogale Glass Works ...	5	5.20
Phillips Carbon ...	5	18.72
Rohas Indus. ...	10	21.56
Selected Satgram Col- liers ...	100	119.00
Straw Products ...	10	12.32
Supreme Industries ...	100	157.50
Synthetics & Chemis. Thacker & Co. ...	75 50	155.00 38.00

Ordinary Shares (Cleared) COTTON TEXTILES

Ahmed Advance ...	100	168.00
Apollo ...	2	1.50
Azam Jahi ...	100	71.00
B. R. Cotton ...	100	38.00
Bombay Dyeing ...	25	65.40
Central India ...	100	109.00
Century ...	100	538.00
Edward Textile ...	200	262.50
Elphinstone ...	50	71.00
Finlay ...	100	357.00
Gokak ...	100	182.00
India United ...	10	14.20
India United (Defd.) ...	1	1.64
Indore ...	100	140.00
Khatav ...	100	527.50
Kohinoor ...	100	299.50
Minerva ...	100	74.00
Morjee ...	100	355.00
Mysore ...	50	70.00
New Great ...	100	201.00
Oamanshabhi ...	100	54.00
Podar ...	100	144.00
Shrinivas ...	100	252.00
Simplex ...	50	177.50
Standard ...	100	1362.00
Svadeshi ...	100	248.00
Swan ...	100	502.50
Tata ...	52	46.25

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad ...	100	86.50
Andhra Valley ...	100	992.50
Bombay Suburban ...	1/0	87.00
Tata Hydro ...	100	101.50
Tata Power ...	100	1022.50

CEMENT

Andhra 'B' ...	10	11.04
A-C-C ...	100	157.25
Orissa ...	10	14.20
Shree Digvijay ...	100	169.00

STEEL

Indian Iron ...	10	26.55
Mukund ...	10	27.00
Tata ...	75	153.75

ENGINEERING

Alcock ...	100	305.00
Cooper ...	100	201.00
Larsen and Toubro ...	10	44.25
Tata Engg. and Loco- motive ...	100	335.00
Texmaco ...	10	24.68
Voltag ...	100	292.00

SHIPPING

Great Eastern ...	10	14.96
Scindia ...	20	15.24

SUGAR

Belapur ...	50	295.00
Bhopal ...	10	29.00
Phaltan ...	50	148.00
Shree Chanddeo ...	124	26.00
Walchand ...	100	227.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah ...	125	629.00
B. B. Petrol ...	3sh	2.30
Hindustan Motor ...	10	21.76
Indian Copper ...	2sh	5.40
Ind. Inv. Trust ...	100	80.00
National Rayon ...	100	541.00
Polson ...	100	170.50
Premier Auto ...	100	180.50
Premier Const. ...	30	212.00
Shivrajpur ...	10	98.00
Strou Paper ...	10	18.00
Tata Chemical ...	10	19.12
Tata Oil ...	25	83.00
Wimco ...	100	306.00

Facts & Figures

PRICES

Slight Decline

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March, 1953 as 100) declined by 0.2 per cent to 126.4 during the week ended 25 February, 1961 as compared with 126.6 for the previous week. The index was higher by 0.2 and 6.0 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago. The monthly average for February, 1961 worked out to 126.6 as compared with 125.6 for January 1961 and 119.5 for February 1960.

The index for 'Food Articles' receded by 0.3 per cent to 115.6 as compared with 116.0 (revised) for the previous week due to a fall in

Group and Sub-group

	(Base: 1952-53=100)	WEEK ENDED
	25-2-61	18-2-61
Food Articles ...	115.6	116.0*
Cereals ...	100.4	99.9
Pulses ...	92.9	92.7

Fruits and Vegetables ...	103.3	103.7
Milk & Ghee ...	107.8	109.8
Edible Oils ...	161.6	160.8
Fish Eggs & Meat ...	121.7	124.2*
Sugar & Gur ...	115.3	117.8
Others ...	166.9	166.7

Liquor and Tobacco ...	109.4	112.2
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants ...	120.0	120.0*
Industrial Raw Materials ...	159.7	159.5*
Fibres ...	179.4	179.5
Oilseeds ...	158.8	158.0
Minerals ...	95.0*	95.0*
Others ...	128.2*	126.2*
Manufactures Intermediate Products ...	129.3	129.2*
Finished Products ...	134.9	134.4
Textiles ...	128.4	128.4
Cotton ...	134.4	134.5*
Jute ...	125.9*	125.9*
Woolen ...	167.3	167.7
Silk and Rayon ...	110.1*	110.1*
Metal Products ...	113.2*	113.2*
Chemicals ...	146.9	146.9
Oil Cakes ...	103.9	104.2
Transport Machinery & Equipment ...	148.0	148.0*
Others ...	112.6	112.6
All Commodities ...	117.9	118.6
	126.4	126.6

*=Estimated	†=Revised
-------------	-----------

the prices of Jowar at Mohal (-20%), Fish (-5%), Gur (-4%), Potatoes and Milk (-3% each), Eggs, Chillies and Turmeric (-2% each) and Wheat; Bajra, Barley, Gram, Bananas, Cashewnuts, Mustard oil and Black Pepper (-1% each), although the prices of Jowar at Nagpur (+1.8%) and at Gulbarga (+7.7%), Mung, Onions, Oranges, Groundnut oil and Salt (+2% each) and Rice, Maize, Urad, Gingellyoil, Tea and

Beteinuts (+1% each) showed advances. The index for 'Tobacco' receded by 2.6 per cent to 107.9 due to re-appearance of price quotations for Flue-cured tobacco at a lower level.

The index for the 'Fuel, Power, light and Lubricants' group remained stationary at its earlier week's revised level of 120.0.

The prices of Rapeseed at Kaithal (+15%), Linseed (+4%), Castorseed and raw Hides (+2% each) and raw Wool and Groundnuts (+1% each) showed advances, while those of Rapeseed at Delhi (-10%), Tanning Materials (-3%) and Cottonseed and Lac (-2% each) moved down and the index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' stood at 159.7 as against 159.5 (revised) for the previous week.

Higher prices of Linseed oil and Tin (+2% each) and Rayon yarn and lead (+1% each) raised the index for 'Intermediate Products' by 0.4 per cent to 134.9 as compared with 134.3 for the earlier week.

The index for 'Finished Products' stood unchanged at its previous week's level of 128.4. Items which showed variations during the week were: Cement (+4%), Bricks and Tiles (+2%) and General Chemicals (-1%).

*

WAREHOUSES

Increased Use

The percentage of cultivators among depositors at Central Warehouses rose to 21 per cent in January, 1961 from 10 per cent in December, 1960. A study of the custom handled during the month shows that the percentage of producers at Davangere (Mysore) Central Warehouse was as high as 85 per cent. At other Central warehouses such as Amravati, Sangli and Akola (Maharashtra) Warangal and Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) Gadag (Mysore) and Theog (Himachal Pradesh) percentage of producers among depositors exceeded 60.

The Central Warehousing Corporation last month opened warehouses at Trichur (Kerala) and Nadiad (Gujarat). Steps are being taken to open warehouses at Hyderabad and at Sheoraphulli and Sainthia in West Bengal. After these warehouses are opened, the Central Corporation would have a total of 38 warehouses. At the end of January last, Central warehouses had a total storage capacity of about 15,92,000 mds. Stocks stored in these warehouses totalled about 10,60,000 mds.

A feature of the activities of the Central Warehousing Corporation is the steady rise in the custom handled during the last few months. The average occupancy which was 57% in November rose to 63% in December and 66% in January.

MISCELLANY

Latex Cement

A simple process for the manufacture of latex cement (adhesive for leather) from rubber latex has been developed at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras. Indigenously produced of such adhesives is meagre and imported products are expensive.

In the process, natural rubber latex is mixed with a solution of casein in ammoniacal water and treated with formalin and dye. Preparation of the adhesive has been tried extensively on pilot plant scale (5-gal. batches) and manufacturing conditions have been standardized.

The Government Footwear Centre, and the Central Footwear Training Centre at Madras have found the adhesive satisfactory for manufacture of footwear.

The raw materials required, namely natural rubber latex, casein, ammonia, formalin and water soluble dye, are readily available in the country.

The process requires just a few vessels and an oven. A unit with a capacity of 30 gallon per day would involve a total capital outlay of about Rs 25,000. With simplified equipment, a 10-gallon per day unit would need only Rs 10,000 as capital outlay.

Surface Coatings from Castor Oil.

Investigations have been successfully completed at Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, on the modification of rosin-castor oil condensates to obtain light-coloured varnishes with good drying characteristics.

The process consists in heating castor oil with rosin till a desired acid value is obtained. Maleic anhydride is added to the condensate and heating continued for a further period. Glycerol is then added and the esterification is completed by continued heating at a fixed temperature. Any remaining hydroxyl groups in the product are dehydroxylated by heating with anhydrous sodium bisulphate.

A notable feature of this process is that a set of reactions comprising esterifications, adduct formation, dehydroxylation and inter and intra-polymerization leading to extensive cross linking, all take place *in situ*. The stability of rosin esters, hardness, pale colour, colour retention and durability of maleic resins, rapid drying characteristics of dehydrated castor oil and plasticizing property of branched chain retinoleic acid esters are all imparted to the product in a single process. The product is unaffected by basic pigments such as zinc oxide, lead sulphate and white lead.

Bauxite Refractories.

Investigations carried out at the Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute, Calcutta for the preparation of refractories from Katni and Shevroy bauxites (without any additions) have shown that refractories suitable for use in industrial furnaces could be produced from bauxites alone after proper calcination above 1,500°C and grinding to 60 mesh B.S. sieve particle size. The refractories should be formed at high pressure and fired above 1,600°C.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).

	10-3-61	3-3-61	11-3-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	11,40.11	11,34.43	8,66.81
Notes in Circulation...	1979,96.02	1947,15.56	1837,29.69
	1991,36.13	1958,49.99	1846,56.50
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India ...	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India ...	...	...	...
Starling Securities ...	128,00.89	128,00.89	163,00.89
Total A ...	245,76.92	245,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin ...	118,32.45	120,45.81	123,68.92
Rupee Securities ...	1627,26.76	1592,27.26	1442,10.66
	1991,36.13	1958,49.99	1846,56.50

	10-3-61	3-3-61	11-3-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund ...	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund ...	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund ...	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt. ...	58,42.16	51,43.63	50,53.53
(b) Other Govt. ...	6,26.66	14,70.31	29,76.48
(c) Banks ...	73,87.09	71,86.28	71,63.30
(d) Others ...	88,94.66	90,74.71	95,03.76
Bills Payable ...	23,94.16	29,33.49	27,35.72
Other Liabilities ...	46,45.59	46,34.64	41,65.68
	424,90.32	434,43.06	434,98.47
ASSETS:			
Notes ...	11,40.11	11,34.43	8,66.81
Rupee Coin ...	2,19	1,68	1,37
Subsidiary Coin ...	5,75	6,82	5,87
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal ...	...	...	...
External ...	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills ...	37,74.69	38,55.01	7,47.93
Balances held abroad ...	30,84.03	29,38.96	32,36.97
Loans & adv. to Govt ...	48,71.81	41,63.32	29,49.35
Other Loans & Adv. ...	158,23.76	155,53.27	135,60.96
Investments ...	118,71.23	154,11.54	207,48.82
Other Assets ...	19,17.35	19,09.03	12,90.64
	424,90.32	434,43.06	434,98.47

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 37,55,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

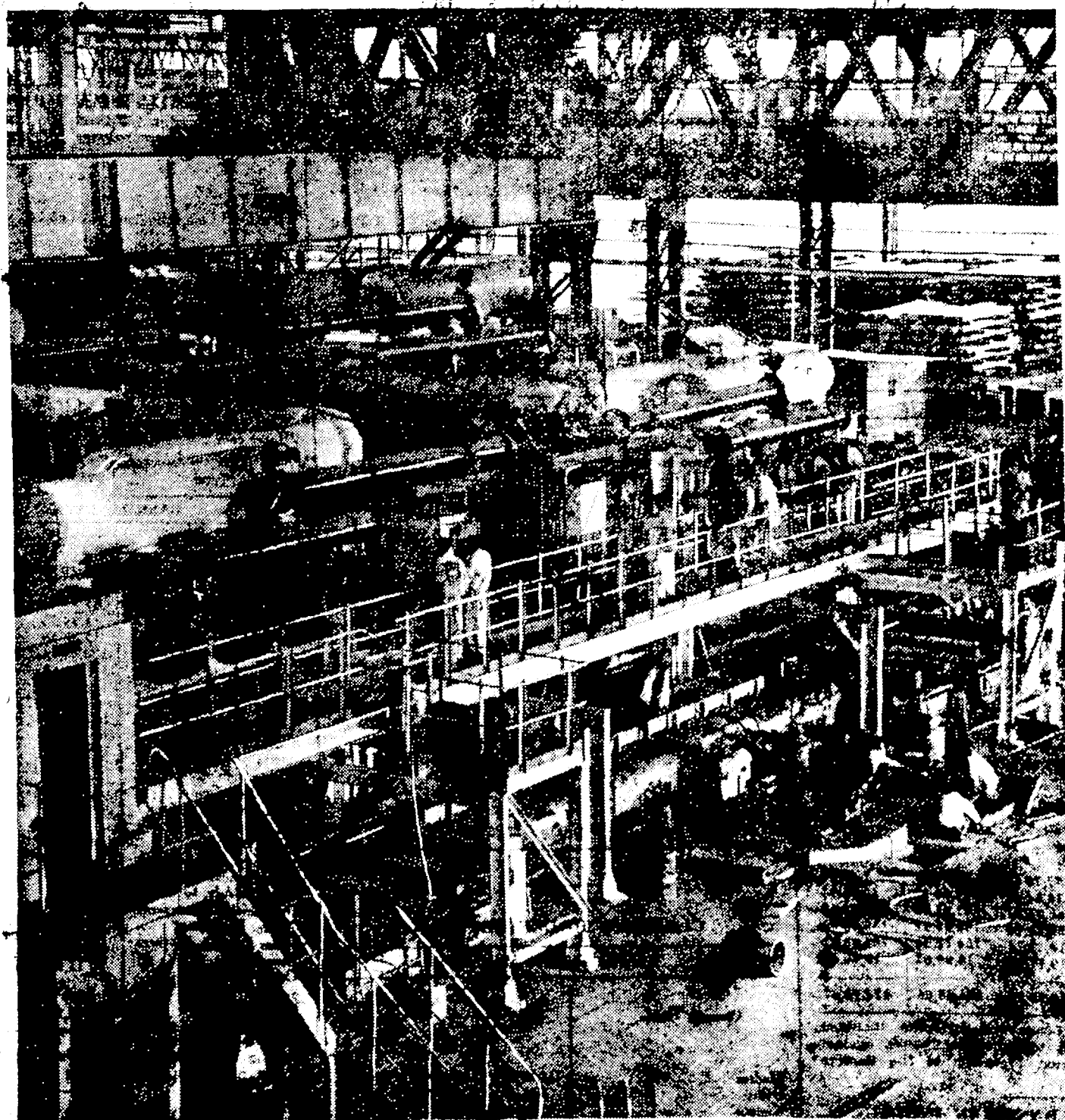
	4-3-60	24-2-61*	3-3-61*
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	13,60.82	19,98.16	18,70.95
(ii) Other demand liabilities	740,02.85	792,57.99	791,81.10
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	24,48.29	10,49.68	9,76.78
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1134,78.64	1075,86.78	1074,02.72
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities ...	10,75.87	12,08.64	13,01.73
(ii) Time Liabilities ...	17,00	1,75.00	1,44.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I. ...	46,69.36	52,13.93	62,45.63
Cash in India ...	47,05.55	45,19.55	44,91.40
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India ...	79,38.94	72,90.55	69,92.06
Balances with other banks in current account in India	14,40.12	14,77.43	14,42.67
Money at call and short notice in India ...	22,57.15	27,72.43	24,62.31
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts ...	757,48.68	584,41.61	581,41.12
Advances in India ...	911,27.81	1075,10.96	1086,24.07
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	118,31.56	139,57.53	142,27.27
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	46,14.09	48,78.16	49,49.29

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

	10-3-61	3-3-61	26-2-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds ...	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts	557,36.36	554,77.60	604,82.35
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc. ...	88.75	92.00	1,29.50
Bills Payable ...	8,46.57	8,64.04	9,45.06
Bills for Collection as per contra ...	1,74.83	1,74.89	1,64.18
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra ...	1,17.11	1,18.82	1,47.17
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments ...	2,93.05	2,78.99	2,12.36
Total ...	585,64.17	583,13.84	633,63.12
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I. ...	20,94.31	20,81.60	30,41.51
Balances with other Banks ...	4,17.49	3,59.94	4,30.23
Money at call and short Notice ...	2,32.00	2,32.00	1,46.67
Government and other Trustee Securities ...	242,63.20	251,05.29	381,35.19
Other Authorised Investments ...	9,84.65	9,69.65	11,07.00
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts ...	256,74.13	250,29.90	174,63.10
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	17,52.87	17,23.80	15,85.73
Bills for collection as per contra	1,74.83	1,74.89	1,64.18
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra ...	1,17.11	1,18.82	1,47.17
Dead Stock ...	3,12.45	3,09.47	2,39.71
Other Assets ...	25,41.13	22,08.48	9,02.03
Total ...	585,64.17	583,13.84	633,63.12



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Durgapur's 2nd Medium Section Mill has beaten the target date and has now commenced rolling. It will produce a range of products required for structural work and for the railways.

This is the fourth unit of the Rolling Mill plant at Durgapur Steelworks and the fifth and final unit—the Merchant Mill—is also well on the way to completion.

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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

25 March 1961

Volume LXVII No 12

Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

These are troubled times for Jute: When will they end?
See the Leading Article.

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3

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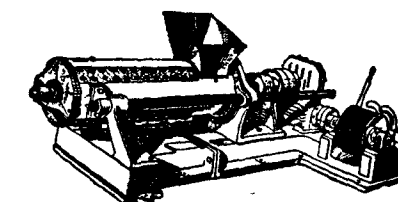
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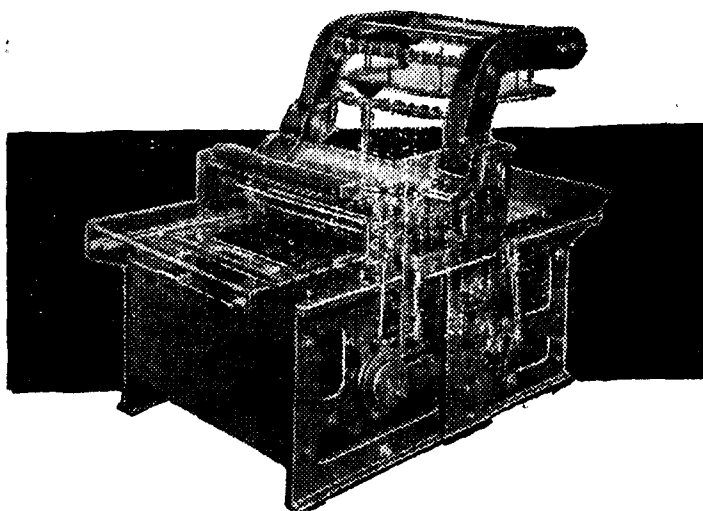
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Troubled Times for Jute

FLUCTUATING fortunes are no new experience to the Indian jute industry, but it is doubtful if it had even before faced such a serious challenge to its existence as it is presently encountering. The emergence of Pakistan as a manufacturer of jute goods, the growing tendency on the part of erstwhile importing countries to become self-sufficient in jute goods, the increasingly fierce competition from substitutes like paper bags and the steady growth of bulk handling methods in countries which have been traditionally using jute bags have tended to reduce the importance of jute goods in world markets in recent years. These developments have served to bring home forcibly to the jute industry an important truth: if jute goods are to retain even their present reduced position, they will have to set at competitive prices besides catering to the changed and changing needs of the overseas consumer.

Urgent though these problems are, they have been relegated to the background by the all important problem of raw jute supply. This is no new problem that the industry is confronted with. Ever since partition put the mills in India and East Bengal in Pakistan, raw jute supply has been unsatisfactory. Strenuous efforts at increasing jute production have yielded fair results, and recently production in India had reached a level which allowed our country to figure as an exporter of raw jute after a lapse of ten years. But the happy position has not lasted long.

In 1959-60, the Indian jute crop declined sharply and the succeeding year has been no better. Though no official estimate of the 1960-61 crop has yet been made available, there is every evidence to show that there is an acute shortage of jute even at the present time, with some five months to go before the next jute year's crop comes on the market. It is not surprising therefore that at the last week's annual general meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Mr. D. C. B. Pilkington has devoted the major portion of his address to an examination of this problem of raw jute supply to the industry. Pointing out that the difficulty faced by the jute industry stems directly from one factor and one factor only—an acute shortage of raw jute—he explains that he has deemed it necessary to emphasise what is self-evident to his audience because "there still appears to be an obstinate belief that the jute shortage is a figment of the imagination and that the rise in prices which has caused so much concern to the industry and its customers has somehow been engineered solely by speculation." In his view, speculation is not the cause but only an effect and the steep rise in prices is not merely confined to India; prices in Pakistan for instance have risen even more sharply.

In between the shortage theory and the belief that speculation is responsible for the shortage scare, there are those who hold the view that both shortage and speculation

have equal responsibility. Strictly speaking, speculation cannot be the prime cause of the high prices but it does certainly exaggerate a comparatively small shortfall in production, causing much disequilibrium in the markets, and these will take a considerable time to be brought back to normal. In this view, Government is perfectly justified in taking all the steps it has taken so far to curb speculation in the jute markets. It is not clear why it is thought that speculation in howsoever small a degree is inevitable. It is understandable that there should be reasonable scope for hedging facilities, and the forward markets are intended to fulfil such a need. But there can be no justification for allowing speculation to hold sway in any market. This is particularly true in the case of commodities like jute, as the raw material for an important foreign exchange earning industry. One can understand Government's anxiety to make it clear, especially to our foreign consumers, that it has not left any stone unturned in its drive against speculation. Probably, the various regulatory measures that have been brought into force during the past few months have caused some inconvenience both to the traders and the industry, but they will be borne patiently if the good of the industry and trade in the long run is kept in view. It is of the utmost importance to ensure that overseas buyers are made to feel that they will not be obliged to contend with anything like the recent fluctuations in prices.

The genesis of the present trouble, according to Mr. Pilkington, is to be found in the fact that there have been two small crops in succession, after the bumper crop of 1958. As a result of the depressed prices toward the close of 1958, the sowing was adversely affected in 1959, and the next year it was the turn of nature to take a hand in the proceedings. A larger import of cuttings from Pakistan at the end of 1959 and the stopping of the export of raw jute from India at the same time would have certainly stood us in good stead. But, as Mr. Pilkington himself has said, the acute scarcity now felt could not have been foreseen twelve months ago, and hindsight has only a limited value.

It will serve no useful purpose to try to apportion blame for what has already come to pass, but the experience of the past year can be made to yield valuable lessons for every one concerned. One thing is clear: the first task is to ensure that the vagaries of the weather do not have a big say in the matter of raw jute supply to our mills. In the case of jute, which so much depends on favourable weather conditions, one must be prepared to have an inadequate crop now and then even with the best of efforts toward promotion of jute production. The building up of a buffer stock deserves to be examined carefully. Concerted efforts have yet to be made to increase the yield per acre and the extent of the leeway to be made in this regard will become evident if it is noted that, in India yield per acre is still much lower than in Pakistan.

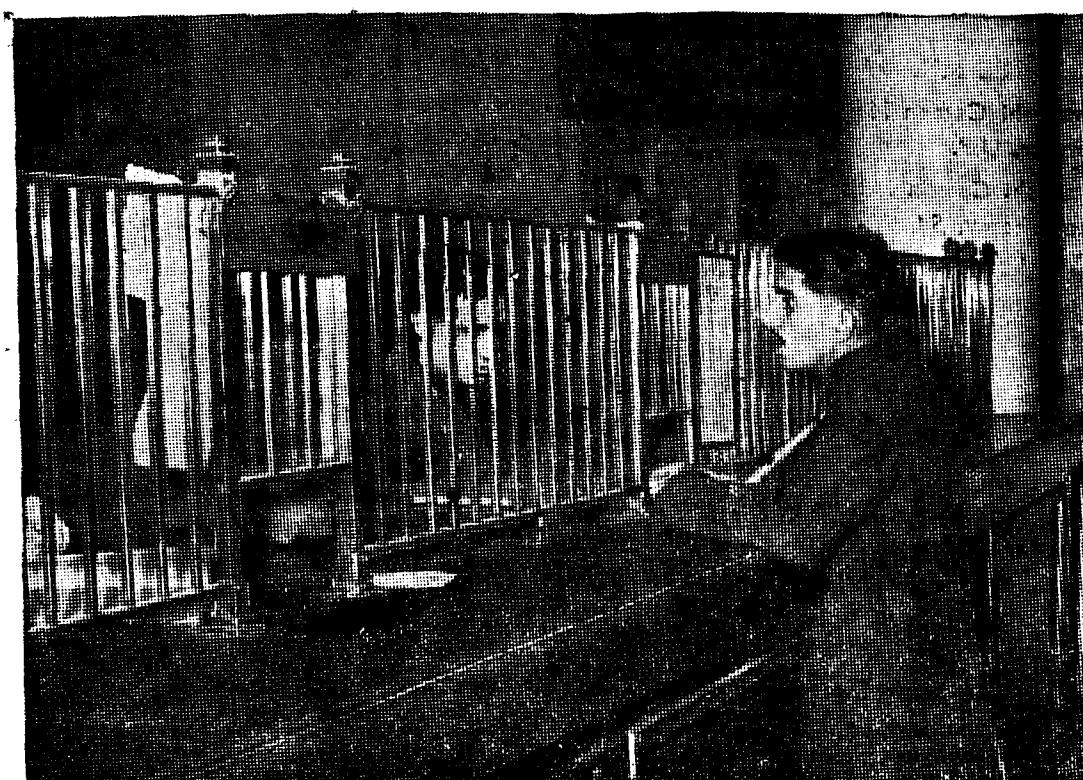
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ECAFE Focus on Regional Co-operation

Discussions at the 17th session of ECAFE, lately in session in New Delhi, have focussed attention on the problem of regional co-operation which formed the principal item on the agenda. The Rome Treaty and the Stockholm Agreement have stimulated study of prospects for similar arrangements to serve the needs of the countries of the ECAFE region. The continuing deficit in its trade with the outside world, the weakness of primary commodities which form such a large proportion of the region's exports in world markets and the growing need to find resources for development have provided added incentives to the examination of the prospects of regional co-operation. The feeling is widespread that trade deficits can be reduced, prices of primary commodities stabilised and economic and industrial development of the region accelerated through suitable measures for increasing intra-regional trade. As yet, it is only a feeling. The first purposive effort to endow it with substance was the report prepared for the Karachi session of the Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce. In the meantime, the 16th session of ECAFE at Bangkok last year had adopted a comprehensive resolution on regional economic co-operation and called upon the Executive Secretary to initiate studies and report on possibilities. On the basis of a preliminary report prepared by the Secretariat, the question was considered by the Committee on Trade at its fourth session last January. The Committee, which examined the various forms of trade co-operation, such as economic union, customs union, free trade area and preferential tariff and trading arrangements, as well as the structure of economic integration in Europe and Latin America, reached the conclusion that conditions in the ECAFE region were in essential respects different from those of other regions and referred the question back to the Secretariat for further studies. The discussions have led to a realistic appreciation of the nature and magnitude of the problems involved in devising a pattern for greater intra-regional trade.

Trade within the region accounts for only about a third of the total world trade of ECAFE countries. If Japan, which differs in many respects from the other countries of the region, is excluded, the proportion will be much less than one-third. The present trading patterns are the result of the former colonial status of most of the countries which has left its imprint on their economic structures. These are more competitive than complementary. The present requirements of development add to the difficulties of effecting a rapid change in the direction of trade. The problem has been complicated by the political fragmentation of what were compact economic units along with the advent of independence. Before the vague desire for regional co-operation, which undoubtedly exists, can crystallise into practicable programmes, the bases on which the structure of regional co-operation can be erected must be identified and accepted by the countries involved. The Committee has, therefore, shown wisdom in confining its positive recommendations to specific fields where immediate action is

possible, such as promotion of intra-regional trade talks, coordinated customs administration, promotion of regional fairs and exhibitions, and continuation of studies urging measures of commercial arbitration.

The discussions at the plenary session, when representatives of different countries urged the need for cautious and tentative approach to the topic of regional integration, also bear out this conclusion. Speaking for India, Mr. Satish Chandra, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, underlined the basic elements in the economic situation of the countries which have to be kept in the forefront. For the region as a whole and for all the member countries in varying degrees, trade with the rest of the world is of vital importance. The preponderant part of the total trade of the region is with countries outside the region. The trading policies of the member countries have thus to take into account (i) the world demand and supply of the particular primary commodities on which they specially depend; (ii) the need to improve their terms of trade; and (iii) the requirements of imports, investments and technical know-how from the highly developed countries. Any device calculated to raise the value of trade and the level of export earnings has to be carefully formulated with reference to its impact on the trading pattern as a whole. The member countries are individually engrossed in the difficult task of raising the living standards of their respective areas. For countries at lower levels of development, it will not be possible for some time to depend on the economic growth and specialisation in other countries of the region.

The Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of the ICC at its last session adopted a resolution which among other things makes the following recommendations:

- (1) The feasibility of the ECAFE countries extending the most favoured import and export tariffs applicable to any country in the world to all the countries of the region should be explored, and the countries of the region have the opportunity of entering into multi-lateral agreements in this regard.
- (2) The countries of the ECAFE region should consider the desirability of liberalising imports of the goods of the other countries of the region, and that the countries liberalising quotas should be enabled to obtain long-term credits to the extent that liberalisation affects their balance of payments position by working out a scheme for an Asian Development Bank for Trade and Industrial Development and that a working party should be set up to examine whether free trade could be allowed in selected commodities between the countries of the region and whether uniform export and import tariffs should be worked out.
- (3) Greater emphasis should be laid on regional trade and that a scheme be devised for the exchange of surplus commodities among the countries of the region without upsetting their present trade or placing any extra burden on their foreign exchange resources.

In approaching the problem on the lines suggested above, it should be borne in mind that for the countries in the region promotion of intra-regional trade is not an end in itself but only the means to rapid economic

Indian Finance

mic development for raising per capita incomes and outputs. The answer to the question, how far a policy of trade promotion among the countries of the region stimulates production or helps raise the levels of living, is not readily arrived at, and different Governments may arrive at different answers. As Mr. Philippe De Seynes, Under Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, of United Nations, said in his speech on the opening day, "the general and over-hasty removal of all tariff protections within the Asian region would probably tend to increase and perpetuate the gap between industrialised countries and primary producing countries and would probably not be in the interest of rational growth." On the other hand, "a policy—or absence of policy—which would bring into being a large number of relatively inefficient industries, each operating within a highly protected market, would certainly not make for harmonious development in the region." The scope that exists between these two extremes for regional or sub-regional arrangements which will increase the rate and diversification of production has to be revealed by patient and protracted negotiation among the countries involved—a process which has not yet started.

Mr. De Seynes has also emphasised that such arrangements will have to be conceived in a long term perspective. That is to say, "they must be geared less to the existing geographical division of labour than to the future structural pattern indicated by demand trends and by the prospects for the development of natural resources." In assembling the material for forecasting demand trends and assessment of development prospects, the ECAFE Secretariat can make the most fruitful contribution to the growth of regional co-operation.

The examination of the problem so far undertaken indicates that trade promotion cannot proceed very far without coordination of the development plans of the countries of the region. And this is a far more difficult proposition than rationalisation of trade on regional basis. The Secretary's report has suggested that targets and priorities might be fixed to prevent unnecessary duplication or overlapping. But agreement on what constitutes overlapping or duplication will not be easy to reach. As the French delegate has pointed out, "every development policy must have as its cornerstone the human factor and respect for national traditions and aspirations."

States and Their Tax Effort

By A Special Correspondent

An informed guess about the Planning Commission's views on the need for supplementary taxation, in the States particularly, will provoke doubts about the way to do it. The States are going to get some unpalatable advice to raise revenue.

In the Madras Legislature, the Finance Minister spoke of equity in allocating shares to the States from the Pool and argued that the States had transferred resources for convenience of collection. The whole idea of subventions is an obstacle to fresh thinking about taxes and outlay. Of course, the Centre, as in most federations, is getting powerful and securing most of the extra revenue. It is able to make grants as well

25 March 1961

as loans to the needy units, as and when necessary. The gap between outlay and tax revenue under the Plan is cited as a reason for a new effort soon. But the increase in the public debt of the States is not an irrelevant consideration. The decade of planning has seen the debt go up, without an adequate rise in revenue. And if the States are asked to raise more money, it must only be through non-tax revenue.

Irrigation and electricity charges may be raised to conform to the conditions of monopoly. But doing that in an election year will be inexpedient except in Orissa where the Governor can be easily ordered to revise royalties paid for forests on modify charges paid for water and power from Hirakud. The Draft Outline of Third Plan suggests that only 3.5 per cent of the national income is absorbed by taxation today, and the right ratio should be 11 per cent. The target for extra taxation is Rs 1,650 crores over the period 1961-66 under the Third Plan but the outline is not certain about the way to raise the extra money. If advice about direct taxation being superior to deficit financing has already been followed in the Union Budget concerned with cutting home consumption of tea, tobacco and coffee to obtain more for export, the Planning Commission has argued also that future benefits are more important than immediate sacrifice.

The usual points about taxing land by betterment levy, water cess and encouraging full use of irrigation facilities are made already by the Plan outline, as the financial return from the Plan projects is deemed very moderate. This indeed re-inforces the suggestion that the States will try to get more indirect revenue by water and electricity charges on the scope of higher operating costs. Higher yields from land may justify the adoption of a new tariff for water or power supplied by the State. A fortiori local bodies may try to do the same thing in their areas by increasing charges for lighting and water in growing towns.

The idea of State monopoly for liquor and tobacco corresponding to the present opium monopoly, has not been put forward so far; but, as in the case of matches, the State can embark successfully on production and trading and derive profits from prices jacked up to suit the circumstances of a monopoly. Many countries have relied on tobacco for money, and if the wide extent of tobacco cultivation in India is an obstacle, the acquisition of factories to help pay for the Plan can be thought of.

Excisable articles like liquor or tobacco can be engrossed by the Government; and the units rather than the Union can think of operating profitable enterprises and match production with consumption. So far, heavy industries are thought of as best for the scheme of State management, and no attention has been paid to any issue except road transport by State monopolists on the other hand, the working of State monopoly lies in Sweden—a Socialist country—will indicate that, by control of distilleries, the State can at once promote temperance and obtain revenue. There is no competition from wine-making, and the suppression of illicit distillation in dry areas can be achieved easily. The recurring plea from the State Governments about growing needs and inelastic revenues can be met by a hint regarding take-over of distilleries, and in areas making sugar, the existing distilleries can be taken over by a payment to the mills than can rely on sugar, not spirit. The use of power alcohol can also be encouraged. But the major advantage will

be the monopoly of vend. In the case of matches or cigarettes, the State can tax tissue paper as well as tobacco by creating a chain of nationalised factories and the growth of export trade will not depend on the success of the factors. However, the projected monopoly can ship cigarettes to Afghanistan or Burma through a bilateral arrangement and the case for monopoly rests largely on prewar European experience also.

It has been urged that in the States current taxes on motor vehicles and motor spirit can be raised. Articles of consumer consumption should be taxed higher and it may be claimed that tax rates have been kept down by order. The normal rate of increase is modest: the bigger rate of development will entail recourse to higher taxes on cars, not used for essential purposes. The growth of "company" cars used for pleasure is perhaps a decisive reason for pleading that cars must pay more even if trucks do not, because the bill for road repairs is going up.

As for nationalising some industries for the sake of revenue, not for ideology, the case will rest on foreign example and precedent. There are so many Boards now that one to deal with (or in) excisable articles seems appropriate. The tax will fall on the consumer: it is not all who go in for tobacco or liquor and the traffic can be strictly controlled, exports stimulated to Ceylon or Yugoslavia which may like rum or tea. The sale of power may justify the manufacture of electric appliances and machinery. The former can be made to meet the increasing needs, and, apart from excise, good profits can be made on lamps or fans by a State monopoly. Only Mysore has a State electric factory: others too can think of it, if it is ascertained that pricing policy in future will mean big profits, also that competent managers for State enterprises are available. That brings one back to Professor J. K. Galbraith's view that today men count more than capital. The State can get money by increasing taxes, but it cannot make certain of able managers within its own organisation. There is a deficit of skills to which politicians are perhaps alive. So, Socialist fervour is restrained for the present.

Mysore Budget

The Mysore Budget presented to the State Legislature last week, discloses a rising trend in revenue receipts as the outstanding feature of the State's finances in recent years. From Rs 58,49.08 lakhs in 1958-59, revenue receipts have gone up to Rs 66,38.55 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1960-61 and is estimated at Rs 66,60.40 lakhs for the Budget year. But the increase in revenue receipts will not avail to meet the growth of expenditure, which estimated at Rs 73.91.92 lakhs, has outpaced revenue receipts considerably. It is significant that the deficit disclosed for the Budget year 1961-62 marks a departure from the earlier pattern of Budgets for the previous years.

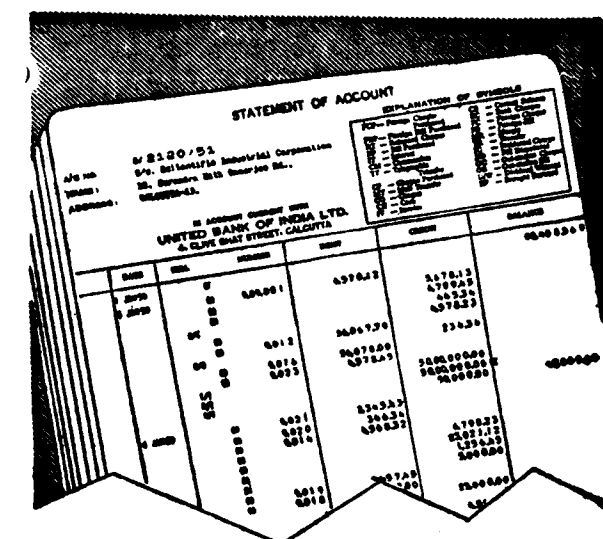
The rise in expenditure for the Budget year has been put down to a number of causes such as commitments on account of the Second Plan schemes, debt service charges revision of scales of pay, educational concessions, increase in mileage of roads for maintenance, etc. In the context of the Third Plan schemes, it is to be expected that the upward trend of expenditure should be further accentuated, and for this reason, the state of the finances reflected in

the Budget cannot be considered satisfactory. The Mysore Finance Minister has announced new tax measures such as a levy of surcharge on land revenue and an increase in the tax on electricity for certain classes of consumers. These measures will bring in Rs 170 lakhs of additional revenue, and the major part of the deficit of Rs 4,31 lakhs will remain uncovered. This, clearly, does not mark a good beginning for the Third Plan which requires resource mobilisation on a far greater scale than has hitherto been done. The Third Plan fixed the outlay at Rs 2,50 crores, and the State's share is placed at Rs 1,10 crores. (In Rs crores)

Balance from current Revenue	10.00
Loans from the Public	14.70
Small Savings	10.00
Unfunded Debt	4.30
Withdrawals from Reserves	15.00
Contribution from Public enterprises including local bodies	13.00
Additional taxation	43.00
	110.00

Judging from the experience in respect of revenue receipts in the previous years, it is clear that the credit taken for Rs 10.00 crores from current revenue will be fulfilled in more than the expected measure. It may be stated that both in 1959-60 and 1960-61, original estimates of revenue receipts have been proved by revised figures to be gross underestimates. For 1959-60, the revised and actual figures were Rs 55.59, 40 lakhs and Rs 58,49.08 lakhs respectively, while for 1960-61, the Budget and revised estimates of revenue receipts were Rs 63.70, 97 lakhs and Rs 66,38.55 lakhs respectively.

The target for additional taxation has been fixed at Rs 43.0 crores and how this is going to be fulfilled remains to be seen.



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STRINGENCY

Bank Financing of Industry

"...ON any view of the matter, it would appear to me that monetary stringency, as a general pattern, will remain with us for quite a few years, although its severity may vary from time to time."

—H. V. R. IENGAR.

At the annual general meeting of the Refinance Corporation, Mr Iengar in his capacity as Chairman had occasion to express such a view as regards money market prospects in the immediate and short-term future. The context in which Mr Iengar thus foresaw monetary stringency was the manner in which industries could be expected to find resources for carrying through their expansion programmes in the Third Plan. In absolute terms, the magnitude of the task before private sector industry is undoubtedly awesome. For, from Rs 236 crores in the First Plan, the outlay of the private sector on industry and mining went up to Rs 675 crores in the Second Plan, and the target for the Third Plan is Rs 1,050 crores. Mr Iengar has stated that internal resources (that is, depreciation, free reserves and surplus) accounted for 60 per cent of gross assets formation during the First Plan, the relative ratio declining in the first four years of the Second Plan to 42 per cent. Partly, it is the fact that the capital market, responsive to a new issue boom, has found the money for new companies from around May 1957. Partly, also institutions such as the ICICI, the IFC and the World Bank have extended one form or another of loan capital. But, equally importantly, Mr Iengar suggests that "there has been a pronounced trend of late for bank assistance to be rolled over increasingly for financing expansion programmes of industry." Indeed, as long ago as 1956, this journal had noted that the essentially short-term accommodation constituted by bank Advances was then being put to medium term use, and this was one of the reasons why we had supported the need for the setting up of an organisation like the Refinance Corporation. It would appear that the monetary stringency in the current busy season arises to a degree from the tendency of companies again to utilise bank credit for assets formation.

To some extent it may be expected that the Refinance Corporation, once it gets into stride, will be able to disembarass the banking system of such medium term advances. But, having regard to the magnitude of investment envisaged in the private sector during the Third Plan, it would seem there will inevitably be need for industry to depend quite considerably not only for legitimate enlarged demand for working capital, but also for the financing of fixed assets formation.

We would suggest that, after the Refinance Corporation "uses up the resources already promised to it—some Rs 26 crores of counter-part funds arising from Public Law 480 agreements with America—an approach should

be made for an even larger allocation. For, the fact of the matter is that counterpart funds are being built up to colossal proportions, and the bulk of them is lying idle. So long as these deposits were accruing with the State Bank, the private commercial banks argued that they were being unfairly discriminated against. Though, obviously, not in deference to such complaints, the new procedure in regard to counterpart funds is that they accumulate directly with the Reserve Bank. In the light of the near certainty that monetary stringency is likely to be with us for some time, we should think that counterpart funds could most usefully be channelled into the banking system, through the Refinance Corporation. In such wise, the PL 480 accretions of counterpart funds would serve one most desirable purpose: alleviating monetary stringency, and at the same time ensuring that finance is made available for productive enterprise in the private sector.

CENTRAL BANK

Profit Sharply Higher in 1960

The Central Bank of India Limited has reported a sharply increased profit for 1960. This was enabled by the considerable rise in the Advances extended to constituents.

The Bank's Deposits have risen by Rs 19.26 crores, or 10.7 per cent, to a shade under the Rs 200 crore mark at Rs 199.52 crores. Cash balances are slightly higher by 1.8 per cent at Rs 22.69 crores, but the ratio of cash to Deposits has declined from 12.4 per cent to 11.4 per cent. The Central Bank must be one of very few banks indeed which added to their gilt-edged portfolio during 1960. Investment in Government securities has risen by Rs 1.43 crores, or 3.1 per cent, to Rs 47.11 crores though the investment/Deposits ratio has come down from 25.3 per cent to 23.6 per cent. It needs to be remarked, however, that, with the fall in the gilt-edged market last year, the book value of Central Bank's investments in Government securities exceeds their market value by something like Rs 26 lakhs. The improvement in Deposits has mainly gone to the financing of the bank's constituents, Advances

Balance-sheet: (In Rs Crores)

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Deposits	180.26	199.52	+19.26	+10.7
Cash including money at call	22.29	22.70	+0.40	+1.8
Cash as percentage of Deposits	12.4	11.4		
Gilt Investments	45.68	47.11	+1.43	+3.1
Gilt as percentage of Deposits	25.3	23.6		
Advances	101.11	129.07	+17.96	+17.8
Advances as percentage of Deposits	56.1	64.7		

Profit and Loss: (In Rs Crores)

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Interest and Discount	7.43	9.00	+1.57	+21.1
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	1.38	1.68	+0.29	+21.0
Gross Income	9.00	10.78	+1.78	+19.8
Gross Income as percentage of Deposits	5.0	5.4		
Interest paid	3.86	4.34	+0.48	+12.4
Salaries and Allowances	3.34	3.66	+0.32	+9.6
Balance of Profit	0.99	1.33	+0.34	+34.3

being marked up sizably by Rs 17.96 crores (17.8 per cent) to Rs 129.07 crores. As a result, the credit/Deposits ratio has climbed from 56.1 per cent in the 1959 balance-sheet to 64.7 per cent as shown in the latest accounts. Borrowings are also shown sharply higher at Rs 15.77 crores against Rs 2.81 crores in the 1959 balance-sheet.

Income by interest and discount has improved by 21.1 per cent to Rs 9.00 crores, or a rise of Rs 1.57 crores over the previous year. Commission, exchange and brokerage have brought in Rs 0.29 crores more at Rs 1.67 crores. Gross income, in rising by 19.8 per cent, has crossed the Rs 10 crore mark in being placed at Rs 10.78 crores. The ratio of gross income to Deposits has gone up from 5.0 per cent to 5.4 per cent.

Interest paid has cost Rs 0.48 crores more at Rs 4.54 crores, and salaries and allowances have absorbed Rs 0.32 crores more at Rs 3.66 crores. The balance of profit, net of tax, was Rs 0.99 crores in 1959. In the 1960 accounts, after providing Rs 60 lakhs for tax, the balance of profit shown is Rs 1.33 crores.

There is a transfer of Rs 8 lakhs to Contingency Fund, against nil last year; the transfer to Staff Gratuity Fund is maintained at Rs 1.0 lakhs. Bonus to staff is substantially higher at Rs 51 lakhs against Rs 33.75 lakhs, but, then, a special Jubilee Bonus had to be provided for. The dividend for the year is 12.88 per cent net, and, moreover, a special Jubilee Bonus of 2 per cent subject to deduction of tax has been proposed.

It will be seen that a good part of the increased profits in 1960 was absorbed by special bonuses connected with the Jubilee year.

UNITED BANK

Deposits Rise by 8.5 Per cent

In its balance-sheet as at 31 December 1960, the United Bank of India Limited is able to disclose a number of changes that do not strictly follow the pattern of general banking experience during the year under review. For example, Deposit resources have risen by the considerable sum of Rs 4.06 crores, or an increase of 8.5 per cent over the previous year, to Rs 51.74 crores. Secondly, cash balances, including money at call, have not only been added to (they are higher by Rs 1.28 crores at Rs 7.04 crores); the ratio of cash to Deposits is also shown to have improved from 12.1 per cent to 13.6 per cent. In the third place, though the bank has participated in meeting the large demand for funds consequent on industrialisation programmes, a vigilant eye has been kept upon liquidity and the Advances/Deposits ratio. The Advances portfolio has expanded by Rs 4.10 crores, or 14.7 per cent, to Rs 31.62 crores; but the ratio to

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Deposits	180.26	199.52	+19.26	+10.7
Cash including money at call	22.29	22.70	+0.40	+1.8
Cash as percentage of Deposits	12.4	11.4		
Gilt Investments	45.68	47.11	+1.43	+3.1
Gilt as percentage of Deposits	25.3	23.6		
Advances	101.11	129.07	+17.96	+17.8
Advances as percentage of Deposits	56.1	64.7		

Profit and Loss: (In Rs Crores)

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Interest and Discount	7.43	9.00	+1.57	+21.1
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	1.38	1.68	+0.29	+21.0
Gross Income	9.00	10.78	+1.78	+19.8
Gross Income as percentage of Deposits	5.0	5.4		
Interest paid	3.86	4.34	+0.48	+12.4
Salaries and Allowances	3.34	3.66	+0.32	+9.6
Balance of Profit	0.99	1.33	+0.34	+34.3

25 March 1961

Balance-sheet: (In Rs Crores)

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Deposits	47.68	51.74	+4.06	+8.5
Cash in hand and money at call	3.76	7.04	+3.28	+87.5
Cash as percentage of deposits	12.1	13.6		
Gilt Investments	14.85	13.59	-1.26	-8.5
Gilt as percentage of deposits	31.1	26.3		
Advances	27.52	31.62	+4.10	+14.9
Advances as percentage of deposits	57.7	61.1		

Profit and Loss: (In Rs Lakhs)

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Interest and Discount	197.58	215.59	+18.01	+9.1
Commission, Brokerage and Exchange	34.43	39.02	+4.59	+13.3
Gross Income	246.57	269.81	+23.24	+9.4
Gross Income as Percentage of Deposits	72.48	79.15	+6.67	+9.2
Interest Paid	124.53	135.27	+10.74	+8.6
Salaries and Allowances	14.29	14.63	+0.34	+2.4
Balance of Profit	5.2	5.2		

Deposits, although it has gone up from 57.7 per cent, is still at a low 61.1 per cent.

The profit and loss account shows that income by interest and discount is better by 9.1 per cent at Rs 215.59 lakhs, and that commission, exchange and brokerage have fetched Rs 4.59 lakhs more at Rs 39.02 lakhs. The improvement in the gross income is one of improvement in the gross income to Deposits, 9.4 per cent (or Rs 23.24 lakhs) to Rs 269.81 lakhs, and the ratio of gross income to Deposits is unchanged at 5.2 per cent. However, interest paid has mounted by Rs 6.67 lakhs to Rs 79.15 lakhs, and salaries and allowances have absorbed Rs 10.74 lakhs more at Rs 135.27 lakhs. In the result, the balance of profit (net of tax) is slightly higher by 2.4 per cent at Rs 14.63 lakhs.

The transfer to Reserve is stepped fractionally to Rs 2.93 lakhs from Rs 2.90 lakhs. The dividend payment, at 4.3 per cent subject to deduction of tax, absorbs Rs 11.44 lakhs. The carry forward is higher at Rs 2.08 lakhs against Rs 1.82 lakhs brought in.

In a year when it would have been easy to produce spectacular results, United Bank has obviously chosen to exercise control on its Advances portfolio and is therefore satisfied with steady, and not flashy, progress.

BANK RETURNS

Foreign Balances Rise Again

After the steep rise in active Note Circulation during the week ended 10 March, the returns of the Reserve Bank for the latest week disclose that Notes in Circulation have fallen by almost exactly Rs 8 crores to Rs 1,971.97 crores. Furthermore, there has been return of Rupee Coin for Rs 0.54 crores, after there had been outflow in the previous week for an amount exceeding Rs 2 crores. In the result, with both Rupee Securities and Foreign Securities unchanged, notes held mark a rise of Rs 8.48 crores to Rs 90.89 crores.

The return of the Banking Department seems to suggest that the fiscal year-end receipts of the Government are buoyant. The balances of the Central Government have improved by Rs 17.27 crores to Rs 72.70 crores. It may be noted in this regard that the rise of Rs 12 crores to Rs 130.72 crores in Investments would suggest recourse to deficit financing. However, the State Bank is known to have sold securities for such an amount in the week under review. Hence, created money as a source of the affluence of the Centre may be ruled out.

Balances of the State Government are also higher by nearly Rs 12 crores at Rs 18.12 crores. The Reserve Balances of member banks, on the other hand, are lower by Rs 2.11 crores at Rs 71.76 crores; and, at the same time, there seems to be a sharp rise of over Rs 10 crores in their indebtedness to the

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Reserve Bank, whose Advances are higher by such an amount at Rs 168.81 crores. That this is largely on account of Scheduled Banks is suggested by the increase of Rs 6 crores in the Reserve Bank's advances against usance bills.				
Lastly, Balances Held Abroad, which had risen in the previous week by Rs 1.55 crores, have further improved in the latest week by Rs 1.35 crores to Rs 32.19 crores. At this level, foreign exchange reserves are short of the target of Rs 175 crores by something like Rs 15 crores; and two weeks remain before the Third Plan is to start.				
The return of the State Bank for 17 March, in disclosing a fall of Rs 14.54 crores in Deposits to a level of Rs 542.83 crores, may be said to incorporate the making over of the March instalment of Rs 12 crores in respect of counterpart funds being handed back to the Reserve Bank. As a consequence, the State Bank has disinvested in gilt-edged for a little over Rs 13 crores. With continued busy season pressure, Advances have risen further by Rs 2.84 crores to Rs 277.11 crores.				

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REVALUATION AFTERMATH

Calmer Foreign Exchanges

By Paul Einzig

The excitement caused by the revaluation of the D. mark has proved to be a seven-day wonder. After the hectic dealings that followed the change, the markets settled down to more or less normal activities. Even though the crop of official denials of intentions to revalue or devalue was taken at first with a grain of salt, a limited degree of confidence in the existing parities gradually developed. A second revaluation of the D. mark is no longer considered imminent. Having regard to the time the German authorities had taken in making up their mind to revalue by 5 per

cent, a second move in the same direction is not now expected to be undertaken without mature consideration, and certainly not before the long-range effects of the present revaluation have become evident. Switzerland can afford to abstain from following the German and Dutch examples, for among all countries it is in the best position to resist inflation resulting from the influx of funds. As for France, it would not be keeping with President de Gaulle's character to forgo an opportunity of increasing its power by accumulating a large gold and dollar reserve as a result of the undervaluation of the franc. Belgium is still in the throes of the Congo troubles and could ill afford to weaken the defences of its franc by revaluing. And in spite of the improvements of the situation in Italy, there is still unemployment in the South, so that nothing is likely to be done to discourage the industrial boom in the north.

In spite of such second thoughts, the forward exchanges of the Western European countries are still at a wide premium in relation to sterling, and to some extent in relation to the dollar. This is partly because the prospects of sterling are looked upon with pessimism, but largely because the possibility of revaluations is not ruled out altogether, even if they are no longer assessed as high they were immediately after the revaluation of the D. mark and the guilder. Although the acute anticipation of currency changes has abated, the chronic uncertainty created by the German decision continues to prevail. It is likely to flare up into acute revaluation and devaluation scares from time to time. In spite of the improvement of the British balance of payment in February, sterling is looked upon with pessimism. On the other hand, the wise moderation exercised by President Kennedy has strengthened confidence in the dollar, which again is a bear point for sterling.

One of the reasons why most Governments would think twice before deciding in favour of revaluation is that the world market has become in recent years distinctly a buyers' market for most kinds of exports. If the post-war sellers' market continued to prevail it would be tempting to improve the terms of trade by revaluations. As it is, it seems doubtful whether the benefit from such improvement would not be more than offset by the decline in the competitive power of the countries whose currencies are revalued. A revival of the post-war boom might change the situation once more, the resulting reduction of exportable surpluses might make it appear advantageous to secure better terms of trade. But we are a long way off from that state of affairs. (Copyright).

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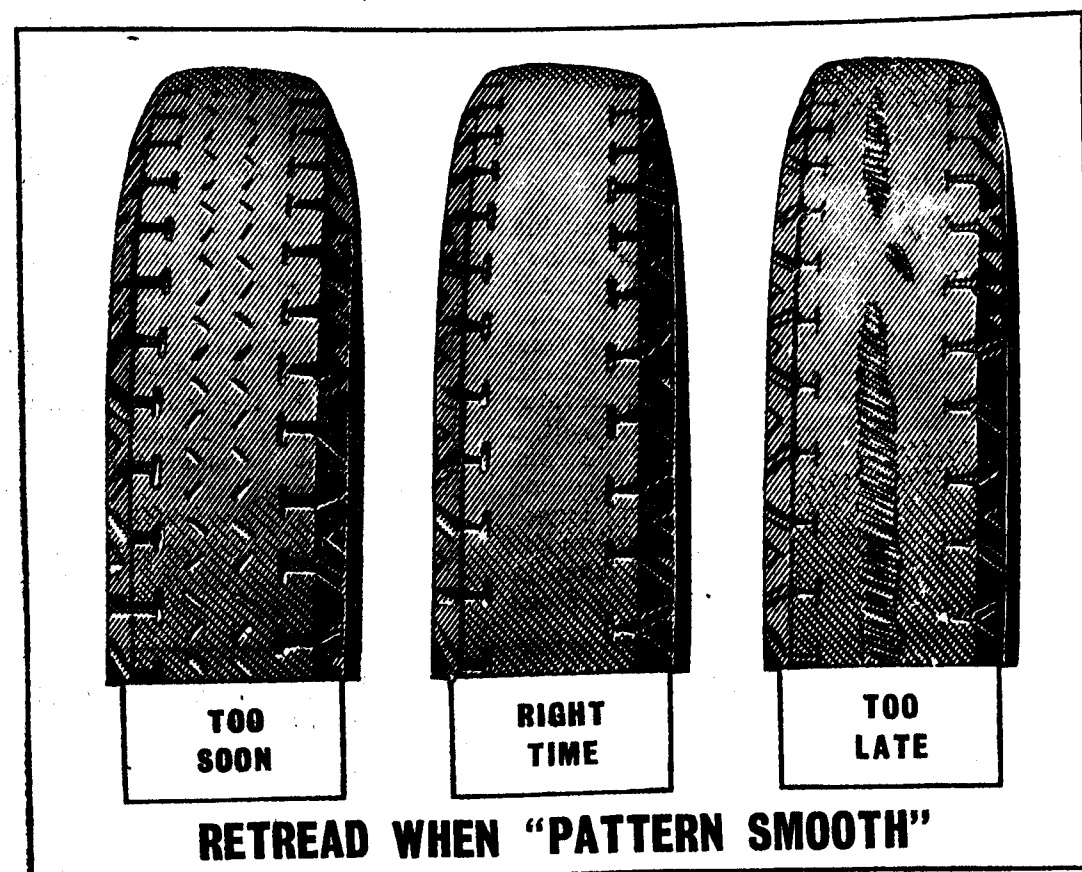
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Notes

SUGAR EXPORTS

Who is to Bear the Loss?

The sugar surplus arising from a rise in India's output to 2.6 million tons in 1960-61 has thrown into relief the fact that the industry lacks the capacity to compete with the tropical islands that ship sugar easily. The infant industry has not become an adult, because tariff protection was conceived as a means of "feather-bedding" growers of sugarcane. Of course, the industry must be kept going, because of the excise and the sales tax. But its inability to export even to Pakistan or Ceylon is now conceded, and the Government by means of control can only keep up prices at home. But it cannot try dumping abroad and the difference between a new developing trade in ore or a competent and mature industry like textiles is made patent again. Sugar mills can be made to contribute quotas for export at a loss because the courts will approve such action.

The State Trading Corporation will be authorised to ship sugar and freight for Indian bottoms may be earned. A point that will be put forward is whether the big

profits made by the STC every year, say, on cement cannot be made to absorb the loss on sugar exports. There is no reason why the investors in sugar mills should suffer, because of exports made at a loss merely because home consumption cannot go up as expected owing to high prices mainly due to cane prices or taxation. The consumer at home pays up, and it is but right that the Government through the STC should also pay —by shouldering the loss.

The means to improve cane output and lower prices have been recommended often, but it is only if the Government itself feels the loss from the expansion of the industry that it will feel when and how its calculations and assumptions are wrong. The jute mills seal looms and cut hours and incur a loss to the shareholders' detriment. In the same way, the STC may also be forced to accept a loss for a time in order to get foreign exchange. There is, of course, the other issue, whether a market can be had when world sugar output and quotas do not permit the entry of a new exporter. It is evident that the USA may prefer to buy from Latin American countries excepting Cuba and decline offers made from India. Then, the problem would be to fight for a place in the Middle East against sugar put in by the Soviet trade monopoly in Persia or Afghanistan which would probably like cane sugar instead of beet sugar from Russia. The old issue of bounty-fed sugar dumped abroad will have to be dealt with by a trade treaty that will also ensure a normal outlet for Indian sugar, say, in the Far East. Commercial diplomacy will then have to be sharper and more effective and India can hope to make sure of a quota for sugar as well as tea and coffee. It is possible to offer sugar plus tea to Egypt or other out-markets. It is clearly a case for some statesman as smart as Dr. Schacht.

FUELS

Old King Coal

With a rising output of coal, India cannot think of other fuels. More oil may be had in the future, but as the limit of hydel development has been reached India must rely on coal for producing electricity. The conclusion may not help the mining industry very much, but the expert view is now as always in favour of coal. And atomic energy is not cheap at all,

though States that lack coal are asking readily for atomic power-stations. The by-products of coal from chemicals to distillates, like the fertilisers derived from coke-ovens, are of course one reason for the preference that coal can claim. Government policy as illustrated by the transport muddle has been derived from planning, and it was only the US experts who could say that by long starving the private sector in coal, the Government had placed itself and others in a tight corner. Nationalisation or even the merger of small collieries in big units may appear a distant remedy.

A point to bear in mind is that some coal companies may be induced to buy wagons, if the own-your-wagon scheme is given a reasonable trial for a long period. Buying second-hand collieries or chartering them for coastal trade may not be impossible for old-established coal-mining groups that are still interested in export to near-markets like Ceylon. The mining experts' view that labour should be trained to produce more at the pit, that the efficient collieries should be managed by trained engineers only cannot be disputed after Mr Shome's outline of what ails coal mining today. The consumers in India certainly are not against coal and the experts are ardent advocates of washed coal for many uses.

The Draft Outline of the Third Plan calls for more coking coal and also second grade coal from Orissa, MP and other areas. It hopes that an outlay of Rs 138 crores will help to provide more coal and open-cast mining will ensure a regular supply for non-essential industries. The scarcity of fire-wood or forest fuel is the clinching argument for helping mines to raise more coal.

THE PRESS 164836 Not Malicious

A panicky report of mishap at the first oil well at Rudrasagar, on which an Adjournment Motion was sought to be moved in the Lok Sabha, has been rejected by Mr K.D. Malaviya as "absolutely baseless in all its details." Accurate information which was received subsequent to his initial statement on the subject in the Lok Sabha recently, he declared, "confirms that the report published in the Hindustan Times is absolutely baseless in all its details. The well has not caved in, exploration has not been abandoned, no loss has occurred and time schedule of the Commission in that region will not be disturbed in any way. In fact, there is no mishap whatever."

While this information will be received with a general sense of relief and satisfaction, the most interesting part of the Minister's statement is where he expatiated on the role of the press in relation

to undertakings in the public sector. He said in the course of his statement:

"You Sir, directed me yesterday to find out how the newspaper concerned has published the news that was described as baseless. While I would have been glad to undertake such investigations, in my own interest, and that of the Commission which is doing such a splendid work, I think Sir, that in a democracy which is dedicated to freedom of press, one has to put up with baseless reports even though they sometimes become malicious. I think, Sir, through this process of patience and perseverance, public opinion will be educated to a satisfactory standard when newspapers in their own interest will become more careful in publishing the news. I further think, Sir, that such sporadic anger of the critics of the public sector will not stop the onward march of its progress."

The very vehemence of Mr Malaviya's statement reveals the extent to which he was rattled by the report, and we can make allowances for his psychological state. But, nevertheless, it appears rather uncharitable to read malice into what is after all a bona fide mistake. It will be impossible for the press to function effectively as it ought to in a democracy, if all criticism of public enterprises is attributed to anger against the public sector, even if the criticism is based on imperfect appreciation of facts. It is not the press alone that makes mistakes. There have been occasions when Ministers have made statements in Parliament, which they subsequently found it necessary to correct.

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CREDIT WORTHINESS

Indian Rating High?

In the Lok Sabha last week, Mr Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, denied that India's credit abroad was going down, and said, "I am happy to say our credit is high and higher than that of any other country. I am prepared to make a challenge in this respect." Such a bold, categorical statement may invite scrutiny at least abroad. Dr Franz Pick may pick a hole by appraising the relation between gold and gilts in India's present claims to superior price of diamonds, and the limited success of the savings movement. There are no sterling loans quoted in the London market at present to say what jobbers make of India's present claims to superior credit status. Regular and frequent recourse to borrowing is not calculated to raise the credit status. The Government's surplus of assets over liabilities or the returns available from investment at present may not impress the BIS for instance. Such a statement officially recorded will have to be tested by trying for loans in Basle or Zurich, but it may be noted that the Dutch in the past got better terms from the World Bank than the Indian Government, also that the big oil companies like Shell constructing tankers had arranged credits on more convenient terms in Amsterdam. India has no relation with foreign financial centres and reliance on the IMF or the IBRD is different from going to Wall Street for arranging accommodation. The fact that the loan taken for Rourkela from Germany is not being repaid but postponed is, of course, not a symptom of growing financial debility. But the statement made has not inspired great confidence in the stock exchange and convinced local people that India is affluent: it can of course, be called fluent, because there is an incessant stream of statements meant to convince friends but ineffective so far as opponents are concerned. The stout defence of borrowing may be justified by many, though the claim as regards credit status must be treated as only a sign of Ministerial descent to the level of angry young men. The Desai declaration is, of course, a hint that tighter money will not be created so as to bring down the price of Government securities and impair credit status, and to that extent may be welcome.

The one country that got good marks in the past was Finland, which paid the USA and obtained economies, just because big countries like Britain and France did not pay instalments due on the war debts. That kind of praise has not been secured by India so far, though the sterling balances helped to liquidate the debt due to Britain well ahead of

the due date. But that may not help very much at present, and a disinterested, neutral expert may be inclined to argue that the big import surplus is a hindrance to a large borrowing abroad now, and the Government must make good its boast by asking for, say, £100 millions in London, Frankfurt or Zurich or even try to raise a good loan at home in the Gaulist style. If that is done, the statement will be treated as something better than an obiter dictum thrown off in debate.

*

THIRD PLAN

Criticism of Transport Target—

The problems posed by economic development, particularly in the context of the programmes drawn up for the Third Plan, were examined in some detail by Mr S. C. Gupta, Chairman of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and Mr Badriprasad Poddar, Chairman of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce, on the occasion of the annual general meetings of these organisations. The Third Plan, it is known, envisages a total financial outlay of Rs 10,400 crores in both the public and private sectors. The most doubtful aspect, by all accounts, of the Third Plan is that which relates to raising Rs 1,650 crores by way of additional taxation as has been postulated in the estimates of resources for financing the Plan. That there is hardly any unanimity on the feasibility of this target for tax effort is a matter of common knowledge. Doubts arise particularly because of the fact that direct taxes have been exploited to the full and will not lend themselves to increased realisations by either increase in rates or new imposts. A substantial portion of the additional taxation will, as pointed out by Mr Gupta, have to be obtained through indirect taxes. The latest Central Budget, which includes a variety of customs and excise levies, furnishes proof of this orientation of future taxation. In this connection, the question arises whether the increase in indirect taxes will not put up the price level and affect the growth of industries in view of the possible cuts on consumption which increased indirect taxes will involve. To the extent this happens, the fiscal efforts of the Third Plan will prove to be defeatist of the broad objectives and aims of the Third Plan.

Even apart from the financial limitations, it is the contention of Mr Gupta that the Third Plan schemes suffer from serious imbalance in particular sectors and he gives transport as an instance. The target for goods traffic for railways

at 230 million tons at the end of the Plan is considered to be low and inadequate to the anticipated growth in traffic. With road transport being assigned a minor role in the Third Plan, transport problems are expected to assume alarming proportions by 1965-66. Prior provision of transport facilities is, as Mr Gupta points out, a pre-requisite for accelerated progress and the Third Plan schemes for transport are open to the criticism of having no relevance to reality and requirements.

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—And Taxation of Small Firms

The theme of Mr Badriprasad Poddar's speech at the annual general meeting of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce was the difficulties faced by small and medium firms in charting progress in the face of competition from bigger firms. Mr Poddar states that the economic strains and stresses of the last several years and the

legislative and administrative restraints and controls practised have been more dampening for the small and the medium than for the large firms. One serious handicap of the small firms is the restricted access these have to the organised capital market for raising funds. A study of the sources of funds for the small firms made in the Madras State has disclosed that 66 per cent of the enterprises obtained their initial capital from their own savings, 13 per cent from loans and only 8 per cent from selling shares. For working capital, the same study shows that less than 33 per cent of the enterprises obtained their requirements from commercial banks while the rest had to depend on money lenders and private banks or credit from the suppliers and advance from the wholesalers. With such handicaps in respect of sources of funds, the uniform rate of tax at 45 per cent, which the small firms have to pay in common with bigger rivals, works to the comparative detriment of the small firms. On these arguments, Mr Poddar builds a powerful case for sympathetic consideration of the problems of small firms and urges effective steps to increase their competing power as against the bigger firms. The fact that middle and small units constitute the overwhelming majority of business enterprises in the country, strengthens the argument for encouraging the progress and development of the small and middle firms.

FICCI

Fair Return on Capital

For about a year, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has been strenuously arguing about relating retention prices to an optimum return on capital invested. Now that the Railway Convention has been revised and the P&T Board allowed financial independence, the views on average costs and fair selling prices may be due for revision. Since managing agency remuneration is restricted by order, the case for letting shareholders obtain a better reward is patent and the use of reserves for expansion is also an argument, though it will be said unit costs may be lower through the fact of expansion. But what will really help is direct experience by Government of industrial enterprise and the advice of independent auditors about the proper return on capital so as to ensure profits for expansion in fertiliser plants, coal mines or steel works.

The FICCI has set out a case for 24 per cent on capital mainly because the profits from trade are distinct from industry tend to be higher. It is ironical that traders' margins are substantial and secure as compared with industry,

with its inherent risks and cyclical fluctuations due to import control among other factors today. The higher cost of borrowing from financial institutions is also a factor to be taken into account and it is clear that, as the argument is not ended, the Tariff Commission looking into the cases before it will be able to deal fairly with sugar mills as well as woollen mills that have to produce more cloth in order to use the larger quantity of tops. But it may be argued that gearing of capital in the steel or any other industry may be, treated as a reason for limiting profits by controlling prices.

The major point, however, is the need for extra capital for expansion. External capital today can be attracted only by high return, if not high dividend, and everybody knows that Germany for long borrowed Swiss funds easily as the return on investment was high. There are always rivals for any available capital, though one may guess that US funds will not go forth readily into Rhodesia or South Africa in the near future and may prefer India or Nigeria in view of the recommendations made by experts in their favour. The real strength of the case may lie not in the data presented by trade associations but in the need for exports of manufactures by private interests. Keeping up a bigger margin for export may entail some loss at home and compensation may be required in the case of engineering goods as well as paints or bicycles. The restrictions imposed on profits of utility companies, assured of a local monopoly, may not be appropriate to companies that have to advertise abroad and pay commission to factors and agents in trying to enter new markets.

EXCISES

Price Trends as Justification

The price trends of selected commodities in 1960 may go to explain the choice of tea, coffee and tobacco for additional imposts in the latest Budget. With 1952-53 as the base the table recording price movements found in the RBI bulletin for February indicates that the price of mineral oil rose by 12 points only. This makes a tax on kerosene logical in expert eyes. In the case of tobacco, the price rose by 13.4 points during 1960. But restraint of consumption by excise is officially approved and if cigarette makers are left with more for export, the Government will be pleased. In the case of tea, the index number fell by 3.7 per cent during 1960 and in the case of coffee the price index fell by 2.3 per cent. Nothing is said as to liquor, foreign or Swadeshi, but taxation is always linked with the cause of temperance. The rise by 6.7 per cent under cotton yarn

during 1960 perhaps sustains the case for a levy on coarse yarn while the rise of 13.7 per cent in the case of jute manufactures misses clearly the shortage of jute and the difficulties of the mill industry. As the prices of chemicals tended downwards in 1960, the selection of the item for an excise appears sound from the revenue angle. The advance in the price of metals last year, but not in the case of iron and steel, is perhaps the reason for an excise similar to that applying to steel and aluminium. But indices cannot be utterly reliable and wholesale prices do not signify much to consumers. However, a fall under the price of tea internally consumed can be reckoned a reason for recent adjustment of excise. But the table on the whole is quite disturbing, as it fully establishes the fact that cotton and oil seeds are dearer like jute and the finished products are bound to be dearer. If the official view that the commodity price index rose by 6 per cent only in 1960 is correct, the inflation was milder than presumed and prices of grains are supposed to have fallen. But statistics cannot give the whole story, though they can be cited to prove that Central Government employees were misguided enough to stop work owing to undue delay in relief. The fact that prices of manufactured goods rose by 10.4 per cent while raw materials rose by 17.9 per cent may be regarded as a factor limiting profits and contradicting the case for reviving the Excess Profits Tax.

CORPORATIONS Madras Asks for More

The Madras Corporation has entered a plea for liberal aid because of a big deficit due mainly to salary revision, engendered by the Pay Commission's proposals. The growth of normal revenue is insufficient for needs, and non-tax revenue is small. The population is up to over 1.7 million, the citizens clamour for amenities and the capacity to borrow is limited, though the civic assets exceed Rs 12.15 crores. Adverse balances in recent years, coupled with rising outlay, make the Corporation eager for extra revenue. Rating reform is overdue, but the point to bear in mind is that slum clearance and other tasks are undertaken mainly at the instance of Government, and the claim for a share in the Motor Vehicles Tax revenue has not been met as expected, though road repairs cost more of late, with materials costlier than before. And education cannot be paid for by the ratepayers in view of the promises made to voters by the Government about free schooling.

There is a debt of over Rs 1.5 crores already, and the City Coun-

cil cannot try to test the capital market. It may be added that menials are so ill-paid that normal efficiency is hard to attain. These are facts to be faced by the Government, which has to rely on the Corporation in regard to medical relief and public health in the City, and that is one good reason for extra help. The deficit can be met by revision of property assessments by an independent official who will value Government property also at current rates. That is a point to which all Mayors will draw attention. Municipal trading or banks are out of the question at present, but bigger rents can be had from markets only if competition from hawkers is ended, and private markets are taken over by the Corporation. The enquiry into congestion and confusion in City markets has been so far without results. A drive to raise licence fees paid by those using the street for unloading materials and a special enhancement for obnoxious callings or trades are the subject of legal argument, and it is patent that the Corporation must try new town duties. But that means higher prices and the line of least resistance may be found only in the imposition of graduated license fees for shops and hotels whose higher tariffs may induce the Corporation to enhance license fees. A local income-tax as a surcharge on existing direct taxation is not impossible, if the City Council can really produce a new deal for citizens—whether in Calcutta or in Madras at present.

And so does Calcutta

The Calcutta Corporation's Budget for 1961-62 prepared by the Standing Finance Committee and placed before the Councillors last week showed a deficit of Rs 77,27,000, the estimated income amounting to Rs 8,20,77,000 as against the expenditure of Rs 8,98,04,000. But the Committee has pointed out that if some of the proposals contained in the draft were accepted, the Budget would become a surplus one. The hope was not belied, for, when the Budget was finally passed, a revenue surplus of Rs 18,50,000 is indicated, the receipts coupled with opening balance has been showed at Rs 8,98,17,000 while the expenditure has been slightly pruned down to Rs 8,79,67,000.

The principal source of revenue to the Corporation is the consolidated rates and the collection under the head is expected to amount to Rs 5,02,00,000, Rs 63,00,000 higher than in the previous year. But after the amendments to the Finance Committee's proposals, the estimated revenue receipts would go up by Rs 36,00,000 from the supplementary bills of the consolidated rate.

Adverting to the capital section of the Budget, Mr G. Basu, the

Chairman, stated that the Committee had endorsed its view that all capital expenditure should be met out of borrowed funds. But it should not be forgotten that the Corporation's borrowing capacity is restricted to its revenue surplus. And the proper administration of the city's civic needs would entail approximately Rs 35 crores annually, while the Corporation's capacity to raise resources comes hardly to a third of the required amount. It would be really unfortunate for the country if Calcutta's problems were shelved or distorted, for, the city is posing a serious challenge to modern India. The accumulation of garbage on the streets, the appalling poverty of the masses and their shocking living conditions, the insufficient water supply, inadequate transport facilities and the like cannot be left as they are. At least, a minimum standard of services will have to be assured to the citizens. The Union Government's strange apathy to the needs of the city can hardly be justified, especially when the State Government is helpless about making any improvements in this matter.

PARTY POLITICS Setting Fractures

Fractures in the Congress Party are mended by expansion of the Cabinet in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh alike. The dissidents are placated: the Chief Minister stays on, till there is a chance to move out to Delhi. The arrangements hailed by Mr Sadiq Ali are both temporising and temporary, and it is clear that Mr Pant's death has forced the Congress President to proceed hastily along the line of least resistance. The Opposition comments do not matter much, for, the elections are not far off and the great need is to maintain party amity for the nonce. And that also means suppressing differences between the distinctive regions in the reorganised States. How far trouble is due to local prejudice or groupism need not be debated, for, the trouble of faction is most acute in the homogeneous Uttar Pradesh and the most that can be said about Andhra is that a colleague criticised in the Court made the Chief Minister yield to the colleagues who would not go along with him. The point must be stressed, as a resignation has been averted in order to preserve the balance of power in the Cabinet. The differences arising from territorial or case grouping suggest only that Madras is better off in spite of its separatist slogans and sects. Also, that the Chief Minister's personality is what matters, and, except in West Bengal, there is no Chief Minister whose power and influence are undisputed. The Congress Party in the States has a deficit in leaders, and that is an election issue to be faced by the five-man panel to

pick the candidates that can get in on their own record. The internal problem does not help the Left; that may be argued out, but the fact stands out that, in Orissa and Kerala, the Congress had to work for a coalition to keep office and the party has to come to terms with diverse elements in Madhya Pradesh or Assam where the party will be tested by the resurgence of tribal feeling in spite of Mr A. P. Jain's certificate.

SOUTH AFRICA Like My Gold, Like Me

The future of Kaffirs will be hotly debated on the Bourses. The South African decision to cut the painter may be explained. Ireland did the same, but Ireland is an agricultural country that ships surplus labour as well as butter. The South African problem even now is one of attracting or retaining foreign capital, and Dr Verwoerd has hit the capitalists hard. But then, from Kruger's time, the Boers have been mistrustful of high finance and economic development alike. It is not likely that the Union of South Africa will leave the sterling area, but it may try to sell gold in new quarters. That may shake the stability of sterling, even more than speculation in Europe. And it is patent that minerals gave Dr Verwoerd the confidence shown against his critics and to think of a new pattern of relations, not with Holland, but with the USA perhaps. The US Administration will not give much help, it will be argued, and the Treasury will get South African gold on its own terms.

The year of decision in Africa is 1961 (not 1960 as believed), for the rise of self-government in East Africa is followed by a shock to Britons. It is certain that South Rhodesia will have to think of its future in new terms, also that the three Protectorates under Britain will be exposed to new strains. Of course, the Tomlinson plan can be worked out, if the Protectorates are absorbed, and South Africa may look for just that. There will be watchful waiting, and Germany may make a move towards Africa for practical reasons; so will Japan, which may find a market for machinery and get South African gold to supplement its dollar reserves. That Australia or New Zealand will help with export of food is to be inferred. That means South Africa will have no serious food problem, though its secondary industries will grow slowly and import control cannot be a big prop. The future of either British banking or insurance is to be rated obscure, and the Nationalists may rely on extension of autarchy, in case wool or hides do not find a ready market in Britain. The real shock may come only if all countries give up the

monetary use of gold at once, but that is remote. But if South Africa sells more gold at a premium in the Middle East, the Indian bullion market will experience no change, because the depreciation of paper money or rather the demand for gold in the face of a very limited supply is the basic factor.

PERSIA Real's Real Worth

The Queen's visit to Persia is regarded generally as a tonic for the Shah's regime. A new Cabinet is now installed, and the heir to the Throne is a factor in restoring Royal prestige. The status of the Persian Real in the Exchanges does not depend on import control or exchange control. The official rate is 210 reals to the £ which only means that the war enforced drastic devaluation. The dollar quotes at 75 reals and the most remarkable thing about Persia is the prevalence of gold coinage—sold by the value of metallic content, not the face value.

Token coinage of bronze or silver alloy stands today on a different footing, for, the most interesting feature about Persia is not the multitude of State-managed banks or the small number of private banks or even the acceptance of the metric system, which only means that the Real, equal to 100 dinars, is like the Japanese yen—paper money that is not kept for long.

The banks and the oil monopoly try to gather dollars when they can, but the import surplus does not help to raise external reserves though the Oil Consortium contributes regularly. But in a country that is poor and in the throes of planning, gold is at a premium always, and the gold coins in circulation are prized. In that respect, Persia differs from the Gulf principalities or Saudi Arabia, where gold is a commodity only imported to be exported, just as in Beirut.

The gold coins current in Persia include the British sovereign, the Russian ten rouble piece and the Turkish pound. The local Pahlavi, quoted at 680 reals (£4 sh. 4) but the British gold coins quoted over 750 reals. That is to say, the usual premium was kept up, though small gold bars also were available for sale in Persia. The central banking institution has reported that bullion fluctuations were small in 1960, but that may have been altered after or by the gold rush in November.

The increase in note circulation since 1953 in Persia is a factor in the monetary situation, explaining why gold is up and why 5 Pahlavi pieces are sought for hoarding like Napoleons in France. The conclusion then is that a gold coinage or even the transfer of Crown jewels plus the Peacock Throne as a currency reserve for the Persian

Government is no real safeguard against inflation. In a backward area, the rage for gold will remain, progress can be measured only by indifference to gold.

THE BIBLE Publishing Plum

A good quarrel is now brewing up over the Bible. The Queen's Printers, Eyre and Spottiswoode, feel that the Oxford University Press has got away with that plum of publishing business—the Bible. Three hundred years of public reading has made the public keen on the new translation of an old text. And the Bible and Foreign Society keep the standard flying in other lands. And a new translation which the others, Collins or Cambridge, cannot put out any more than Eyre and Spottiswoode, becomes an advertisement for Oxford where the great Chancellor's memory is preserved by the Clarendon Press. Who has the patent or copyright is the question for a Judge, but Mr. Graham Greene, as literary adviser to Eyre and Spottiswoode, will say that the heart of the matter lies in the prospective sale of a million at a guinea each, with parsons putting the new 20th Century Oxford Bible in every parish. A new Primate cannot give a ruling about a legal point, and Convocation cannot help, nor the Dean of Arches. Eyre and Spottiswoode may be stodgy publishers on the Right with few best sellers, but there is in the book trade some prejudice against the University Presses that collect prestige and pelf alike. And the Bible as Everyman's Book, cannot be cornered by one publisher, as the Restrictive Practices Court might conceivably hold. The SPCK will feel that it has lost good custom. The copyright claim may require to be tested right up to the House of Lords because the privileged University presses that did not fall under censorship in Stuart times are still thriving on the Certificate Examinations and are now getting State subsidies to provide cheap books for India. Mr Norrington of the Oxford Press can well say with A. H. Clough, Say not the struggle naught availeth, because the OUP has got the best seller for its Spring list and is not liable for royalties to pay to any author today.

US ECONOMY Down: So Up in the Future

Economic developments often are not what they seem, and it behoves analysts to take a close look at the bare statistical data to determine just what they mean. So it is, that two superficially adverse reports—one concerning

25 March 1961

consumer activity and the other: business outlays—are being widely interpreted, on closer examination, as essentially optimistic and as harbingers of better things to come. Both reports were issued by US Government agencies within the past week.

The first, just published by the Federal Reserve Board, reveals that the amount of consumer instalment credit outstanding declined in January, for the first month-to-month drop in more than two years. On a seasonally adjusted basis, instalment credit payments of \$3,972 million exceeded new instalment credit extensions by \$103 million. This would seem to indicate a declining consumer interest in shouldering new financial burdens at this time, and to that extent it presents a discouraging picture of consumer buying intentions.

From a longer-range point of view, however, the fact that new instalment credit extensions have fallen below repayments can be considered decidedly encouraging. The resultant liquidation of a portion of outstanding indebtedness indicates that consumers are putting their financial houses in order, and offers the basis for expecting a reasonably active consumer buying surge with the end of the current recession. That end is widely expected within the next few months.

Past records show that liquidation of a portion of outstanding indebtedness historically has been a pre-requisite to the development of another long-term instalment buying rise. Such a rise would normally lead or accompany a marked increase in over-all consumer activity, which is an important factor in a general economic expansion.

Since credit is used largely to finance the purchase of durable goods, automobiles in particular, it can be presumed that these goods would be the principal beneficiaries of a new expansion of instalment credit buying. Interestingly enough, it was a sharp dip in automobile instalment loans that was mainly responsible for the January decline in consumer credit.

It may be of some significance, in this connection, that automobile purchases picked up noticeably during the latter part of February.

The other report, issued jointly by the Commerce Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), shows that business expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1961 are likely to dip three per cent below the 1960 level. The totals projected by the Government survey of business plans are \$34,800 million this year, compared with \$35,700 million last year.

But what is most important in these findings is the prospective trend of capital spending. What is in view, according to present business schedules, is a continua-

tion of a moderate downtrend through mid-year, to be followed by an upturn during the second half of the year.

This, coupled with the fact that outlays will be only three per cent below the 1960 pace, is considered an essentially favourable sign. Capital investment in new plant and equipment is regarded as a major element in total economic activity, as it contributes to a widening chain of new orders for many kinds of goods and services.

Moreover, as is the case with consumer instalment credit, historical precedent provides a sound basis for optimism. Trends in business spending traditionally lag behind changes in the economy. In the 1958 recession year, for instance, capital spending rates reached a low point during the third quarter before turning up, while total output of goods and services—the gross national product—hit its low point in the first quarter.

On this basis, it is especially significant that an upturn in capital outlays back in 1958 skidded 17 per cent, in contrast to the 1961 prospect of a mere 3 per cent decline.

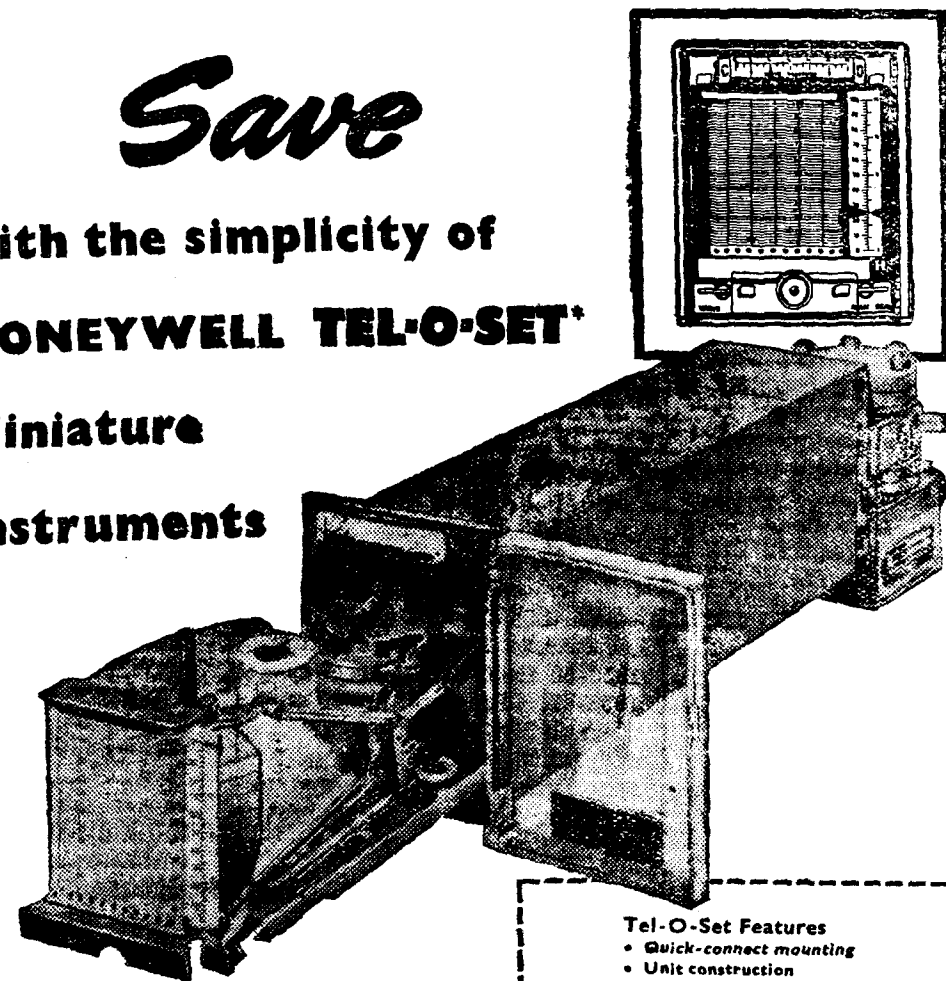
LATIN AMERICA Quick Follow-up

The inaugural Message of President Kennedy to Congress made mention of the urgent needs of America. The Cuban problem is viewed as a compelling reason for action. Brazil and Argentina are still hard up, and the USA knows that Chile has not got over the earthquake disaster. The Russian trade aims or programmes matter very little as compared with the restoration of economic order in Venezuela, and the economic recession at home can be countered only by spending funds allotted on US goods and services. That, too, is part of the good

neighbour policy applied in new conditions, and Mr Kennedy's programme will be better than trying to isolate Cuba or promoting hemisphere solidarity. Bigger buying of minerals may hit some exporting nations, India included but Latin America is the big field of US investment for four decades, and a ten-year plan may supplement the Treaty of Montevideo meant to promote inter-regional trade. The US version of a Colombo Plan should impress others, including British Honduras, about opportunities. The restoration of democracy by driving out dictators (especially in the Dominican Republic and Haiti) can come only if economic progress is assured, and it is no accident that Costa Rica like Uruguay has all along shaped better than Peru or Bolivia.

The emphasis on investing in Europe to build up export industries may be relaxed in view of the use to be found for special

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credits granted already for Latin America's benefit. The foreign aid programme is extended, but the dollars will not be spent abroad, and if the primary object is to patch up Brazil after the election, the distant aim is to stabilise prices for coffee, tin ore and other items. All primary producers that live by exports to Europe stand to gain definitely, though some countries may lose their share of the US market for metals. The insulation of South America against the intrusion of Communism is an idea that Republicans will approve, and Mr Eisenhower's own failure may be viewed as a reason for a bold new programme, more so as aid given to many Asian countries has yielded indifferent results to date. The crisis in Laos and the cracks in Saigon point to the poor results of dollar diplomacy on the old model.

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HIND MOTORS

An Auditorium for workers

The name of Birlas is a by-word for business enterprise. There is hardly a field in which they have not set their mark. And among the Birla group of undertakings, Hindusthan Motors has claims to be considered outstanding not only in size but also as being of strategic importance for the development of the country's economy. Though Premiers of Bombay stole a march over the Birlas in having pioneered automobile manufacture in the country, Hind Motors have taken the lead in the percentage of indigenous components manufactured in their factory. The striking feature of the factory is the aspect of spaciousness which the entire lay-out presents. The forge shop, the machine shop, and the foundry shop are fitted with the best and most modern machines and emphasis on productivity informs almost every stage of production in the factory of Hind Motors. The approach to the problem of labour welfare in the Hind Motor factory accords with the modern principles of human relations and few undertakings in the country can claim a comparable record with Hind Motors in this field. An auditorium for workers was inaugurated this week by Dr B. C. Roy, West Bengal Chief Minister, and is a worthy addition to the many other amenities already provided for workers in the factory. Conceived and executed in the grand style, and with accommodation for nearly 3,000 workers, the auditorium would put into the shade many of Calcutta city's entertainment houses. It was but merited tribute which Mr G. L. Nanda, the Union Labour Minister, paid when he stated in his message that employers elsewhere in the country would do well to emulate the example set by the management of the Hind Motors.

MADHYA PRADESH

A Four Years' Balance-sheet

THE four-year progress report prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Madhya Pradesh Government underlines the advance made by the State in various directions in the course of implementation of the Second Plan schemes. Out of a total Plan provision of Rs 190.90 crores for the five year period, expenditure in the first four years is shown at Rs 109.18 crores. The pace of expenditure has been rather slow, particularly in the early years, being only Rs 18.87 crores in 1956-57 against Rs 30.79 crores in 1959-60. It is also noteworthy that the actual expenditure for the four years reveals a shortfall of Rs 15.16 crores as compared with the Plan ceilings approved by the Planning Commission and is attributed to the administrative dislocation caused by the States' reorganisation scheme.

The report claims top performance in respect of irrigation and power which, by virtue of their centrality for economic progress, were assigned the largest share of allocations. Irrigation accounted for Rs 16.17 crores of the total Plan outlay excluding allocations for multi-purpose projects and minor irrigation schemes. Actual allocation for irrigation for the four years amounted to Rs 5,27.44 lakhs against which expenditure was placed Rs 5,43.83 lakhs representing 103.11 per cent of the allocations. The irrigation potential created as a result of schemes taken up during the four years also reveals a remarkable increase to 2,04,200 acres during 1959-60 from 81,237 acres during 1956-57. Progress under minor irrigation was, however, tardy and actual expenditure incurred under this head works out to only 68.92 per cent of the allocation for the four year period.

Power development for Madhya Pradesh during the Second Plan period included schemes to raise the installed capacity by 116,000 kw with a provision of Rs 24.18 crores. The Plan allocations for the first four years amounted to Rs 17.85 crores. Against this, an amount of Rs 14.69 crores has been utilised, representing 82.25 per cent of the allocation. The Korba thermal power station was the most important of the schemes in the power sector included in the Second Plan and was intended to meet the power requirements of the Bhilai Steel Plant and the collieries developed by the National Coal Development Corporation at Korba. The project is reported to be in an advanced stage of progress. Apart from the completion of the civil works, the boiler Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 and turbo-alternator Nos 1, 2, and 3

are shown to have been commissioned.

For development of power and irrigation, the Second Plan also included two multi-purpose schemes, namely, the Chambal project and the Tawa project. The Chambal project was a continuing scheme since the First Plan while the Tawa project was a new one taken up during the Second Plan period. The Chambal scheme is estimated to cost Rs 71.69 crores and is expected to yield 475,000 tons of additional foodgrains annually by irrigating 1,400,000 acres of land in 12 tahsils of Madhya Pradesh and 19 tahsils of Rajasthan and generate 210,000 kw of power. Under the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs 28.68 crores was made for the project which included Rs 21.01 crores for the irrigation sector and Rs 7.67 crores for the power sector. Expenditure during the first four years is shown to have aggregated Rs 23.19 crores, including Rs 17.02 crores on irrigation and Rs 6.18 crores on power programmes. For the Tawa project, the State's Second Plan provided an outlay of Rs 3.04 crores. The project is expected to irrigate 750,000 acres of land and generate 20,000 kw of power to meet the requirements of Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur, Jabalpur and Bhopal.

Agricultural production and land development came second in priority in the Second Plan programmes for Madhya Pradesh and account for an allocation of Rs 6.27 crores and Rs 6.52 crores respectively. The Plan allocation for agricultural production programmes for the first four years was of the order of Rs 4.48 crores. Expenditure during the same period, placed at Rs 1.97 crores, reveals a large shortfall. This gap in performance in the agricultural sphere is put down to various causes, of which the most important are the dislocation caused by States' reorganisation, non-availability of technical personnel, non-unification of the integrating units, non-receipt or late receipt of sanctions, etc. A relieving feature is the progress made in extending rural co-operation and in the field of Community Development schemes. The volume of agricultural

finance provided by the Co-operative Banks has increased from Rs 3.65 crores as on 30 June 1956 to Rs 13.54 crores. Another feature of progress in the co-operative sector is the organisation of 610 large-sized cooperative societies covering 7,592 villages with a total membership of 131,350. These societies are also disclosed to have been given financial assistance of Rs 85.02 lakhs by way of share capital contribution, loans, and subsidies for construction of godowns, etc. In respect of community development, actual expenditure at Rs 13.72 crores working out to 97.69 per cent of the total allocation of Rs 14.04 crores represents remarkable progress. There are at present 282 blocks in operation in the State covering about 50,000 villages, 93,000 square miles of area and 16.2 million persons.

The Second Plan also laid down ambitious programmes for the industrial development of the State. The Bhilai steel project and the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal are two major schemes that have considerable significance for future industrial progress. The development of the Korba coal fields by the National Coal Development Corporation has also enlarged the scope for industrial progress. Besides, there were three schemes taken up in the State sector for completion during the Second Plan. These are the cotton spinning mill at Sanawad, the solvent extraction plant at Ujjain and the power alcohol distillery at Ratlam. These projects are expected to be launched into production by the beginning of the Third Plan. The first four years have also witnessed a host of new schemes in the small-scale sector. The industrial position of Madhya Pradesh does not compare with more advanced States like West Bengal or Maharashtra. The Techno-economic survey undertaken by the National Council for Applied Economic Research has indicated scope for development on the basis of utilising the State's unexploited reserves of minerals. A great handicap in this field has been the relative shortage of power. The completion of schemes now under way for stepping up power development, particularly the multipurpose projects, should enlarge the base for industrial progress.

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Head of Development	Second Plan Provision 1956-61	Total expenditure during 1956-60	Percentage of total expenditure to approved Plan ceiling	Percentage of expenditure under heads of development to grand total expenditure
Agriculture and Community Development	50.48.49	31.35.84	81.74	28.72
Irrigation and Power	64.78.72	43.63.95	104.15	39.97
Industry and Mining	10.35.06	2.91.06	63.46	2.76
Transport and Communications	12.90.12	7.25.88	82.61	6.65
Social Services Sector	52.37.88	24.01.02	78.21	21.99
Grand Total	190.90.27	109.17.75	87.87	100.00

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"

—As You Like It.

Both India and the US have been fortunate in their respective envoys at the other's capital. The tradition dates back to pre-independence days when Roosevelt had as his personal representatives at Delhi persons that understood our aspirations well enough to incur Churchill's wrath. Mr Elsworth Bunker who has just completed his assignment at Delhi is thus in distinguished and warm-hearted company. A spare and even austere figure, he is farthest removed from the popular myth about a diplomat, whom it invests with an aura of spivverry and illicit glamour. No bustling trouble-shooter he, his tenure nevertheless saw the quiet strengthening of Indo-American relations at below-the-ground level. He was, to be sure, helped by the latter-day abeyance of the Dulles Doctrine, but the unprecedented ovation that greeted Eisenhower at Delhi was a measure of Mr Bunker's success in erasing earlier images of America on the Indian mind. Mr S. K. Patil's success in arranging long-term aid for meeting India's chronic shortage of agricultural products owes not a little to Mr Bunker's active collaboration. And yet, specific achievements are not Mr Bunker's chief claim to our respect and admiration. He had a curiosity about our country deeper than that of many another diplomat. Vinoba Bhave, whom he once very perceptibly compared to Johnny Appleseed, the almost legendary American who walked about the Ohio Valley broadcasting love and appleseed, he vastly admired. And I think he was the only diplomat who met the Sringeri Sankaracharya. He had a subterranean sympathy with many of our ways and values which made it easy for him to understand not only our virtues but our failings, and that made him such a good friend of India.

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Professor Galbraith who is succeeding Mr Bunker in New Delhi is no stranger to India or to these columns. Only the other day he gave many in this country a much-needed jolt about the quantum of socialism in our planning. For about ten days, "Post Office Socialism" was on everybody's lips. But he had said much the same thing years ago in an article in Foreign Affairs Quarterly which I had discussed at length in these columns. As an economist who is

also witty, he has a certain amount of "Establishment" prejudice to contend with, as was demonstrated by the hitch over his nomination. Mr Galbraith's chief asset is a remarkable freshness of outlook that he brings to bear on every problem. His principal academic preoccupation has been with the nature of American capitalism. (Incidentally, his unself-conscious use of the expression rehabilitated it from the status of a dirty word to which it had sunk.) His interest in under-development is more recent and less severely academic, which is not to say that it is superficial. As one of Mr Kennedy's New Frontiersmen, (the phrase is, of course, his brain-child) he can be legitimately expected to share his chief's preoccupation with development of countries like India. And yet he is no sloppy philanthropist with a bad conscience about his comparative affluence. In an article in Foreign Affairs Quarterly recently, he listed four fairly stiff conditions for qualifying for foreign aid. India, he expressly stated, does qualify. In view of his own interest in this country and his chief's declared policies, he must be considering his new assignment as the most important yet in his life. And as an old but undeluded friend, he is bound to be welcomed at Delhi. And once he is ensconced, I do hope, for our own sake, there will be a lot of informal picking of his brain.

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I wonder whether Mr Manubhai Shah was conscious of the rather dubious historical associations of the phrase "open door policy", when he used it to describe Indian attitude to foreign collaboration at the inauguration of the Trombay Project of the Union Carbide Company. On the whole, I am inclined to think that he was not and that he was only unconsciously employing a vernacular idiom indicative of our traditional hospitality. Nevertheless, there is historic irony in the use of this expression. The essence of the doctrine as it was originally enunciated was that the door was kept open not by the owner of the house but by the trespassers. It is a measure of the changes that have come over the world that the phrase should have been employed, however unconsciously, in the opposite and normal sense of the owner having a say in who shall cross his threshold. When the US

Secretary of State John Hay formulated it in 1899, he was not talking about keeping open his country's door, but China's. And what will sound even more curious to modern ears, he was not making the suggestion to China, which would be presumptuous enough, but to Great Britain, Germany and Russia! Readers may recall that the policy came as the culmination of—and to a lesser extent as a corrective to—what is perhaps the most shameful piece of exploitation of a nominally free country by European powers. The Anglo-Chinese war of 1840-42 was followed by treaties by which any privilege that China granted to any country automatically extended to every country having a "most favoured nation" relationship with it. This paved the way for extensive and competitive exploitation of China by European powers (including Russia), and later to annexations and unconscionable leasehold rights. The US had, of course, nothing to do with this, but its trade was affected by the preferential rights enjoyed by the European powers. So it came out with the suggestion that there was no reason why the door should be shut against its face by those who were sitting pretty inside. Matters came to a head after the Boxer Rebellion and in 1900 the US reiterated its policy and succeeded in getting its acceptance by the major powers. Curiously, there was a positive consequence to this policy in that the territorial and administrative integrity of China had to be recognised as a corollary. After all, as Chesterton would say, a trespasser is the most sincere believer in Private Property.

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The Indian "open door policy"—I do wish Mr Shah had thought up a different phrase, for the associations bother me—is a different kettle of fish altogether. High praise for it came from Mr Kenneth Rush, Vice-President of the Union Carbide Company. He said that

"his company operated over fifty units in twentyfive countries but in no country had his company received better co-operation from a Government than in India." I cannot believe that this is just a piece of gobbledegook. I have always found that practising entrepreneurs, as distinguished from onlookers and general pedlars of advice, are able to see that our selective incentives like sections 15-C and 56A of the Income Tax Act and development rebates are both generous and sensible. I have never understood the demand for blanket tax-holidays like those granted in Puerto Rico and now reportedly offered by Ghana. I remember Ursula Hicks pointing out some years ago how Puerto Rico was losing revenue to the tune of 5300 million dollars without anything to show for it in increased production. What foreign participants would like to be assured of, I believe, is a reasonable return on capital, safety for their capital and comparative mobility, first for their profits, and in the last resort, for their capital. These are assured in India. Apart from this, I think the time has come to stress "opportunities" rather than "incentives," which, curiously, was not the case even as recently as five years ago. Take any publication that attempts a "census of manufacture" in however crude a form. You will be amazed at the kind of things we are turning our hands to. Since January 1960 the monthly statistics of production of selected industries in India has added seventyone new industries to its coverage. The four pillars of policy that Mr Shah enunciated viz. building more machines, self-sufficiency in raw materials, importing the least and exporting the maximum indicate more than anything else that Indian Industrial Revolution has come of age and should be, on its own right, of supreme interest to anyone with special skills and capital to spare. Some countries can do without them and others are not ready enough. India is one of the few just poised to use them. That is why Mr Rush finds the Government of India so eagerly co-operative.

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ECAFE

Atomic Power Economic?

THE daily press in our country is always keen to publicise news or views having any bearing on the atomic power programme for which the Third Plan has made a provision of Rs 50 crores. It is therefore surprising that an important statement on the subject made by Mr D.A.W. Fischer (Director, Division of External Liaison & Protocol) of the International Atomic Energy Agency at the ECAFE Session last Saturday has passed practically unnoticed. The IAEA representative made the statement during discussion on item 15 of the agenda, Technical Assistance. At the outset, Dr Fischer referred to the great significance of atomic energy for the ECAFE region as source both of power as well as of isotopes. Regarding power, he said that latest developments in the field indicated that nuclear power will become more competitive, as compared with conventional power.

The assessments of the economics of nuclear power have been subject to frequent alterations and have varied from country to country.

Mr Fischer recalled that the first general conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy had approached the subject with great optimism. Later, experience of countries which had gone in for atomic power on a large scale led to a sober reassessment of prospects in 1958. The latest assessment of the economics of power reactor programmes showed a slightly more optimistic trend. This refers only, or mainly, to large reactors operating at very high temperatures and pressures. The prospects of small reactors are still hidden in the mists of the future. Referring to the ECAFE region, he said that atomic power derived from large reactors may be economic in areas away from sources of conventional power and where demand for power was large enough to enable the reactors to operate at full load.

This statement of the representative of the IAEA is of considerable significance in view of the controversy over the subject in this country. The atomic power programme has been included in the Third Plan on the assumption that the cost of atomic power generation (estimated at 3.5 to 4 nP per kilowatt-hour) will be comparable with coal-fired stations in areas remote from coal fields. But the validity of these cost estimates,

has been questioned. It is understood that there are two views in the Planning Commission on the advisability of diverting scarce resources to this costly field of investment. The British financial journalists who visited this country last December have made critical comments about this aspect of India's development plans and those have been widely reproduced. The World Bank Mission is understood to have questioned the costs worked out by the Atomic Energy Commission which has made its calculations on the basis of an interest rate of 4½ per cent on the capital. This criticism has been answered by Dr Bhabha who pointed out, at his press conference in New Delhi a few weeks ago, that 4½ per cent was the rate charged by the Government of India on funds advanced to public enterprises.

In justification of the atomic power programme, it has been further emphasised that the cost of power generation is not the sole consideration. The main argument is based on the need to take effective measures to meet the shortage of power that this country will be faced with by 1986 as indicated by projections of demand for and supply of power from conventional sources. According to authoritative estimates, the position by 1986 will be as follows:

	Million Kws
Total requirements (installed capacity)	50 to 60
Hydro capacity	25
Thermal (coal) capacity	15

The deficit of 10 to 20 million kilowatts will have to be met from non-conventional sources, that is, atomic energy. And if we are to be in a position to build up capacity of 10 to 20 million kws of atomic power by 1986, the start has to be made right now to develop the necessary design, manufacture and construction skills. Conceding that the atomic power stations that are built now may be expensive in terms of both capital and production costs, it should be remembered that these stations will not only provide power which is very badly needed now, but will also help to develop the technology and the technicians for large-scale expansion which will be unavoidable in the future. The reactors will also produce the plutonium necessary for the exploitation of extensive thorium deposits in this country. Technical backwardness in other fields has been for years the major obstacle to rapid industrialisation. In the field of atomic energy, we are in the fortunate position, thanks to the able hand of scientists led by Dr Bhabha, of being able to catch up with the advanced countries, if we are prepared to make the effort.

The Atomic Energy Commission has estimated that, in regions remote from coalfields or hydel sources, atomic power will be competitive with conventional power even on the basis of developments

two or three years ago. It must, indeed, be a matter of great satisfaction to Dr Bhabha that the case for atomic power stations will be further reinforced by the latest findings of the IAEA.

In his statement to the ECAFE Session, Mr Fischer said that the IAEA was prepared to extend technical assistance in all ranges of reactor operation. They could undertake studies on the economics and techniques of nuclear power programmes, location, evaluation of hazards, etc. The Agency, he said, is also prepared to supply fuel elements or to arrange for such supplies.

The extent to which the assistance offered by the IAEA could be utilised by the developing countries will depend on the manner in which the Agency's system of safeguards is applied to individual projects. In the view of India and several other countries which rejected the safeguard procedure, these provisions give the Agency, or the countries giving assistance, power to interfere in the internal affairs of States. They constitute an infringement or limitation of the national sovereignty of States. For safeguarding the interests of the world community, the limitation may be accepted, provided it is applied by all countries equally and not merely to those receiving assistance from the Agency. As Dr Bhabha had stated at the Conference on the Statute held in New York, besides the States which already have atomic weapons, there are a number of States which have the technical and material resources to push forward their own atomic programmes without any aid from the Agency and to make atomic weapons, if they so wish. The safeguards will in no way stop their progress.

The safeguards procedure was submitted to the Fourth General Conference which met in Vienna during September-October 1960. It was supported by the countries of the Western bloc and its supporters, while it was rejected by 19 countries including India, other countries similarly situated, and the countries of the Eastern bloc. The nations opposing the system of safeguards took the position that there would be an infringement of national sovereignty and that the safeguard system would not help in preventing many countries from developing atomic weapons as those countries which could develop them would not ask for Agency assistance. India, it has been repeatedly emphasised, has not been at any time against a system of safeguards, inspection, accounting or control. But it has also been made clear that the system which is formulated must apply equally to all countries. That being the case, the wide range of assistance the IAEA is prepared to offer to countries in the ECAFE region, according to its representative, is not likely to be of much help to India or other countries which share its views.

Indian Finance

25 March 1961

Markets

JUTE

Early Crop And Large, Too?

THE decline in prices in the jute and gunny markets noticeable during the past few days seems to have directly stemmed from the growing belief that the next jute crop in India and Pakistan would be both early and large. Pakistan has set a target of 7.4 million bales for its jute production in the season 1961-62 and reports from the country speak of good progress having been already made in midland and highland sowings. It would appear that on present indications a bumper crop in Pakistan is very likely. There have been early rains in most of the jute growing areas in India also and this factor has been largely responsible for the expectation that the next year's jute crop will be considerably bigger in size than the current year's crop. Mr D.C.B. Pilkington, Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, has pointed out in the course of his address at the annual general meeting of the association last week that "there are reasonable grounds for expecting a good jute crop this year." Emphasising the need for urgent action in the direction of maximising jute production, he has drawn attention to the fact that there has been virtually no increase in the yield per acre which still averages only about 2½ bales as compared with about 3½ bales in Pakistan. It is to be expected therefore that concerted measures will be taken to promote the production of jute by various agencies. There is a new sense of urgency permeating the Central and such of the State Government as have a sizable acreage under jute. The Indian Jute Mills Association has already set up a special jute development section with the principal object of establishing areas of intensive cultivation in the jute growing districts to show the cultivators, in a practical way, what can be achieved by the use of improved seeds, modern cultivation techniques and the proper application of fertilisers. The Indian Central Jute Committee is making available to cultivators the results of its research and is also giving valuable guidance in jute cultivation in recent weeks through periodical press releases.

most for granted that the IJMA's scheme for building up a buffer stock of jute will be put into earnest operation, perhaps with Government blessing. This IJMA scheme is designed not only to build up reserve stocks of jute for the mills but also to prevent jute prices from falling to unremunerative levels. It is now realised on all hands that if jute production is to keep pace with the demand, the cultivator should be assured of an economic price for his jute. The IJMA Chairman has revealed that the buffer stock scheme is to be kept ready to be implemented when there is a surplus jute.

Mr Pilkington thinks that, with an adequate supply of raw jute in the coming season, the industry's present troubles would largely disappear before the end of the year. He admits that the next few months are going to be difficult, but the long term prospects are bright. The basis for his optimism is the increasing demand for jute products in the US and the continued upturn in the consumption in India.

The jute goods market developed an easier trend during the past week largely in sympathy with the raw jute section where prices were tending to be lower than maximum fixed levels. Overseas buyers seemed to be reluctant to enter into commitments presumably due to the expectation that prices were bound to fall further in view of the favourable crop reports from the growing areas both in India and Pakistan. Mills also were sellers in marked contrast to their reserved attitude not long ago. There has thus been a sizable decline in rates over the past seven days. Hessian 40" x 10 oz Ready which was quoting at Rs 67.85 last Thursday has steadily lost ground to be placed at Rs 65 at close of business this Thursday. B Twills Ready likewise has come back to Rs 190 from Rs 202.50.

In the raw jute section conditions a week ago were fairly steady but for the past three or four days sentiment has become distinctly easier. The fact that there have been beneficial rains in the jute growing areas in this country coupled with the report of fair progress in sowings in Pakistan seems to have been mainly responsible for inducing the reactionary trend. While mills have not been showing much interest in the market, holders are freely offering jute at 50 nP to Re 1 below the maximum rates.

	As on 16 Mar.	As on 20 Mar.	As on 22 Mar.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hessian:			
45" x 11 ozs	72.00	70.25	71.00
40" x 10 ozs:			
Ready	67.85	65.80	66.75
April	67.80	65.25	66.00
Apr/June	67.25	64.75	65.75
40" x 8 ozs	54.50	53.00	53.50
40" x 7½ ozs	50.35	49.00	49.50
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	202.50	194.00	194.00
April	201.50	192.50	193.50
Apr/June	200.50	192.00	192.50
Hy. Cess (Green)	201.50	194.00	194.00
Corn sacks	201.50	193.50	196.50
Cubans	235.00	229.00	229.00
A. Twills	234.00	228.00	226.00
L. Twills	226.00	218.00	218.00
D. W. Flours	231.00	225.00	223.00
Sugar Twills	229.00	220.00	220.00

Raw Jute:

The rates remained unchanged at the controlled rates of Rs 62 for Assam Bottoms; Rs 61 for Northern Bottoms and Rs 64 for Dalsee Bottoms (all per maund for March-April delivery).

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TEA

Production and Arrivals

ALTHOUGH Tea fetched higher prices in 1960, many estates in North-Eastern India are not expected to report good working results as a result of the severe damage to crops in the drought. The average prices until the middle of January this year have been Rs 5.81 per kilogram for Assam tea (against Rs 5.88 in the earlier season); Rs 4.66 per kilogram for Cachar tea (Rs 4.41); Rs 6.89 per kilogram for Darjeeling tea (Rs 6.88); Rs 4.90 per kilogram for Doars tea (Rs 4.63) and Rs 4.86 per kilogram for Terai tea (Rs 4.61). But total production in North-East India is only 527.03 million pounds, showing a fall of 34.2 million pounds from the 1959 figure. The world crop (excluding China) is expected to be about 10 million pounds lower than in 1959 and the demand is more

or less level with the world supplies.

Arrivals of tea into the Calcutta Port have shown an increase to 81,030 chests in February from 35,550 chests in the corresponding month of last year. Despite this improvement, arrivals in the eleven months ending February 1961 are lower at 4,424,728 chests as compared to 4,540,032 chests in the corresponding period of last year.

While tea arrivals by air and road have increased from 68,493 chests and 12,040 chests in April/February 1960 to 164,357 chests and 206,972 chests respectively in the similar period ended February this year, tea imports by rail and river have declined from 1,253,214 chests and 3,206,283 chests to 1,229,701 chests and 2,823,698 respectively.

Meanwhile, no export sale was held in Calcutta this week. The next export sale, which will be the final clearing-up sale of the season, will be held on 27 March. It is expected that the regular auctions of the new season's teas will begin in early June, although a few parcels of Darjeeling teas may be sold towards the middle or end of May.

In the Internal Sale, offerings were 22,648 packages of Dusts and 405 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for Dusts. Orthodox descriptions declined by 10 nP and sometimes 15 nP per kilo except for the smaller and brighter lines which met with better support. Legg-cut teas, though generally easier, met with quite good demand and the small and bright varieties were sold well.

Medium CTCs came to a strong market and were generally sold well above last rates except for the extremely fibrous descriptions, which were neglected. Good CTC teas were the strongest feature of the sale and fetched considerably enhanced prices. Following rates were quoted:—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.45 to Rs 4.60; Legg-cut Dust Rs 4.70 to Rs 5.20; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.55 to Rs 4.90; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.80

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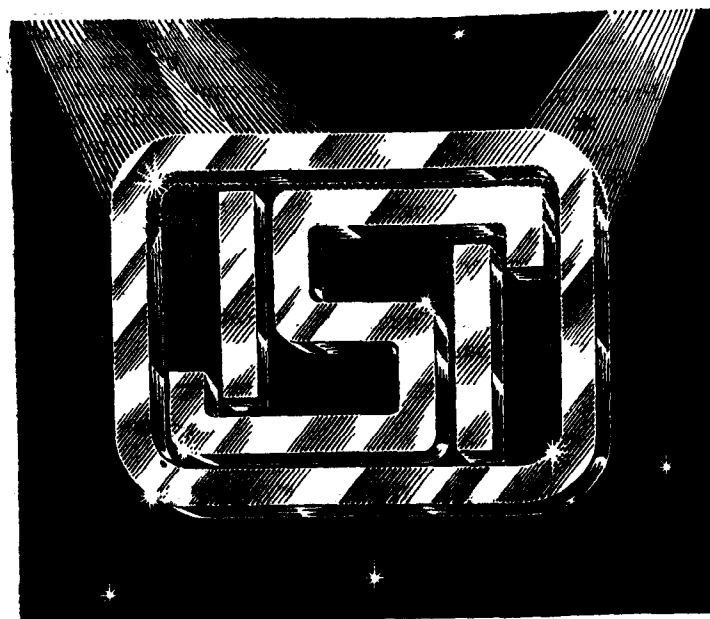
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to Rs 6.20 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.40 to Rs 7.00. There was a good demand for Leaf grades.

A total of 431,000 kgs of Leaf tea was offered in the Cochin market. Against good demand at lower rates, plain and low medium teas were 10 nP to 20 nP a kilo lower than last week's rates. Medium and good medium sorts were 10 nP easier. Nilgiri teas were neglected, while black leaf teas were firm.

In a memorandum submitted to the Union Finance Minister, the Calcutta Tea Merchants' Association has pointed out that the small quantum of reduction in export duty by 9 nP per kilogram will not serve as an incentive to more exports and greater earning of foreign exchange. The Association adds that, unless the total imposition on tea, particularly on producers, is reduced, the competitive position of the industry can hardly improve.

The President of the UPASI Mr H. C. Kothari, has also stated that the Finance Minister's proposals are most unlikely to achieve the objects he has in view. He says that, in the case of high-grown Nilgiris teas, which are in Zone III-A, the reduction of 9 nP in export duty will be almost offset by the increase of 7 nP in excise duty, leaving the net benefit at 2 nP per kg only. This brings the actual reduction to less than 4 per cent on the previous duty and not 17 per cent as stated by the Finance Minister. The relief in the case of teas in Zones I and II, similarly, will amount to 5.7 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively only. He says that it will be quite wrong, therefore, for any-

one to think that the tea industry is getting a substantial concession of 17 per cent in duty.

The position in regard to "package teas" also should be clarified in view of the Finance Minister's announcement of a reduction of 6 nP in the excise duty on such teas. Package teas paid an excise duty of 46 nP per kg up to the end of 28 February 1961. It is now reduced to 40 nP. But package teas released from estates also paid the appropriate duty for loose tea on the zonal basis. Thus, the total duty paid by package teas in Zone I was 50.5 nP; those in Zone II 55 nP and those in Zone III-A 64 nP. The corresponding figures now are 50 nP, 55 nP and 65 nP respectively. While package teas in Zone I get a relief of 0.5 nP, there is no relief in respect of package teas in Zone II and those in Zone III-A actually pay 1 nP more. So far as the sales of package teas are concerned, the reduction in excise duty is, therefore, hardly worth mentioning.

The less assured tone, recently evident in the Mincing Lane tea auction, has persisted this week. Price recessions are, in fact, rather more pronounced with medium and high-grown Ceylon descriptions, especially those light in cup, showing considerable irregularity and frequent declines of 1d to 4d per pound. Although demand in the aggregate has been fairly good, competition from the large United Kingdom distributors is reported to be on a reduced scale. The entire price structure covering plain to quality invoices is lower, ranging from 3½ sh to 6sh 2d per pound as compared with 3sh 7d to 6sh 7d in the previous week.

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COTTON New Quota for Bengal Deshi?

THE Bombay cotton futures market displayed steady conditions during the past week and the maturing contract was pushed up to a level of Rs 593.50. The week's trading pattern was characterised by switch-over operations from maturing contract to the distant contract. The improvement in futures was attributed to short-covering and renewed buying by local and upcountry centres. Enthusiasm was enthused by the report that the balance of Indian cotton quota will be released to the mills in the immediate future. Sentiment was also influenced by the continued firm support from the spot market and the report of satisfactory offtake in the cloth market.

A sustained improvement was visible in the August Contract which warmed up to Rs 604.50 after opening at Rs 599.50 but declined to Rs 598.50 in earlier dealings. At the close of the week, however, it was quoted at Rs 604.25.

The bullish sentiment was fanned by rumours that Government of India would immediately release a fresh export quota for Bengal Deshi. Consequently, prices of Bengal Deshi in the ready cotton market went up by about Rs 20 per candy. Export prospects of this growth were considered bright as Japan was reported to be an anxious buyer of Indian short staple cotton. Rumours were also afloat that the authorities were considering exports of Kala Gin, and Wagad varieties of cotton. But this has been refuted by official sources with the result that prices of these growths remained unchanged.

Trading in the spot market continued to be brisk, and spinner's interest was conspicuous in all the varieties of indigenous growths. Khandesh, CO 2, Vijay Digvijay, L 147 and Berar were eagerly sought after and prices of all these varieties moved up considerably. Spinners were prepared to offer higher prices for cotton in view of the increased offtake of cloth. Export inquiries for cloth were reported to have been increasing at a fast rate, although actual offtake was below expectations.

The pace of arrival of new crop cotton has been well maintained. Sixty per cent of the season's crop has been already marketed. Arrivals were mostly from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Saurashtra and Andhra areas. It appears that the busy season in cotton will be over within a fortnight or so.

Many of the short sellers preferred to cover their sales in order to safeguard their position. They were afraid that they would be asked to pay the actual difference between the ready and forward

price as a penalty for non-tendering cotton. The normal penalty is reported to amount to Rs 30 per candy.

The import section during the period under review continued to remain listless. In spite of the fair interest showed in American cotton, actual business transacted was below expectations. Good enquiries for East African were reported presumably due to the fall in prices. Demand for Sudanese and Egyptian cotton, however, remained static. The turnover in the imported varieties was restricted.

The Government of Gujarat has decided to continue its vigorous measures to help the cotton cultivators in the State to make substantial improvements in the quality of the crop. The rigorous measures adopted to stop the practice of mixing the inferior variety with the certified styles are bound to result in producing remarkable results in the produce in the coming season.

PIECEGOODS

Cheerful conditions prevailed in the Bombay piecegoods market. Demand for superior varieties was brisk. Inquiries from upcountry centres were not encouraging. The leading upcountry buyers were UP, Bihar, Punjab and Delhi. In the export section, many of the traditional buyers kept away from the market due to the high prices.

India's total exports from January to November 1960 aggregated 89.6 million yards. Out of this, grey bleached cloth accounted for 365 million yards. Our exports to the United Kingdom, Belgium, West Germany and Northern Rhodesia during the period under review were on the increase.

GOLD & SILVER

Prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange showed a mixed trend. While the price of Silver made some improvement from the recent low levels, there was a setback in the price of Gold.

The improvement in the price of silver was attributed to the absence of further selling pressure. The decision of the Board of the Bombay Bullion Association to seek permission of the FMC for allowing trading in both the Vaisakh and Jeth contracts encouraged the bulls, although the continuing disparity between the arrivals and offtake weighed heavily on the minds of the speculators. Arrivals amounted to 12 bars as against an offtake of 17 bars. The rate for spot Silver (below 996) moved between Rs 202.45 and Rs 202.95.

OILS & OLSEEDS

Prices on the Bombay Oils and Oilseeds Exchange displayed a slightly reactionary tendency. Reports of increased receipts of seeds in upcountry markets, lower advices from the bullion market and selling of about 12,000 candles in castor by bull operators were the main factors which dampened sentiment. While

the bulls in futures were inclined to reduce their commitments, buyers in the ready market were prepared to wait in anticipation of a further fall in prices. The reports, that the authorities might act at any moment to curb the rise in prices, were also current in the market.

Reports from the terminal centres indicated that the arrivals of Groundnut might gather further momentum in the coming weeks. The summer crops of groundnut in the South will start coming in by the end of April and are likely to induce increased offerings by stockists and farmers. Ready Bold was quoted at Rs 55.25 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 22.70.

Although there was considerable speculative activity in Linseed futures, the reports of a possible special margin on trading had a restraining effect on prices towards the close of the week. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs 39.50 and Linseed Oil at Rs 17.75.

Although prices in the Castorseed section suffered a sharp setback on reports that Brazil had been good sellers in international markets at prices which were lower than the prices quoted in India, speculative activity continued to persist. This was due to a general feeling among the traders that no useful purpose would be served by checking the rise in prices of castor oil, which had lagged behind for a long time. There was also a feeling that the needy countries were bound to buy castor oil from India sooner or later as the international prices were steadily going up. Ready Castor was quoted at Rs 35.50 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.50.

Groundnut oil and kernels are still at the higher range of prices in the Madras Seeds and Oils Exchange. Groundnut oil touched the peak price of Rs 501 per candy of 500 lbs at the beginning of this week and then slightly declined. Calcutta has not shown much interest for two weeks, but with the price increase in mustard oil to almost the level of groundnut oil, Calcutta began buying groundnut oil in quantities in Madras. Arrivals of groundnut kernels in the local market improved to hundred tons this week. This also helped bring down price of oil and kernel both of which were ruling very high during the last fortnight and continue near about the same levels.

That the demand continues on an expanding scale is evidenced by the groundnut oil price increase. With the impact of the last census figures, which speak of increase in population by about 25 per cent in the country, it has got to be recognised that the bigger population is also responsible for the increasing prices of oils and seeds. Necessarily, they reflect the higher standard of life of the people. As far as the trade could see, no big vanaspathi factories or other wholesale dealers stockpile oil or seed, but if there could be hoarding of the raw stock, it is being practised by the ryots at the source expecting higher prices for these products. The several weeks of seeds and oil price fluctuation point to the urgent need to maximise production rather than resorting to price control. As things appear now, the Third Plan Target of 9.5

million tons of seeds should be quite inadequate to meet domestic requirements. Rather, the higher figure of over 10 million tons might possibly allay the growing demands by 1965 or so.

Latest prices are as follows:—
Groundnut oil per candy of 500 lbs ex-Madras godown Expeller Ready 3 per cent FFA: Rs 498 sellers Rs 491/492 buyers.

March, April and May Rs 190 per quintal, each position.

Groundnut kernels per candy of 531 lbs: coromandel Rs 252, Peanut Rs 241/242.

Castor oil per candy of 500 lbs Tirupattur Rs 350.
Coconut oil per tin Rs 42 to Rs 42.50.

Gingelly oil per tin Rs 31.50.
Gingelly seed per bag Rs 107/108.

While the forward positions including March delivery remained at Rs 190, being the ceiling and not permitted to go higher than this, spot goods was quoted consistently around Rs 500 and went up to even Rs 501 by the week-end.

Small arrivals of both groundnut oil and seeds continued in the southern side markets. By April end, sizeable

quantities of summer groundnut crop is expected to move into the North and South Arcot market points. The peanut variety is due to arrive even earlier because of its earlier maturity. This year's summer crop expectation from this region is about 60,000 tons kernels and this will be available between April and June. Groundnut oil ruled very high in the districts.

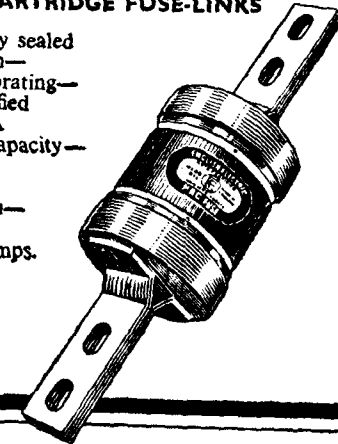
Gingelly seed and oil continued to rule very high during this week due to small stock. Firm outlook was maintained by castor oil while only a small improvement could be seen in coconut oil prices.

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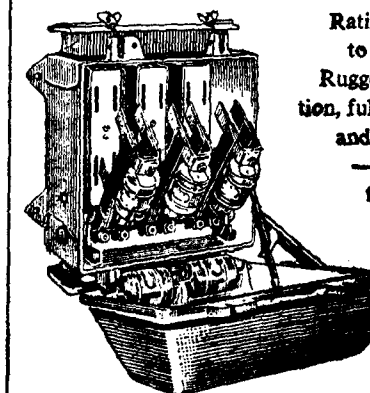
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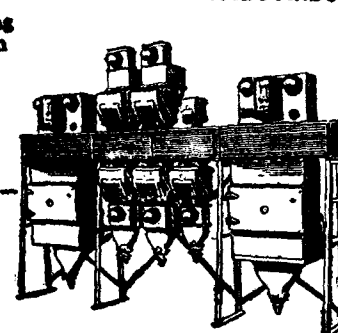
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Ratings from 30 to 750 amps—
Rugged construction, fully shrouded and interlocked—
Type tested for 35 MVA rupturing capacity.



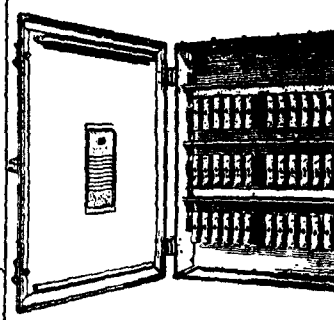
COMBINATION FUSE-SWITCHBOARDS

Incorporating Combination Fuse-Switches upto 750 amps—
Robust and compact construction—
Readily modified and extended—
Type tested for 35 MVA rupturing capacity.

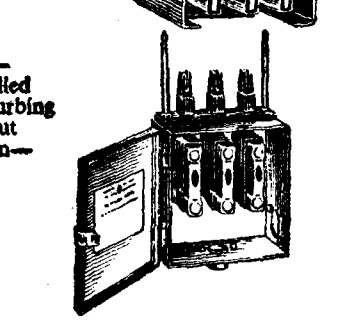


DISTRIBUTION FUSE-BOARDS

Robust, dust and moisture proof construction—
Type tested for 35 MVA rupturing capacity—
Ratings from 15 to 100 amps.



Flexibility of power distribution—
Can be installed without disturbing existing layout or production—
Avoids chasing of floors for ducting—
Approved by Fire Insurance Authorities.



OVERHEAD BUSBAR EQUIPMENT

A complete range of distribution equipment manufactured at the Madras Works of The English Electric Company of India (Private) Ltd.

DISTRIBUTORS

THE ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in England. Liability of Members Limited)

Post Box 207
NEW DELHI
Phone 45801

Post Box 2224
CALCUTTA
Phone 223991

Post Box 752
BOMBAY
Phone 242061

Post Box 117
LUCKNOW
Phone 4901

Agents for South India: BINNY & COMPANY (MADRAS) LTD., MADRAS, Post Box 66, Phone 21271

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT NOT A PROSPECTUS

Applications are invited on the basis of the Prospectus

A copy of the Prospectus together with documents required to be endorsed on or attached to under Section 80 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal. CONSENT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT has been obtained to this issue by an order a copy of which together with all amendments thereto is open to public inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. LICENCE FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT has been obtained for the establishment of this new industrial undertaking, a copy of which together with copies of all orders amending the same is open to public inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. CERTIFICATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS has been obtained on September 10, 1958. Applications will be made to the Calcutta and Bombay Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for official quotations for the Shares of the Company.

The subscription list will open at the commencement of banking hours on April 3, 1961 and will close at the close of banking hours on April 15, 1961 or earlier at the discretion of the Directors but not before the close of banking hours on April 5, 1961.

The Company has been promoted by Messrs. SHREE BAIDYANATH AYURVED BHAWAN PRIVATE LIMITED, 1, Gupta Lane, Calcutta-6. They obtained for the Company a Licence dated December 4, 1956, from the Government of India under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment of this new integrated Paper Mill in Bihar with a manufacturing capacity of 15,000 tons per annum of Writing and Printing Papers and Pulp required therefor.

ASHOK PAPER MILLS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs.
25,00,000	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.	2,50,00,000/-
50,000	6.25% free of Company's tax but subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rate cumulative redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	50,00,000/-
		3,00,00,000/-

ISSUED CAPITAL		Rs.
20,50,000	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.	2,05,00,000/-
20,000	6.25% free of Company's tax but subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rates cumulative redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	50,00,000/-
		2,25,00,000/-

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs.
Out of the above issue, the signatories to the Memorandum, the Directors and their friends have already subscribed amongst themselves partially paid 5,14,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.		51,40,000/-
Directors and their friends have further agreed to subscribe for 86,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.		8,60,000/-
M/s. COMPAGNIE GENERALE DE MATERIELS ET MATIERES PREMIERES POUR LES INDUSTRIES DE LA CELLULOSE (COGEMIC) a French Company of Paris has agreed to subscribe 3,00,000 (Three Lakhs) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each in terms of the agreement entered into.		30,00,000/-
		90,00,000/-

SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION		Rs.
11,50,000	Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each.	1,15,00,000/-
20,000	6.25% free of Company's tax but subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rates cumulative redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each.	20,00,000/-
		1,35,00,000/-

ARE OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION AT PAR FOR CASH in terms of the Prospectus payable as follows:-		Equity Shares	Preference Shares
		Rs.	Rs.
On Application	2.50 per share	25.00 per share	
On Allotment	2.50 " "	25.00 " "	
On call or calls to be made by the Directors at their discretion but not earlier than three months after the date of allotment	5.00 " "	50.00 " "	

UNDERWRITERS AND GUARANTOR
The entire aforesaid issue now offered to the public has been underwritten and/or guaranteed as follows:

Underwritten by:-		Rs.
1. M/s. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd., 163, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.	3,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.	30,00,000/-
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay-1.	1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.	10,00,000/-
3. M/s. Devkaran Nanjee & Co., 17, Horniman Circle, Bombay-1.		

- The Darbhanga Investments (P) Ltd. Darbhanga. 1,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each. 15,00,000/-
 - M/s. Kanak Investments (P) Ltd., Calcutta. 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each. 5,00,000/-
- Guaranteed by:- Government of Bihar, Patna. 3,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each. 30,00,000/-
- 20,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each. 20,00,000/-
- 1,35,00,000/-

DIRECTORS		Occupation
Name	Address	
Proposed Director:		
SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, K.C.S.I., D.C.L. (Oxon), M.P.	India Steamship Co. Ltd., Old Court House St., Calcutta-1.	Industrialist.
Existing Directors:		
1. MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR KAMESHWARA SINGH Bahadur, of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E., D.Litt., M.P. (Chairman)	The Palace, Darbhanga, Bihar.	Landholder & Industrialist.
2. SIR BIJOY PRASAD SINGH ROY, Kt., K.C.I.E.	5/1A, Hungerford St. Calcutta-16.	Industrialist.
3. Mr. FRANCOIS ROBERT POLACK	9, Place des Terres, Paris-17, France.	Businessman.
4. SRI KAMAL SINGH Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon, M.P.	Bhojpur House, P.O. Dumraon, E.Rly. Dt. Shahabad, Bihar.	Landholder.
5. PANDIT GIRINDRA MOHAN MISRA	Girindramohan Road, Darbhanga, Bihar.	Advocate and Adviser to Maharaja-dhiraja of Darbhanga.
6. MR. J. L. ESPLEN	C/o Bengal Club Ltd. 33, Chowringhee Calcutta.	Stockbroker.
7. SRI H. V. GANDHI	Jyoti Sadan, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay-2.	Sharebroker.
8. SRI PREMCHAND AGRAWAL	181/A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-7.	Merchant & Businessman.
9. SRI D. P. SHARMA	Baidyanath Bhawan Road, Patna-1. Bihar.	Industrialist.
10. SRI B. L. SHARMA, M.B.A. (Col) (Managing Director)	1, Gupta Lane, Calcutta-6.	Industrialist.

REGISTERED OFFICE
2, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

BANKERS
STATE BANK OF INDIA.
UNITED BANK OF INDIA LTD.
NATIONAL & GRINDLAYS BANK LTD.
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO. LTD.
UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

AUDITORS
1. Messrs. S. Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co. Chartered Accountants, Thapar House, 124, Janpath, New Delhi.
2. Messrs. Thakur & Co. Chartered Accountants, 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.

SOLICITORS
Messrs. Khaitan & Co., Solicitors,

- BROKERS**
- Calcutta.**
M/s. Place, Siddons & Co. (Private) Ltd., 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta-1.
M/s. Stewart & Co. 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
M/s. Chunilal T. Mehta, 8, Lyons Range, Calcutta-1.
- Bombay**
M/s. Devkaran Nanjee & Co. 17, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay-1.
M/s. Batliwala & Karani, Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
M/s. Lewis & Jones, 45, Appollo Street, Bombay-1.
M/s. Harkisondass Lukmidass, 5, Hamam Street, Bombay-1.
M/s. A. B. Pandit & Co. 32, Appollo Street, Bombay-1.
M/s. Dhirajlal Maganlal Purshottamdas, Stock Exchange New Building, Dalal Street, Bombay-1.
- Madras.**
M/s. Paterson & Co. 22, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras-1.
M/s. Chitra & Co. 322/323, Linghi Chetty St., Madras-1.
- Bangalore.**
M/s. M. Nanjappaiah Jaidard, 181, Cavalry Road, Bangalore-1.
- New Delhi**
Singh Mehta & Co. 33, Regal Building, New Delhi-1.

OBJECTS
The main object of the Company is to manufacture and deal in all kinds of pulp, paper, paperboards and paper products, and the particular object is to construct and erect near Darbhanga (State of Bihar) a factory for the production of 15,000 tons per annum of manufacture and necessary Pulp therefor.

SITE
The Pulp and Paper Mills will be located at (RAME-SHWARA NAGAR) about five miles to the south of Darbhanga township in North Bihar. Land measuring 320 acres is under acquisition and Memorandum of Agreement proceedings as per Declaration Extra-Ordinary dated September, 10, 1960, and will be delivered to the Company soon.

MATERIALS
The main fibrous materials to be used are sugarcane bagasse and bamboo. Sugar mills in the vicinity of the site of the proposed Mills can supply adequately the present and future requirements of bagasse for the Mills. The Company has entered into an agreement with The Durbhanga Sugar Co. Ltd., Lohat, for supply of at least 100 tons per annum of bagasse.

PROSPECTS
There is a great demand for paper in the country at present. The demand is likely to increase in future. Considering the capacity of the plant and the prospects for paper industry in India the prospect is quite bright.

STAFF OF THE MILLS
The Mill is expected to go into production in 1963.
PROFITS
The Paper Industry in India for long has been a lowly high. Having the advantage of upto-date plant and machinery and modern methods and processes of manufacture of production. The Directors are, therefore, of the opinion that on the basis of the existing prices and market conditions the Company should have substantial savings in the cost of production. The Directors are, therefore, of the opinion that on the basis of the existing prices and market conditions the Company should have substantial savings in the cost of production.

circumstances, the Company should be in a position to make sufficient profits so as to pay reasonable dividends to the Shareholders after meeting all costs and overheads.

IMPORT LICENCES OBTAINED: FOREIGN EXCHANGE ARRANGED

The Company has been granted by the Government of India Licence for import of machinery valued at Rs. 255 lakhs C.I.F. from France and Rs. 50 lakhs C.I.F. from the U.S.A. respectively.

PLANT AND MACHINERY
Messrs. ETUDES ET MATERIELS POUR L'INDUSTRIE DU PAPIER ET DE LA CELLULOSE (EMPACEL) Paris, France, reputable French Consultants and Engineers, have signed an agreement dated September 23, 1959 with the Company for supply of major portion of plant and machinery and for the design and layout of the entire plant.

Messrs. EMPACEL have undertaken to guarantee the output of the whole integrated pulp and paper plant using a variable combination of bagasse, bamboo and sabai grass, with a 24 hours production capacity of 50 long tons of good commercial grade Writing and Printing Papers.

TECHNICAL COLLABORATION: ERECTION: PLANT MANAGEMENT

The Company has entered into a separate agreement dated September 23, 1959 with Messrs. EMPACEL for the erection and installation of the whole plant.

Messrs. EMPACEL have also undertaken to depute trained & qualified Engineers for the purpose of erection of the Mills, planning and supervising the entire erection work who will remain at the Mills till the fulfilment of the guarantees for the erection, performance and production.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS: DEFERRED PAYMENTS

Messrs. COGEMIC have agreed to invest Rs. 30,00,000/- (Rupees thirty lakhs) in the Share Capital of the Company by subscribing 3,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each. These Equity Shares will be allotted to them against payments by them to Messrs. EMPACEL of an equivalent amount against the delivery of the plant and machinery to be supplied to the Company by Messrs. EMPACEL.

The Company has obtained reasonable terms of payment from Messrs. EMPACEL for the plant and machinery of Rs. 17,25,000/- (pound sterling seventeen lakhs and twenty-five thousand) equivalent to approximately Rs. 2,30,00,000/- (Rupees twenty three lakhs and twenty thousand) equivalent to approximately Rs. 2,00,00,000/- (Rupees twenty lakhs) is payable in ten equal six-monthly instalments the first of which being payable nine months after the date of consignment of the last shipment of the plant and machinery. The balance of Rs. 2,25,00,000/- (pound sterling two lakhs and twenty-five thousand) equivalent to rupees thirty lakhs will be paid to Messrs. EMPACEL by Messrs. COGEMIC in French Francs in France.

Permission has been granted by the Exchange Control Department, Reserve Bank of India, for the above foreign investment. The said two agreements of the Company with M/s. EMPACEL and the said one agreement with Messrs. COGEMIC have been approved by the Governments of India and France.

GUARANTEE OF DEFERRED PAYMENT AND LOAN OF Rs. ONE CRORE BY THE I.F.C.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has agreed to guarantee on behalf of the Company to M/s. EMPACEL the payments of the instalments of the aforesaid deferred payments and of the interest thereon aggregating to Rs. 17,70,000/- (pound sterling seventeen lakhs seventy thousand) but not exceeding Rs. 2,36,00,000/- (Rupees two crores thirty six lakhs).

The Company has received also the I.F.C.'s sanction for a loan of Rs. one crore and the necessary documents therefor are expected to be executed in due course. The rate of interest is 7% per annum with rebate facility of 1% in case of due and punctual repayments of the respective instalments by the Company.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The Capital outlay is estimated as follows:-	
1. Land, Buildings etc.	75,00,000/-
2. Plant, Machinery and equipments & spares including freight, customs dues, insurance, import duty, erection expenses etc.	4,52,75,000/-
3. Other fixed assets.	5,00,000/-
4. Preliminary & Issue expenses including brokerage and underwriting commission.	8,00,000/-
5. Provision for contingencies.	4,25,000/-
6. Working capital.	50,00,000/-
Total	5,95,00,000/-

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The total funds available to the Company are estimated to be as follows:-

1. Share Capital already subscribed and/or agreed to be subscribed by Promoters, Directors, and their Associates & friends	60,00,000/-
2. Share Capital agreed to be subscribed by M/s. COGEMIC of Paris, France	30,00,000/-
3. Share Capital now being offered by this issue	1,35,00,000/-
4. Deferred payment for plant and machinery as per agreement with M/s. EMPACEL	2,00,00,000/-
5. Loan from the I.F.C. of India.	1,00,00,000/-
6. Borrowings from Banks and receipts from other sources	70,00,000/-
Total	5,95,00,000/-

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

With reference to the above mentioned Capital outlay, in addition to the Share Capital of Rs. 60,00,000/- already subscribed and agreed to be subscribed, the minimum subscription in respect of the present issue upon which the Director will proceed to allot shares is 8,00,000 Equity Shares of the face value of Rs. 80,00,000/- payable in cash.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION

Underwriting and/or guaranteeing commission at the rate of 2 1/2% of the face value of the shares underwritten or guaranteed is payable to the Underwriters and Guarantor.

BROKERAGE

A brokerage at the rate of 10 nP. per Equity Share and Re. 1/- per Preference Share will be paid on allotments in respect of application forms bearing the stamp of a Bank or member of recognised Stock Exchange.

APPLICATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES

Application for Equity Shares must be made for a minimum of fifty shares or a multiple of fifty shares and application for Preference Shares must be made for a minimum of five shares or a multiple of five shares.

Application for shares must be made on the application form enclosed with the Prospectus or on a printed copy thereof and must be delivered, accompanied by the full amount payable on application, to any of the Bankers to the Company at their offices set out on the back of the Application Form during banking hours on any working day before the close of the subscription list. The application money must be paid separately for each application by cheque or bank draft Money Orders and postal orders shall not be accepted Cheques drawn on Banks at places other than those mentioned in the Application Form must include a sum (minimum 75 nP.) at the rate of 25 nP. per cent of the amount remitted to cover Bank commission and charges.

Copies of the Prospectus and Application Forms can be had from the offices of the Brokers as mentioned herein and of the Bankers at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bangalore, Nagpur, Lucknow, Patna and Muzaffarpur.

has been acquired by the Government of Bihar and delivered to the Company.

25 March 1961

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—Contd.		Rs.	pP.
Brought forward	...		

PROPERTY AND ASSETS—Contd.	Rs.	pP.
Brought forward ...	79,29,75,001	49

*The above include 338 Ordinary Shares and 774 Ordinary 'A' Shares which were allotted pursuant to the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 30th March, 1959, at premium received in cash.		
Amount Received on 31 Shares Forfeited	530 00	
		3,15,00,530 00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders:—		
Rs. 25 per Share on 10,50,000 Shares	2,62,50,000 00	

5. ADVANCES:		Rs.	nP.
(Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors).			
(I) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.:		Rs.	nP.
(i) In India	...	1,23,76,43,099	71
(ii) Outside India	...	5,30,63,577	97
		1,29,07,06,677	68
(II) Bills Discounted and Purchased:			
(i) Payable in India	...	19,16,26,871	33
(ii) Payable outside India		2,54,87,969	57
		21,71,14,840	90

2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES:		
Reserve Fund	...	3,16,28,500 00
Contingency Fund	...	50,00,000 00
Development Rebate Reserve	...	75,000 00
Share Premium Account	...	1,05,134 65
		3 68 08.634 65

3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:	
Fixed Deposits and Cash Certificates	1,01,33,23,006 09
Savings Bank Deposits	35,56,39,324 22
Current Accounts, Call Deposits, Contingency Accounts, etc.	62,62,46,343 04

4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, ETC.:

(1) In India—Rs. nP.

(i) Secured by part of Investments	per	11,89,27,213 19
Contra ...	...	1,58,25,000 00
(ii) Unsecured		<u>13,47,52,213 19</u>

(2) Outside India—		
(i) Secured by part of Investments	p e r	
Contra ...	...	1,94,74,360 00
(ii) Unsecured	...	34,23,908 76
		<u>2,28,98,268 76</u>

	2,28,98,200 70	15,76,50,481 9
		2,27,08,530 7

6. **BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING RECEIVABLE** as per contra: 12 70 26 552 60

(i) Payable in India	...	...	12,19,20,552 00	
(ii) Payable outside India	...	...	<u>1,08,69,996 80</u>	13,87,96,549 4

	Rs.	nP.
7. OTHER LIABILITIES:		
Branch Adjustments	6,37,66,072	68
Amounts owing to Subsidiary Company	49,32,538	68
Unclaimed Dividends	10,41,950	00
Rebate on Bills Discounted and on	2,50,212	06

Treasury Bills	...	...	...	
Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings	...	...	48,76,222 79	7,48,66,996 2

B. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS as per contra	22.01,51,515 0
C. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	

Balance as per last Balance Sheet	49,06,560 07
Less—Final Dividend at the rate of Rs. 2.40 per Share subject to tax paid for the	

per share subject to tax paid 10% ...	30,24,000 00
half-year ended 31st December, 1959 ...	<u>18,82,560 07</u>

Profit for the year ended 31st December,	
1960	1,33,04,910 89
	<u>1,51,87,470 96</u>

	Rs.	pP.
Less—Ad-interim Dividend paid for the half-year	1,000	00

Share subject to tax ...	26,46,000 00
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Amount transferred to Contingency Fund ...	8,00,000 00
Amount transferred to Staff Gratuity Fund	10 00 000 00

Amount provided for Bonus to Staff, including special Jubilee Bonus	51,00,000 00
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	95,46,000 00	56,41,470 00
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Carried over	...	2,68,33,33,382
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		22,01,51,515 0
8.	LANDS AND BUILDINGS:	
	Non-Banking	
	Bank Investment Assets acquired	

6		
	Bank Investment Assets acquired Premises in Properties in satisfaction of claims	
Cost as	Rs. p.R.	Rs. p.R.

	RS.	HF.	RS.	HF.	RS.	HF.
Cost as per last Balance Sheet	87,87,173	31	38,75,392	19	8,84,221	45

	\$
Less—Cost of pro- perties	\$

[illegible]

87,87,173 31 38,75,392 19 8,84,221 45

Add—Cost
of Addi-

tions made during	2,545.47	1,022.12
-------------------------	----------	----------

the year	3,747 47	...	4,986 43
Cost of pro- perties purchased			

purchased
or taken
over du-
ring the

year	40,220 00	...	...
	<u>88,31,140 78</u>	<u>38,75,392 19</u>	<u>8,89,207 88</u>

43	Carried over	...	2,65.97 44 584
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

	Rs.	nP.		Rs.	nP.
Brought forward ...	2,68,33,33,382	43	PROPERTY AND ASSETS—Contd.	2,65,97,44,584	62
10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:	Rs.	nP.	Brought forward ...		
(i) Claims against the Banking Company not acknowledged as debts	62,10,041	37	Less—Amount written off	10,00,000 00	15,00,000 00
(ii) On Investments in shares of Joint Stock Companies and Banks	63,13,617	50		2,08,624	98
(iii) On Letters of Guarantee on behalf of Constituents (including Rs. 19,250.00 on behalf of Directors or Officers)	10,80,48,298	08	*78,31,140 78 *23,75,392 19 *6,80,582 90		
(iv) Liability on account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	12,70,12,963	24	(Further Provision in Sinking Fund as per Contra).		1,08,87,115 87
(v) Liability on Bills of Exchange Rediscounted:			The above includes properties, with a book value of Rs. 73,711.75 which are carried forward pending settlement of the consideration to be received on sale or acquisition.		
(i) On Inland Bills of Exchange	6,36,459	54	9. FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:		
(ii) On Foreign Bills of Exchange	£	.....	As per last Balance Sheet	1,03,08,390	52
			Add—Additions less Sales made during the year	11,77,168	79
				1,14,85,559	31
			Less—Amount written off to date for Depreciation	61,96,386	86
					52,89,172 45
NOTES:—			10. OTHER ASSETS:		
(1) The actual amount of the liability arising from future gratuities payable to staff has not been ascertained but is greater than the amount provided.			Shares of the Central Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Private Ltd., at Cost	9,99,000	00
(2) In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisos to Sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 211 and Sub-section (5) of Section 211 and Section 227(5) of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1956. The accounts are therefore drawn up in conformity with Forms A and B of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.			Interest accrued on Investments	38,01,455	45
			Silver	.....	
			Stamps, Stationery, Stock of Home Savings Safes and Safe Deposit Boxes	26,12,054	04
					74,12,509 49
Total Rupees	2,68,33,33,382	43	Total	2,68,33,33,382	43

Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1960

EXPENDITURE		INCOME (less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions).	
	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc.		1. Interest and Discount	9,00,27,066 57
2. Salaries and Allowances at Head Office and Local Branches	76,07,725 19	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	1,67,78,356 52
Salary and Allowances to General Manager Rs. 70,200.00.		3. Rent on Bank's Premises (excluding Rent on Premises used by the Bank)	6,51,343 40
Salaries and Allowances at Upcountry Branches	2,72,19,001 48	4. Net Profit on Sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular fund or account)	.....
Contributions to Provident Fund	17,61,778 74	5. Net Profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular fund or account)	.....
		6. Income from non-Banking Assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	3,12,971 68
3. Directors' Fees and Allowances	72,974 00	7. Transfer Fees	9,290 88
Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	7,665 00		
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.			
5. Law Charges			
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps			
7. Auditors' Fees			
8. Amount transferred to Sinking Fund on Banking Company's Property	1,21,593 18		
Repairs to Banking Company's Property	64,376 26		
Other charges on Banking Company's Property	3,82,919 14		
Depreciation on Furniture, etc.	5,01,645 69		
9. Stationery, Printing and Advertisements, etc.			
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-Banking Assets			
11. Other Expenditure			
12. Amount transferred to Development Rebate Reserve			
13. Provision for Taxation			
14. Balance being Net Profit subject to Provision for Bonus			
Total Rs.	10,77,79,029 05	Total Rupees	10,77,79,029 05

Notes:—1. In view of the changes in the basis and rates of deduction of tax at source introduced by the Finance Act, 1959, the previous year's figure of "Interest and Discount" is not strictly comparable.

2. Total remuneration to General Manager, including Salaries and Allowances (shown under item 2 of "Expenditure") and Bonus Rs. 81,200.

3. Remuneration received by Directors for their own use from other companies by virtue of nomination by the Bank on the board of other companies amounted to Rs. Nil during the year.

H. P. MODY Chairman.	D. M. KHATAU C. P. WADIA CHIMANLAL B. PARIKH JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY J. M. SCINDIA JAYKRISHNA HARIVALLABHDAS S. KHAMBATA	N. K. KARANJIA General Manager. F. C. COOPER Deputy Manager. V. C. PATEL Deputy Manager.
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25 March 1961

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., as at 31st December, 1960, and also the foregoing Profit and Loss Account of the bank for the year ended on that date in which are incorporated the returns of the 57 branches audited by us, 17 branches audited by other auditors and the unaudited returns from 243 other branches not visited by us, in respect of which the Central Government has made an order granting exemption from audit pursuant to Section 228 of the Companies Act, 1956.

We report that—

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;
- in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the Branches of the Bank not visited by us;
- the Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- the reports on the accounts of the branches audited by other auditors have been forwarded to us and the same have been considered in preparing our report;
- in our opinion, and to the best of our information and, according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts read along with the notes appearing thereon, give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies, and on such basis the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1960 and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the Profit, for the year ended upon that date.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1961.

The Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.

Record Production and Profits

Mr. J. M. LALL on the Role of Retained Profits—The Confidence of the Private Investor Abroad

Speech delivered by the Chairman, Mr. J. M. Lall at the 24th Annual General Meeting at Calcutta on Wednesday, 22nd March, 1961.

GENTLEMEN,

The Audited Accounts and Directors' Report have been in your hands for sometime, and with your permission, I shall take them as read.

The results shown by these accounts need no emphasis from me; the figures speak for themselves as evidence of the most successful year in the Company's history so far. How have these highly satisfactory results been achieved?

PRODUCTION

In the year under review we had the benefit of a full year's production of polythene granules for the first time. The Polythene Plant, you will remember, has an installed capacity of 3,500 tons but, largely as a result of a methodical, scientific study of the working of the Plant, we were able to achieve an output of 4,000 tons. A notable increase was also achieved in the output of Paints and here again scientific study of the processes and increased efficiency in production planning were largely responsible. Even more paint could have been produced had it been possible to import a larger quantity of raw materials. We must expect this scarcity of imported materials to continue and we are, therefore, constantly seeking and evaluating raw materials produced in this country.

While the major increases in production have come from the two Plants I have mentioned, all other Plants also contributed.

SALES

Sales which, as you know, are made through our Selling Agents, Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Limited kept pace with this increased production and the final figures achieved were Rs. 5.4 crores as against Rs. 3.4 crores in the pre-

vious year. Throughout the year demand for all our products was in excess of our ability to supply and a ready market exists for any increases in output which we are able to achieve this year. An important part in the development of demand for our products, and particularly such materials as polythene and high quality paints, is played by the Technical Service organisation of our Selling Agents which provides a comprehensive service to all our customers and helps them to use our products economically and with good and sound technical results.

APPROPRIATIONS

Let me turn now to the proposals your Directors have made as to the use to which the available surplus of approximately Rs. 88.5 lacs is to be put. They have recommended allocations of Rs. 48 lacs to Reserves and Rs. 39.2 lacs to dividends.

Some of you may well ask why the Board have not recommended distribution of a larger part of the profits in dividends. The Board considered this matter very thoroughly and in their deliberations were guided by the following factors:—

- Last year we withdrew from the Dividend Equalisation Account Rs. 13.8 lacs, the entire amount standing to the credit of that Account. In addition, a sum of Rs. 10 lacs was withdrawn from General Reserves to make up the amount required for dividend on Ordinary Share Capital. The Board are of the opinion that these withdrawals should now be made good and the Reserves brought up to levels commensurate with the Company's activities.
- The Company's indebtedness to Banks stood at Rs. 1.24 crores at the end of the year.
- We have on hand a large programme of expansion which will require about Rs. 6 crores during the next 3 years or so.
- A progressive but consistent

dividend policy is essential for the strength of the Company and prestige of its stock in the market.

Your Directors believe that self-generation of resources is as important for the growth of a company as it is for the economy of a country. In achieving a state of "take-off" as the modern economist puts it, retained profits have a very important role to play. Nevertheless, your Board are fully conscious of their duty to the Shareholders and hope that you will not regard a dividend of 12%, before tax, as inadequate.

The provisions in the recent Budget if accepted by Parliament will materially affect your Company in the current year and in the future. Apart from the reduction from 25% to 20% in development rebate and increases in duty on the import of plant and machinery, substantial new excise duties have been imposed on polythene and caustic soda, and the duty on paints has been increased. For the year to September 1960 your Company paid excise duty amounting to approximately Rs. 12 lacs. For the current year which will only have 7 months of the new and enhanced duties, the excise bill will be Rs. 45 lacs and for a full year's operations the total excise duty may amount to as much as Rs. 70 lacs. As you will appreciate no Company can absorb such a large debit and the bulk of this must perforce be passed to consumers. We must realise, however, that competition in these products is growing and to increase prices to recover such a large amount from consumers is not likely to be easy.

I would like, at this stage, to refer briefly to the delay which occurred in the payment of the half yearly Preference Dividend which normally occurs in April and October of each year. The withdrawal of Section 18(3E) of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1960 raised certain difficulties in connection with the payment of Preference Dividends and there arose

also considerable uncertainty as to Government's intentions regarding the treatment of tax-free Preference Dividends. In these circumstances, your Board thought it prudent to defer payment until the position was clear beyond doubt, but this clarification took a long time to achieve and amending legislation was not passed until the end of 1960. A full year's dividend has now been paid in conformity with this legislation but my colleagues and I would like to express to Preference Shareholders our regret at the considerable inconvenience which was caused to them.

All our shareholders will, I think, be glad to hear that we have now been able to arrange with our Bankers that all future dividends can be paid at par at any of their branches.

PROSPECTS

So much for the past. What of the future? Production and sales in the current year have been satisfactory so far, and in line with the increased targets which we have set ourselves. Methodical studies of the working of each of our Plants and improvements in preventive maintenance are enabling us to increase production still further. In our caustic soda business the Government has taken note of our difficulties arising from the substantial rise in the price of salt and has acted promptly to authorise us and other caustic makers to charge a higher price.

I referred in my speech last year to our plan for making various chemicals for the rubber industry at Rishra at a cost of Rs. 2 crores. Work is proceeding steadily on this project.

I have already referred to increases in output of polythene granules achieved by the application of Work Study techniques without any additional capital investment. Demand for polythene in India has grown so quickly that it has become urgently necessary to extend our capacity. Government has now agreed that we may expand our capacity by more

than 2½ times and this expansion is being pushed forward as matter of the highest priority. As with the first Plant our technical consultants are Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, London, and I would like to record our gratitude for the prompt and effective help which they have given and are giving us, in order to bring this extra capacity into production within the shortest possible time.

I have also referred to the substantial increases which we have been able to achieve in the output of our high quality paints. Despite this, demand within India is increasing so rapidly as a result of the country's general industrialisation, that it is urgently necessary to put in a substantial increase in capacity. This extra capacity will enable us to meet internal demand and, what is equally important, help us to expand the valuable export business in paints which we have been able to develop over the last year or so. Our proposals to increase our paints capacity are at present under discussion with the Government and we have every

hope that the outcome will be successful.

In addition to these projects we are also actively investigating plans to increase our production of chlorine, caustic soda and hydrochloric acid.

These plans for new projects or substantial expansion of existing projects are made possible largely because of the readiness of our associates in the U.K., Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, to provide sterling finance for the import of plant and machinery.

Shortage of foreign exchange is one of India's major problems. I know that the Government of India are doing everything possible to find a solution to this problem and are meeting with a fair measure of success in arranging Government to Government or World Bank loans. I would like to suggest, however, that the Private Sector of the economy also is playing a very important role in this endeavour. Willingness of foreign private investors to come into a country without any political pressures is indicative of the strength and stability of the economy of the

country. Admittedly, the aggregate of such foreign private investment in any one of the years of the second plan is small in comparison with governmental aids but I maintain that the real effect of this foreign private investment in these years is seen not in the quantum but in the climate it has created. Governmental thinking overseas must be influenced to quite an extent by the independent expression of confidence by the foreign private investor.

STAFF AND WORKERS

May I turn now to the most valuable asset which your Company possesses, although you will not find it in the Balance Sheet; I refer of course to our staff and workers, without whose loyal support and conscientious work, machines, no matter how efficient or well designed, can achieve nothing.

Throughout the year we have laboured to build up a team spirit and a sense of common purpose among all sections of our employees. On the whole these efforts have been successful and the relationship between Management and Workers has

been reasonably good. Differences there have been and still are but they are all, in my view, capable of a right and just solution if they are approached by both sides in a spirit of goodwill and with a genuine desire to find agreement. That such solutions should be found and found quickly is of importance not only to the employees themselves, to the Company and to its shareholders but, above these three, to the country as a whole.

During the year we were able to complete improved amenities for our workers by building more quarters for them, and arranging for subsidised accommodation in the West Bengal Government's Housing Project at Baldiyabati.

Training is, of course, of vital importance to your Company and indeed to the country as a whole at this time of rapid development. To help meet the need for trained fitters and the like we have established a Craft Apprentice Training School, the aim of which is to provide your Company with a steady supply of skilled craftsmen. We have also undertaken to train such men on behalf of the Government of India as a contribution to the country's needs. Our policy of appointing Indian staff to responsible management positions has been assiduously pursued and I am happy to be able to report to you that with the exception of the Technical Director at Rishra the entire management of that complex chemical manufacturing site is in the hands of Indian staff and they are discharging their responsibilities most efficiently.

We had the privilege, a few weeks ago, to welcome to Rishra Mr. S. P. Chambers who is now the Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, London. You will, I know, be pleased to hear that he was greatly impressed by all he saw at your Factory and paid particular tribute to the high morale and enthusiasm which he found there.

These then were the achievements of your Company in the year ended September, 1960. The years ahead hold out a great challenge to all who are concerned with the development of a vigorous and prosperous chemical industry in this country. They will bring their problems and their difficulties but they will also, I am sure, bring great achievements. In the building of this chemical industry your Company has an important part to play. We face that future with sober confidence.

Note: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings.

THE ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE

The Preference Share Registers of the Company will be closed from 4th April 1961 to 8th April 1961 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Secretaries.

27th February 1961.
Calcutta.

Braithwaite & Company (India) Limited

Record Tonnage Output

Progress in Exports—Increase in Dividend

Statement by Sir John Brown

The Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on the 13th April, 1961. The following is the statement by the Chairman, Sir John Brown, circulated along with the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company:

In order that shareholders may be given a more detailed account of the Company's activities and its development plans, it has been considered desirable to circulate with the Balance Sheet as at 31st December last and the Accounts for the year then ended, this statement by myself as Chairman. It is felt that this is a more satisfactory way of acquainting the general body of shareholders with the Company's position and prospects, than through the Chairman's speech at the Annual General Meeting since that Meeting is normally attended by only a handful of shareholders and it is possible, in a statement such as this, to deal with a number of matters more adequately than can be done in the formal statutory report of the Directors which is, of course, also circulated with the Accounts.

PROFITS

The profits for the year, after providing Rs. 4,01,566 for depreciation, Rs. 17,00,000 for taxation and transferring to Development Reserve the sum of Rs. 72,859 as required by Explanation 2 to Section 10(2)(vib) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, amounted to Rs. 20,72,316. This represents an increase of some Rs. 3.5 lacs over the corresponding figure for the previous year when, however, the transfer to Development Reserve was Rs. 2.04 lacs. As forecast in the report of the Directors which accompanied the 1959 accounts, production in the Structural Shop at Clive Works was maintained at a satisfactory tempo throughout the year and, in fact, resulted in a record tonnage output. So far as railway wagons are concerned we were severely handicapped by a shortage of steel of weldable quality and by lack of supplies of components to be imported on our behalf by the Railway Board so that the tonnage output in the Wagon Shop showed a decline for the third year in succession. The other principal activity of the Company heretofore, viz. the production of pressed steel tanks, continued and towards the end of the year a record production was being obtained. As plates become more freely available from ind-

genous sources it is expected that the output can be still further increased in the future. The profit for the year may be considered satisfactory, having regard to the interruptions to production in the Wagon Shop and to the fact that nothing was contributed to profits from the Company's Angus Works, to which I shall make more detailed reference later in this statement. The balance sheet and the profit and loss account figures reflect the increasing scale of the Company's activities.

You will see that an increased dividend of Rs. 2.50 per share is proposed to be paid out of the year's profits as compared with Rs. 2.25 in respect of the previous year. This is equivalent to a net dividend of Rs. 1.75 after deducting tax at 30% which, it will be noted, is still less than the net dividends totalling Rs. 2.25 paid immediately before the revised corporate tax structure was introduced. Payment of the increased dividend will still permit the transfer to reserves of Rs. 6 lacs and a small increase in the amount to be carried forward. There is no doubt that investment in buildings and machinery during the next few years will require a lot of money and, in these circumstances, it is necessary to retain out of profits each year a substantial sum. In this connection, I would observe that the amounts transferred to reserves and set aside as depreciation during the five years ended 31st December last totalled no less than Rs. 48.57 lacs; during the same period the Company's capital expenditure has amounted to Rs. 43.00 lacs.

PRODUCTION, DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION

Clive Works: The Structural Shop was principally engaged in the fabrication of structural steelwork for the Wheel, Tyre and Axle Plant at Durgapur and for the manufacture of water tube boilers, cement making machinery and other heavy plant. Both of these orders embodied the new heavy rolled section beams, imported into India for the first time. Fabrication of the larger standard bridge spans required for railway development, particularly in North East India, continued throughout the year but apart from the making of the necessary jigs, fabrication of our share of the steelwork for the new Brahmaputra Bridge bet-

ween Pandu and Amingaon was delayed through shortage of the necessary high quality steel. The same shortage retarded development of the use of welding as opposed to rivetting for structural fabrication generally but nevertheless the trend towards this practice was increasingly evident during the year.

In the first half of 1960 production in the Wagon Shop consisted principally of bogie underframes for railway passenger coaches. In May we turned over to the production of the new heavy mineral wagons, popularly known as BOX wagons, each of which carries 55 tons of coal or ores. These have a vital role to play in solving the problem of transporting the huge quantities of raw materials required for the country's expanding iron and steel industry. After initial difficulties to which I have already referred, production is developing satisfactorily. We have continued to produce tank wagons of various types.

As I have already stated, the tonnage output of railway wagons has been falling in recent years, but this has been compensated by the fact that the wagons which are being produced have a higher cost and sale value; apart from anything else, they are very much bigger and this has necessitated the extension of the production bays. This work will be completed this year but there is in addition a certain amount of balancing machinery and welding equipment required if an uninterrupted flow of work is to be achieved. We are endeavouring to obtain the necessary import licences.

The Fitting Shop has been re-sited and is now equipped to serve more adequately the increasing requirements of these Works. The opportunity has been taken to increase garage capacity and work is at present in hand to expand the Stores. We are badly pressed for office space and extensions to the General Office and to the Works Time Office have been sanctioned, together with an extension to the Workers' Canteen which is necessitated by the increased numbers now being employed and also by the fact that night-shift working has increased.

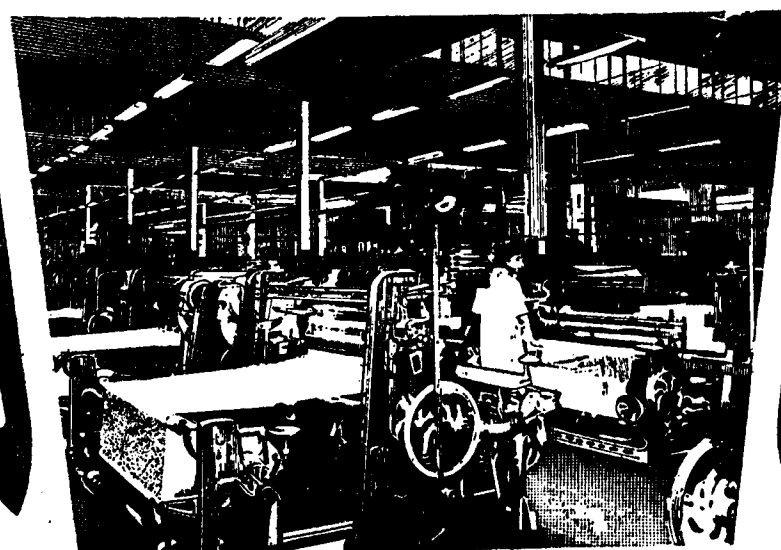
Angus Works: The Company took over the running of the Angus Works on the 1st February, 1960 and the terms of 99-years' lease have recently been agreed. It is

our intention to develop these Works as a first class mechanical engineering works. We have recently had a visit from our Foundry Consultants and steps will be taken to give effect to their recommendations. We have submitted or in the process of submitting applications for licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for the manufacture of various types of cranes and we expect to receive a number of licences shortly. In addition we have applied for an increase in our licensed capacity for the fabrication of heavy structural. We are in the process of finalising our plans for crane manufacture, which is proposed to be undertaken in collaboration with two well known United Kingdom companies. We are also in negotiation with a foreign manufacturer of ancillary blast furnace equipment, while some useful orders have recently been received for components for machinery, the manufacture of which has been undertaken by an associate company. We have in the past year been developing the manufacture at Angus of components for the railway wagons which we are manufacturing at Clive Works. This has proved of great assistance in eliminating bottlenecks which have frequently in the past restricted wagon output through failure to obtain delivery of bought-out components.

From the number of enquiries which we have received from foreign companies which are interested in undertaking manufacture of their products in India in collaboration with a company such as ours, it is clear that we shall have no difficulty in finding work; the problem rather is to devise a pattern of production which will ensure, as far as possible, that the maximum use is made of our machinery and that management effort is not dissipated over the production of relatively small numbers of too many products.

We have already paid for the stocks and work in progress which we took over from the Angus Company Ltd. and are in the process of completing orders which were outstanding at the date when we took possession. Although the machinery which we have leased is in good condition, much of it is old and it will be necessary to replace some of it with modern machines to enable us to satisfy the exacting standards demanded for the products which we shall manufacture. We shall also have

THE SWATANTRA BHARAT MILLS AT DELHI



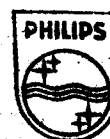
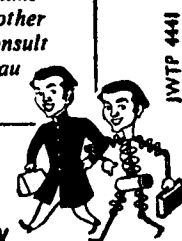
LIGHTING BY PHILIPS

The Swatantra Bharat Mills, one of the well-known D.C.M. Group of Textile Mills, have used Philips lighting. The Management of this mill has been so impressed with the performance of Philips lighting that they have, as before, relied exclusively on Philips to refit the entire unit, covering the large area of over 3½ lakh square feet and maintaining the high efficiency of nearly 5,000 workers.

Philips' exclusive lighting consisting of lamps, fittings and accessories ensures ultimate economy by providing the maximum illumination level at lowest running cost and gives longer, trouble-free performance. Philips'

scientifically designed equipment is the result of experience as well as research and development aimed to meet the ever-growing demands of better lighting. And hand-in-hand with Philips' unrivalled quality goes the invisible plus of Philips' international experience and know-how.

FREE: For planned lighting, designed economically to suit your specific need—whether it is industrial, commercial or any other specialised application—consult Philips Lighting Service Bureau



PHILIPS quality lighting for ultimate economy

PHILIPS INDIA LIMITED

to extend the buildings at these works and modernise the electrical installation as well as instal a range of additional machinery. Much of the preparatory work involved in all this is already in hand but it is not yet possible to state with any degree of exactness the estimated overall cost. It is anticipated, however, that during the coming year plans for the development of these Works will be finalised. Our financial position is a strong one and I do not anticipate undue difficulty in raising the necessary funds for expansion.

EXPORTS

As was mentioned in the Directors' Report for 1959, an encouraging start was made during that year with the export of some of the Company's products. Progress in this field was sustained during 1960 when an increased tonnage of plates for the manufacture of pressed steel tanks was exported. We are intensifying our export effort and in recent months have dealt with an enquiry for a bridge in Thailand as well as for railway wagons in other countries. The principal difficulties which face us as exporters are concerned with supplies of raw materials and components which are products of allied industries. I feel that if the export drive in manufactures such as your Company's is to succeed, much more will have to be done to provide manufacturers with the raw materials and components which they require at prices which are not inflated by duties and levies, which must be considered as appropriate only in the case of materials for internal consumption. Like a number of other companies endeavouring to develop new exports, it is already evident that we cannot expect to make large profits or even any profits at all on that proportion of our production which we export; but we fully accept our obligation to do what we can to augment the country's export earnings and you may be sure that we shall continue to do our utmost in this direction.

LABOUR

The year that has passed has not been without its difficulties so far as relations with our labour force are concerned. This was almost inevitable in the circumstances in which we were working at times but, on the whole, there was a satisfactory measure of co-operation between labour and management and where production schedules were not met, it was more often due to lack of materials or components than to any fault on the part of our workers. To them I extend on your behalf our thanks for the part they have played in achieving the results which are before you.

A few weeks ago we learned of the outcome of our appeal to the Supreme Court against the award by the Labour Tribunal of five months' basic wages as bonus to

our workers for 1957. Our reason for contesting this award was that on an average, in respect of the year 1957, the equivalent of some 14½ months' basic wages was paid as production bonus; in the case of our lowest rated workers the equivalent was no less than 19 months. We felt that the large sum of money involved should be taken into account in determining the overall distribution of surplus between the workers on the one part and the Company and its shareholders on the other. Unfortunately, the decision of the Supreme Court was against us. I cannot, however, help observing that if bonuses on this scale are to continue, combined with the comparatively high level of corporate taxation to which we are subject, much of the incentive to management to improve production methods and so increase the earnings on the Company's fixed assets as well as the opportunities for workers to earn more from production is thereby removed. As you all know, this question of bonus to workmen has blighted employer/employee relations in India for a good many years now and I feel it is a step in the right direction that a Bonus Commission has been set up by the Government of India to go fully into the matter. I trust that the terms of reference of the Commission and also its composition, when finally settled, will enable an objective survey of the whole position to be undertaken and in particular that the effect of bonuses on the scale which I have mentioned on the ability of industry to finance its development in the long term will be fully reviewed.

MANAGEMENT & PERSONNEL

We have for some years been building up our resources of administrative and technical personnel and we now have a young team of engineers whose pride it is to maintain the standards of workmanship for which this Company is well known. For their assistance in training some of our young men at their works in the United Kingdom, we are indebted to our friends, Braithwaite & Co. Engineers Ltd. The acquisition of Angus Works and their development imposes new demands on our senior staff and on your behalf I would assure Mr J. E. Bingham, our Managing Director, and his colleagues that we are very grateful to them for their efforts in challenging circumstances.

Apart from their assistance in training personnel, Braithwaite & Co. Engineers Ltd. have continued to serve us as our Technical Consultants and we are grateful to them for their advice and assistance in various directions. It was a particular pleasure to welcome back to Calcutta recently Mr H. W. T. Hain, a former Managing Director of our Company and now on the Board of Braithwaite & Co. Engineers Ltd. Mr Hain's visit afforded us the opportunity for a

full exchange of views on the subject of future development and was most valuable.

PROSPECTS

We face 1961 with a satisfactory order book so far as the Wagon Shop is concerned but already it is clear that activity in the Structural Shop at Clive Works must be on a reduced scale for most of the year. We have plenty capacity but we are short of orders and the steel to fabricate them. However, this is, I hope, a temporary phase as a number of tenders in which we are concerned either directly or through our associates. The Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Co. Ltd., have recently been opened and we have good hopes that the competitive prices quoted will result in a number of useful orders. This will absorb our drawing office staff later in the year but I fear that none of these orders can be translated into output by the end of it.

Our experience during the past year has emphasised the necessity for the Company to concentrate on the fabrication of the heavy and more specialised steel work to the highest standards. Competition from the many smaller concerns entering the structural engineering field is making it difficult for an organisation such as ours which maintains a large specialist staff and a completely integrated Design and Drawing

Office to keep our costs competitive in order to obtain an adequate share of the lighter type of work. The implications of this situation are, I can assure you, engaging the attention of the management.

We are building up our organisation at Angus Works and while I cannot foresee a spectacular increase in turnover this year I am hopeful that before it is out, subject to our receiving import licences for the necessary plant, we will have made substantial progress in reorganising the foundry and increasing its output as well as getting ourselves set up for the manufacture of at least some types of cranes.

While it is early in the year to make any forecast, we would expect increased activity in the Wagon Shop at least to offset the reduced tempo in the Structural Shop and, therefore, provided raw materials and wagon components are available, to maintain our profits. It will be some years yet before we can expect that Angus Works will make any material contribution to profits but we can foresee steady progress there. So far as the further future is concerned, from what I have already stated you will appreciate that the policy of the Board is to achieve a measure of diversification of its activities without, however, sacrificing the homogeneity of the business or diluting standards of management and supervision.

BRAITHWAITE & COMPANY (India) LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of Braithwaite & Co. (India) Limited will be held at the Registered Office, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta-1, on Thursday the thirteenth day of April, 1961, at 11-45 a.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1960.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification, the following resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution:—

"That Article 95 of the Articles of Association be deleted and the following Article substituted in its place:—

"95. Unless otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting, each Director, other than the Managing Director, shall be entitled to receive out of the funds of the Company for his services in attending meetings of the Board, a fee

of Rs. 350/- per meeting of the Board attended by him subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/- for each Director per annum and the Chairman shall similarly be entitled to receive Rs. 550/- per meeting of the Board attended by him subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,800 per annum."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th March to the 13th April, 1961, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member.

Payment of such Dividend as may be declared will be made on or after the 21st April, 1961 to those members whose names are on the Company's Register on the 13th April, 1961.

By Order of the Board
Y. S. TAYAL
Secretary
Calcutta,
3rd March, 1961

An Explanatory Statement pursuant to the provisions of Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956, is annexed to the Notice convening the meeting.

25 March 1961

Indian Finance

The Indian Mining Association

Centrality of Coal in Industrial Progress

Crisis Stems from Uneconomic Price Structure

Age Old Problem of Insufficient Transport

Mr R. H. Wright, The Chairman, speaks of the Opportunity ahead for the Coal Industry

The following is the speech delivered by Mr R. H. Wright, the Chairman of The Indian Mining Association at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held in Calcutta on 24th March, 1961 at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

GENTLEMEN,

It is indeed a great pleasure to welcome you to this the 69th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Mining Association. We are particularly pleased to have with us today the Hon'ble Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel and the fact that he has been able to come down from the Capital for this meeting is a great source of encouragement to us all. Sardar Swaran Singh has been at the helm of the affairs of our industry for a number of years, and in fact during the period when our major expansion has taken place, and we are grateful for the fair and considerate treatment which we have always received from him. It is also most gratifying to see so many other distinguished visitors, including representatives of the Railways, the Coal Board, the Mines Department, the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation and other bodies whose work is of such importance to our industry. In particular, we are delighted that our Coal Controller and Chairman of the Coal Board, Mr. Zaman, has been able to attend this meeting. Now-a-days he has to spend a great deal of his time away from Calcutta placating the many State Governments and important consumers, who feel that only he can be responsible for their present coal troubles, and we are quite certain that throughout these many meetings and negotiations he maintains always the sense of humour without which he could not hope to maintain his level-headed approach to each and every problem. The assistance and advice which we have received from Mr. Zaman have not always been palatable, but as an industry we are extremely and most sincerely grateful to him for all the constructive and untiring efforts which he has directed towards solving our problems.

It is the usual practice at these Annual General Meetings for your Chairman to review the main events of the past twelve months, but on this occasion I propose to preface this review with a brief summary of the progress which we have made over the past five years. The period of the Second Five-Year Plan comes to an end in a matter of a few days and it is important that we should learn all that we can from both the failures and achievements, in order

that such experience may be applied to our progress during the coming Third Plan. I suppose that it is only natural that on the occasion of each speech from this Chair there should be a feeling that the Indian Coal Industry has never before held such an important position in the affairs of the country as a whole, but such a feeling must be literally true today when numerous industrial units throughout the country are lacking their basic fuel—coal. I am sure that each lump of coal being raised today, whether it be from our high grade Dishergarh and Selected Jharia seams or however lowly, would blush, if it could, in realising the importance attached to its raising, movement and consumption.

Second Five-Year Plan

All-India coal production during 1955 amounted to 38.25 million tons, of which the private sector produced 33.8 million tons. We, the private sector, were expected to produce 45 million tons by the end of the Plan, and our actual output during 1960 amounted to less than 43½ million tons. There was thus a shortfall in our actual production of about 1½ million tons out of the total shortfall of over 8 million tons, and we must face the fact that the targets have not been achieved whatever may have been the cogent reasons and however impossible it may have been to transport all the coal raised had the targets been reached. We all know the basic reasons for this shortfall—and, as I have said before, the experience gained in the Second Plan must be applied to ensure that the tremendous targets of the Third Plan are fulfilled. It is good to know that Sardar Swaran Singh shares our desire to pursue with vigour this question of planning in great detail for our future requirements. A great deal has been achieved and let us take credit for the fact that during the course of the past five years we have been able to raise the annual level of coal production by over 13½ million tons, or by 35%. Having said that there has been a shortfall during 1960, I must point out that the actual coal output of the private sector during the 12 months ended 28th February, 1961, has amounted to 44½ million tons—a mere half million tons below its target.

We have suffered by reason of severe restrictions on our development plans, labour policy has not always been helpful, individual necessities such as explosives have been in short supply on occasions, but undoubtedly the most important reason for the shortfall in production has been the

acute foreign exchange position which has denied to the industry sufficient licences for the import of spare parts, quite apart from the new plant and machinery so urgently required. Any visitor to the coalfields today will see numerous coal cutters, haulages and other vital items of equipment lying idle owing to lack of some essential spares. Such machinery represents a considerable quantum of unremunerative investment by the collieries concerned. I must state emphatically at this stage, however, that the industry as a whole believes that the foreign exchange which has been made available has been utilised by the Coal Controller's office and by our Import Controller to the best possible advantage. But it has just not been sufficient.

Foreign Exchange

It was, therefore, most gratifying when the industry was advised towards the end of last year that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development more generally known as the World Bank, has indicated the possibility of granting assistance by way of foreign exchange to enable the private sector of our industry to import requirements for its Third Five-Year Plan expansion. Detailed discussions have since taken place with Members of the World Bank Team who have been with us for a number of weeks, and we were all tremendously impressed with the vigorous and detailed examination which they undertook both at the collieries and here in Calcutta. The Team has now returned to Washington and we eagerly look forward to hearing the details of the assistance which the World Bank will be rendering us. A special foreign exchange allocation of about Rs. 28 crores would ensure that all our requirements of imported plant and machinery and spare parts could be met during the next five years, to enable us to achieve our agreed target of an additional 17 million tons per annum by 1965-66.

I would stress the fact that even though our coal exports have had to be reduced very considerably to the present level, such exports are still earning sterling to the extent of approximately Rs 5 crores yearly. This means that even at the present low level of coal exports we should earn Rs. 25 crores to foreign exchange over the next five years.

Third Five-Year Plan

The Third Plan coal production target has been fixed at 97 million tons per annum, and the private

sector will have to increase its level of output from the present figure of 45 million tons to 62 million tons per annum, while the public sector will produce the balance 35 million tons. Our Minister has stated that these targets will not be made too rigid, but that Government are keen that every unit participating in the increased production should maintain its individual phased target. This Association welcomes this increased attention to detailed planning, since we know that a number of new projects on which we are now embarking will continue to expand well into the Fourth Plan. This detailed planning should, therefore, be extended further, and we should by now be assessing the coal requirements in 1970, with necessary attention being given to the new projects required by that time.

It is understood that in the case of much of the increased coal to be obtained by N.C.D.C., contracts for the new projects will be given to various foreign organisations who will be responsible for opening out the new mines on behalf of N.C.D.C. It is not for us to question official policy on this matter, but I would like to point out that we already have in this country technical "know-how" of the very highest calibre which has had experience of the most difficult mining operations in India over the past year. I am quite sure that Government will not overlook the possibility of utilising such indigenous technical experience in their new projects.

Any failure in our Third Plan coal production targets will automatically result in shortfalls in the progressive expansion of the industrial might of the country, and the coal industry must, therefore, have its full requirements of transport, imported plant and machinery and explosives, all of which have been referred to elsewhere. There is one other most important aspect which is being considered at the highest level—power. A number of collieries who have recently applied for increased supplies of energy to meet their expansion plans have been told that the necessary power just will not be available, since the additional generating capacity being installed in the industrial area is already earmarked for other requirements. One need hardly add that this obstacle must be removed as quickly as possible.

N.C.D.C.

We are, indeed, glad to have with us today senior representatives of the National Coal Development Cor-

poration, and I would like to offer them our sincere congratulations on their remarkable achievements over the past twelve months. Such achievements have been due in a great measure to the dynamic outlook of their Managing Director and Deputy-General Manager, Messrs. R. C. Dutt and J. G. Kumaramangalam, and it has been a pleasure to note that their approach to many of the problems of the industry is identical to ours. N.C.D.C. produced during the last calendar year of the Plan almost 6 million tons, thus doubling the output existing at the commencement of the Plan, and this is a great achievement even if we do not dwell on the recent rather misleading use of the expression "production at the rate of..."

The opening out by N.C.D.C. of new mines in virgin areas, and the rapid rise in production from such areas, is indeed a creditable performance which has today placed N.C.D.C. as the largest single producer of coal in the country. Whilst there is no doubt that N.C.D.C. will now go from strength to strength, it must be remembered that they have had hitherto the advantage of exploiting deposits at shallow depths and that during the coming 5 years the Corporation will be required to tackle more difficult and deep deposits.

The Second Five-Year Plan commenced with the adoption by Parliament in April, 1956, of the Industrial Policy Resolution, which by virtue of restrictive interpretations has undoubtedly retarded coal development in the private sector without ensuring that the deep deposits of high grade coal would be worked by the public sector. I am sure that our friends in the N.C.D.C. will agree with the basic statement that there is plenty of room for us both: they have taken vast coal areas for their own workings; let them now leave to the private sector the areas which have been held by Companies in reserve and which, having been fully prospected, are now ready to be worked. It was unfortunate that earlier appeals from this chair for a more realistic and pragmatic approach went unheeded until the coal crisis was upon the country, but we have been reassured to a considerable extent by the statements on this subject made by our Hon'ble Minister since October, 1960. We are to be allowed to expand into certain proximate areas. Whilst this has been accepted, we would like to see the prompt implementation of these assurances by the issue of the licences required both to re-open collieries and to work the proximate virgin areas.

Coal Prices

Although the question of coal prices has been described as the 'hobby-horse' of the Coal Industry, I make no excuse for stating once again that the very root of the present coal crisis is the fact that we have for years had to operate on an uneconomic price structure so far as our high grade coals, mined under difficult conditions, are concerned. There is no denying the fact that many units are today making adequate profits from opencast quarries and shallow seams, but our friends in the

Public Sector would confirm my statement that the present price structure does not cover the cost of working difficult seams.

Although the public sector's share of All-India coal production has now increased to almost 17%, they are producing less than 2% of the selected grade coals mined; the balance 98% is being produced by the private sector. In the years to come the N.C.D.C. will realise the very high cost involved in working the difficult seams, and it behoves us all to press for some real incentive which will encourage all collieries to mine high grade coal. It has been assessed that the cost of Grade I coal benefited by washing to 15% ash is well over Rs 10 per ton in excess of the present controlled price for the highest grade of coal, Selected "A". It is obviously in the national interests that every encouragement possible should be given to mine Selected Grade coals wherever available, and even with a substantial incentive, the cost to the consumer would be very much less than the cost of coal washed to the equivalent grade.

Difficult Mining

A year ago from this chair I welcomed the introduction of the scheme for the grant of subsidies to collieries working the deep, gassy and difficult seams, normally yielding high grade coal. Even though the subsidy will meet only a small fraction of the extra cost of working such difficult seams, the scheme has been welcomed by the industry as a sign of the sincere desire of Government to encourage such mining. Our appreciation must end here, however, since the delay in implementing the scheme must be quoted as an unfortunate example of the treatment which we have been accustomed to receive. The recommendation to subsidise difficult workings was made by the Coal Prices Revision Committee as long ago as December, 1958; although it was accepted by Government in August, 1959, the arrangement for the distribution of the subsidy was not finalised until October, 1960, and collieries eligible for assistance submitted their claims many months ago. The finalised scheme envisages the reference of each and every application to New Delhi, where the Ministry is already overburdened, whereas the implementation of this agreed policy could so easily be undertaken by the Coal Board in Calcutta. Today, 27 months after the scheme was proposed by the Coal Prices Revision Committee, not a single colliery has received one naya paisa from the cess, already collected from consumers to the extent of well over Rs. 1 crore.

I would appeal most sincerely to those in the Capital who are responsible for our destiny: please let us have a rather more dynamic approach to our problems, rather less delay in attending to each and every matter, and a greater desire to seek the industry's advice, in confidence, before policy decisions are made. Whilst on this point, it gives one pleasure to express our appreciation of the efficient co-operation which we have received from the Coal Board.

Coal Quality

The mention of high grade coal brings me to the vexatious question of the quality at present available for supply throughout the country. We have all seen and heard recently of the apparent deterioration in the quality of coal supplies, particularly to the Railways and the Steel Plants. To the uninitiated it might appear from all these reports that the coal industry is deliberately reducing the quality of these supplies, for reasons unspecified, and I must, therefore, say just a few words on this subject. With the present stress on utilising to the full the available reserves of high grade coal, selective mining is discouraged and sandstowing is encouraged to the full: both admirable measures from the national point of view. Large quantities of floor and roof coal which could previously be left are now having to be raised, and it is virtually impossible to ensure that sand is completely eliminated from the raisings at stowing collieries. Let us face the fact, therefore, that the overall quality of coal available has deteriorated because the more easily available of the quality seams have been worked out. The Railways were hitherto accustomed to using a very considerable proportion of the high grade coking coals which have now been diverted to the Steel Plants, and they are having to consume the lower grades. The Steel Plants were hitherto taking only the natural make of slack from the many coking coal collieries but they are now obliged, to meet their greatly increased demands, to take crushed lump coal, where the ash content is certainly higher than the slack from the same seam. There is only one solution—washeries. I need not dwell on this point since we all know that many of our transport problems would now be solved if we had many more washeries, both for metallurgical coal and for the requirements of the Railways.

Today the overburdened rail transport capacity of the country is carrying each year many millions of tons of impurities which could have been removed by washing. As a very general statement it can be said that one wagonload of 15 per cent ash coal is worth to a consumer two wagonloads of 30 per cent ash coal: this statement is supported by facts and figures submitted some years ago by the late Mr A. Farquhar, who is so rightly known as the father of Coal Washing in India. I am not for one moment suggesting that all the wagons available should today be allotted to the collieries producing higher grades of coal in order to ensure the maximum utilisation of available transport, since this would be a very shortsighted policy when we realise that from a long-term point of view encouragement must be given to the producers of low grade coals, whose output will continue to be just as important from the national point of view.

To summarise this question of the quality of coal, therefore, I would ask our customers, the many consumers of coal throughout the country, to appreciate our problems and to accept our assurance that we try to give them the very best coal which can be supplied from the seams provided by nature.

Rail Transport

Throughout the history of the Indian Coal Industry there has been too frequent a pattern of insufficient transport to move the coal available. One leading unit of the industry has still in its possession a telegram, dated 18th June, 1857, from its harassed representative at Ranigunge reading "You say, send coal, I say, send more wagons". What was true 104 years ago is true today, as is borne out by the fact that coal stocks lying at pitheads are very much larger than they were at the beginning of the Second Plan and amount to over 3½ million tons, quite apart from the enormous stocks at the collieries of NCDC of which you have recently read so much. Owing to their pithead stocks having reached unmanageable proportions, many collieries have in recent weeks restricted their raisings by as much as 30 per cent.

Nobody can deny the fact that there has been a general shortage of wagons, or of movement capacity, or of both. The Railways have been unable to achieve even the reduced target for the movement of 51 million tons of coal per annum by the end of the Second Plan. Let us not forget, however, the very real difficulties which they have had in obtaining rolling-stock, increased line capacity, etc., and despite this they have increased the average daily coal loadings in West Bengal and Bihar coalfields from a level of 3,262 wagons daily in 1955 to 4,335 wagons daily in 1960. This is an achievement of which any organisation can be justifiably proud. And yet, rail transport is just not sufficient. The time has now come when the level of coal production and supply should be settled by the joint co-operative efforts of the Industry, our Ministry and the Railways, meeting together at high level.

By far the major portion of the coal production in the country falls within the areas of the Eastern Railway and the South Eastern Railway. We meet the senior representatives of these two Railways at very regular intervals—they sometimes complain, in jest perhaps, that such frequent meetings reduce the time available for solving operational problems—and I would like to say how much we in the Industry appreciate the very considerable measure of co-operation which we have received from the two General Managers, the Chief Operating Superintendents and others. We have developed an atmosphere in which both sides can place their problems quite frankly and freely. Our sincere thanks are due to them and I can assure the Railways of the continued full co-operation of the Coal Industry in achieving the goal of sufficient rail transport to carry the coal available. We must have as soon as possible at least 6,000 wagons allotted each day for coal loading in West Bengal and Bihar, as against the present level of only 4,700 wagons.

During the course of the next few days we will have an opportunity of meeting the World Bank team who have recently arrived in this country to examine the future needs and requirements of the Indian Railways. It is earnestly hoped that they will be able to make certain specific re-

commendations whereby increased movement can be obtained from existing resources. An impartial examination from Railwaymen of the very greatest experience could well pinpoint certain restrictions and obstacles which can be removed without difficulty. At the same time, it is earnestly hoped that the good offices and financial assistance of the World Bank will be available in implementing the vast expansion of the Railway network of the country, without which the targets for greatly increased industrial expansion are completely meaningless.

Alternative Means of Transport

On the basis that rail transport will for some years lag behind the requirements for coal movement, Government have recently been giving considerable thought to ways and means of increasing the transport of coal by other means. Detailed examination is being made of projects for the movement of coal from large individual points of production to individual consumers by means of piping, mono-rail construction and other devices which are entirely new to us. At the same time, every effort will be made to double the quantity of coal moved via Calcutta Docks by steamer to the Southern and Western States. Here, the limiting factor will be the capacity of the Calcutta Coal Docks, and it is quite

JESSOP AND COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of Jessop & Co. Ltd. will be held in the Committee Room No. 2 of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry at 6, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1, on Thursday, the 20th April, 1961 at 11.00 a.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the Accounts, together with the Reports of the Board of Management and Auditors for the year ended 31st October, 1960.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Ordinary Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 8th April to 20th April, 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
K. S. BASU
Secretary.

63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, 9th March, 1961.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

evident that steps will have to be taken immediately to ensure the maximum utilisation of the capacity of the existing seven loading berths where the rate of loading has deteriorated very considerably over recent years.

The most substantial increases can be obtained by the greater use of road transport although it is impossible to assess with any real accuracy the number of additional trucks which can be made available for this purpose in the immediate future. This Association has been pressing for a number of years for an immediate programme of repairs to the connecting roads in the coalfield areas, and the present crisis dictates that every priority must be given to this work. Far more important still is the need for immediate attention to the main artery—the Grand Trunk Road—between the coalfields and Calcutta, since the Railways will not be able to maintain even the present level of transport to industrial units in the Calcutta area if they have to transport an additional one million tons per annum to Calcutta Docks for coastal shipment. An immediate improvement in this vital link can be obtained, I am sure, if the Police authorities institute forthwith a system of detailed patrols, whose task it will be to ensure that individual lorry drivers cease to regard the highway as their own private property on which they can risk not only their own necks but those of other users of the road; strict enforcement of traffic regulations can remove numerous obstructions and ensure the free movement of greater quantities of coal and other materials along the road. This is, however, only a short-term solution, and we must have without further delay the construction of the Durgapur Expressway which must then be continued to Asansol. This construction, if put on a priority basis, could be completed within 18 months, providing considerable employment and without any reliance on foreign exchange, and such an Expressway could permit of the additional movement of about 2 million tons per annum between the coalfields area and Calcutta.

Labour Relations

Labour relations during the past year have generally been satisfactory although we have experienced sporadic outbreaks of violence at collieries. The Code of Discipline certainly appears to have had a stabilising effect and it is now up to employers and employees to realise their responsibilities towards ensuring the settlement of each and every dispute by reasoned negotiation rather than by adopting extreme measures. The Labour Unions have demanded a complete revision of the wage structure of the coal mining industry. This matter is due to be discussed within the next few days and when this is being done it is hoped that all concerned will bear in mind the many facilities which are available to our mine workers. Our modern hospitals, free dispensary services, T.B. Clinics, Rehabilitation Centres, Holiday Homes, Multi-purpose Institutes, Adult Education Centres and Holiday Tours, etc., are all excellent institutions, of a stand-

ard far higher than enjoyed by the workers in any other comparable industry. Both employers and labour owe a debt of gratitude to our most active Coal Mines Welfare Organisation directed by Brigadier Bag Singh. All these facilities together with the extension as quickly as possible of the provision of housing, supply of satisfactory water and other benefits can ensure the contented labour force which is so necessary for our future.

As regards the Gorakhpur Labour Organisation, it is gratifying to note that at a recent meeting held in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and Employment, a co-operative and constructive approach has been taken to this problem. It is hoped that the implementation of the agreed proposals subsequently accepted will result in an end of the antagonism which our Trade Unions have had to the employment of the highly productive Gorakhpur Labour.

The series of meetings with the Chief Inspector of Mines, to which I referred in my address last year, have continued and have been accepted as most beneficial to both sides. Our sincere thanks are due to the Chief Inspector for the full co-operation which we have received and these continued meetings illustrate so clearly the fact that safety in our mines must be a joint enterprise covering the Mines Department, the workers, colliery owners and our technical Managers.

Other Minerals

Turning now to minerals other than coal, the expansion of production in these minerals has more or less paralleled the increase in coal production, as a consequence of the broadening demand arising out of the progressive implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan projects, Iron ore, limestone, dolomite and bauxite

have all registered substantial increases and mines producing these minerals are being geared to fulfil the calls that will be made on them in accordance with the targets set up for the Third Plan. The supplies of the raw materials needed for the refractory industry, for which a substantially increased target has been set for the next Five-Year Plan, have also recorded a significant expansion during the year under review.

Unfortunately, so far as exports are concerned, progress has been disappointing since competitive sources of supply together with reduced demand overseas have resulted in a reduction in the exports of manganese ore and kyanite. In the case of manganese ore, this has also been partly due to shortage of rail transport which has made it impossible for shippers to make available to buyers their needs to suit requirements.

General

Gentlemen, the years that lie ahead of us hold out a great opportunity for the coal industry. The tremendous target of at least 97 million tons to be raised annually by 1965-66 poses a splendid challenge for us. The private sector of the industry is ready to face this challenge as an equal partner with the public sector, and let us resist any temptation from any quarter to consider the joint progress as more than friendly competition. To all the many other bodies, both official and otherwise, so closely connected with our affairs, one would suggest that constructive discussions can achieve far more than destructive criticism. I know you will all join me when I say that the co-ordinated and concentrated effort of all concerned we will be able to face with confidence the challenge of this great opportunity.

Note:—This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings.

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Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 17-3-61 Rs NP
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BANKS

Allahabad 6%	100	102.00
Behar 5%	50	16.00

COAL

K'pura 4½%	100	50.50*
Bharat 5½%	100	39.00
Borra 6½%	100	77.00*
Burrakur 7%	100	101.00
Burrakur 6%	10	7.25
Equitable 6%	100	76.00
Ghusick & Muslia 5½%	100	100.00*
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00*
Karanpura 5½%	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5½%	10	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7%	10	10.00
N. Churulia 5%	10	6.06
N. Huntodih 6%	100	45.00*
Ondal 6½%	100	74.50
Parasea 5½%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00*

COTTON

Basanti 6½%	10	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowreah 8%	100	110.00
Bowreah 7%	100	65.00*
Elgin 8%	100	98.00†
Elgin 5%	10	6.97†
Jagatjit 5%	100	81.75
Jiyaserao 5½%	100	98.50*
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	91.00
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	100.00
Kesoram 7%	100	100.00
Kesoram 5½%	100	85.00
Muir 6%	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6%	5	2.15
Orissa 5½%	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4%	100	54.00*
Shree Bhawani 8%	100	68.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	71.00

JUTE

Agarpara 7%	100	87.50
Alexandra 7%	100	82.00
Alliance 6%	100	65.00
Anglo-India 7%	100	92.00
Auckland 5½%	100	68.00
Auckland 4½%	100	55.73
Baby 7%	100	96.00
Barnagore 5%	25	38.00
Belvedere 7%	100	85.90†
Bengal 5½%	100	61.00
Birla 7½%	100	99.50
Birla 5½%	100	91.00
Budge-Budge 7%	100	81.93
Caledonian 7%	100	80.00
Cheviot 7%	100	95.49†
Chitavalsah 7%	100	87.00
Clive 7%	100	52.00†
Clive 6%	100	60.00†
Dalhousie 7%	100	75.35†
Delta 5%	100	64.35
Empire 7%	100	87.50
Fort Gloster 7%	100	104.00*
Fort Gloster 5%	100	64.00*
Fort William 7%	100	110.00
Ganges Mfg. 8%	100	90.00
Gourepore 6%	100	93.00
Hastings 6%	100	82.00
Hooghly 7%	100	10.44
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	96.00
Howrah 7%	100	94.50
Hukunabhatti 7%	100	83.40†
Kamarhatti 6%	100	78.00
Kankannarrah 6%	100	91.00
Kedarnath 6%	100	68.00
Kedarnath 7%	100	90.50
Kelvin 7%	100	89.49
Khardah 6%	100	64.00

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 17-3-61 Rs NP
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Kinnison 7%	100	76.35
Lansdowne 7%	100	90.25
Lawrence 7%	100	80.85†
Lawrence 5½%	100	82.88†
Naihati 7%	100	98.00
Naihati 4½%	100	75.00
National 7%	100	93.00*
Nellimaria 6%	100	79.50
N. Central 7%	100	80.90
Northbrook 5½%	100	65.28
Rameshwara 8%	10	10.12
Reliance 7%	100	82.00†
S. Ambica 7½%	100	82.00†
Soorah 7%	100	99.00
Union 7%	100	77.35
Waverley 5%	50	31.50

MININGS

Aso. Mining 5%	50	27.50
Ch. Mica 5½%	100	45.00
Metal Corpn. 5%	100	88.00

CEMENT

Dalmia Bharat 6%	10	8.12
Jaipur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00*
Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50*
K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	63.00*
Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.06*

CHEMICALS

Alkali 5%	100	94.75
Bathgate 6%	100	19.00
Bengal Chem. 7½%	10	11.94
Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6%	10	8.75
Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00
Smith Stanistreet 10%	50	63.12†

ELECTRICS

Calcutta 5%	100	£1 9.37
Dishergarh 5%	100	69.00†
Dishergarh 4½%	100	69.20†

ENGINEERING

Arthur Butler 7%	10	10.75*
Br. Building 6%	100	50.00
Br. Engineering 7%	100	93.00*
Burn & Co. 7%	100	115.00
Burn & Co. 6%	100	108.00
India Iron 5%	100	93.00
India Machinery 7%	100	77.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7%	100	112.00
Jessop & Co. 5%	100	83.50†
J. K. Steel 7%	100	101.00
Kumardhubi 5%	100	83.00
R. Cruddas 5½%	100	54.00*
Steel Products 5%	10	7.22
Texmaco 5½%	100	87.00
Texmaco 5½%	100	63.00
Texmaco 6½%	100	99.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Alum. Corpn. 6%	100	93.00
Alum. Corpn. 5%	100	70.00
Amal. Dev. 5%	100	37.00*
Aso. Hotel 7%	100	49.75
Bharat Nidhi 6%	100	52.00
Birds Investment 5½%	100	53.50*
Br. Biscuits 8%	10	8.90*
B. I. Corporation 8%	100	117.00
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 6%	100	42.50*
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 5½%	100	29.00*
Calcutta Gas 5½%	100	57.50*
Calcutta Silk 5%	100	49.12*
Calcutta Trams 5%	1	7.94
Duncan Bros. 4%	100	55.00
Dunlop 6%	100	112.00
Eastern Invt. 5%	100	84.00
Gillanders 5%	100	67.44†
Godfrey Phillips 5½%	100	56.00
Greaves Cotton 5%	100	32.86*
Greaves Cotton 6%	100	48.43*
Hindustan Alu- minium 6.3%	25	24.37
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	198.00

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 17-3-61 Rs NP
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Hindusthan National	100	93.00*
Glass 8%	100	67.00
Indian Alum. 5%	100	34.00
Indian Cables 6%	10	40.50*
Indian Plastics 5½%	100	60.00
Indian Rubber 5%	100	19.75*
James Wright 6%	50	59.50
J. Henderson 5½%	100	57.00*
K. Bullen 5½%	100	53.00
K. Bullen 4%	100	64.00*
Kusum 5½%	100	54.25
Macneill & Barry 5½%	100	93.00*
Madhya Pradesh Ind.	100	86.50
6%	100	49.56†
Martin Burn 5%	100	57.50†
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	85.50
1st Pref.	100	77.00
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	3.00
Metal Box 6%	100	75.00
National Rubber 6%	10	67.00
National Tannery 5%	100	68.75
National Tobacco 5%	100	105.00
National Tobacco 4½%	100	117.00
Nav. Bharat Vanija	100	55.25*
Rohtas Indus 7%	100	154.00
Rohtas Indus. 4½% B	100	69.00
Sen Raleigh 5%	100	6.27
Shaw Wallace 6%	100	9.85
Spencer 6½% B	10	88.50
Standard Vacuum 6%	100	22.00*
Union Tobacco 5%	100	

OILS

I. B. Petrol 7%	100	90.00
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PAPER

Ballarpur 5%	100	112.00*
Bengal Paper 5%	50	48.50†
Bengal Paper 7%	100	97.00†
Bengal Paper 7%	100	61.95†
Bengal Paper 6%	100	84.00
Orient 5½%	100	62.75
Orient 5½%	100	104.00
Shree Gopal 8%	100	102.00
Shree Gopal 7½%	100	93.00
Sirpur Paper 6%	100	73.50*
Star Paper 5%	100	93.00
Star Paper 6½%	100	81.00
Star Paper 7% Con.	100	101.00
Titagur 8%	100	106.00
Titagur 4½%	100	76.25

PRESSING

Bhagwati 5%	100	35.00*
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REAL PROPERTY

Humayan 6%	10	7.12
Regent Estate 4%	100	33.50

SAW MILLS

Bengal Timber 5%	100	7.75
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SHIPPING

B-A Steam 7%	60	52.88†
I.G. Navigation 6%	£10	77.50
India Steam 5%	100	82.00

SUGAR

Carew 6½%	100	92.50
Cawapore 8%	100	108.00
Jaswant 5½%	100	85.00
Mohini 5%	100	70.00*
New India 7½%	100	137.79*
Purtapore 10%	10	11.75*
Ramnugger 6%	100	84.00
Ryam 6%	10	8.40
South Behar 9%	100	20.50*
S. Hanuman 5%	100	55.00*
S. K. Gyan 6%	100	73.00
S. K. Gyan 5%	100	62.25
Upper Ganges 5%	100	69.00

TEA

Amluckie 7%	10	33.46*
Bornah Jan 6%	100	56.00*
Brooke Bond 6%	100	63.50
Dhunsert 7%	3	2.12
Dimakudi 6%	10	3.10*
Kingsley Gola 6%	100	71.43*
Moheema 6%	10	9.37
Tezpor 8%	10	10.39*

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend.
§Ex-Rights

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 17-3-61 Rs NP
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Gielle 6%	100	80.00
Lingia 6%	100	53.00
Okaydi 7%	100	79.00*
Pussimbing 7%	100	96.00
Singtom 5%	10	5.19

Banarhat 6½%	100	82.42†
Birpara 8%	100	101.00
Choonabhatti 6½%	100	95.50*
Hantapara 8%	100	101.00*
Hasimara 7%	100	97.00
New Dooras 8½%	100	82.20

Sonai River 8%	100	77.00*
New Samanbagh 8%	100	83.50*

Kotamullai 6%	25	15.06
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Atal 4½%	10	4.40*
Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

Ordinary Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 17-3-61 Rs NP
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS

(Non-Terminal Loans).

3% Govt. Paper	100	71.45
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(Terminal Loans).

3% Loan (1988)	100	74.05
2½% Loan (1981)	100	99.50
2½% Loan (1982)	100	98.10
2½% Loan (1978)	100	83.45
2½% Loan (1980)	100	99.75
3% Loan (1964)	100	98.03
3% Loan (1963-65)	100	98.00
3% Loan (1966-68)	100	95.95
3% Loan (1970-75)	100	90.95
3½% Loan (1962)	100	99.75
3½% Loan (1961)	100	99.95
3½% Loan (1963)	100	100.00
3½% Loan (1964)	100	99.45
3½% Loan (1965)	100	99.55
3½% Loan (1966)	100	99.15
3½% Loan (1967)	100	98.85
3½% Loan (1968)	100	99.10
3½% Loan (1969)	100	98.75
3½% Loan (1970)	100	100.75
3½% Loan (1971)	100	100.60
4% Loan (1972)	100	99.75
4% Loan (1973)	100	100.50
4% Loan (1974)	100	100.47
4% Loan (1975)	100	99.90
4% Loan (1980)	100	99.90

BANKS

Allahabad	100	347.00
Allahabad	50	172.00
Bank of Bihar	100	21.00†
Bank of Baroda	25	44.50†
Bank of India	50	118.00
Hindust. Comm.	50	15.50
Hindust. Mercan.	50	15.00
Punjab National	10	21.56
United Bank	10	4.00
United Bank	10	5.12
United Comm.	50	85.75

RAILWAYS

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 16-3-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 16-3-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 16-3-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 16-3-61 Rs np		
Trav. Chem. 6½%	10	9.10†	Manar ...	...	2	2.70	Tirumurti ...	100	99.00	Central India 5%	...	500	375.00
T. Stanes 7%	100	87.00†	Manimala ...	...	10	8.75	Tirupati ...	10	11.25	Century 6%	...	100	111.00
United Elec. 5%	10	10.20	Mercara ...	...	5	8.80†	Trav. Rayon ...	10	39.25	Elphinstone 7%	...	100	63.00
Vanguard Fire 5½	6	4.73	Midland ...	...	110	12.15	Trichinopoly ...	10	12.25†	Hindustan 4½%	...	1000	612.50
W. I. Plywood 6%	100	95.80	Mianly ...	...	25	38.50	Vasanta ...	100	252.00†	Hindustan 4½%	...	250	175.00†
			Mysore Amalgam ...	...	5	5.90	Venkatesa ...	50	197.00†	Indian Mfg. ...	...	1000	680.00†
			Mysore Coffee ...	...	5	5.50	Vijayalakshmi ...	100	90.00†	Indian Mfg. ...	...	500	315.00†
			Mys. Plantations ...	...	2	2.22	Vijayalakshmi ...	100	96.00	Jijayacerao 5½%	...	100	91.50
			Neelimalai ...	...	2	2.60	Vijayeswari ...	100	113.50	Jijayacerao 5½%	...	100	91.50
			Nelliampathy ...	...	10	12.05	Virudhunagar ...	50	50.00	Khatau 4%	...	100	72.00
			Nelliathanam ...	...	10	20.65				Kothari 6%	...	10	10.00†
			Nemmeny ...	...	10	16.25				Kothari 'B' 6%	...	10	10.00†
			Nilambur ...	...	10	7.70				Lakshmi Cotton 5%	...	250	150.00
			Nilgiri ...	...	110	28.35†				Mafatal 1st 4½%	...	100	78.30
			Nonsuch ...	...	2	3.30				Mafatal 2nd 4½%	...	100	92.00†
			Ossoor ...	...	2	4.50†				Mahendra 6½%	...	100	99.00†
			Oucherlony ...	...	1	5.57†				Morarjee 4½%	...	100	70.30
			Panchura ...	...	10	28.50				Mysore 4½%	...	50	22.76
			Parkside ...	...	10	22.80				Navsari Cotton 5%	...	100	91.00†
			Peermada ...	...	10	21.35				New Great 5½%	...	200	105.00
			Peninsular ...	...	2	4.10†				N. Kaiser-Hind ...	...	100	65.00
			Periakaramalai ...	...	2	1.92				Fodar 4%	...	100	65.00
			Pullango ...	...	2	2.67				Shawani 8%	...	100	100.00†
			Puthuthottam ...	...	110	18.80				Shreenivas 4%	...	100	66.00
			Rajagiri ...	...	5	12.90				Standard 4½ 1st	...	100	75.50
			Rajadri ...	...	2	2.30				Standard 4½ 2nd	...	100	76.00
			Sangameshwar ...	...	2	3.55				Svadeshi 5%	...	100	88.00†
			Savamalai ...	...	2	1.88				Svadeshi (Kan.)	...	500	422.50
			Shaveroy ...	...	110	14.80				Vishnu 7%	...	1000	610.00
			Stanes Amalgam ...	...	2	1.76				W. India 4½%	...	1000	610.00
			Swinton ...	...	2	1.12							
			Talayar ...	...	10	6.10							
			Teekoy ...	...	10	28.00							
			Thamarpally ...	...	1	1.85†							
			Thirumbadi ...	...	10	10.37							
			Trav. Rubber ...	...	10	9.20							
			T. R. & T. Co. ...	...	25	20.75							
			Tropical ...	...	110	13.15							
			Twyford ...	...	10	20.00							
			Udayagiri ...	...	10	24.55							
			Uni. Nilgiris ...	...	110	31.25†							
			Vaikundam ...	...	2	1.45							
			Vayitri ...	...	5	5.43							
			Velimalai ...	...	2	3.36							
			Wartyhully ...	...	1	1.65							
			Waterfall ...	...	10	7.65							
			Woodcote ...	...	10	9.90							
			Woodland ...	...	100	139.00							
				...	100	204.05							
				...	100	94.00							
				...	100	9.50							
				...	40	63.00							
				...	70	104.00							
				...	100	203.00†							
				...	100	205.00†							
				...	10	10.35							
				...	100	144.00							
				...	10	13.15							
				...	100	172.50†							
				...	100	102.00							
				...	50	50.00							
				...	100	106.50							
				...	100	335.00†							
				...	50	58.50							
				...	100	223.00†							
				...	10	6.83							
				...	50	59.50							
				...	5	12.35							
				...	100	124.50							
				...	10	13.20							
				...	10	9.75							
				...	25	22.50							
				...	10	12.85							
				...	50	68.00							
				...	50	168.50							
				...	25	77.00							
				...	10	40.00							
				...	15	39.10†							
				...	100	367.00							
				...	100	93.00							
				...	50	250.00							
				...	75	300.00							
				...	100	58.00							
				...	100	250.00							
				...	100	57.50							
				...	100	115.00							
				...	30	30.25							
				...	50	80.75							
				...	100	130.00							
				...	100	224.00							
				...	100	110.00							
				...	50	47.00							
				...	100	120.00							
				...	10	28.25							
				...	100	173.00							
				...	100	93.00							
				...	50	250.00							
				...	100	58.00							
				...	100	250.00							
				...	100	57.50							
				...	100	115.00							
				...	30	30.25							
				...	50	80.75							
				...	100	130.00							
				...	100	224.00							
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				...	50	47.00							
				...	100	120.00							
				...	10	28.25							
				...	100	173.00							
				...	100	93.00							
				...	50	250.00							
				...	100	58.00							
				...	100	250.00							
				...	100	57.50							
				...	100	115.00							
				...	30	30.25							
				...	50	80.75							
				...	100	130.00							
				...	100	224.00							
				...	100	110.00							
				...	50	47.00							
				...	100	120.00							
				...	10	28.25							
				...	100	173.00							
				...	100	93.00							
				...	50	250.00							
				...	100	58.00							
				...	100	250.00							
				...	100	57.50							
				...	100	115.00							
				...	30	30.25							
				...	50	80.75							
				...	100	130.00							
				...	100	224.00							
				...	100	110.00							
				...	50	47.00							
				...	100	120.00							
				...	10	28.25							
				...	100	173.00							
				...	100	93.00							
				...	50	250.00							
				...	100	58.00							
				...	100	250.00							
				...	100	57.50							
				...	100	115.00							
				...	30	30.25							
				...	50	80.75							
				...	100	130.00							
				...	100	224.00							
				...	100	110.00							
				...	50	47.00							
				...	100	120.00							
				...	10	28.25							
				...	100	173.00							
				...	100	93.00							
				...	50	250.00							
				...	100	58.00							
				...									

NAME	Paid-up Share.	Quotation 16-3-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-up Share.	Quotation 16-3-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-up Share.	Quotation 16-3-61 Rs np	NAME	Paid-up Share.	Quotation 16-3-61 Rs np
AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)			ELECTRICS			DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS		
Hind Cycles 5% ...	100	65.00*	BOMBAY			Amalgamated ...	10	10.00	Adarsh Chemicals ...	75	85.00
Hind Cycles 5½% ...	100	75.00*	COTTON TEXTILES			Anand ...	50	53.00	Alembic Chemical ...	100	261.25
Hind Cycles 5½% ...	25	25.00*	Adoni ...	10	8.20*	Bassein ...	10	8.50*	Amar Dye Chem. old	100	440.00
Hind Cycles 6% ...	100	78.50	Bradbury ...	50	118.50	Broach ...	10	6.00	Amar Dye Chem. new	100	394.00
Hindustan Motors 6% ...	100	201.00	Burhanpur Tapti ...	100	98.50	Dharwar ...	50	51.00	Anuh Pharma ...	5	5.00
Sen Raleigh 5% ...	100	145.00	Coorla ...	100	131.25	Nadiad ...	50	54.00	Chemo. Pharma ...	25	26.75
Standard Motor 6½% ...	100	103.00*	Davangere ...	100	116.50	Nasik Deolali ...	100	105.00	Citric India ...	50	62.50
'A' ...	100	103.00*	Dawn ...	50	131.00	Poona ...	100	108.50	|Colour Chem. ...	100	385.00
Standard Motor 6½% ...	100	103.00*	Gold Mohur ...	100	267.50	Surat ...	100	86.50	Dharamsi Chem. old	50	261.25
'B' ...	100	103.00*	Hindustan F.P. ...	1000	4750.00†				Dharamsi Chem. new	50	245.00
SHIPPING			Hindustan P.P. ...	250	992.50*				Dhrangadhra Cheml.	100	131.00
Great Eastern 5½% ...	100	91.00	Hukumchand ...	100	138.00				Indian Dyestuff ...	100	572.50
DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS			Indian Manfg. ...	1000	1950.00				Kemp ...	200	320.00
Al embic Chem. 6½% ...	100	91.20	Indian Manfg. ...	500	1050.00*				Poly Chem. ...	50	256.25
Alembic Chem. 5% ...	100	88.00	Jam. Ranjit ...	1000	1500.00				Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	421.25
Alembic Chem. 6% ...	100	75.00	Jiyajeerao ...	10	15.60				Tata Chemical (new)	10	18.80
Amar Dye 6% ...	100	100.00	J. K. Cotton ...	10	17.76				Ultramarine & Pig-	50	54.00
Dhrangadhra 6% ...	100	85.00	Khandesh ...	1000	1200.00				Zandu Pharmaceutica	100	113.00
Indian Dyestuff 6% ...	100	101.50	Khandesh ...	250	375.00				SUGAR		
Poly Chem. 7½% ...	50	46.00	Kothari ...	10	10.00*				Cauvery ...	100	139.00*
Tata Chemicals 5% ...	100	85.00	Lakshmi ...	250	505.00				Hindusthan ...	100	341.25
SUGAR			Mafatlal ...	100	870.00				Kesar ...	50	250.00
Bhopal 5% ...	100	84.50	Mahendra ...	100	315.00				Maharashtra ...	50	201.00
Cauvery 6% ...	100	99.50*	Mahendra (New) ...	40	40.00*				New Swadeshi	100	360.00
Hindusthan 5% ...	100	90.00	Model ...	250	35.00				Oudh ...	100	197.50
Maharashtra 7% ...	250	240.00*	Modern Mills ...	50	83.00				Ravalgaon ...	50	78.20
Ravalgaon 5½% ...	100	62.50	Navsari Cotton ...	100	216.25				Ravalgaon Defd.	50	30.00
South Behar 7 to 9% ...	100	20.00*	New City ...	100	150.00				Raza Bund ...	10	13.40
Walchand 7% ...	100	118.75	N. Kaiser-i-Hind ...	100	57.50				Kr. Gyanodai ...	10	14.76
PLANTATION			Phoenix ...	100	145.00				South Behar ...	10	1.00*
Highland ...	10	8.40*	Pulgaon ...	10	10.24				South Behar Defd.	24	0.25*
Midland ...	10	8.40*	R. Motilal ...	100	92.00				Ugar ...	100	140.00*
Nelliampathy 6% ...	10	9.20*	Ruby ...	25	60.00				Vishnu ...	100	235.00*
Rajagiri 6% ...	10	7.24*	Sassoon Spinning ...	10	55.00				PLANTATIONS		
Waterfall 6% ...	10	8.80*	Shree Bhawani ...	10	10.00*				Blue Mountain ...	2	3.98
ELECTRICAL GOODS			Shree Shubhalaxmi ...	100	125.00*				Highland ...	10	12.80*
Bajaj Electricals 5% ...	100	71.50	Swadeshi (Kan.) ...	10	12.00*				Halleyburia ...	10	16.52*
Estreta Batteries 5% ...	50	35.75	Swadeshi (P.O.) ...	10	10.40*				Kalpetta ...	10	12.52*
FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS			Victoria ...	100	325.00				Midland ...	10	12.32*
Polson 6% ...	100	76.20	Vishnu ...	100	122.50				Nelliampathy ...	2	2.88*
Sathe Biscuits 9% ...	100	94.20	Western India ...	1000	3725.00				Rajagiri ...	10	21.76*
Sundatta Foods 8 to 11% ...	50	50.10	OTHER TEXTILES						Twyford ...	10	13.24
Tata Oil 4½% ...	100	60.00	Ambika Silk ...	100	152.00				Waterfalls ...	2	4.16*
POTTERIES & TILES			Baroda Rayon ...	100	147.25				ELECTRICAL GOODS		
Bombay Pottery 6½% ...	100	75.00	Bombay Silk Mill ...	50	5.00*				Bajaj Electricals ...	100	112.50
Bombay Pottery 4½% ...	100	60.00	Gawallor Rayon ...	10	47.00				Bajaj Electricals ...	50	56.00
Digvijay Tiles 6% ...	100	85.00*	Indian Rayon ...	50	68.50				Bharat Bijlee (new)	100	138.00
Khodiyur Pottery 4½% ...	100	100.00*	New Central Jute ...	10	19.00				Estrela Batteries ...	50	62.80
Parshuram Potteries ...	25	26.00	Raymond Woollen ...	100	122.00				Standard Batteries ...	100	219.50
Parshuram Potteries ...	25	17.00	Sassoon Silk ...	10	14.88				FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS		
RUBBER GOODS & TYRES			Shree Digvijay ...	10	17.44				Hindustan Lever ...	10	51.00
Associated Rubber 7% ...	100	100.00*	Woollen ...	100	172.00				Indian Vegetable ...	100	135.00
National Rubber 6% ...	100	82.00	South Indian Viscose ...	100	172.00				Sathe Biscuit ...	100	100.00*
Premier Tyres 6½% ...	75	49.00	BANKS						Sathe Biscuit ...	50	50.00*
MISCELLANEOUS			Bank of Baroda ...	50	98.50				Sundatta Foods ...	50	51.50
Asso. Stone 6% ...	100	100.00	Bank of India ...	50	122.50				W. India Vegetable ...	100	122.50
B. I. Corporation 8% ...	100	118.00	Bank of India 'A' ...	50	126.00				POTTERIES & TILES		
Delhi Safe 6% ...	100	100.00*	Bank of Maharashtra ...	50	51.80				Bombay Potteries ...	100	185.50
East India Hotels 6% ...	100	100.00*	Central ...	25	58.00				Digvijay Tiles ...	100	115.00
Hindustan Const. 6½% ...	100	67.50	Central (A) ...	24	60.00				Parshuram Pottery ...	25	67.00*
Hingir Rampur 4½% ...	50	32.00*	Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	60.00				RUBBER GOODS & TYRES		
I. Hume Pipe 5% ...	100	56.50	Hind Commercial ...	50	15.00				Associated Rubber ...	100	105.00
Madhusudan 4% ...	12½	5.00	Hind. Mercantile ...	50	13.52				Ceat Tyres ...	100	28.50
Madhya Pradesh Ind. ...	100	106.00*	Jodhpur Commercial ...	1	1.80				National Rubber ...	10	18.24
Motor & G. Fin. ...	25	36.00*	Punjab National ...	10	21.76				Premier Tyres ...	75	112.50
N. I. Fisheries 6% ...	100	101.00*	State Bank ...	100	323.75				SAFE DEPOSIT		
Premier Const. 1st ...	100	76.00	Union ...	5	6.72				Bombay Safe Deposit ...	200	405.00
Premier Const. 2nd ...	100	73.00	United Commercial ...	50	89.50				Delhi Safe Deposit ...	10	10.00
Premier Const. 3rd ...	10	5.44	INSURANCE						Delhi Safe Deposit ...	7	7.00
Rohas Indus. 7 to 4% ...	100	110.00*	All-India General ...	8	1.62				Gujarat Safe Deposit ...	75	120.00
Rohas Indus. 4½% ...	100	58.00	British India ...	50	31.00				MISCELLANEOUS		
Stanvac 6% ...	100	91.50	Devkaran Nanjee ...	100	268.75				Associated Stone ...	10	21.52
Supreme Ind. ...	100	67.50	Empire of India ...	25	8.00*				Born, Burma (P.P.) ...	50	222.50
Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)			Indian Globe ...	40	43.25				Born. Swadeshi Stores ...	5	6.24
BOMBAY			Indian Mercantile ...	15	9.44				Bombay Uganda ...	80	49.00
COTTON TEXTILES			Jupiter ...	10	1.46				B. I. Corporation ...	50	47.50
Adoni ...	10	8.20*	Neptune ...	10	2.76				C. P. Railway ...	100	22.00
Bradbury ...	50	118.50	New Asiatic ...	20	19.76				Commerce (1935) ...	10	22.00
Burhanpur Tapti ...	100	98.50	New Great ...	15	58.50				Dehri-Rohas Railway ...	10	22.00
Coorla ...	100	131.25	New India ...	15	59.00				East India Hotel ...	10	10.00
Davangere ...	100	116.50	New India 'A' ...	50	52.00*				Empire Dyeing ...	15	64.50
Dawn ...	50	131.00	Sentinel ...	10	20.08				G. Claridge ...	100	195.00
Gaekwar ...	100	215.00	Universal Fire ...	10	16.24				Har and Sabapatya ...	450	365.00
Gold Mohur ...	100	267.50	Vulcan ...	10	16.24				Hindustan Housing ...	25	25.00
Hindustan F.P. ...	1000	4750.00†	INVESTMENT						Hingir Rampur ...	50	23.00
Hindustan P.P. ...	250	992.50*	Dena Investment ...	25	11.00				Indian Hume Pipe ...	100	182.50
Hukumchand ...	100	138.00	Gujiat Investment ...	50	11.00				Isaac Holdens ...	5	12.76
Indian Manfg. ...	1000	1950.00	Indus. Cr. & Invest. ...	100	85.00				Kilikil Industries ...	100	105.00
Indian Manfg. ...	500	1050.00*	Indus.T. & Prudential ...	10	26.00						
Jam. Ranjit ...	1000	1500.00									
Jiyajeerao ...	10	15.60									
J. K. Cotton ...	10	17.76									
Khandesh ...	1000	1200.00									
Khandesh ...	250	375.00									
Kothari ...	10	10.00*									
Lakshmi ...	250	505.00									
Mafatlal ...	100	870.00									
Mahendra ...	100	315.00									
Mahendra (New) ...	40	40.00*									
Model ...	250	35.00									
Modern Mills ...	50	83.00									
Navsari Cotton ...	100	216.25									
New City ...	100	150.00									
N. Kaiser-i-Hind ...	100	57.50									
Phoenix ...	100	145.00									
Pulgaon ...	10	10.24									
R. Motilal ...	100	92.00									
Ruby ...	25	60.00									
Sassoon Spinning ...	10	55.00									
Shree Bhawani ...	10	10.00*									
Shree Shubhalaxmi ...	100	125.00*									
Swadeshi (Kan.) ...	10	12.00*									
Swadeshi (P.O.) ...	10	10.40*									
Victoria ...	100	325.00									
Vishnu ...	100	122.50									
Western India ...	1000	3725.00									

DLF through the IFC. The fixed capital expenditure is estimated to be Rs 1 crore. The plant is expected to go into production by the end of 1962.

Traco Cable

Traco Cable Company Limited has finalised arrangements for the public issue of Rs 25,00,000 equity capital in shares of Rs 10 each, at par. Of the issued capital of Rs 40 lakhs, the Government of Kerala will take up Rs 10 lakhs and the promoters and their friends Rs 5 lakhs. A sum of Rs 5 is payable with the application and the balance on allotment. Applications must be for a minimum of 25 shares or multiples thereof. The subscription list is likely to open on 3 April 1961.

Indian Steel Rolling Mills

The Indian Steel Rolling Mills Limited is raising additional capital for Rs 25 lakhs in equity shares in the proportion of one equity share for every share held. As already indicated in these columns, the amount is being raised for doubling the capacity for manufacturing wire products to 7,200 tons per annum and repaying the Debenture Loan of Rs 5 lakhs to the TISCO. The balance of Rs 14 lakhs will be utilised for renovation and modernisation of machinery.

STOCK EXCHANGES Best Levels Not Maintained

Watch-Dog Writes:

THE buoyancy in stock markets has had a fresh lease of life during the week and equities, over a wide front, have forged ahead on hectic speculative buying. A general feeling, that the market is overbought, has, however, brought forth a corrective reaction towards the close.

After recording new peak levels in the middle of the week, prices on the Calcutta Stock Exchange suffered a moderate setback due to profit-taking.

Irregular price movements characterised trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Activity on the Madras Stock Exchange was rather restricted. A general tendency to book profits was visible at the higher levels.

Wall Street closed irregular with gains and losses evenly divided and ranging to one point or so.

CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

BARRING some corrective realising, the local stock exchange did not show any sign of a flagging tendency. The real flip to the present competition for recovery was the continued flow of encouraging corporate news, indicating the brilliant performance being made under

the impact of expansions taking place in different units.

The other stimulating factor was the general hope that companies having large reserves might soon issue bonus shares. Reports, that the Government had decided to release P.L. 480 funds to provide a larger financial assistance to the private sector through the ICICI also contributed to the sustained bullish sentiment. But for slight profit-taking, the market would have retained its best levels for the week.

Giltedged securities remained generally steady although the improvement in prices was confined to the short and medium-dated issues. There was buying enquiry from institutional investors; but offerings were scanty.

Bank shares met with good support on prospects of better earnings during the current year in spite of the revision of deposit rates, thanks to the increasing bank credit.

For the third week in succession, Jute shares tended to record fresh higher levels. This was mainly due to a growing feeling that, although the short-term prospects were not encouraging, the long-term outlook was quite promising due to the possibility of a good jute crop in the 1961-62 season. Anglo-India forged ahead to Rs 226 from Rs 220 (Rs 220); Birlas to Rs 36.12 from Rs 35.37 (Rs 35.62); Delta to Rs 178 from Rs 170 (Rs 177); Kamarahatty to Rs 158 from Rs 154 (Rs 156); Kinnison to Rs 188 from Rs 179 and Nuddea to Rs 54.50 from Rs 50.75 (Rs 54.25). New Central fluctuated irregularly between Rs 19 and Rs 19.37 and so also Megna between Rs 13 and Rs 13.37. Howrah were almost maintained at Rs 22.37. Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

Although Coal shares continued to enjoy good support on prospects of obtaining foreign loans for expansion, profit-taking reduced some of the extreme gains towards the close. This was mainly due to an anxiety with regard to the wagon shortage and the possibility of out-

put being curtailed following the accumulation of stocks at various pit-heads. Amalgamated had buyers at Rs 23.44 to Rs 23.62; Burrakur at Rs 20.31 to Rs 20.50; Equitable at Rs 32.12 to Rs 32.37; New Beerbhoom at Rs 21.87 to Rs 22.12; Central India at Rs 13.87 to Rs 14.19 and Western Bengal at Rs 8.94 to Rs 9.19. Bengal turned rather quiet at Rs 356 against Rs 360 on lack of fresh support.

In the week's dealings, activity in the Tea section was very prominent and the shares of those companies having large reserves were keenly sought after at enhanced levels on hopes of bonus issues although profit-taking intervened and reduced some of the extreme gains at the close. Jay Shree scored more than three points at one time to quote Rs 24 on reports of the company, having applied to the Controller of Capital Issues for issuing bonus shares in the ratio of one for four shares held. This is probably the first company to take advantage of the recent cut in the bonus share tax. Hasimara came in rank next and the price shot up to Rs 28.87 from Rs 25.19 on prospects of an early bonus issue. Bishnauth were wanted up to Rs 25.62 from Rs 24.62; Brooke Bond up to Rs 18.25 from Rs 17.50; Bormah Jan up to Rs 18.62 from Rs 17.87; Baghmari up to Rs 24 from Rs 20.62; Betjan up to Rs 30.75 from Rs 28 and Tez-pore up to Rs 18.50 from Rs 17.25. Methoni and Hantapara were nearly maintained at Rs 19.50 and Rs 145 respectively.

Sugar shares came in for selective demand. Despite the dividend being skipped again for last year, Carew were enquired up to Rs 13.25 from Rs 11.75 on prospects of improved working during the current year and the possibility of the Dar-sana factory being sold to Pakistan. Dyer Meakins had buyers at Rs 31.25 to Rs 32.25 with SKG turning ex-dividend and changing hands at Rs 13.08 to Rs 13.19. Raza/Buland met with some business upto Rs 13.69 from Rs 13.37.

MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS PROPOSED

Companies	Meeting Date	Dividend Proposed (Rs Per Share)	Transfer Books Closed
CALCUTTA:			
Burrakur Coal	March 27	13%	10/3/61 to 27/2/61
Martin Burn	March 27	2.75	13/3/61 to 27/3/61
Phosphate Co.	March 27	35.00	13/3/61 to 27/3/61
Asso. Battery	March 28	1.00 (final)	15/3/61 to 28/3/61
J. K. Steel	March 30	2.00	16/3/61 to 30/3/61
National Pipe	March 30	2.00	16/3/61 to 30/3/61
Bharat Collieries	March 30	Nil	22/3/61 to 30/3/61
Carew & Co.	March 30	Nil	23/3/61 to 30/3/61
Orissa Minerals	March 30	36%	15/3/61 to 30/3/61
Bengal Jute	March 30	0.50	23/3/61 to 30/3/61
India Machinery	March 30	4%	23/3/61 to 30/3/61
Jayshree Textiles	April 21	1.00	1/4/61 to 21/4/61
BOMBAY:			
Kamani Metals	March 28	Nil	15/3/61 to 28/3/61
MADRAS:			
Madura Mills	March 27	15%	28/2/61 to 27/3/61
Mercara Rubber	March 29	20%	23/3/61 to 31/3/61
Anapalai Estates	March 30	20%	23/3/61 to 30/3/61
Mysore Sugar	March 30	30%	16/3/61 to 30/3/61

Textile shares continued to rule firm on reports of bigger supplies of raw cotton now available and the encouraging advices from the piece-goods market. It was also felt that the new taxes on cotton yarn might not impede production on account of the brisk off-take of cloth. Jay Shree were in demand up to Rs 18.50 from Rs 16.50 due to growth prospects and the announcement of a higher dividend. J. K. Rayon crossed the Rs 20 mark for the first time and after touching Rs 20.12 from Rs 19.05, finished the week at Rs 19.12. Kesoram recovered partially to Rs 33 and Dunbar to Rs 29.12 after touching low levels of Rs 32.50 and Rs 28.62 respectively.

The shares on the forward list failed to maintain the exuberance, as most of the operators were found to be concentrating their attention only on shares of outstanding merit. Indian Irons were, however, an exception and the scrip, after recording a new peak level of Rs 27.25 from the previous week-end closing of Rs 26.94, finished the week lower at Rs 26.83 due to selling pressure. Braithwaite remained very firm at Rs 36.87 following the encouragement derived from the Chairman's speech. J. K. Steel met with business at Rs 27.63 to Rs 28.62; Jessop at Rs 22.06 to Rs 22.62; Britannia at Rs 14.87 to Rs 15.25 and Guest, Keen, Williams at Rs 43 to Rs 45.12 to close finally at Rs 27.75; Rs 23.37; Rs 15.12 and Rs 44.31 respectively. TEXMACO continued to be the only weak spot in the season and the scrip was on offer at Rs 22.35 to Rs 22.60 on rumours of lower profits and reduced dividend for last year.

The Miscellaneous section was highlighted by many bright features, specially the newly-listed shares. As the existing blue chips had already attained such dizzy heights as to be out of reach of average investors, the new shares, even with a considerable premium they were commanding, attracted the attention on the long-term view. Following were the price trends of a few selected shares:

	As on 18 Mar.	High-est 24 Mar.	As on 24 Mar.
British Paints	28.44	28.44	27.37
Isaac Holden	12.94	12.94	12.60
Asso Battery	39.37	40.12	39.37
Union Carbide	57.37	57.37	56.87
Phillips Carbon	18.87	19.19	19.12
Alkali Chemical	40.50	40.50	38.37*
Rohtas	21.37	22.44	21.25
Dunlop	49.00	50.50	50.00
H. Motors	21.12	21.87	21.00
Sirpur Paper	18.56	18.56	18.31
Orient Paper	40.90	42.00	41.30
Titaghur	37.19	37.37	37.37
I. Cable	36.87	37.25	36.50
I. Aluminium	33.19	33.75	33.12
I. Oxygen	38.37	38.75	38.75
I. Steamship	9.06	9.19	8.87
I. Copper	5.37	5.44	5.32
BIC	8.15	8.37	7.94
Seshasayee Paper	5.00	5.00	4.94

*=Ex.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended 17-3-61	10-3-61	18-3-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	19,88.54	11,40.11	14,50.99
Notes in Circulation	1971,96.91	1979,96.02	1841,93.11
	1991,85.45	1991,36.13	1856,44.10
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	128,00.89	128,00.89	163,00.89
Total of A	245,76.92	245,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	118,86.52	118,32.45	123,74.42
Rupee Securities	1627,22.01	1627,26.76	1451,92.76
	1991,85.45	1991,36.13	1856,44.10

	Week Ended 17-3-61	10-3-61	18-3-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	72,69.68	55,42.16	52,52.24
(b) Other Govt.	18,11.53	6,26.64	60,45.28
(c) Banks	71,75.92	73,87.09	85,83.93
(d) Others	90,09.78	88,94.66	91,27.07
Bills Payable	29,76.78	23,94.16	3957.50
Other Liabilities	48,42.26	46,69.58	45,71.89
	460,85.95	424,90.32	498,47.91

	Week Ended 17-3-61	10-3-61	18-3-60
ASSETS:			
Notes	19,88.54	11,40.11	14,50.99
Rupee Coin	2.53	2.19	1.74
Subsidiary Coin	5.89	5.75	6.05
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	38,73.19	37,74.69	27,57.57
Balances held abroad*	32,18.77	30,84.03	31,95.20
Loans & adv. to Govt.	50,99.57	48,71.31	20,64.44
Other Loans & Adv.	168,80.56	158,23.76	155,12.29
Investments	130,72.07	118,71.23	234,50.89
Other Assets	19,44.83	19,17.25	14,08.14
	460,85.95	424,90.32	498,47.91

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 35,28,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against advance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended 11-3-60	3-3-61*	10-3-61*
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	14,72.28	18,70.95	18,89.58
(ii) Other demand liabilities	747,27.17	791,89.20	798,69.76
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	24,12.28	9,76.78	9,64.18
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1136,53.37	1074,02.72	1075,61.30
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	12,23.27	13,01.73	13,80.77
(ii) Time Liabilities	17.00	1,44.00	1,32.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.			
Cash in India	56,33.39	62,45.63	66,78.88
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	56,93.90	44,91.40	47,06.60
Balances with other banks in current account in India	68,41.29	69,92.06	70,37.80
Money at call and short notice in India	17,72.50	14,42.67	15,94.73
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	23,60.68	24,62.31	25,61.41
Advances in India	760,07.80	581,40.12	573,86.52
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	926,29.04	1086,14.07	1100,17.50
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	117,84.30	142,27.27	144,12.38
	45,04.00	49,49.29	48,34.61

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.

A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended 17-3-61	10-3-61	26-2-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts	542,82.91	557,36.36	604,82.35
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	71.75	88.75	1,29.50
Bills Payable	9,48.85	8,46.57	9,45.06
Bills for Collection as per contra	1,84.71	1,74.83	1,64.18
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,13.42	1,17.11	1,47.17
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	3,08.16	2,93.05	2,12.36
Total	572,17.30	585,64.17	633,63.12

	Week Ended 17-3-61	10-3-61	26-2-60
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	21,45.38	20,94.31	30,41.51
Balances with other Banks	2,91.22	4,17.49	4,30.23
Money at call and short Notice	2,45.33	2,32.00	1,46.67
Government and other Trustee Securities	229,40.41	242,65.20	381,35.19
Other Authorised Investments	9,83.74	9,84.65	11,07.00
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	260,42.48	256,74.13	174,63.70
Bills Discounted and Purchased	16,68.49	17,52.87	15,85.73
Bills for collection as per contra	1,84.71	1,74.83	1,64.18
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,13.42	1,17.11	1,47.17
Dead Stock	3,12.60	3,12.45	2,39.71
Other Assets	22,89.52	25,41.13	9,02.03
Total	572,17.30	585,64.17	633,63.12

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 17 March, 1961

Clearing House	No.	Amount
		Rs. p.P.
Madras	90280	11,97,86,709 00
Delhi	59092	13,89,88,743 13
Kanpur	28985	5,48,22,696 00
Bombay	356967	96,51,09,000 00

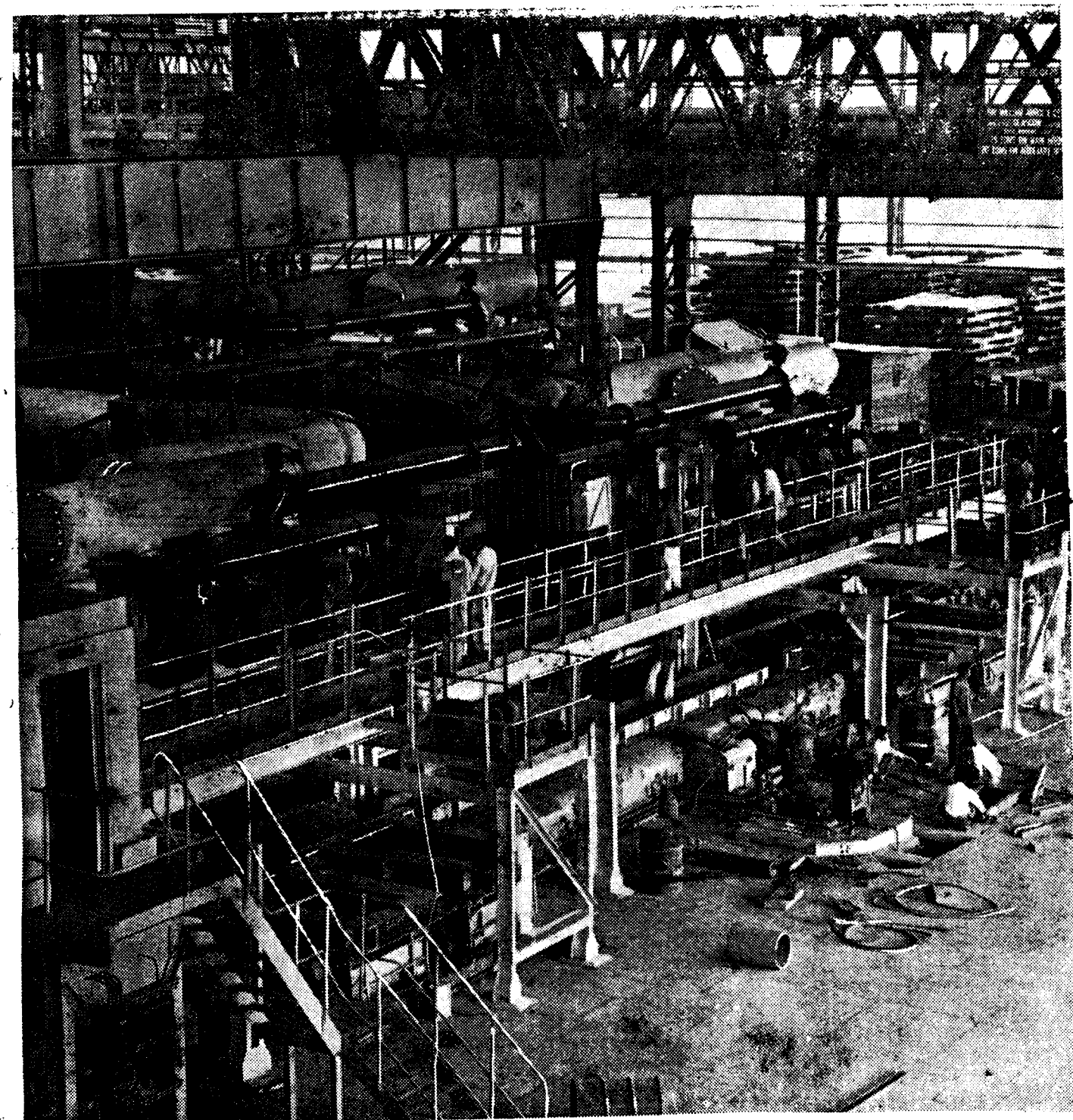
BANK OF ENGLAND (In Million £)

	Week ended 8-3-61	1-3-61	9-3-60
Notes in Circulation	2,230.7	2,215.3	2,123.0
Notes in Banking Department	19.7	35.1	27.3
Govt. debt and securities	2,248.2	2,248.2	2,147.3
Other securities	0.8	0.8	0.7
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
DEPOSITS—			
Public Accounts	151.2	155.1	13.1
Treasury Special Account	254.4	255.4	254.7
Bankers	65.6	68.4	64.5
Other	482.6	492.0	332.3
SECURITIES—			
Government	4,301	4,274	2,78.2
Discount and Advances	21.6	27.2	23.7
Other	19.8	19.8	20.6
Total	4,605	4,714	3,22.5
Banking Department reserves	20.6	36.0	28.2
"Proportion" %	4.2	7.3	8.3

Government debt is £11,015,000, Capital £14,553,000
Fiduciary reduced by £50 million to £2,250 million
on January 18, 1961.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	(In 000's of Rupees)		
	Week Ended		
LIABILITIES:	3.3.61	24-2-61	4-3-60
Notes in Banking Dept. ...	9,18.05	17,65.78	8,78.10
Notes in circulation ...	386,71.48	383,59.25	369,57.64
	395.89.53	401,25.03	378,30.74
ASSETS:	24.66.79	24.66.79	24.66.79
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion			
Approved Foreign Exchange	81,09.01	81,09.01	71,95.20
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank ...	43,01.64	43,01.64	43,01.61
(B) Rupee Coin	2,96.29	3,31.79	3,37.53
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	238,25.74	243,25.74	229,39.55
Gold coin & Bullion ...	19.02	19.02	19.02
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	1,00.90
Rupee coin	29.51	29.51	29.51



AHEAD OF SCHEDULE ONCE MORE

Durgapur's 24" Medium Section Mill has beaten the target date and has now commenced rolling. It will produce a range of products required for structural work and for the railways.

This is the fourth unit of the Rolling Mill plant at Durgapur Steelworks and the fifth and final unit—the Merchant Mill—is also well on the way to completion.

ISCON

INDIAN STEELWORKS CONSTRUCTION CO LTD.

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BRITISH COMPANIES WORKING FOR INDIA

Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

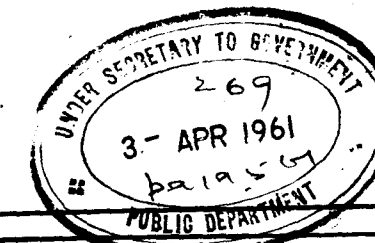
1 April 1961

Volume LXVII No 13

Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

The basic importance of Coal is discussed in the Leading Article.



Indian Finance

Founded in

1928

by

C. S. Rangaswami

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For Service and Security

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Brighter Prospects for Coal?

WE do not yet know the extent to which the Second Plan's implementation was affected by the failure of the country to produce enough coal. But, so central is coal to industry and industrialisation, that it is reasonably certain that achievements would have been much more commendable and heartening, if only enough coal had been available. It is, in this regard, even possible to suggest that the hardly satisfactory performance of the Railways, in the last year of the Plan, may have been owing at least in part to the deterioration in the quality of the coal that they had to make do with. In retrospect, it is clear to Government, though it was always patent to industry, that the Second Plan started with the serious handicap of an ideological hurdle in the way of the private sector producing more coal. The revised industrial policy statement of 1956 seemed to imply that the State would reserve to itself the responsibility for opening up new coal-fields; the scope that the private sector in coal was left with was defined by the target of some 12 million additional tons to be found from working the existing collieries. The private sector has done its bit: As Mr R. H. Wright pointed out last week at the annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Association, in the year to February 1961, private sector coal output was a scant half a million tons short of the target of 45 million tons; and it is even possible that, when the figures for the year to March 1961 are published, the private sector will have been found not wanting. Meantime, much the more difficult job was undoubtedly that of the National Coal Development Corporation, since a good deal of the additional output in the State sector had to come from new fields. It may be remarked, incidentally, that coal production in the private sector is of such magnitude despite some collieries, as Mr Wright has revealed, having had in recent weeks, owing to non-availability of wagons and to pithead stocks rising dangerously high, to restrict their raisings by as much as 30 per cent.

It is, perhaps, the late and uncertain start to planning in coal as also the lack of co-ordination in the schemes for transport and coal which have been responsible for the present-day crisis. For, Mr Wright has rightly complimented the NCDC on achieving a production of 6 million tons during 1960, or double what State sector output at the beginning of the Plan was. Side by side, of late, there seems a serious attempt by Government to get rid of any doctrinaire views that it may still have had. Mr Wright says the industry has "been reassured to a considerable extent by the statements on this subject made by our Hon'ble Minister (for Steel, Mines and Fuel) since October, 1960." As against the earlier complete embargo on new workings, the private sector is now "to be allowed to expand into certain proximate areas." Inferentially, such proximate area may also be virgin. But there still remain problems, and unless the answers can be found, the Third Plan target will be as hard to hit as the Second Plan's. Most important of all, there is need for the allocation of foreign exchange of sufficient proportions. A good deal of machinery was perforce idle, during the Second Plan, owing

to foreign exchange not being available for buying a spare or a component. Mr Wright himself thinks—and, surely, he should know—that "the most important reason for the short-fall in production has been the acute foreign exchange position which has denied to the industry sufficient licences for the import of spare parts, quite apart from the new plant and machinery so urgently required." Prospects today in this regard are not so black as they were. For, the World Bank, long preoccupied as it has been with the difficulties on the transport front, lately turned to a study of coal, and a recent Team that visited India has apparently come to the conclusion that World Bank assistance should be made available for the coal industry. The IMA Chairman reckons that all it would need is some Rs 28 crores of foreign exchange for enabling the private sector to produce the additional 17 million tons of coal that is its target; and Mr Wright is careful to mention, almost parenthetically, that in spite of coal exports having had to be reduced, the earnings therefrom in the next five years will still be of the order of Rs 25 crores.

The second need is power. That India prospectively, if not already, faces a power famine, is a well enough known fact. But let it be realised that the top priority has to be given to meeting the demands of the coal industry, since otherwise another basic raw material for industrialisation—coal—will also be in pariously short supply.

Mr Wright feels sorry, it would appear, that he has, like IMA Chairmen before him, to complain of the discouraging price policy. As matters stand today, the price fixed for high grade coal does not even cover the cost of production; and the bulk of such quality coals—98 per cent of it—is presently being mined by the private sector. If Grade I coal is benefited by washing, the cost would work out to Rs 10 more than the fixed price per ton of Selected "A". Obviously, there is no incentive for producing the quality grades.

Even should Government provide the incentive for the greater output of quality coals, the need would remain for the establishment of a number of washeries. To the extent that the Railways carry coal with high-ash content, they carry so many million tons of impurities quite unnecessarily. Mr Wright reckons that one wagon of "15 per cent ash coal is worth to a consumer two wagonloads of 30 per cent ash coal". So, not only would the quality of coals available for industry, for the Railways and the steel mills, improve as a result of more coal being washed; the strain on the Railways for the carrying of coal freight would correspondingly be relieved.

The basic fact, of course, is that the Railways, though their accomplishment in the Second Plan is awesome, have still fallen short of what they needed to do. No good can come of continuing to discuss whether the Railways did not provide sufficient wagons, or the rest; what is needed is best summed up by Mr Wright: "The time has now come when the level of coal production and supply should be settled by the joint co-operative efforts of the Industry, our Ministry and the Railways, meeting together at high level."

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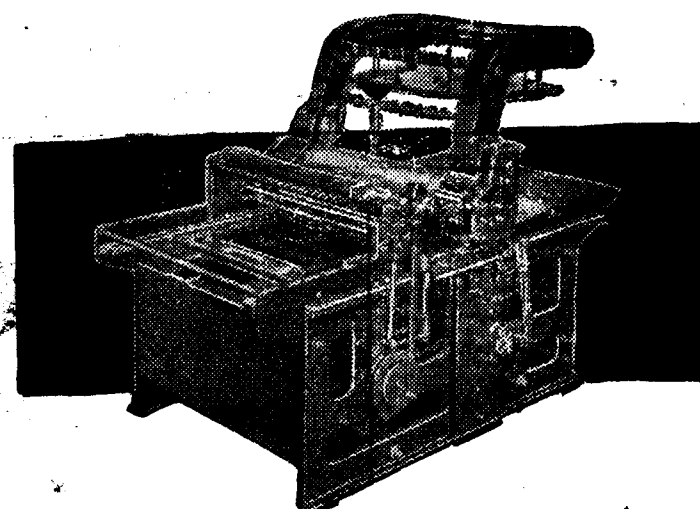
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CAPITAL MARKET

Evidence of the Boom

Supplementing an earlier study made in August 1956, there is in the February issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin a detailed analysis of capital issues in the private sector. Whether control discouraged enterprise, whether the trend of profits stimulated new issues, whether the stock helped to create a good reception for offerings of new shares, can be ascertained by a careful student of trends and developments. But the main impression left is that under the Second Plan, the private sector was given its head, so to say, and new floatations not take-overs of old enterprises were the feature. The new Company law was not an inhibiting factor, and in fact investors developed more confidence through the provisions of legislative safeguards. Leaving bonus issues out, it is computed that new capital issues permitted aggregated Rs 555 crores of which debentures totalled Rs 63 crores. A number of issues below Rs 10 lakhs were made, and they may be now said to supplement the formation of capital just like the reserves allocated for development of old undertakings.

The preponderance of equities is in part due to the desire for capital appreciation. Books on investment deride preference shares, and argue that ordinary shares alone can be called today a hedge against creeping inflation. The estimate that invested capital rose by Rs 42 crores a year suggests that the capital market is growing in India and those who feel that investment now is everybody's business, as Hartley Withers might say, will be reassured by the major sign of economic growth—the response to the challenge of shortages due to import control.

The Reserve Bank analysis relates the increase in new issues to the extra protection available for indigenous industry. What is called an "indigenous angle" in official parlance, settles the quota of imports allowed. Major industries helped by the influx of capital were steel, chemicals and cotton because of a new interest in rayon. By comparison, paper and cement lagged behind. New concerns came on the scene along with old concerns seeking extra funds through the offer of fixed interest stocks. Texmaco was one of the latter like Kesoram Cotton. Big debenture placings were also common for financing development, and if Tata Chemicals in 1957 made a rights issue of ordinary shares to holders, it had previously issued debentures.

The boom in new issues last year is, of course, in the background of the analysis. It is noted that the 10-rupee share is in trade vogue: some companies have converted their 100-rupee preference shares or ordinary shares into 10-rupee shares. Mettur Chemical, India Cement and Andhra Cement have done so to ensure a wider market. However, the 2-rupee planting shares familiar in the postwar boom were not common, except in the case of companies that became public in 1959 as indicated by the listing of Lingapur, Oosoor and Wartyhully-coffee companies under the management of Peirce Leslie.

Issues made at a premium met with a flattering response promptly. The pricing of

new issues is not left to the discretion of the promoters, but to the Government which may hold the view that the premiums got may help to reinforce reserves as in the case of the EID & SF whose fertiliser scheme demands large outlay in addition to the institutional aid available. Technically it is a

Capital Issues Control. Consents granted and utilised 1951-59.

Year		(Rs Crores)	
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Paid-up
1951	Shares*	41.21	17.05
	Debentures	4.12	3.17
	Total	45.33	20.22
1952	Shares*	21.37	11.61
	Debentures	2.99	2.30
	Total	24.36	13.91
1953	Shares*	41.56	30.92
	Debentures	11.72	9.56
	Total	53.28	40.48
1954	Shares*	66.18	36.64
	Debentures	20.30	17.26
	Total	86.48	53.90
1955	Shares*	69.84	29.44
	Debentures	17.37	8.15
	Total	87.21	37.59
1956	Shares*	98.61	55.60
	Debentures	10.35	4.20
	Total	108.96	59.79
1957	Shares*	70.07	30.95
	Debentures	9.68	7.46
	Total	79.76	38.41
1958	Shares*	51.06	26.24
	Debentures	18.30	10.80
	Total	69.36	37.04
1959	Shares*	11.74	28.89
	Debentures	13.32	4.82
	Total	25.06	33.71
Total 1951-59**			
	Shares*	459.90	238.45
	Debentures	94.83	62.90
	Total	554.73	301.35

Notes:—Figures of amounts paid-up are shown against the year in respect of which consents for those issues were given and not against the year in which the amounts were actually raised.

*Other than bonus issues.

**Until recently the consents granted by the CGI were valid for a period of two years. For this reason, the figures of capital raised against consents granted in 1959 are partial. The figures relating to 1959 have therefore not been included in the total.

Year	New Issues which were over-subscribed. (Amount in Rs Crores)		
	Number of Issues over-subscribed	Amount offered to Public	Amount Applied for by share-holders
1956	14	4.82	17.14
1957	19	11.90	14.63
1958	21	10.16	20.57
1959	40	12.02	32.74
1960			
Jan.-June	15	6.46	134.77
Total	109	45.36	219.85

Note:—For purposes of over-subscription, simultaneous issues of ordinary and preference shares and debentures by a company have been treated as separate issues and not one issue.

Amount Under-written: Institution-wise. (Rs. Lakhs)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total
Total amount underwritten	211	365	775	1057	1112	3520
Under-written by						
ICICI	77	85	213	155	162	692
	(36)	(23)	(27)	(15)	(15)	(19)
LIC	20	10	10	47	175	362
	(9)	(3)	(14)	(4)	(16)	(10)
IFC	...	...	75	88	...	163
	...	...	(10)	(8)	...	(5)
Banks	73	...	186	225	387	871
	(35)	...	(24)	(21)	(35)	(15)
Investment Trusts	5	12	71	189	128	405
	(2)	(3)	(9)	(18)	(12)	(12)
Others (mainly brokers)	36	258	120	354	261	1029
	(17)	(17)	(16)	(34)	(23)	(29)

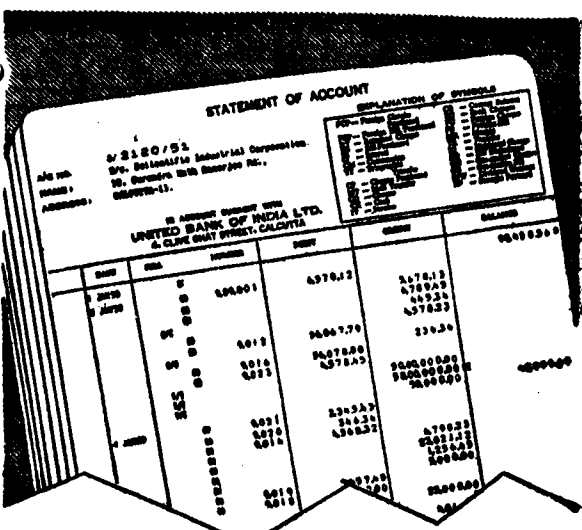
Note:—Figures in brackets are percentage of total.

sterling issue made at 50 per cent premium, so that the RBI article does not mention it as one of the big rights issues of 1960.

The fact that 17.4 per cent was put up by promoters for assorted issues will suggest that big capitalists are backing new ventures and the professional director is hap-

pily not to the fore. Also, foreign participation determines largely the success of new floatations and the overwhelming success of the capital issues made in 1960. The precaution of underwriting was far more common than in the prewar period not only because of the rise of institutions like the ICIC. But the underwriters did not fare uniformly well as 14 per cent of the new issues were left with the underwriters. Of course, unloading later on was or is a possibility and the supply to the market of certain shares has been always supplemented by the liquidation carried out by the ICIC or other agency. The LIC may not sell but the ICIC does and that is, in a way, a brake on the boom that goes on. If banks are also active in the field and brokers are "managing" new issues, it is because of a tradition that goes back a long way. The decline and fall of managing agents may also be linked by some with the rise to power of the IFC, LIC, SFCs and other alphabetical agencies. There is also an RFC but that should not be compared with the US Reconstruction Finance Corporation set up under the New Deal as the Indian counterpart is very small potatoes.

The fact that the private sector gets help from public institutions and the State Governments so far is an argument often employed by socialists of the chair to deny the vigour of capitalism. But the real point to grasp here and now is the size of the market, the emergence of Delhi and Ahmedabad as new financial centres, and the reduced reliance on debenture capital. Mortgages are resorted to when money has to be readily raised during a depression: when shares are preferred, equity capital can be got easily from the investor to whom an appetite may come with eating.



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INDIAN BANKS ASSOCIATION

Mr Bhabha Bows Out

After serving six years as Chairman of the Indian Banks Association, Mr C. H. Bhabha has bowed out, yielding place to Mr Tulsidas Kilachand. Mr Bhabha's occupancy of the gadi has more or less coincided with the Second Plan, and it is natural therefore that he should have taken the opportunity offered at the annual general meeting, held last week in Bombay, generally to assess banking developments. So, it is surprising that there is only an oblique reference to the failure of Palai Central Bank, Mr Bhabha stating that there were "problems that confronted some banking institutions during the past year, resulting in the closure of two banks." No attempt has been made to find out what went wrong. Mismanagement is of course condemned; presumably, Palai Central met with its just deserts. Two prospective measures to strengthen banking are discussed. The first is the scheme for the Deposits of banks to be insured which, "while imposing a heavy burden on well managed units, will inspire public confidence towards banking in India." The IBA's views have, reports Mr Bhabha, been made known to Government, with whom the responsibility for decision and action now rests. The second is the proposal that fresh capital be issued by banks which, as a basic principle, "is very sound." But the retiring Chairman of IBA apparently doubts that banks will be able to attract capital from investors. While once bank shares were "regarded as semi-giltedged securities", they are no longer sought after, and prices of bank shares have, far from participating in the general rise in share values, actually shown a declining trend. Mr Bhabha thinks it worth while to examine the reasons why bank shares have fallen in popularity, but has added that "this is not the occasion to do so."

Mr Bhabha has further asked, and we fully support his plea, that a percentage of the gross profits be permitted to be transferred to inner reserves without any tax being paid thereon. For, there can be no doubt that both inner and published reserves of the banking system stand in need of considerable strengthening. One major bank, in its 1960 balance-sheet, has been compelled to disclose the book value of its giltedged holdings as exceeding the market value by Rs 26 lakhs—which could surely have been obviated if inner reserves had existed and could have been drawn on to set off the depreciation.

In this context, Mr Bhabha, it is true, has made reference to the directive whereunder the Reserve Bank prescribed maximum rates that could be paid by banks on certain kinds of Deposits; no mention is made of the central banking institution's action in also specifying, simultaneously, that the rates charged for Advances be increased all along the line by 0.5 per cent and to a minimum of 5 per cent. Quite clearly, the Reserve Bank's intention was that banking profits could be accordingly enlarged—but for the purpose of adding to

reserve. Unfortunately, with the need for banks to approach shareholders, at some time in the future, for fresh capital, it also became necessary for banks to try and restore to the investor that quantum of return that was, in the new form of taxation of dividends, lost to him. As such, what has characterised banking in 1960 is not so much an enlargement of transfers to Reserves (unless it is to inner reserves) as a restoration of the dividend rate to the level of, say, two years ago. If the inter-bank agreement on rates of interest payable on Deposits had remained unchanged, it could have been hoped that even larger profits in 1961 would have enabled the strengthening of reserves to be undertaken as from the current year. But it is certain that, for quite another reason, Deposit rates are headed upward.

INDIAN BANK

Deposits Fall, But Profits Rise

The Deposits of the Indian Bank Limited, as shown in the balance sheet at 31 December 1960, disclose a fall of Rs 3.99 crores (or 9.2 per cent) to Rs 39.48 crores. The Bank has obviously sought to keep a higher liquidity, since cash balances are only nominally lower at Rs 4.99 crores, with the result that the cash/Deposits ratio has improved to 12.6 per cent from 11.5 per cent. The Indian Bank, unusually for a banking institution in 1960, reports a rise of 4.4 per cent in its giltedged portfolio, so that the giltedged/Deposits ratio has gone up substantially from 31.8 per cent to 36.6 per cent. Advances in fact have declined by Rs 1.58 crores to Rs 27.27 crores, though the ratio to Deposits is somewhat higher at 69.1 per cent against 66.4 per cent.

The profit and loss account reveals a rise of Rs 18.68 lakhs to Rs 2,68.99 lakhs in the gross income. In this regard, the contribution of interest and discount was higher by Rs 13.82 lakhs at Rs 2,29.67 lakhs and that of commission, exchange and brokerage larger by Rs 4.11 lakhs at Rs 51.02 lakhs. The ratio of gross income to Deposits has risen smartly from 6.1 per cent to 7.2 per cent. Interest paid has cost a trifle less, in being lower by

Rs 1.61 lakhs at Rs 1,14.87 lakhs, but salaries and allowances have absorbed Rs 10.84 lakhs more at Rs 91.83 lakhs. Consequently, the balance of profit (subject to tax) is marked up by Rs 3.48 lakhs at Rs 40.32 lakhs. The provision for tax is unchanged at Rs 23 lakhs, so that the net profit, in going up from Rs 13.84 lakhs to Rs 17.32 lakhs, has improved by 25.1 per cent. The sinking fund gets a total of Rs 4 lakhs from 1960 profits, the dividend for the year (including bonus) is 15 per cent subject to tax, and Rs 1.36 lakhs is carried forward against Rs 0.80 lakhs brought in.

CANARA BANK

Capital Increase In the Offing

Canara Bank Limited has reported a rise of Rs 1.89 crores to Rs 30.82 crores in Deposits, and the increase works out to 6.5 per cent. There has been a hefty addition to cash balances, including money at call, which are marked up by Rs 2.40 crores (or 79.7 per cent) at Rs 5.41 crores. As such, the cash/Deposits ratio has risen sharply from 10.4 per cent to 17.6 per cent. On the other hand, there is Rs 1.55 crores of disinvestment in giltedged, the portfolio now standing at Rs 9.96 crores, and the ratio to Deposits has declined from 39.8 per cent to 32.3 per cent. A moderate rise of Rs 0.75 crores to Rs 16.63 crores in Advances is responsible for the credit ratio declining somewhat from 54.9 per cent to 54.0 per cent.

Interest and discount have fetched Rs 10.38 lakhs more at Rs 1,29.69 lakhs, and commission, exchange and brokerage have contributed Rs 32.78 lakhs, or a rise of Rs 4.62 lakhs over the previous year. Thus, gross income has mounted by Rs 16.72 lakhs to Rs 1,72.48 lakhs, and the ratio to Deposits is better at 5.6 per cent against 5.4 per cent. Though there has been a tight rein kept on interest paid (which is actually lower by Rs 2.31 lakhs at Rs 78.52 lakhs), there is a sharp rise of Rs 12.84 lakhs (by 34.3 per cent) to Rs 50.22 lakhs in salaries and allowances. In the result, the balance of profit (net of the provision for tax) is a little lower at Rs 12.65 lakhs against Rs 13.55 lakhs. The provision for tax has gone up to Rs 7.65 lakhs from Rs 4.75 lakhs. Inner Reserves are credited with Rs 3.50 lakhs against Rs 5 lakhs transferred to Reserve in 1959. Bonus to staff absorbs Rs 3.10 lakhs against Rs 2.40 lakhs. The dividend payment is reduced, the amount absorbed being Rs 5.40 lakhs (at 15 per cent subject to deduction of tax) against Rs 6.10 lakhs.

The Directors' Report points out that the Bank intends, in order to improve the capital/Deposits ratio, to put forward a proposal during 1961 to increase the capital.

INDIAN BANK

Balance-sheet:

(In Rs Crores)

Deposits

Cash including money at call

Cash as percentage of Deposits

Gilt Investments

Gilts as percentage of Deposits

Advances

Advances as percentage of Deposits

Profit and Loss:

(In Rs Lakhs)

Interest and Discount

Commission, Exchange and Brokerage

Gross Income

Gross income as percentage of Deposits

Interest paid

Salaries and Allowances

Balance of Profit*

*Net of provision of Rs 23 lakhs for tax in 1959 and also Rs 23 lakhs in 1960.

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Deposits	43.47	39.48	- 3.99	- 9.2
Cash including money at call	5.00	4.99	- 0.01	- 0.2
Cash as percentage of Deposits	11.5	12.6	+ 0.01	+ 0.2
Gilt Investments	13.84	14.45	+ 0.61	+ 4.4
Gilts as percentage of Deposits	31.8	36.6	+ 4.8	+ 15.1
Advances	28.85	27.27	- 1.58	- 5.5
Advances as percentage of Deposits	66.4	69.1	+ 2.7	+ 4.1
Interest and Discount	215.85	229.67	+ 13.82	+ 6.4
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	46.91	51.02	+ 4.11	+ 8.8
Gross Income	266.99	285.67	+ 18.68	+ 7.0
Gross income as percentage of Deposits	6.1	7.2	+ 1.1	+ 18.0
Interest paid	116.48	114.87	- 1.61	- 1.4
Salaries and Allowances	80.99	91.83	+ 10.84	+ 13.4
Balance of Profit*	13.84	17.32	+ 3.48	+ 25.1

+

CANARA BANK

Balance-sheet: (In Rs Crores)	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Deposits	28.93	30.82	+ 1.89	+ 6.5
Cash in hand and money at call	3.01	5.41	+ 2.40	+79.7
Cash as percentage of deposits	10.4	17.6	—	—
Gilt Investments	11.51	9.96	- 1.55	-13.5
Gilts as percentage of deposits	39.8	32.3	—	—
Advances	15.88	16.63	+ 0.75	+ 4.7
Advances as percentage of deposits	54.9	54.0	—	—
Profit and Loss:				
(In Rs Lakhs)				
Interest and Discount	119.31	129.69	+10.38	+ 8.7
Commission, Brokerage and Exchange	28.16	32.78	+ 4.62	+16.4
Gross Income	155.76	172.48	+16.72	+10.7
Gross Income as Percentage of Deposits	5.4	5.6	—	—
Interest Paid	80.83	78.52	- 2.31	- 2.9
Salaries and Allowances	37.38	50.22	+12.84	+34.3
Balance of Profit	13.55	12.65	- 0.90	- 6.6

*Net of provision of Rs 4.75 lakhs for tax in 1959 and Rs 7.65 lakhs in 1960.

BANK RETURNS

Bank Credit: Over Rs 1,300 Crores

In the last week but one of the fiscal year 1960-61, there is clear and irrefutable evidence of hefty governmental disbursements. There is the indication that the Central Government has had recourse to deficit financing for Rs 30 crores, there is evidence, adduceable from the State Bank's return, that governmental payments may already be getting reflected in an increase in banking Deposits.

In the week ended 24 March, there has been a fall of Rs 3.27 crores to Rs 1,968.70 crores in Active Note Circulation, and Rupee Coin has flowed back from circulation in an amount of Rs 0.94 crores. With Foreign Securities and Rupee Securities in the Issue Department both being unchanged, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has improved by Rs 4.21 crores to Rs 24.09 crores.

The rise of just under Rs 30 crores to Rs 160.34 crores in Investments in the Banking Department is undoubtedly an index of the money created during the week under review. Part of the reason for such replenishment of resources by the Centre was because payments have been made to State Governments, whose balances are higher by Rs 15.52 crores at Rs 33.63 crores; and the States have besides reduced their ways and means borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 8.81 crores to Rs 42.18 crores. Again, there was the commitment in respect of Government of India Treasury Bills Purchased and Discounted which matured during the week—the relevant portfolio is lower by Rs 8.69 crores at Rs 30.04 crores. Thirdly, there appears to have been some special

transaction, since Other Deposits show a rise of Rs 8.41 crores to Rs 98.51 crores. As an end result, the Centre's balances are lower by Rs 19.33 crores at Rs 53.37 crores.

Banks are continuing to feel the monetary stringency. The Other Loans and Advances have further risen by Rs 4.37 crores to Rs 173.17 crores, and the advances against usance bills have risen by a shade under Rs 2 crores to Rs 37.15 crores. There is an apparent improvement of Rs 2.71 crores in Reserve Balances, but the State Bank showed a rise of Rs 4.13 crores in cash in hand and with Reserve Bank in the pertinent week, so that other banks must have drawn upon their cash with the central banking institution.

There is now scant hope that foreign exchange reserves will be placed at Rs 175 crores at the beginning of the Third Plan. For, with only one week to go, there has in fact been a drop of Rs 8.65 crores to Rs 25.54 crores in Balances Held Abroad, and the total in both Departments just about exceeds Rs 153 crores.

The return of the State Bank for 24 March is mystifying in that a steep increase of Rs 13.47 crores to Rs 560.90 crores in Deposits has been recorded. Is this merely the impact of Government's end of fiscal year disbursements? Or has there been any special transaction connected with Public Law 480, of which the general public is unaware? Or, yet again, have Deposits of some banking institutions been merged with those of the State Bank? We are unable to answer the question, and are content to pose it. The busy season is responsible for another rise of Rs 3.10 crores to Rs 280.21 crores in Advances; the gilt-edged portfolio is Rs 2 crores higher; cash balances have improved by a little over Rs 4 crores; and there is an unusual increase of almost exactly Rs 7 crores in Other Assets.

The return of Scheduled Banks for 17 March is notable for the fact that the total of Advances has, in rising by Rs 14.52 crores to Rs 1,307.17 crores, crossed the Rs 1,300 crore

mark. The making over of the March instalment of counterpart funds by the State Bank is duly reflected in a fall of Rs 18 crores in net Time Deposits, though it may be added that net Demand Deposits have also shrunk by Rs 4 crores. There is a sharp of Rs 11.50 crores to Rs 78.29 crores in borrowings from the Reserve Bank. The disinvestment in gilt-edged amounting to Rs 15 crores is largely on account of the State Bank.

BANK RATE

An Ineffective Weapon, Unless...

By Paul Einzig

Is Bank rate policy out of date? Many people who ought to know better seem to have arrived at that conclusion largely as a result of Britain's experience in 1960. Throughout the last year, the Bank rate was maintained at a very high level, and in spite of this the balance of payments deficit, so far from being corrected, grew from bad to worse. The high Bank rate did not prevent an orgy of unwarranted wage claims most of which were granted. But the reason why the Bank rate was ineffective in this sphere was that it was only too effective in attracting hundreds of millions of pounds of hot money. Sterling displayed an artificial strength, and the steady increase of the gold reserve generated an atmosphere of optimism amidst which the high Bank rate was unable to produce its effect on the domestic economy.

It is an oft-repeated text book platitude that the international effects of a Bank rate change are in conflict with its domestic effects. This need not be so, however. The authorities have the means of preventing unwanted international effects of a high Bank rate in order to enable it to produce its domestic effects. They can do so by the simple device of intervention in the foreign exchange market to maintain the forward rate at a level at which covered interest arbitrage ceases to be profitable. In the instance of Britain in 1960, such intervention would have served its purpose, because the volume of funds that came to London through uncovered interest arbitrage was incomparably smaller than that of funds that found its way to London through covered interest arbitrage.

If only the authorities had been selling forward sterling on a sufficiently large scale to make the covering of the exchange risk on arbitrage funds too expensive, they would have prevented the unwanted influx of "hot money." This is one of the instances in which official intervention in the forward exchange market would have been both feasible and effective. So long as forward sterling remained overvalued—that is, so long as its discount was not sufficiently wide to make up for the difference between interest rates in London and in New York—it remained profitable to engage in covered interest arbitrage. The prolonged over-valuation of forward sterling during 1960—it still continues to be over-valued right up to the time of writing—was entirely abnormal, so that official intervention in this instance would not have created an artificial situation but would have corrected an existing artificial situation.

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1 April 1961

Notes

LIC

Expense, Lapse Ratios Lower

When life insurance was nationalised in 1956, there were not a few in this country who genuinely believed that the Life Insurance Corporation would turn out to be a failure. They were, however, soon disillusioned as the LIC, despite the teething troubles inherent in a taking over of the business of a large number of companies with widely differing standards of efficiency, has been able to record a sizable uptrend in new business from the very first year of its existence. This is not to say that the LIC's working has been above reproach. Even now, its service to the policy holders leaves much to be desired. But in the matter of popularising life, insurance among the people, it has achieved signal success.

Encouraged by its success, the LIC set its sights high some two years ago under a five year plan of development. The target is Rs 1,000 crores of new business to be completed in the year 1963. Last year was the second year of this plan, but already it has reached the half-way mark of this target, having completed in 1960 new business of Rs 495.99 crores.

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As compared to the previous year, the increase in 1960 works to be 15.4 per cent. The figure of Rs 495.99 crores includes new business of Rs 484.47 crores completed in India, Rs 9.70 crores in foreign countries and Rs 1.82 crores in the form of Janata policy business. Thus, the LIC has almost doubled its business within the past six years, business completed being Rs 238 crores. Business in force has also gone up from Rs 12,000 crores to Rs 24,000 crores during the same period.

The first place in the matter of increase in business over 1959 figures goes to the northern zone comprising Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir, which shows an increase of 34.8 per cent over its previous year's business. In respect of percentage of completion, the pride of place is taken by the Eastern zone comprising West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Bihar completing 91.9 per cent of introduced business. It is, however, to be noted that, in respect of percentage of completion for the LIC as a whole, 1960's record is lower than in the previous year at 87.5 as compared with 88.2.

Although business under joint life policy has been steadily increasing during the past few years—it amounted to Rs 16.21 crores in 1957, Rs 32.70 crores in 1958 and Rs 47.53 crores in 1959—the LIC has been obliged to withdraw this plan because the rate of female mortality in this regard had shown a sharp rise in recent years. The Janata policy is yet to take root in most parts of the country but in the Eastern States it continues to make headway and it has rightly been decided by the Corporation to continue it in this region.

It is gratifying to note that both the expense and lapse ratios have shown a downward trend during the past year. Mr P. A. Gopalakrishnan, Chairman of the LIC, has done the correct thing in promptly scotching the hope that, with progressively increasing efficiency, there should be a reduction in premium rates. A downward revision in premium rates requires consistently good experience over a long period.

MADRAS

Quick Decisions, Fast Development

Quick decisions have characterised the work on many of the

schemes that Madras State has included in the Third Plan. The Central Government's co-operative and appreciative attitude towards this State's normal aspirations should be no mean contribution for getting on with the developmental work of the State.

The Sethusamudram project was hanging fire for some time. But, the other day, the Madras State's Works Minister announced to the members of the Legislative Assembly that boring operations in connection with the Project are to start soon. The South is extremely keen about this Project. Questions were answered both in the State legislature and the Lok Sabha. It is now beyond that realm of airy imagination, and concrete steps have been taken.

A British expert recently investigated the project. After his report to the Indian Government, the Hydrographic Department of the Indian Navy made the INS Jamuna available for survey, and preparation of a large-scale chart of the Sethusamudram route is under way.

This project is expected to cost about Rs 30 crores, though, after some pruning, the cost might be somewhat reduced.

The State Government want the Tuticorin Port development to be taken up first, but with this important project also taken on hand, there is no more suspense, the Government of India having finally agreed to take it up in the Third Plan. And so the preliminary work connected with the Sethusamudram project augurs well for port development work in this State.

Another demand on which the Government of Madras is insistent is an atomic power station in this region. There seems to be encouraging hope about this also. The State Minister for Electricity, Mr V. Ramaiah, told one questioner at the current session of the Legislative Assembly that the Indian Government has genuinely recognised the power-shortage rapidly developing Madras and, in view of the Central Government's decision to set up several atomic energy plants in the country, the hope that Madras State would have one is bright. This recognition of Madras's need for increasing its power supplies by the Union Government stems not from any political pressure—there is something of this, too—but from the pressing requirements of new industries which are rising rapidly in this area. It was refreshing to be told by the Electricity Minister that the Centre was doing its best to get a plant for Madras. Of course, the decision to set up an atomic power station in Madras is governed by many factors, one of which will be the final verdict of experts as to whether or not to set up more than one atomic energy plant in the country. The Minister stated that Madras could certainly hope to have one plant located in this region.

Another hopeful sign in the Southern Region's industrial expansion is in regard to the Neyveli Lignite project.

After a year's negotiations, State-owned Neyveli Lignite Corporation has signed an agreement with a German consortium for supply of machinery worth Rs 20 lakhs for establishing a briquetting and carbonisation plant.

The contract was signed last week-end by Mr A. Srinivasan, Deputy General Manager of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, on behalf of the Corporation and by Messrs Keuhn and Lipp of Bueau Wolf, Messrs. Hager and Lange of Lurgi and Messrs Wilhelms and Beyer of the Siemens and Mr H. Scharbau of Messrs Protos Engineering Company Bombay.

The agreement provides for the annual production of 380,000 tons of carbonised briquettes using 1.3 million tons of lignite in raw condition.

The Plant required for the recovery of by-products like kerosene, carbolic acid, fuel oil and other carbon products will also be supplied by the Consortium.

The recent visit to India and to the South by a Soviet Russian Engineering team has been fruitful in that they have agreed to supply machinery for the 100 megawatt Mettur Tunnel hydro-electric scheme, one of the five major electric schemes in the Madras Power Grid. Machinery and equipment according to discussed specifications costing Rs 2 crores would be supplied by the Soviet Government in about two years. The Rs 60 lakhs first stage scheme of the Mettur Tunnel Scheme is expected to produce 40,000 k.w. and will be commissioned next year.

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Equally encouraging should be the promise of the Governor of Kerala State who, while inaugurating the Rs 25 crore Sabari Project in Kerala's Pamba River last week, said that Madras could very well be a large beneficiary of the power development of Kerala. He pointed to Kerala's immense power potentiality and, with its exploitation, all regions in the South would be immensely benefited. The Sabari project envisages six generators to produce Rs 226,000 k.w. costing less than Rs 1,000 per k.w. The net revenue estimated out of this project is Rs 195.14 lakhs with an ultimate percentage return of 8.13.

Simultaneously with all these pronouncements about the developmental work in the South came the assurance from Mr Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of State for Transport and Communication, at Trivandrum that work on the construction of the second shipyard at Cochin would not suffer for, lack of funds. This is important news for Kerala, which has been expressing feeble doubts about the continuance of work on Cochin shipyard's second stage.

As much financial provision as was needed would be provided, according to the assurance given by the Minister while talking to reporters at Trivandrum last week. Mr Raj Bahadur stressed the Government's intention to complete the Cochin Shipyard project by the Third Plan. Towards this purpose, the Government of India was engaged in securing foreign collaboration for the project.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Niggardly Provision, Says Mr Santhanam

Expressing great satisfaction at the rapid progress made by the nation's motor car and ancillary industries during the Second Plan, Mr T. S. Santhanam, Chairman of the Motor Vehicles and Allied Industries Association, pointed to the inadequate provision of merely Rs 250 crores for Motor Transport in the Third Plan as against a provision of Rs 1,200 crores for the railways.

Mr. Santhanam, of the well-known TVS Motor Transport organisation in the South, is an ardent supporter of a well developed road transport system for the welfare of the people both of the rural and urban areas. His firm has shown the way practically by running exceedingly smooth transport services in the Southern districts. More recently, their cargo service has been of great value to the public both in speed and punctuality. Naturally, his views carry great weight in the industry.

He said that the automobile industry would reach target figures

of the Second Plan by March 1961. So also, the ancillary industry had made very rapid strides and the production rate at the end of the Second Plan was estimated at several times the figure at the end of the First Plan.

Only limited foreign exchange made available under the Second Plan was made use of by the industry, and Mr Santhanam stated the Third Plan targets were reasonable and the industry expected to reach the targets.

Allied to the rapid production of automobiles is the problem of provision of good roads and more roads. But congestion and bottlenecks exist in major cities where industries are rapidly springing up. If sufficient thought in the planning for road development is not bestowed in the suburban areas of industrial and other big cities, there will be considerable slowing of traffic as well as slowing down of the tempo of industrialisation.

On the question of road development, Mr. Santhanam referred to the recent Chief Engineers' Conference's recommendation that at least Rs 590 crores as a minimum be allocated for roads, and said the railways had not been able to carry all the traffic that had been generated under the Second Plan. At the end of the Third Plan, it is estimated that the Railways' share of the long distance haulage, excluding feeder traffic, would be 235 million tons as against the total estimated needs of the country of 300 million tons of all modes of transport. It is doubtful whether the Railways can reach that target figure, the gap between the total needs and the allocation for railways has to be made up mainly by road transport.

Mr Santhanam then referred to the Masani Committee's recommendation of greater attention and flexibility towards road transport industry, because of the inherent advantages of lower cost and practically no pilferages and asserted road transport was at least four times speedier than the railways. But the Road transport industry is today disorganised, and the owners of the 225,000 trucks and buses—there were several thousands—are not strongly knit. The average yearly mileage done by a commercial vehicle has gone up by the end of the Second Plan to 30,000 miles bringing in a gross return of nearly Rs 140 crores to the Central and State Governments by way of taxation in all forms. He, therefore, pleaded for treatment of these bus and truck owners as entrepreneurs as in any other industry.

Why has the Government of India been slow in implementing the recommendations of the Masani Committee? After all, following that Committee, the Neogy Committee in an interim report has said that one of the first tasks is to determine the extent and the nature of competition offered by

EXPORTS

Engineering Goods Fare Well

The export performance of engineering goods in 1960 looked up considerably in unison with the progress of engineering industries. The total value of exports from India in 1960 amounted to Rs 88,856,589 as compared to the targetted figure of Rs 8.5 crores. Exports to all the principal regions increased appreciably as shown in the table given below.

	1959	1960	Percentage increase
(In Rs Lakhs)			
South East			
Asia ..	203	263	26.1
West Asia ..	174	227	30.5
Africa ..	83	129	55.5
North, Central and South America	106	169	59.9
Europe ..	32	148	362.6
Others ..	12	14	16.6
Total ..	610	950	54.5

This outstanding performance was highlighted by the remarkable increases in export to highly industrialised countries like the UK, the USA and West Germany which bears eloquent testimony to the high quality of our products. Our exports during the period under review totalled forty items of which the most important are bicycles and accessories, brass and copperware, dry batteries, electric fans and parts thereof, industrial machinery, razor blades, sewing machines and parts thereof, stainless steelware and weighing scales and weights. While our traditional goods would continue to form the core of our exports to these countries for many years to come, the export of engineering goods to European countries which moved up sizably to about Rs 1.7 crores in 1960 from Rs 32 lakhs in 1952 was a rare achievement of which the industry could be legitimately proud. It is true that the increase was due mainly to the export of steel to Holland, Italy, West Germany, and the UK.

mechanised road transport on important routes.

It has been proved that the tax per ton mile by road is greater than the freight per ton mile by railway. If it was the aim of the railway not to be a profit making proposition as stated by the Neogy Committee, he wanted the public at large and the policymakers to determine whether the railway investment was a commercial enterprise or a public utility.

There is the pertinent observation by the Neogy Committee that the increase in the railway earnings in the first two Plan periods had not been commensurate with the increase in their capital at large.

But this must not be taken into account to belittle the performance of fabricated and processed items like sewing machines, diesel engines, cycles, wood screws, nuts and bolts etc., which in the year under review registered a remarkable increase.

Giving due credit to all the items that have been exported, certain items like electric fans, sewing machines, electrical accessories and tin plate containers require special mention here, for they were mainly responsible for fulfilling the target. The corresponding figures for 1959 and 1960 are shown below:

	Exports 1959	Exports 1960
(Rs Lakhs)		
Electric Fans ..	39	89
Sewing Machines ..	31	52
MS Pipes ..	2	21
Screws ..	0.5	12
Stainless Steelware ..	4	13
Tinplate Containers ..	2	9
CI Pipes & other castings ..	12	22
Diesel Engines ..	13	22
Electrical, accessories ..	3	8

No doubt, there is much scope for substantial earnings from exports of engineering goods, as is clearly evident from the Rs 30 crores' target fixed for the Third Plan. A notable feature of the programme in the next Plan is the increased stress laid to step up exports to the industrially advanced countries of the West. The optimism as regards our ability to enhance exports to these countries is presumably based on certain advantages we have over other exporting countries like cheaper raw materials and overhead charges and the improving quality of our products as reflected by their greater intake by buyers abroad. With proper publicity abroad and rigid quality control, the target fixed for the Third Plan will not be elusive.

The question was, according to Mr Santhanam, whether the railways would be a commercial proposition or not. In any case, the demand on transport will far exceed the transport capacity of the railways in the Third Plan, and the only alternative form of transport is by road.

To avert any possible breakdown of the country's road transport, Mr. Santhanam pleaded for a rethinking of the transport position in the Third Plan. Road transport had an important role to play. In a country like ours, where there was need for more employment in towns and villages, Mr. Santhanam said that there

was greater justification and force in permitting the road transport industry to expand to meet the increased needs of the nation under the Third Plan.

ROYALTIES

Where Should the Tax Be Levied?

The International Chamber of Commerce has been informed by the Indian National Committee that the taxation of royalties must provide for the avoidance of double taxation. The International Chamber of Commerce in its study of treatment of royalties in various countries reached the conclusion that the country from which the knowledge or patent was made available has the right to tax. It argued also that the management of intangible property constitutes an economic activity and the source of income is to be found in the place where the owner has the centre of his activities. The statutory monopoly now extending to technical knowledge is applied. The Indian National Committee, however, took the line that the country which pays royalty has the right to levy tax. It pleaded that royalties should be deemed income and it is open to the country exporting capital (in the shape of knowledge) to refrain from taxation or give rebate to its nationals. Applying the same principle, the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce urged that the interest and dividends payable at a fixed rate should be taxable in the country of origin where the income originates.

A special committee reviewed the problems in detail for the International Chamber in January 1961 and concluded that double taxation can be avoided by the allocation of exclusive taxing rights to the country paying out royalties. But the Indian National Committee, of which Mr G. P. Kapadia was a member, argued that countries which are anxious to attract foreign capital should not rely on special tax incentives of a temporary character. It has urged that it is more important to maintain an attractive fiscal climate by equitable treatment of corporate entities and the avoidance of practices which discourage either the growth or mobility of capital or the employment of foreign managers and technicians. It has also emphasised that countries prepared to encourage investment abroad should afford exemption from tax in respect of income over which the right to tax belongs to another country. The Indian National Committee of the ICC has certainly provided a counsel of perfection which helps the Government to limit royalty payments.

ROPE

Not Enough Manila, Sisal

In his presidential address to the tenth annual general meeting of the Indian Rope Manufacturers Association held in Calcutta, Mr H. D. Wahi leaned heavily on the need for a liberal policy in the import of manila and sisal fibres which are two indispensable raw materials required by the rope industry. He maintained that the policy followed by the Government of India in the import of these essential raw materials has adversely affected the working of the industry with the result that, more often than not, the industry had to work well below its capacity. In this context, the reduction in the value of licences for imports can hardly be justified. The Export Promotion Scheme also failed to help the industry to tide

over the difficulty, as import licences allowed amounted only to 75 per cent of the foreign exchange received in payment of the f.o.b. value of the industry's products exported. Consequently, export performance of the industry did not come to expectations. The need for a liberal import policy is, therefore, obvious, especially at a time when Burma has emerged as a serious competitor in the Far Eastern consuming centres.

At the same time, the paramount importance of augmenting the production of indigenous fibre should not, however, be minimised. The present supply of indigenous sisal and also fibre amounts only to 4,000 tons whereas our requirements come approximately to 12,000 tons a year. Even the supply of domestic fibre is irregular, since it is not grown on a commercial scale. Just to eliminate this avoidable factor, Mr Wahi suggested that, if the cultivation of fibres was done under the supervision of the Government

the indigenous supply can be stepped up to a considerable extent and timely supplies can be made to the manufacturing units.

Mr Wahi deprecated the Government's decision to license the construction of a new factory at Jaipur, particularly when there was capacity lying idle for want of raw materials. Issue of import licences to the new factory would further curtail the meagre foreign exchange allowed to the existing units in the organised sector. Moreover, the installed capacity of the industry is quite sufficient to meet the demand in the country.

It is a matter for regret that our shipping companies tend to cover their requirements of rope from foreign markets. Though a slight difference in prices is the main attraction, it will be of immense benefit to our rope industry if the shipping concerns extend their support to it. The desirability of co-ordinating the expansion envisaged in the next Plan with

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the manufacturing capacity of the rope industry thus looms large in our minds.

FLOUR MILLING Again, Idle Capacity

Thanks to the PL 480 agreement for the import of 17 million tons of foodgrains during the next four years, the flour milling industry in West Bengal has now been enabled to work to its full capacity. Till recently, a quota system was in force and the quantity allotted much less than required with the result that flour mills in this region have been obliged to keep a large proportion of their capacity idle. According to the spokesmen of the industry, it has been able to work at only 66 per cent of its milling capacity. Inadequate allocation, however, does not seem to be its only handicap. The allocation and supply are said to have been irregular, and there were restrictions as regards extraction percentages of wheat products, and "quality" and "quantity" clauses.

With the improvement in wheat supplies in the country, some of these restrictions have been relaxed, but Mr G. E. Howit, Chairman of the Calcutta Flour Mills Association, has pointed out that the fact that the extraction percentages of wheat products continue to be dictated by Government largely nullifies the effect of the abolition of the quota system. He is of the view that the flour mills in Calcutta can adequately take care of the requirements of the public by altering their extraction percentages in accordance with the demands of the market. It would appear that the West Bengal Government also seems to appreciate the mills' point of view, but would rather study the result of the removal of restrictions on the inter-district movement of wheat products before considering the advisability of abolishing the extraction percentages.

While the removal of the restriction on inter-district movement of wheat products has certainly been beneficial to the industry in West Bengal, it is felt that only when the inter-zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat products are abolished that it will be enabled to utilise its milling capacity in full. Representations in this regard have been made to the Central Government by the Roller Flour Mills Federation of India. It is evident that the Central Government will have to go into the matter in conjunction with the State Governments before a decision can be arrived at. In the meantime, the flour mills in the different parts of the country are obliged to work within restricted fields while there was no such restriction at the time of their establishment or when they fur-

ther expanded their milling capacity. The zonal restrictions have resulted in the present unhealthy state of the industry as a whole. The flour milling industry in West Bengal has long been the main source of supply to consumers in West Bengal and the adjoining States like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra. Under the new dispensation, flour mills have been allowed to be set up in the regions which used to be traditional outlets for the West Bengal units. It is definitely more economical to allow the West Bengal mills to continue to cater to the needs of the entire region than to put up new mills in Assam and Orissa. But perhaps it has not been possible for the Central Government to ignore the demands for regional industrial development.

PAPER Bagasse as Raw Material

The utilisation of bagasse, which is an important by-product of the sugar industry, for the manufacture of paper is a long canvassed proposition. Already, experiments have been successfully made in this field and a unit has been working in the Mysore State on the basis of a mixture of paper pulp and bagasse supplied from the Mandya sugar factory. Another unit in the Madras State has also made a successful debut in the production of paper utilising bagasse as the raw material. The seminar on Small Scale Paper Manufacture organised by the Development Council for Pulp Paper and Allied Industries has underlined the need for further encouragement of paper production utilising bagasse. Bagasse is presently consumed by the sugar factories as fuel and its replacement by coal by the sugar factories would release a substantial quantity of bagasse for paper manufacture. The scheme for the utilisation of bagasse for paper manufacture will initially pose technical difficulties for sugar factories. And factories in Maharashtra have voiced concern on this score. Even apart from the technical difficulties involved in the switchover to coal, whether replacement of bagasse by coal will be a net gain to the sugar industry will have to be ascertained. One difficulty that the sugar factories will face in the proposed switchover will be in respect of movement of coal which, unlike bagasse, will have to be transported to the sugar factories from long distances. Mr Manubhai Shah's assurance of the early solution of the present movement problem for coal will not allay fears. But longterms considerations relating to the stepping up of paper production will warrant the diversion of bagasse for paper manufacture as desirable and

necessary. Utilisation of bagasse will solve one of the important problems of the paper industry, namely, sufficiency of raw materials. Bamboo plantations are concentrated in particular areas and scope for increasing bamboo supplies to present and potential paper units is extremely limited. This, combined with the growing consumption of paper in the country, makes unavoidable dependence on alternative raw materials for paper production. In respect of bagasse, there can be no question of short supplies as the present production in the sugar factories is substantial. It is also an advantage that utilisation of bagasse would help paper manufacture to be organised in small scale units.

BHILAI Training Facilities

The Technical Institute of the Bhilai Steel Project started functioning with effect from 8 June 1959, when the training of skilled worker trainees was started. Prior to the functioning of Bhilai Institute, training was being given in the USSR in the case of Engineers and Operatives, and in the engineering firms in India in the case of skilled-worker trainees. In 1960, as the major departments of the steel plant went into production, the foreign training scheme tapered off and sending of skilled worker trainees to the engineering firms was also stopped.

The original contract for training of 686 persons in the USSR has been completed with the exception of one person who is being sent now. Subsequently, it was also agreed to send 50 more trainees to the USSR for training. Against this, 34 engineers and operatives have already gone to the USSR.

The Institute has drawn up a detailed training programme for 1961 and subsequent years for various classes of trainees. 100 graduate-apprentices, per year will be recruited and will undergo a two-year training. 100 operatives similarly recruited, will have the same period of training. Besides refresher courses for 200 operatives will be run. Other categories are courses for artisan-trainees, evening class trade-courses, employees training and trade-testing, and vacation training.

In addition, the Institute will now also undertake to train the personnel required for expansion and it is also expected to train part of the personnel required for the fourth Steel Plant at Bokaro. During 1960, 101 Graduate Apprentices completed their training in the Bhilai Institute. So far, 258 Graduate Apprentices have completed two years' training in the Institute and have been promoted as Junior Engineers.

In view of the commissioning of the major departments of the Bhilai Steel Plant, a two-year scheme of training involving general training in the first year and specialised training in the second year coupled with a minimum of theoretical class-room lectures, has been started in Bhilai itself. Graduate Apprentices attend the Technical Institute for two days in a week in the first year of their training for laboratory work, colloquium and other theoretical work, and for the remaining four days they take practical training in different departments of the Steel Plant. After completion of the first year, the Graduate Apprentices are allotted to the different departments by a High Power Committee, on the basis of their aptitude and actual performance during their training period. In the second year, they work in their particular department the whole day and attend lectures on plant production problems, cost accounting, management, labour and industrial relations, etc., for three evenings a week. The emphasis during the training period is laid more on practical work than on theory. It has been decided to train 100 Graduate Apprentices a year in the Institute.

The training of skilled workers started in the Bhilai Technical Institute on 8 June 1959. Their training comprises one-day a week at the Institute for theoretical lectures on engineering drawing, work-shop mathematics and general science and trade theory, etc., and the remaining five days in practical training in different shops in the Plant. This scheme is now being wound up as it was intended to meet the initial requirements of skilled workers. Some 289 trainees completed their training in Bhilai itself during 1960 as against 115 in 1959, and 15 workers were sent to engineering firms during the year under review, as against 268 sent in 1959. So far, 954 skilled worker-trainees have completed their training and have been absorbed in regular strength.

The training of Artisan-Trainees for the permanent phase started in August 1959 and 51 artisan trainees completed their training in 1960. These trainees were trained exclusively in the Training Shop of the Technical Institute. One of the fundamentals of this training is that these trainees are given compulsory basic bench fitting training for two months, after which they are put to their own regular trades. From this year, the training period of these trainees has been raised from one year to two years for craftsmanship certificate-holders and three years for raw matriculates. The training of 150 "DGRE" and 50 matriculates has been started in 1961 and the same number is likely to be recruited in 1962.

The Bhilai Technical Institute has trained 54 trainees for the

Indian Finance

1 April 1961

Durgapur Steel Project, and 55 vacation trainees sponsored by different Engineering Colleges in India.

USA End of Recession in Sight?

The portents that usually signal an improvement in the United States economic climate are becoming more numerous and more pronounced.

The past week, for instance, brought favourable news about such basic business barometers as industrial production, housing and retail sales.

The big news about industrial production—the output of factories, mines and utilities—is that it held virtually steady in February, thus ending a six-month slide that began last summer. The Federal Reserve Board has reported that its index of industrial production in February was 102 per cent of the 1957 average, about the same as in January.

The changes in the index's various categories were rather small, but some significant developments were evident. The major increases were in the output of utilities and a number of manufacturing industries, including steel. Their gains offset declines in the production of automobiles, furniture and some building materials, among others.

Iron and steel output rose for the second consecutive month, and in February stood at the highest level since last October. Moreover, the year-long decline in the production in machinery appears to have halted in February, with gains registered for the second month in a row in the production of electrical equipment.

Even automobile output is not without its brighter side. The 6 per cent decline in February was a far cry from the 20 per cent drop of January. And while some further cutbacks in automobile assemblies may be apparent in the March statistics, it is noteworthy that some car manufacturers have now begun to step up their production schedules in response to a brightening sales picture.

As for housing, a report by the census bureau shows construction begun during February on 77,000 privately financed homes and apartments. After allowing for seasonal influences, this worked out to an annual rate of 1,154,000. While this was still a substantial 16 per cent below the pace of February 1960, it was 7 per cent above January, which in turn had been 10 per cent higher than the rate of last December.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board was reporting that department store sales in the week ended 11 March ran 9 per cent ahead of

those in the like week of last year. Significantly, this was the fourth consecutive week of sales increases over 1960.

Sales comparisons are being helped, however, by the fact that the Easter holiday falls this year on 2 April—two week earlier than last year—which may help account for the increased buying tempo. Nevertheless, after statistical allowance is made for this earlier shopping build-up, sales in the week ended 11 March still topped those of the same week of 1960 by about 6 per cent. Over-all, despite a rather slow 1961 start, sales so far this year are running about 2 per cent ahead of the comparable period of 1960.

Also on the decidedly optimistic side is the trend in new orders for paper board, widely used packaging material. Historically, paperboard orders have tended to move in advance of general business activity, and they rose quite sharply in February, continuing a trend that began last December.

According to knowledgeable analysis, this upward thrust in new paperboard orders—which seems to be continuing in March—is characteristic of the final stage of a business recession and the early stage of a business recovery.

With these and other factors in view, many Government and private experts have begun to talk openly about an end to the recession which began some nine months ago. All this talk is still couched in rather cautious terms, however, as some important economic indicators have yet to demonstrate the desired upturns.

An example is the trend in the total personal income of all Americans, which declined in February by some \$700 million to an annual rate of \$405,900 million. Mainly responsible was a drop of nearly \$1,000 million from January in payments of wages and salaries—a drop that was only partly offset by a rise of some \$200 million in unemployment compensation benefits and other "transfer pay-

ments" from Government trust funds.

A number of experts are explaining the February income decline in terms of the generally poor midwinter sales. Thus, it may be that the current signs of a pick-up in business and consumer demand with the arrival of better weather could be reflected in higher employment and income totals in the months ahead.

Another encouraging aspect is the fact that personal income, despite the February decline, still has fallen less than one per cent from its October 1960 peak, and actually is running at an annual rate of \$10,000 million, or better than 2 per cent, above the rate of February a year ago.

There is another reason for optimism that should be kept in mind. The economy has yet to feel the impact of the Kennedy administration's moves to counter the recession and spur economic activity. Presumably, these moves



Rugged hands on the plough of steel—steel biting the earth in furrows straight and deep—steel is preparing the land for the seed. Primitive? Primitive his method may be, but it has the new touch of steel—steel which has replaced the old wooden plough and is helping him to get a better yield for a little less labour. Soon, he will have the surging power of tractor to work for him; soon his land will be yielding a harvest, more abundant than ever before. Soon all this will be his and ours, as there is a little more steel for each of us. Towards this end, IISCO is working—for more steel to help you and you and you—in serving you we help the Nation and that is our privilege.

THE
INDIAN IRON
AND STEEL
COMPANY
LIMITED

INDIAN IISCO STEEL

—which include aid to housing, the extension of unemployment compensation benefits, and a number of other measures—could help accelerate a general economic upturn.

The fact that no such upturn is clearly visible as yet, despite the obvious improvements in many economic sectors, may help explain the administration's interest in seeing its economic programmes put into effect as speedily as possible.

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SINGAPORE

Oil and Beer

The opening in 1960 of two oil refineries in Singapore, one by Shell and another by Maruzen Toyo of Osaka is not due merely to tax concessions provided for pioneer enterprises. Shell's own name (for the curious) is derived from the island of Pulau Bukom (Malaya for Shell Island) and the refinery is located on the island. The biggest storage, packing, and bunkering base in Asia that can treat a million tons of oil is now off Singapore and land reclamation has made Pulau Bukom safe. Singapore was picked for the new refinery as it is truly the crossroads of Asia. The smaller Japanese refinery is expected to treat up to 500,000 tons of crude a year and will concentrate on local distribution through retail outlets. Crude oil from Kuwait will be used and the entry of Japan into refining abroad is not at all surprising as Japan can get Persian oil also. Fuel oil will be the main product and local industry will gain, though it is clear that Indian coal will not be needed if Singapore changes gradually to oil. The Shell skyscraper-the headquarters for South East Asia—will be the base for business expansion as industrial gases and chemicals will be made available.

The investment of over \$100 million is a sign of the foreigner's confidence in Singapore after the political changes of 1959. Among Singapore's rising industries is brewing, and two big breweries make Singapore independent of imports, although a good deal of British and Danish beer still comes in. In two decades, the Malayan Breweries Limited have successfully produced beer in bottles and cans and a big export trade with Aden, Okinawa, Pakistan and Mauritius has been built up. It is noteworthy that no beer from India is imported by Singapore, where the public preference is for larger beer. The Company intends soon to set up a brewery in Kuala Lumpur to reach the market in the mainland. It has been claimed that 1960 was a very good year for business for Singapore in spite of a fall in rubber exports and the contraction of trade with India was a feature of the trade returns which point however, to expansion of trade

with Japan and China. Perhaps, there is a lesson for India which cannot provide either food or timber or oil, as Burma can for Malaya

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ACCII

Another Record Year Chalked up

The Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Limited has chalked up another record year with production, sales and profits touching new highs. Production of polythene granules during the year under review amounted to 4,000 tons and output of paints showed a sizable increase. The quantum of paints produced would have been even greater had it been possible to import an adequate quantity of raw materials. As the difficulty is likely to continue for a considerable time, the Company is striving to secure raw materials of quality from within the country.

The rise in production naturally resulted in improved sales and the products of the Company fetched the much longer sum of Rs 5.4 crores as against Rs 3.4 crores obtained in the previous year. The demand for quality paints exhibited a rising trend, a fact which amply testifies to the general industrialisation of the country. With a view to meeting the internal requirements, the company is contemplating an expansion in its capacity. The plans for expansion were made possible by the readiness of the Company's associate in the UK, Imperial Chemical Industries, London, to provide sterling finance for the import of plant and machinery. These plans for expansion are under the consideration of the Government of India, and Mr J. M. Lall, the Chairman of the Company, is quite optimistic of the outcome. He also stated that the willingness of foreign private investors to help our industries is indicative of the strength and stability of the Indian economy.

The relations between labour and management were on the whole "reasonably good." The employees' loyal support and their conscientious work were chiefly responsible for the increased production. The improved amenities made available to them also require special mention. The Company's Craft Apprentice Training School is providing technical training not only to its own employees but also to those attached to Government of India undertakings. The programme of Indianisation of management has shown excellent results, so much so that, barring the post of Technical Director at Rishra, the entire management of that complex chemical manufacturing site is entrusted in the hands of Indian staff.

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BRAITHWAITE

Encouraging Debut in Export

Increased profit and record tonnage output are the two notable features of the working of the Braithwaite & Company Limited that are revealed in the speech of the Chairman at the annual general meeting of the Company. The profit for the year, after providing for depreciation, taxation and transfer to Development Rebate, is shown at Rs 20.72 lakhs which is Rs 3.5 lakhs more than the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Production at the Structural Shop at Clive Works is shown to have been maintained at a satisfactory tempo throughout the year. But, in the production of pressed steel, there was a decline for the third year in succession, and this was due to the shortage of steel of weldable quality. But an offsetting feature was the production of wagons of bigger size, and this has contributed to an increase in the value of sales. It has, in this connection, been stated that the company has successfully turned over to the production of the new heavy mineral wagons popularly

known as BOX wagons each of which carries 55 tons of coal or ores.

The taking over of the Angus Works by Braithwaite on 1 February 1960 has considerably expanded the scope of the Company's future activities. The Chairman has observed that these Works would be developed as a first class engineering works. Crane manufacture figures in the list of the Company's projected activities and plans for this are reported to be in the process of finalisation. Expansion of capacity for the fabrication of heavy structurals is also reported to be under consideration.

The Chairman has assessed the prospect for 1961 as likely to be satisfactory. In respect of capacity, there is no room for worry. But insufficient orders and shortage of steel will, as the Chairman pointed out, pose problems. In exports, in which the company has made an encouraging debut in 1959, competition is foreseen from many smaller concerns. But the Chairman has forecast increased activity in the Wagon Shop, which will offset the reduced tempo in the Structural Shop. No great store is set on the Angus Workshop for any contribution to the profit.

1 April 1961

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

I don't know whether it's the right note to strike with bankers worried about stagnant deposits, but I must say that I find the seven million teen-age savers of West Germany a profoundly unsympathetic (in the Gallic sense) lot. According to a recent survey, 43 per cent of all persons under 21 years of age had savings accounts and 28 per cent of all savings accounts belonged to persons of this age-group. When I mentioned my feelings on the subject to a friend, he ticked me off properly for talking of juvenile thrift as though it were juvenile delinquency. I tried to explain that I approved of thrift, on general principles. ("Yes," he interposed rudely, "In the manner of Jerome K. Jerome vis-a-vis work. It fascinates you. You like to sit and watch it in others.") And I do not hold with teddy-boys and Stilyagis. But I simply cannot warm up to a teen-ager who salts away his pocket money and tells his father that he prefers his birthday present in cheque, account-payee. He said that I was simply prejudiced, which perhaps is true up to a point. My own acquaintance with my pocket money in my youth—or with money at any time for that matter—was like the Dickensian gentleman's with the five-pound note: polite but brief. There was a famous occasion when even the postman who used to bring the customary remittance from home was moved to tears. I like to think it was more for my sake than his. The duns had taken away the crisp notes, brought in the right denominations, even before he could get his customary buksheesh. There was then a short spell when I was avoiding a favourite bookshop because of what advertising experts will call a piece of "impulse buying"—on credit. (It was a jolly good book, though.) But looking at it objectively, I am appalled that youngsters who ought to be collecting stamps and birds' eggs are collecting bank balances instead. These eager savers have certainly digested the moral of the Grasshopper and the Ant, but the point of the parable of the Prodigal Son is sure to leave them baffled.

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There are certain psychological impediments to a developing country discussing the general principles of foreign aid. Such inhibitions are more of good form than

of logic. The logic itself, fortunately, is irresistible and has been presented persuasively by those who have no such inhibitions. It is a measure of the idealism that is still available in a world living under the shadow of threats of various sorts that this should be the case. The case for foreign aid to developing countries is not only not allowed to go by default but has been canvassed by those whom it is likely to hurt in a narrow sense. President Kennedy's message to the Congress on foreign aid is an inspiring document not only for its sense of history, but for the detailed analysis of what precisely is involved in the endeavour. Over the last two years, there have come about certain changes in emphasis for which Mr Kennedy himself was largely responsible and which his message underscores. The responsibility for aid is to be shared by a greater number of developed nations. This principle with an unexceptionable logic of its own, has received further fortuitous force because of the quantum of US spending abroad and consequent payment embarrassments. Assent to this principle is now general and the Development Assistance Group (which, interestingly, includes Portugal) about to meet in London is expected to give some concrete evidence. (It will, if it follows the brilliant lead given by the Economist in its editorial of last week.) The second principle enunciated by Mr Kennedy is that fairly long-term commitments should be made and the doling out in annual dribbles should cease. This isn't the piece of reckless improvidence it seems at first sight, for what is asked for is not appropriation but commitment—something that accountants describe as a contingent liability. The merit of the suggestion is that it makes possible long-term planning by the receiving nation, which, as Mr Kennedy himself recognises, is the key to his entire programme. Thirdly, the emphasis should be on "country plans" and not on a "series of individual unrelated projects." This means that what might be called the "World Bank Approach" is to yield place to one more suited to the needs of developing nations. The foreign exchange embarrassments of a country like India in the Third Plan are more likely to arise over maintenance imports than over imports for specific pro-

jects. At the back of the minds of people who oppose blanket appropriations and untied aid is the fear of misuse and waste of funds. But the way to set about preventing it is not to hold the purse strings and to be looking constantly over the shoulder but to ensure in advance that the beneficiary is capable of intelligent use of aid. That assured, it must be allowed to prove its mettle.

★

Cynicism about statistics comes easily to the common man and two sets of official figures of agricultural production for the same period are not helping any to remove it. On the contrary he merely finds in the circumstance further confirmation of his view that they are a specially damnable species of lies. The National Sample Survey's latest estimate of food production is 96 million tons whereas the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture puts it at 75 million tons. The reasons for such fantastic variations were recently examined by Dr P. S. Lokanathan in an extremely interesting address he delivered at the annual meeting of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics. He was anxious that the impression should not get abroad that he was merely carping or that he was unmindful of much useful work that has been done by the existing agencies for collecting and collating information. But a great deal more had to be done before we can have reliable tools for projections of trends in the economy. Among the defects listed by Dr Lokanathan were: complete absence of data on some important topics, insufficient coverage, deficient data, lack of uniformity in definition and classification, lack of comparability over space and time. "The divergence in figures supplied by various agencies leads to defects in planning and co-ordination. The method of presentation of data is also sometimes defective. In addition, there are defects of tabulation and

processing. These shortcomings, together with the delay in collection and publication of the data diminish their utility to both the government and the people." Even on such things as the total area of a village or district there is no unanimity in records. Different agencies, and more curiously, same agencies in different contexts, use the same expressions for different concepts. For a nation that has put through two Plans, our statistical tools, especially in agriculture, are appallingly primitive. There is no comprehensive primary data about holdings, and yet extensive land-ceiling legislation involving assumptions about concentration of agricultural wealth has been put through. But the crucial defect has been excessive reliance on the sampling technique on the ground that the more thorough technique is time-consuming and we cannot afford to wait. The hazards of the former technique are realised and avowed in technical contexts, but reminders thereof are unconsciously suppressed when the conclusions derived through its use are used for policy inferences. There are again, whole series of essential data that are simply left alone by statisticians. For example, there has been no attempt at evaluation of input-output coefficients, and we have nothing but our vague general impression of unutilised resources to go by. The minimum programme for improving the situation suggested by Dr Lokanathan is designed "to ensure that (a) the statistics of land utilisation and area under different crops become available in respect of the entire geographical area of the country. (b) The estimates of production are made available for all important crops, including fruits and vegetables and minor commercial crops and are based on sample crop-cutting experiments for all parts of the country." No one can call this a hopelessly ambitious programme. With the strengthening of the machinery of collection at the village level, we ought to be having in five years time a more reliable guide for planning than has been the case so far.

EAVESDROPPER

Estd. : 1906

Regd. Office : UDIPI, S.I.

The Canara Banking Corporation Limited

	(As on 31-12-1960)
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 25,00,000
Reserves	Rs. 19,35,000
Deposits	Rs. 8,72,72,000
Working Capital	Rs. 10,84,17,000
(Rounded off to the nearest thousand)	

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THE INDIAN BANK LIMITED, MADRAS

(ESTD. 1907)

Registered Office: "Indian Bank Buildings" 17, North Beach Road, Madras-1
(To be placed before the Shareholders at the ensuing Fifty-Fourth Annual General Meeting to be held on 7th April 1961 at the Registered Office of the Bank, The Indian Bank Buildings, 17, North Beach Road, Madras-1).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REPORT

The Directors have the pleasure to submit a statement of Assets and Liabilities and of Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 1960. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

2. The Net Profit of the Bank for the year amounts to Rs. 40,32,000-48, and together with the sum of Rs. 60,143 carried forward from the previous year's account, makes a total of Rs. 1,00,46,243-07.

3. Out of this sum, the Directors have made the following provision for taxes:

To transfer to Sinking Fund Rs. 30,988 00

To transfer to Bank's building account Rs. 1,86,238 07

To carry forward Rs. 41,12,224 07

An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5% and a Bonus of 24% (subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rates) was paid which absorbed Rs. 6,22,500 00

To transfer to Sinking Fund Rs. 2,00,000 00

The Directors now recommend that the following further appropriations may be made:

To pay a final dividend of 5% and a Bonus of 24% (subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rates) thereby making the dividend and bonus for the year amount to 15% Rs. n.p.

To provision for taxes Rs. 6,22,500 00

To transfer to Sinking Fund Rs. 2,00,000 00

To transfer to Bank's building account Rs. 30,988 00

To carry forward Rs. 1,86,238 07

To transfer to Sinking Fund Rs. 41,12,224 07

4. The Bank rate remained unchanged at 4%.

5. Offices of the Bank were opened during the year at Muthialpet (Madras) Neyveli, Vishakapatnam and Willingdon Island.

6. In accordance with Articles 92 and 93 of the Articles of Association of the Bank read with Sec. 256 of the Companies Act, 1956, four Directors, Messrs. R. Sundram Iyer, T. S. Kachapikessa, Mudaliyar, Kumararajah M. A. M. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad and R. K. Venkatchalam retire this year by rotation and they, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

7. Sri K. Arunachala Mudaliar resigned his seat on the Board on 2nd December 1960. In his place Sri C. Ramasubban was co-opted as a Director on 20th January, 1961.

Balance Sheet As At 31st December, 1960

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		Corresponding figures 31st Dec. 1959.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
Rs.	n.p.	Rs.	n.p.	Rs.	n.p.
1. CAPITAL:		1. CASH:		In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank (including foreign currency notes)	
1,00,00,000 00	...	1,00,00,000 00	...	...	...
Issued and subscribed Capital:		2. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS: **		In Current Account	
(a) 72,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each for payment in cash	72,00,000 00	(i) In India Rs. 17,89,995 29	...	(i) In India Rs. 21,78,517 59	21,78,517 59*
(b) 28,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each issued as fully paid bonus shares	28,00,000 00	(ii) Outside India 94,25,981 37	...	(ii) Outside India 85,72,827 44	85,72,827 44
Amount Called up:	...	1,11,95,976 66	...	...	...
On 44,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	44,00,000 00	13,00,142 47	...	...	...
On 28,000 Shares at Rs. 80 per share	22,40,000 00	...	...	...	...
Less: Calls unpaid	66,40,000 80	...	...	...	...
16,600 Shares of Rs. 100 each issued as fully paid bonus shares	16,60,000 00	...	...	...	...
Add: Forfeited shares	82,99,435 00	...	...	...	...
Share Premium Account:	...	...	...	...	...
82,99,990 00	...	...	...	...	...
14,57,300 00	...	...	...	...	...
68,44,583 78	...	...	...	...	...
2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES:—		4. INVESTMENTS (At cost)**		(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments (Terminals loans) and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments	
(i) Reserve Fund under Section 17 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949	68,44,583 78	...	...	...	...
(ii) Sinking Fund	3,30,000 00	...	...	...	...
3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed Deposits	16,44,81,568 77	...	...	...	...
Short-Term Deposits	6,56,32,647 77	...	...	...	...
Savings Bank Deposits	7,87,34,175 18	...	...	...	...
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc.	12,58,76,519 86	...	...	...	...
43,47,54,925 58	...	...	...	...	...
4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, ETC.:		...	...	...	...
(i) In India	1,55,25,095 89	...	...	...	...
(ii) Outside India	Nil	...	...	...	...
Particulars:	...	...	...	...	...
Corresponding figures 31st Dec. 1959.	...	...	...	...	...
1,55,25,095 89	...	...	...	...	...
Nil	...	...	...	...	...
1,03,38,661 50	...	...	...	...	...
3,07,95,024 75	...	...	...	...	...
5. BILLS PAYABLE		...	...	...	...
(i) Unsecured Rs. 370,12,986 31	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Secured Rs. 77,00,000 00	...	...	...	...	...
6. BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING RECEIVABLE AS PER CONTRA:	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Payable in India	2,14,20,109 51	...	...	...	...
(ii) Payable outside India	93,74,915 24	...	...	...	...
7. OTHER LIABILITIES:	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Rebate on Bills	1,01,748 05	...	...	...	...
(ii) Unclaimed Dividends	1,09,528 79	...	...	...	...
(iii) Tax payable	7,17,748 45	...	...	...	...
(iv) Sundry Payable	12,18,541 37	...	...	...	...
(v) Provision for Taxes	12,97,900 11	...	...	...	...
(vi) Branch adjustment	43,02,036 35	...	...	...	...
(vii) Interest Realisable	41,482 27	...	...	...	...
(viii) Interest on Deposits	32,00,356 32	...	...	...	...
(ix) Other Deposits	13,47,925 48	...	...	...	...
8. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS AS PER CONTRA	1,25,37,265 19	...	...	...	...
9. PROFIT AND LOSS:	...	...	...	...	...
Profit as per Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1959	4,40,11,273 54	...	...	...	...
Less: Appropriations:	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Final dividend of 5% and a Bonus of 24% (subject to tax)	31,22,643 18	...	...	...	...
(ii) Provision for taxes	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Transfer to Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Transfer to Bank's Buildings account	30,42,500 00	...	...	...	...
Add: Profit for the year brought from the Profit and Loss account	80,143 18	...	...	...	...
Less: Interim Appropriations:	...	...	...	...	...
Ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5% and a bonus of 24% (both subject to tax)	40,32,080 08	...	...	...	...
Sinking Fund	41,12,224 07	...	...	...	...
10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:	...	...	...	...	...
(1) On partly paid up shares of Banks and other companies Rs. 16,65,675 00	16,65,675 00	...	...	...	...
(2) Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debt: Rs. 3,24,507 85.	3,24,507 85	...	...	...	...
(3) On guarantees given on behalf of constituents Rs. 7,41,45,072 00. (Includes guarantees given on behalf of Directors or Officers Rs. 24,69,767 76).	6,34,54,878 37	...	...	...	...
(4) On Forward Exchange contracts Rs. 10,07,81,726 46.	7,75,96,274 13	...	...	...	...
Note:—The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 29 of the Banking Companies Act 1949 read with Sec. 211 of the Companies Act 1956.	...	...	...	...	...
Owing to regrouping of the accounts, previous year's figures have been restated.	...	...	...	...	...
Total	56,83,53,707 41	...	...	Total	54,37,89,088 35

**Includes investment of staff security deposits.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960

1959 Rs. nP.		EXPENDITURE	Rs. nP.		1959 Rs. nP.		INCOME (Less provision made during the year for Bad and Doubtful Debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	Rs. nP.	
80,83,025	16	1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc.	78,52,359	16	1,19,31,395	20	1. Interest and Discount	1,29,68,740	08
		2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (inclusive of salary and allowances of the General Manager Rs. 31,066-69) ...	50,21,502	76	28,15,834	77	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	32,78,035	31
37,38,027	44	3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances (inclusive of remuneration to Supervising Director Rs. 2,760/-; Rent free quarters Rs. 2,499-96) ...			50,879	82	3. Rents	38,953	57
76,814	87	P. F. Contribution Rs. 2,499-96) ...	74,260	61			4. Net profits on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises, and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any other particular Fund or Account) ...	42,675	10
4,28,777	61	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc. ...	5,38,291	59	54,681	34	5. Net profits on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...	Nil	
13,690	84	5. Law Charges ...	26,571	88	Nil		6. Income from Non-Banking Assets, and Profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	Nil	
3,25,364	81	6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	3,96,639	93	Nil		7. Other Receipts	9,19,731	42
5,000	00	7. Auditors' Fees and Travelling Expenses ...	5,000	00	7,43,422	03			
2,14,212	05	8. Depreciation on and Repairs to the Banking Company's Property ...	2,42,324	35					
4,62,030	61	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc. ...	5,87,993	29					
Nil		10. Loss from Sale of, or dealing with Non-Banking Assets ...	Nil						
3,99,180	75	11. Other Expenditure ...	4,73,115	84					
18,30,089	02	12. Balance of Profit ...	20,30,076	07					
1,55,76,213	16	Total	1,72,48,135	48	1,55,76,213	16	Total	1,72,48,135	48

AUDITORS' REPORT

CANARA BANK LIMITED

1959	Rs.	nP.	PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES	Rs.	nP.
12,14,14,151	01		(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	13,67,61,104	17
1,98,61,313	50		(ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security (inclusive of advances on joint and several promotes)	1,79,49,781	41
1,75,05,799	69		(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	1,15,73,843	15
	Nil		(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad not provided for	Nil	
15,88,01,264	20			16,62,84,728	73
34,690	57		(v) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	53,008	87
30,19,715	64		(vi) Debts due by Companies or firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors Partners or Managing Agents or, in the case of private companies, as members	51,87,565	10
54,337	51		(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	72,069	88
85,90,768	47		(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the Companies or firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners, or Managing Agents, or, in the case of private companies, as members	76,77,097	72
3,82,266	23		(ix) Due from Banking Companies	1,83,371	63

I have visited twenty-five branches in the Bank and have examined the books of Account and cash and securities as at the time of my visit to the Branches so visited, twelve of which have been audited in December 1960 and the other thirteen Branches on 31st December 1960 and after. Adequate and satisfactory arrangements for scrutiny and check at regular intervals of the accounts of the Branch Offices by responsible officers of the Bank are in force and their inspection reports have been made available to me at the time of audit of the Bank.

By its order No. 1 (7) CL VI/61 dated 2-2-1961, the Government of India, vide G.O. No. 228 of 1960, has exempted all the Companies Act with in pursuance of Sub-Section (4) of Section 228 of the Companies Act with clause (d) of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule (4) of the Companies (Branch Audit Exemption) Rules 1961, has exempted the undermentioned Branches (which, however, include some of the Branches omitted by me) from the provisions of Sections (1) and (4) of Section 228 of the said Act in respect of the year ending 31st March 1961:—(1) Fort Bombay, (2) Mandvi Bombay, (3) Girgaon Bombay, (4) Dadar Bombay, (5) Bandra Bombay, (6) Dadar Bombay, (7) Sion Bombay, (8) Mazagaon Bombay, (9) Worli Bombay, (10) Matunga Bombay, (11) Chembur Bombay, (12) Byculla Bombay, (13) Kalyan, (14) A/c's Section, Bombay, (15) Bhandarkar Road, Bombay, (16) Ulhasnagar Kalyan, (17) Mohane Kalyan, (18) Shivajinagar, (19) Sholapur, (20) Bhavnagar, (21) Navari Nagpur, (22) Sitabadi Nagpur, (23) Vizimabad, (28) Warangal, (29) Vijayawada, (30) Adoni, (31) Chicla Mangalore, (32) Chickmagalur, (33) Shimoga, (34) Davangere, (35) Mandya, (36) Belgaum, (37) Dhwarwad Market, (38) Dhwarwad Malmaddi, (39) Hubli, (40) Karwar, (41) Sirsi, (42) Bantwal, (43) Coondapoor, (44) Udipi, (45) Mulki, (46) Karkala, (47) Hampanakattatta Puttur, (49) City Mangalore, (50) Bundar, Mangalore, (51) Bellary, (52) Gadag, Mangalore, (52) Mercara, (53) Gulbarga, (54) Tumkur, (55) Madras, (56) GN St. Madras, (61) Bellary, (58) Raichur, (59) Foreign Depot, (60) Edode, (64) Oppn. St. Coimbatore, (65) Avasthi Rajah, (66) Salem, (67) Tirunelveli, (68) Payyanur, (68) Cannanore, (69) Kozhikode, (70) Coshing, (71) Karaikal, (72) Tellicherry, (73) Calcutta.

(a) I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of audit. (b) Such information and explanations have been found to be satisfactory. (c) Transactions of the Bank as have come to my notice have been, in my opinion, within the powers of the Bank. (d) The Returns received from the branches have been found adequate for the purposes of my audit. (e) The Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the Books of Accounts and Returns. (f) In my opinion and to the best of my information according to the explanations given to me the said Accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at 31-12-1960 and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended 31-12-1960. (g) In my opinion proper Books of Account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from my examination of these Books.

A. UMANATH RAO, B.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant
Auditor.

MANGALORE-3

Dated 11th February, 1961

BANGALORE, Dated 17th January 1961		H. LAXMINARAYANA KAMATH K. P. J. PRABHU JEENABHAI DAVIDOSS Directors	A. DAMODAR PAI Chairman	P. SARVOTHUM NAYAK General Manager	A. UMANATH RAO, B.A., F.C.A. Chartered Accountant Auditor
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The Bank of India Limited

Sir Cowasjee on Government's Capital Expenditure

The following is an extract from the Speech of the Chairman, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet, G. B. E., K. C. I. E., at the Fifty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of India Limited, held at Bombay on Monday, 27th March, 1961.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this our Fifty-fifth Annual General Meeting.

In 1960, as in other years, the Reserve Bank of India have been vigilant in their efforts towards the proper development of banking in the country. We very much appreciate the consideration which the Reserve Bank of India have extended to banks. It is no small task to endeavour to watch and guide the large number of banking units—big and small—throughout the country. I would express the gratitude of my colleagues on the Board and myself for prompt information, advice and guidance given to our Bank from time to time by the Reserve Bank of India.

TAXATION

I am personally of opinion that the recent Budget is framed on a fair basis. I am sure the Finance Minister expects to be criticised whatever he does by one school of thought or the other. A pertinent question has been asked as to how the Finance Minister was to raise funds for the Government if he did not do so by indirect taxation. My answer is that the Government should reduce their capital expenditure on rash projects which have no prospects of yielding good value for money spent. It is believed by many that this is due to the increase of corruption in the last few years and lack of efficiency and competent technical personnel in Government service. At the root of all the trouble is the policy of the Planning Commission who have allowed their imagination to run wild without calculating the disastrous financial consequences of their rash projects. Really good and efficient planning will enable the Government to spend less and to borrow less money from all parts of the world and thus reduce the demand for maintaining the high levels of taxation already imposed and for levying other taxes on all classes of the people.

The Government were spending crores of rupees and claiming that they had raised the annual income of the common man. I do not vouch for the accuracy of this claim but if this is well-founded it forms a very reasonable argument for indirect taxation. The Finance Minister must not forget that India is the heaviest taxed country in the world and that a certain class of people are made to

pay almost the whole of their hard-earned income in taxation leaving little or nothing to live upon. Most of them are at present living on their capital. Highly placed officers both in public and private enterprises are made to pay a large portion of their hard-earned salaries in taxation leaving little for the maintenance of themselves, their families and their dependents. The only class of people that appears to be comparatively well off under present conditions is factory labour.

The main necessities of life are food, housing and clothes. Food and housing are the responsibility of the Government. Clothing is supplied by the private sector and, although the textile industry supplies cloth to the public at a cheaper price than supplied by many countries of the world to their people, the Government insist upon lowering the prices because it only affects the private sector but they do very little effectively to reduce the price of food or housing.

ALL-INDIA INTER-BANK AGREEMENT

In my last two annual speeches I have mentioned the All-India Inter-bank agreement for maximum rates of interest on deposits which the larger commercial banks, about 40 in number, other than the State Bank of India, entered into from October, 1958. Changes in the maximum rates of interest were made during the year from the 22nd August, 1960, and from the 1st October, 1960. I would like to see the State Bank of India, as the largest commercial bank in the country, also joining in the agreement. I understand that the Indian Banks' Association have been making endeavours in that direction. In this connection, I have to inform you that our General Manager, Mr T. D. Kansara, has recently been elected Vice-Chairman of the Indian Banks' Association.

THE BANK IN 1960

The Bank's profit of over Rs 103 lakhs for the year 1960 is about Rs 20½ lakhs more than the 1959 profit of about Rs 82½ lakhs. These figures of profit for the two years cannot be exactly compared. Part of the difference between them is because during the bulk of 1960 tax at an appreciably lower rate than in 1959 has been deducted at source from the Bank's investment income.

Before arriving at the profit figure we have, as usual, made

appropriate prudent provisions. Sound banking calls for the setting aside of provisions relative to our commitments. Our business is appreciably growing. Our liabilities are increasing. Prudence dictates that, in such circumstances, adequate provisions should be made at all stages.

A final dividend of 12½ per cent., subject to deduction of tax at the prescribed rates, is proposed. This will absorb Rs 37½ lakhs. An interim dividend of 7½ per cent. subject to deduction of tax was paid in August last. The amount of that interim dividend was Rs 22½ lakhs. The total dividend for the year is 20 per cent. or Rs 60 lakhs, subject to deduction of tax. This compares with 16 per cent., subject to deduction of tax, for 1959 and with 16 per cent., free of incometax, for 1958. I think shareholders will be pleased at the dividend we are recommending.

The increase in the dividend proposed for 1960 goes to off-set only to some extent the reduction in the net payment caused by the changes made by the Finance Act of 1959.

AUDIT

The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, materially amended the Companies Act, 1956. Section 228 of the main act, as amended, makes audit of all branches of the Bank obligatory. The Central Government have power to exempt branches from being audited as required by the amended Section 228. For 1960, we applied to the Central Government for such exemption and it was granted. For 1961, we do not intend to seek any exemption. My colleagues on the Board and I are, on this point, at one with the legislature. We have a high regard for the safety provided by frequent audit.

BRANCHES

The Bank has a programme of considerable branch expansion.

STAFF RELATIONS

During 1960, staff relations in the Bank have been on a reasonably tranquil basis, but difficulties have not been absent.

GENERAL MANAGER

It is with great regret that I refer to the death during the year of Mr T. R. Lalwani, General Manager of the Bank. He served the Bank for nearly 43 years, the last three years as General Manager. He enjoyed the confidence of the Board to a marked degree.

In Mr. Lalwani's place, the Board have appointed Mr T. D. Kansara as General Manager.

LOCAL COMMITTEES AND STAFF

I would express our appreciation of the aid given to us by our Local Committees at branches.

I express our thanks to our General Manager, Mr T. D. Kansara, for his able management of our affairs and for his unremitting application to the Bank's business. Our thanks are tendered to the staff who have assisted in the Bank's working during the year.

Note:—This does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared an additional dividend on the Preference shares in the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960 in respect of the year ended 30th September, 1960, and also sanctioned payment of dividend on the same for the half-year ending 31st March, 1961.

The dividends will be paid on or after the 20th April, 1961 to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Preference Shareholders on the 18th April, 1961.

The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books for Preference Shares will be closed from the 10th April, 1961 to the 18th April, 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. GIDLEY
Secretary.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta-1,
1st April, 1961.

The Proprietors of Indian Patent No. 56558 "Process for the Pre-treatment of oxidic iron catalysts" desire to conduct negotiations for the grant of a manufacturing licence with respect to or for the disposal of the above-numbered patent. Anyone interested should apply Box No. 1/61 Care Indian Finance, Calcutta-14.

This is only an announcement and not a Prospectus.

The Government of India have granted a Licence, for the establishment of this New Industrial Undertaking, of which a copy is available for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in granting the Licence the Government do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of this undertaking or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed in regard to it.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue by an order of which a complete copy is open to Public Inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of this scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them. A copy of the Prospectus having attached thereto the documents required by Section 60 of the Companies Act, 1956, specified herein, has been delivered for Registration to the Registrar of Companies, Kerala, Ernakulam.

An application shall be made to the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association for the listing of the shares of this company for Official Quotation.

The subscription list will open at the commencement of the Banking hours on the 5th April, 1961, and will close at the close of the Banking hours on the 12th April, 1961, or later as the Directors may decide.

MALABAR IRON & STEEL WORKS LIMITED

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000
Divided into - 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.
ISSUED CAPITAL - Rs. 40,00,000
Divided into - 4,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.

This Company has been formed for starting a series of industrial units in the State of Kerala in pursuance of the Government's declared policy of industrialisation and in the first instance, the Company is putting up a combined unit (group of Industries) comprising of the most essential industrial units which cater to the needs and form the basis, fundamental nuclei of many industrial undertakings particularly Small Scale Industries that are or may come into existence in Kerala sooner or later. The first group of Industries when commissioned will manufacture:—

- Industrial Basic Raw Materials (Steel Section & Castings).
- Industrial Machinery/Machine Tools (Specialised).
- Industrial Components, Gears and Drives.
- Industrial auxiliaries including hardware and implements.

Necessary consent has been obtained from the Controller of Capital Issues for the issue.

Of the shares now offered for subscription the Directors and their friends have agreed to take 2,04,000 shares amounting to Rs. 20,40,000/-.

The balance of 1,96,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each are now offered for Public subscription in terms of the Prospectus payable.

On application Rs. 5/- per share.

On allotment Rs. 5/- per share.

Failure to pay the allotment money will render the share liable to forfeiture.

Application for shares should be made on the printed form accompanying Prospectus; further copies may be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company and from the Bankers and the Brokers. Applications must be completed in accordance with the direction contained therein and delivered before the closing of the subscription list to the Registered Office of the Company. The application money must be paid in cash or Bank Draft. Money Orders will not be accepted. Outstanding Cheques must include Bank charges at 0.25 nP. per % (minimum 0.62 nP). Where no allotment is made, deposit amount will be returned by cheque on the Company's Bankers at Palghat and where a partial allotment is made the unutilised balance after adjusting the allotment money will be returned by cheque on the Company's Bankers at Palghat within 2 months. Bank commission, if any, will be payable by the applicant. No interest whatsoever will accrue or be paid by the Company on application money or other sums. The shares when issued will be governed by the Regulation viz: Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Company.

The instruction contained in the application form should be followed carefully.

The Directors do not bind themselves to allot the full number of shares applied for and reserve the right to reject any application wholly or in part without assigning any reasons therefor. Applications which are not complete or which are not accompanied by proper payment including bank charges may not be considered.

The Shares Certificates will be issued within four months from the date of allotment.

The Company has no debentures or debenture stock outstanding.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

- SRI HOSANG SHAPURJEE COWASJEE MEHTA.—Industrialist.
20, Park Street, Calcutta.
- SRI BRIJ NATH KHANDELWAL.—Businessman & Stock & Share Brokers
4, Middle Road, Calcutta-22.
- SRI MURARILAL JHUNJHUNWALA.—Industrialist.
9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
- SRI K. K. KAPANI.—Industrial Consultant.
8, Circus Range, Calcutta.
- SRI N. S. P. IYER.—Industrialist.
36-A, Jatindas Road, Calcutta-29.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

SHRI NURANI SETHA PARAMESWARAN IYER.
36-A, Jatindas Road, Calcutta-29.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK—Calicut—Kerala.
THE INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED,
Palghat—Kerala.
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,
Oppanakkara Street, Coimbatore.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. S. N. De & Company,
Chartered Accountants,
2, Church Lane, Calcutta-1.

LEGAL ADVISER.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAN, ADVOCATE,
Palghat.

BROKERS.

- MESSRS. KHANDELWAL BROS.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta-1.
- MESSRS. RAJPAL CHADDA,
Share Brokers, Delite Bldg.,
New Delhi.
- MESSRS. NANJAPPIAH JAHGHIRDAR,
181, Cavalry Road, Bangalore.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

SULTANPET—PALGHAT—KERALA.

CONSENT:

The consent of Auditor, Bankers, Legal Adviser and Brokers to act in their respective capacities have been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Kerala, along with Prospectus required under Section 60 of the Companies Act, 1956.

The Company was incorporated on 28-11-60 with the objects mentioned in the Memorandum of Association.

OBJECTS:

Inter alia the main objects are:

- To undertake and to manufacture, roll and re-roll steel-sections, cast iron steel and non-ferrous castings, machine tools, machine parts, instruments, jigs, attachments, industrial fasteners, house building accessories, industrial and agricultural implements, wire products, domestic and industrial chains, wire nails, pins, malleable iron castings, and parts, conveyors, material handling equipments, instruments tools textile accessories, industrial components, engineering requisites, fabricated parts, vessels, railway requisites, cylinders, structural work and coaches.

- To undertake and execute contracts, orders and sub-contracts for any or all of these from any person, body or associations and to erect these or any of these.

- To carry on the business of Mechanical Engineers, Electrical Engineers, Aeronautical Engineers, Automation Engineers, Civil Engineers, Navigation Engineers, Automobile Engineers, Machinists, Fitters, Founders, Smiths, Wire

Drawers, Tube Makers, Metallurgists, Galvanizers, Annealers, Enamellers, Painters, Electro-platers, Packers, Makers, Ship-builders, and manufacture, Export and Import and deal in all kinds of plants, Conveyors Plants. Mechanical Handling Equipments, Machinery, Appliances, Machine Tools, Apparatus, Accessories, Machine Parts, Electroplated goods and things necessary or convenient for carrying on any of the above business or usually dealt in by persons in the like business.

The Company will in due course apply for a Certificate to commence business as required by Companies Act.

DEVELOPMENT LICENCES:

The Government of India have granted a development licence No. L/IA/3/82/MEI/60, dated 30-12-60, licence for setting up a Rolling Mill is under consideration.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS MARKET:

There is no organised Factory in Palghat, Kerala to make the machine tools, as visualised in these schemes and appliances to meet local needs. Most of the items envisaged to be manufactured will be consumed within the State though it is reasonably hoped that 5% to 10% of the production will be sold outside Kerala (In the adjoining districts of Madras and Mysore).

The Scheme will only meet a fractional % of the States' consumption in the beginning and the demand for the products is not seasonal but is perpetual.

MATERIALS:

Steel, Pig Iron and Coke are available in plenty as a result of the new projects. Import of raw material will amount approximately to Rs. 2.5 lakhs a year.

SERVICE:

Water is available from our own wells while power will be generated by the Company's own Generators in adequate quantity.

MAN-POWER:

Kerala labour force is quite intelligent and is easily adaptable. Men and women being hard workers, given fair training. Palghat workers can take up any type of intelligent work and exert maximum efforts. No trouble is apprehended in recruitment, training, placement or collective bargaining.

METHOD:

The Promoter possesses a veritable acumen and the 'know how' besides facilities and influence in the market. The Promoter and his associates are quite capable of assuring technical perfection of all machine tools and parts.

Iron and Steel Sections	Rs. 45 lakhs a year	
Machinery and fabricated items	Rs. 35 -do-	Rs. 92 lakhs a year
Other items including Agency Sale	Rs. 12 -do-	

PROFIT AND DIVIDEND:

Indication as the market being lucrative the Directors are of the opinion that in the absence of any unforeseen circumstances the Company should be in a position of paying fairly dividends on the issued equity shares right from the first year itself.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES:

The preliminary expenses which are payable by the Company are estimated to be Rs. 70,000/- including Broker's commission and the other expenses of the issue.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:

The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors must be raised by the issue of share in order to provide the sum required to be provided as per paragraph 5 of Schedule to allot shares offered by the prospectus is the subscription of the nominal value of Rs 25,00,000/- payable in cash. The total amount of Issue will be utilised as follows:—

	(Rs. lakhs)
Land & Building	15.00
Plant & Machinery	15.50
Preliminary expenses	0.70
Working capital	8.80
Total	40.00

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS:

Under the Articles of the Company the qualification of the Director is the holding of 500 Equity shares solely or jointly with another or others of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000/- (Rupees five thousand only).

MEETING FEES:

Article of the Company provides that the remuneration of every

COLLABORATION:

Polytechna, the Czechoslovakian State Agency for Technical collaboration has given its consent to collaborate with this company in the manufacture of many of the machine tools. The details of this agreement when reached will be announced in the press.

MACHINERY:

Many of the machinery required for the project can be purchased in India. Some of the machines can be designed by the Promoter to save valuable foreign exchange. Some machines can be had against non-transferable rupee payment as well.

The foundation stone of the project was laid by His Excellency Shri V. V. Giri, Governor of Kerala on 3rd December, 1960 and the function was presided over by the Hon. Industries Minister of Kerala.

TURNOVER:

The conservative estimate of the anticipated annual sale when fully commissioned is as follows:—

Rs. 45 lakhs a year	
Rs. 35 -do-	Rs. 92 lakhs a year
Rs. 12 -do-	

Director of the Company shall be Rs. 100/- for every meeting of the Board which he attends in addition to the actual travelling expenses, if any, if he is not a resident of the place where the meeting is held.

BROKERAGE:

In respect of the shares now offered to the public, the company will pay brokerage at the rate of 20 p to Banks, recognised Brokers and Agents on an allotment made in respect of applications bearing the stamps of such Banks, Brokers, etc.

The Directors have appointed Shri Nurani Sessa Parameswaran Iyer, as Managing Director for a period of 5 years and fixed his remuneration by way of salary and allowances Rs. 2,000/- (Rupees two thousand only) per month plus all out of pocket expenses under the draft agreement and as provided in the Articles of Association.

DIRECTORS INTEREST:

Shri Nurani Sessa Parameswaran Iyer is interested as Director and shareholder of the company and Shri Iyer is the Promoter. Shri Iyer is further interested as Managing Director of the company a place of profit as per agreement between himself and the Company a copy of which is available for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company.

All Directors are interested in the usual remuneration to be paid by way of fees for meetings attended and will be paid their travelling expenses etc., if any.

CONTRACTS:

The following contracts, not being contracts in the ordinary course of the business will be entered into by the Company with the parties mentioned.

The draft agreement between Shri Nurani Sessa Parameswaran Iyer, Promoter of the Company and the Company.

AUDITORS REPORT:

The auditors have given and not withdrawn the consent for inclusion of reports under item 24 of Part II of the Schedule-II of the Act.

The Original Report is open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company.

Inspection of Contracts and Other Documents:—

- A print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
- A letter from the Controller of the Capital Issues, Government of India in connection with the present issues.
- The Draft Agreements between Shri N. S. P. Iyer and the Co.
- A Licence granted to the Company under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1952 and Rules made thereunder.
- Report of the Auditors.

Olympus

FICCI

Accord on Basic Objective

IN asking for broad agreement on the basic aim of planning, at the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Prime Minister was apparently preaching to the converted. The basic aim, he defined as the establishment of a technologically mature society which results in far greater production and equitable distribution to even out the great difference in the social set-up. The Presidential address of Mr A.M.M. Murugappa Chettiar, like those of his predecessors in recent years, leaves hardly any room for misconceptions over this crucial issue. At the very outset of his address, Mr Murugappa Chettiar affirmed that their views on many general issues, particularly those pertaining to planning, reflected similar thinking. And, in conclusion, he exhorted businessmen to recognise the full significance of the movement which, having at length completed the political emancipation of the nation, has in our own day already begun unprecedented social emancipation. "Our duty," he said, "is clear. It is to help that organic process of development which will make possible and real the sanguine expectations of the masses."

This affirmation of shared objectives provides the basis for the reconciliation of divergent approaches to particular aspects of planning or economic policies of Government. Though Mr Nehru did not deal with any of the specific points raised in the President's address, he clearly indicated that, if there was agreement on basic objectives of planning, differences over details could be ironed out.

The significance of this statement, as a pointer to the Government's approach to detailed programmes, could not have been lost on his audience of seasoned business leaders. In placing the Federation's views on specific issues before the public and more particularly of the Government, the President's address departed from the familiar pattern of critical review of Government policies couched in very general terms that is usually followed by spokesmen of trade and industry in their formal utterances. The address, on the other hand, has spotlighted the specific obstacles that hinder the attainment of the common objective. The points touched upon in the President's address have been defined and elaborated in the resolutions for the open session. These add up to a forceful plea for a pragmatic approach to the tasks of planning and more particularly for a reconsideration of the pattern of investment envisaged in the Third Plan—in the fields of industry, power and transport—so as to ensure a matching of the flows of commodities with the pattern of demand emerging as a direct consequence of the developmental effort. While acknowledging with satisfaction the increased availability of steel, Mr Chettiar has also underlined the defects of the system of distribution which was evolved twenty years ago and is now overdue for revision.

The substantial shortfall in the utilisation of foreign exchange during the Second Plan is another important point to which Mr Chettiar has drawn timely attention in his presidential address. Against a total of Rs 1,264 crores, exclusive of PL 480 assistance, which was available for the Second Plan, the amount actually utilised was under Rs 800 crores up to the end of last year and the major part of the balance is likely to be

carried over to the Third Plan. That part of the aid is tied to specific projects is well understood; but this does not provide a complete explanation of the shortfall. Delay in utilisation of foreign assistance leads to delays in development all along the line. To the extent that the Public Sector is not in a position to programme for full utilisation of foreign assistance within a specific period, it is desirable that the Private Sector should be enabled to fill the breach. As the Prime Minister has himself indicated, rigid demarcation of Private Sector and Public Sector betrays an intellectually limited approach to a dynamic problem.

If it is agreed that the full potential of the Private Sector should be harnessed to the tasks of economic development, the arbitrary restrictions that have been imposed by the recent amendment of the Company Law have no place in a rational scheme for control of investment. The economic development of the country is handicapped not only by shortage of capital, but to an even greater extent by shortage of managerial ability and entrepreneurial talent. In the context of the basic objectives of planning, the policy regarding Capital Issues, which prevents an existing company from branching out into a different line of production, imposes a totally misconceived embargo on entrepreneurial ability. Broadening of the basis of investment in joint-stock companies was advanced as the main consideration justifying the restriction, when the question was raised in the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Finance Ministry early last month. A society wedded to Free Enterprise of the sort advocated by the Swatantra Party may have reason and justification for adopting such a restriction, but it is difficult to see its relevance in the context of planning for a socialistic pattern of society in this country. The question boils down to this: Do we want a larger number of shareholders, or do we want more industries, employment and incomes. Shareholders form only a microscopic minority of the population of 436 million, whose interest, as the Prime Minister repeatedly emphasised, should be the paramount consideration determining Government's economic policies. The restriction can effectively prevent an existing company from starting a new line of production which will add to the volume of employment and the national product. But is there any guarantee that it will encourage the formation of new companies with extensive public participation? Even from the tax angle, there is little to be said for discouraging a variegated pattern of corporate enterprise. Taxes can be gathered only after new companies are formed and begin to earn profits. But can restrictions be relied upon to release

enterprise?

In urging a revision of the investment pattern, the President's address as well as the resolution on the subject adopted by the Federation last Sunday and the speeches thereon, have urged larger allocations for consumer goods industries. The former has argued that, where there is surplus labour available for employment, a higher output of consumer goods is not only compatible with higher investment but is also necessary to preserve the stability of the economy and ensure the necessary investible funds. The validity of this line of reasoning depends on what particular categories of goods are meant by the term consumer goods which includes a multitude of commodities. The desirability of increased allocations can be usefully considered only in terms of particular goods and not of "consumer goods" as a class. There may be a good case for increasing the targets for individual items of mass consumption. But these will have to be identified as such and the cost involved

in stepping up their output included in the reckoning. Another very relevant consideration is the extent of the demand that the establishment or expansion of particular lines of consumer goods will make on limited foreign exchange resources, both for capital equipment as well as for maintenance imports in the future. The Planning Commission and the Federation may be able to agree on an order of priorities if all the members of the latter are able to agree with Mr M. P. Birla on the urgent necessity of placing a curb on import of industrial raw materials and draw up their plans for manufacture on the basis of his sensible suggestion that a time limit should be set for most of these raw materials to be produced in the country. What he has said about raw materials also applies equally to imports of components and half processed materials. But the murmurs of dissent which greeted his suggestion make it clear that Mr Birla was thinking far ahead of his colleagues.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the 35th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, "Dunlop House", 57-B, Free School Street, Calcutta, on Thursday the 27th day of April 1961, at 10.30 a.m. for the following purposes:

- To consider the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1960, the Balance Sheet as at that date the Reports of the Directors and Auditors of the Company.
- To declare dividends.
- To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
- To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification, the following resolutions of which number 5 will be proposed as an ordinary resolution and the remainder as special resolutions:

- (As an ordinary resolution): "That Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company."
- (As a special resolution): "That subject to the approval of the Central Government under Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956, Mr. Michael Laurence Bexon, an executive officer in the whole-time employment of the Company, be and is hereby appointed a Director and Deputy Managing Director (Sales) of the Company upon the terms and conditions presently governing his employment, as evidenced in a letter dated 1st March, 1961 issued by the Company and addressed to him, and that he will continue to be entitled to the remuneration presently paid or authorised to be paid to him".
- (As a special resolution): "That consent be and is hereby accorded to Mr. Prakash Narain Haksar, a Director of the Company, holding and continuing to hold, with effect from the 28th December, 1960 an office or place of profit under the Company as a Deputy Managing Director (Purchasing) with remuneration in that capacity as approved by the Company in General Meeting on 29th April, 1957".
- (As a special resolution): "That consent be and is hereby accorded to Mr. James Alexander Moore, a Director of the Company, holding and continuing to hold, with effect from the 28th December, 1960 an office or place of profit under the Company as a Deputy Managing Director (Finance) with remuneration in that capacity as approved by the Company in General Meeting on 23rd April, 1959".
- (As a special resolution): "That consent be and is hereby accorded to Mr. Kenneth Claud Ferguson, a Director of the Company, holding and continuing to hold, with effect from the 28th December, 1960 an office or place of profit

tions presently governing his employment, as evidenced in a letter dated 1st March, 1961 issued by the Company and addressed to him, and that he will continue to be entitled to the remuneration presently paid or authorised to be paid to him".

(As a special resolution): "That consent be and is hereby accorded to Mr. Prakash Narain Haksar, a Director of the Company, holding and continuing to hold, with effect from the 28th December, 1960 an office or place of profit under the Company as a Deputy Managing Director (Purchasing) with remuneration in that capacity as approved by the Company in General Meeting on 29th April, 1957".

(As a special resolution): "That consent be and is hereby accorded to Mr. James Alexander Moore, a Director of the Company, holding and continuing to hold, with effect from the 28th December, 1960 an office or place of profit under the Company as a Deputy Managing Director (Finance) with remuneration in that capacity as approved by the Company in General Meeting on 23rd April, 1959".

(As a special resolution): "That consent be and is hereby accorded to Mr. Kenneth Claud Ferguson, a Director of the Company, holding and continuing to hold, with effect from the 28th December, 1960 an office or place of profit

REX
TAR AND BITUMEN
BOILER

Sole agents:-
GREAVES COTTON & CO. LTD.
Bombay Calcutta Ahmedabad Bangalore
Calcutta Kanpur New Delhi Madras
Ranchi
14, Bore Street, Post Box 702 Calcutta-1

under the Company as a Deputy Managing Director (Works) with remuneration in that capacity as approved by the Company in General Meeting on 23rd April, 1959".

By Order of the Board
P. B. SEN GUPTA
Director & Secretary.

Dunlop House,
57B, Free School Street,
Calcutta.
30th March, 1961.

NOTE:

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

In terms of Article 4 of the Company's Articles of Association no Preference Shareholder as such is entitled to attend the meeting. A Debenture Stockholder as such is also not entitled to attend the meeting.

The Transfer Books and Registers of Members in respect of the Ordinary and Second Preference shares of the Company will be closed from 17th April, 1961 to 8th May, 1961, both days inclusive. As any dividends that may be declared will be paid only to shareholders registered in the Company's Registers of Members, those holding shares on blank transfers are advised to register the transfers prior to 17th April, 1961.

An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956 is annexed to the Notice issued to the members of the Company.

Markets

JUTE Steep Fall in Prices

THERE has been a steep fall in the jute and gunny markets during the past few days and indications are that the lowest levels in the present bout of recession are yet to be reached. It is evident that the reactionary trend has been touched off by the uniformly good reports from the jute growing areas. Thanks to the showers last month and further rainfall since then, sowings already have made good progress. The indications about Pakistan's new crop prospects, too, are very encouraging. That country, which has planned for a crop of 7.4 million bales, seems to be sparing no effort to attain the targeted production. These developments have not been missed by foreign consumers of jute goods. Presumably, they argue that, with a bumper crop in the offing, even though that is still some five or six months away, it will be in order if they keep their buying to the minimum. And in this view they will not be losers if they draw heavily from their stocks to meet their needs in the next few months. This explains the almost complete lack of overseas interest in the Calcutta market even after prices have dropped substantially in the course of the past few days.

It is true that raw jute, basis Assam Bottoms, is now quoting some 5 points below the maximum price fixed by the IJMA; but the fall does not seem to be due to heavy arrivals. As a matter of fact, arrivals in the upcountry market continue to be of meagre proportions. It would therefore seem that holders are the people who are anxious to get rid of their stock when the going is still good. It is to be inferred that they are now convinced that, what with mills' reluctance to pay the maximum prices on the one hand and the consumers' disinclination to buy even at the substantially reduced levels obtained at present on the other, the boom period for raw jute has at long last come to an end.

Raw jute sellers' ideas also seem to be influenced to a considerable extent by what looks like an all-out effort to harvest a bumper jute crop next season. Effort appears to be particularly directed toward increasing the yield per acre and in this programme it is essential to ensure that cultivators get fertilizers in adequate quantities. According to the Indian Central Jute Committee, "there is plenty of fertilizer going round this year." It may be recalled that the ICJC has pointed out in one of its recent Press releases that cultivators will be able to raise a jute crop in their fields before taking

up the aman crop. In a Press release early this week, it has indicated that mesta can be grown in sugarcane fields. It is pointed out that this has been established after years of intensive field work by an agriculturist scientist in Madhya Pradesh. Mesta can be grown on the periphery and along the water channels of a sugarcane field. The cost of mesta production is generally low because it is a hardy crop and its cost of production as a border crop on a sugarcane plantation will be lower still as no separate land preparation will be necessary. All this goes to show that unless something extraordinary happens to upset the programme of jute development, the 1961-62 jute season will witness jute production reaching a very high level.

Although there has been a substantial fall and, as pointed out earlier, further recession in prices looks possible, it is idle to expect the present reactionary trend to continue

PRICE TRENDS.

	As on 23 Mar.	Low- est	As on 28 Mar.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hessian:			
45" x 11 ozs.	70.00	67.00	67.00
40" x 10 ozs.:			
Ready	65.00	59.00	61.50
April	64.75	60.75	61.00
April-June	64.50	60.00	60.50
40" x 8 ozs.	52.75	50.00	50.00
40" x 7 1/2 ozs.	48.75	46.00	46.00

Sackings:

B. Twills:			
Ready	190.00	172.00	176.50
April	190.00	175.00	175.00
April-June	183.50	173.50	174.50
Hv. Cees (Green)	192.00	179.00	179.00
Cornsacks	189.50	176.00	176.00
Cubans	226.00	208.00	208.00
A Twills	221.00	210.00	210.00
L Twills	212.50	195.00	195.00
D. W. Flours	217.00	204.00	204.00
Sugar Twills	216.00	199.00	199.00

Raw Jute:

Assam Bottoms	62.00	55.00	56.00
Northern	61.00	55.00	57.00
Daisee	63.00	59.50	59.50

for any length of time. Perhaps it may be correct to say that high prices, even the maximum prices stipulated by the IJMA, will not again be reached. But prices may stabilise at around current levels or may regain part of their lost ground for the simple reason supplies are and will continue to be meagre, for the next five or six months, that is, till the new jute crop begins to move into the markets in their bulk.

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The jute goods market ruled easier during the past week and prices steadily declined under selling pressure. Mills were sellers but buyers continued to keep to the sidelines presumably on the expectation that further decline in levels was in the offing. The weakness of the goods

section stemmed primarily from a weak raw jute section but the easier trend was further accelerated in the absence of buying interest and selling pressure from mills. Hessian 40" x 10 ozs. Ready reacted to close on Tuesday at Rs. 67. B Twills was at one time down to Rs 172 but closed better at Rs 176.50 on Tuesday. Raw Jute prices were easier and Assam Bottoms was sold down to Rs 55 from Rs 62 but closed better at Rs 58.

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TEA Clearing-up Sale for 1960-61

IN the final clearing-up Export Sale, held this week in Calcutta, offerings were 14,331 packages. There was a strong and general demand, all descriptions selling at generally dearer rates. No rates were given as there were insufficient quotable teas on offer.

Meanwhile, tea exports from North-East India have shown a decline to 23.2 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Total exports in the first two months of the current year are, however, higher at 59.7 million pounds as compared to 54.9 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

The improvement in exports is largely due to increased off-take by the UK from 29.21 million pounds in January-February 1960 to 36.73 million pounds in the first two months of the current year. The Irish Republic has also increased its off-take to 2.07 million from 1.31 million pounds. Shipments to Sudan have risen from 378,520 pounds to 1.55 million pounds. Exports to other countries have shown a decline.

Exports from Ceylon showed a marked increase to 409.78 million pounds in 1960 from 383.49 million pounds in the previous year. This improvement was considered significant in view of the fact that Egypt reduced its off-take of Ceylonese teas to 800,200 pounds last year from 10.49 million pounds in 1959. The UK, the largest buyer of teas from Ceylon, increased its off-take from 138.7 million to 152.37 million pounds. Off-take by the Continental countries also improved.

The marked rise in the export of teas from Ceylon was attributed to the increased world demand created by the shortfall in supplies from Northern India. The increase in out-turn of Ceylonese tea from 413.1 million pounds in 1959 to 434.7 million pounds last year also contributed to the increase in shipments.

In the Mincing Lane, prices, after ruling initially firm, developed an easier tendency towards the close of the sale. The weakness was attributed to the increased availability of African teas, which provided competition for Plain teas from North India and Ceylon.

Tea stocks in London, as on 17 March, were 152.36 million pounds as against 151.03 million pounds in the previous week. Total float was 21.83 million pounds including from Calcutta 10.10 million pounds; from

Chittagong nil; from Cochin 2.62 million pounds; from Ceylon 6.24 million pounds and from other Ports 2.05 million pounds.

According to the figures released this week, production of tea in Indonesia was lower at 9.0 million pounds in November 1960 as against 9.8 million pounds in the corresponding month of the previous year. Production in Portuguese East Africa was higher at 3.4 million pounds during the last quarter of 1960 as against 2.5 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1959. Total output for the whole of 1960 was also higher at 19.9 million pounds as against 18.0 million pounds in 1959.

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COTTON Switch to Distant Contract

Lively and active conditions characterised the Bombay cotton market during the past week with both ready and forward sections moving up on fresh investment enquiries. The Jarilla April contract touched a new peak of Rs 599.25 but later reacted to Rs 587 and the August contract was quoted at a premium of Rs 8 over the April contract. The anxiety of many of the operators in switching over from the maturing contract to the distant contract was clearly noticeable.

The spot market at Sewri also exhibited better conditions. Mills' interest hovered around Laxmi, CO 2, Vijay, Burti, Kandesh and Kalyan. The possibility of issuing the balance of export quota for Bengal Deshi having been ruled out, the demand for that growth subsided, but the prices were left unaltered.

The tendering differences fixed in respect of the Jarilla April contract were gratefully greeted by both the trade and industry. Tenders against the maturing contract are expected to be heavy. The only difficulty that will crop up due to the present arrangement is the high ready rates which will be about Rs 75 per candy higher than the forward quotations.

The consumption of indigenous cotton in January showed an increase by 12,000 bales from the previous month to 0.36 million bales. The Indian spinners' preference for indigenous cotton was undoubtedly responsible for this trend. This has been made possible by the fairly comfortable supplies of domestic cotton during the current season consequent on the rise of nearly 1.5 million bales in this season's crop over the previous season's output. As against the enhanced consumption of Indian cotton, foreign cotton consumption by the spinners is declining. Consumption of imported growths in January fell to 88,000 bales from 107,000 bales in the preceding month.

Cloth stocks, both unsold and sold, with mills slipped down by 65,000 bales at the end of February. This was attributable to the comparatively small production of cloth in January.

Import of foreign cotton into India from 1 September to 11 March aggregated 611,818 bales as against

1 April 1961

278,419 bales in the corresponding period in 1959-60.

Description	1959-60	1960-61
American	39,648	427,631
Sudan	54,657	37,592
Egyptian	126,877	39,062
East African	47,114	80,754
Pakistan	6,245	2,624
Other Sorts	24,155	3,878

Total 278,419 611,818

Exports of Indian cotton to foreign countries during the same period amounted only to 101,549 bales as against 122,202 bales in 1959-60.

Countries	1959-60	1960-61
UK	1,706	773
Continent	8,153	5,446
Hongkong	4,022	8,239
Japan	99,907	85,845
USA	7,156	1,073
Other countries	1,258	168

Total 122,202 101,549

PIECEGOODS

The Bombay piecegoods market displayed divergent conditions. The domestic sector exhibited moderate activity while the export front remained inactive.

The turnover in the home market was far below expectations. Up-country centres remained dormant. The shortage of funds created a delay in payments. The demand was generally confined to seasonal goods like dorias, mulmul and voiles. Quality goods, however, slipped down to some extent. Dhories, sarees and shirtings also met with good enquiries. UP, Delhi, Kanpur and the Punjab turned out to be the chief consuming centres.

The cloth stock at the end of February with the composite mills imparted strength to the market. Another redeeming feature of the period under review was the change in cloth duties. The Government of India's decision to compound the duty on cotton yarn produced and consumed by mills into a levy on cloth and exempt the first seventy per cent of production of cloth on automatic looms from the extra charge of 25 per cent was widely welcomed by the industry.

The export front failed to pick up during the week under review. The widening disparity in prices and the increasing consumer preference for processed goods were responsible for the listless conditions in the export section. Fresh enquiries were few and far between.

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According to the February review of the Secretariat of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, "the overall cotton situation continues to be encouraging." Total production is estimated at 32.5 million bales. With the exception of the US, crop production in all the other countries increased. With the record crop and increased carryover, supply outside the United States is estimated to go up by 2 million bales. Consumption during the opening months of the season was higher than in the previous year, and it is expected that consumption outside the United States will exceed last year's total.

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Cooling of Post-Budget Ardour

The stock market may now be said to have reached a very interesting stage. The month-long bullish ardour since the Budget, seems to have considerably cooled off yielding place to a more sober assessment of prospects. Even so, the undertone continues to be steady although lately an irregular pattern has come to characterise trading. The ready support at the lower levels and the profit-taking at the bulges would appear to indicate that the generality of operators is inclined to pause at the present juncture.

The uniformly encouraging spate of corporate news has played an important part in keeping up the bullish enthusiasm at a high level; and this is exactly the factor that continues to exert a powerful influence in moulding the present trend in the stock market. With most established companies on the threshold of completing their expansion programme and consequently of recording a notable increase in their profits, investors are reluctant to part with their holdings in a hurry. Bonus issue prospects are responsible for the continued interest in certain shares which have been in the forefront since Budget Day. The mere news that a particular company listed in a certain stock exchange has decided to apply for permission to issue bonus shares is found to be enough to enliven drooping spirits in other stock exchange in the country.

The present tendency to consolidate the gains rather than continue the uptrend may have stemmed from a number of factors. The first of these is perhaps the lurking fear that Government may not long countenance a continuous rise in share prices. It is also possible that the Laos situation is engendering some anxiety. A third deterrent is the acute stringency in the money market. It is quite likely that investors' attention is once again turning to new issues which have been placed on the market during the past week or so. Indications are that the coming weeks will witness more new issues being placed on the market as reports go to show that Government is keen on cutting down administrative delays in sanctioning new issues.

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INVESTMENT SPECIAL Malabar Iron and Steel

The Malabar Iron & Steel Works Limited has received sanction from the Controller of Capital Issues for

an issue of Rs 40 lakhs in equity shares of Rs 10 each. Of this, the directors and their friends have agreed to take 204,000 shares and the balance of 196,000 shares are now offered for public subscription. A sum of Rs 5 per share is payable on application and the balance on allotment.

This company has been formed for starting a series of industrial units in the State of Kerala in pursuance of the Government's declared policy of industrialisation. The company is putting up a combined unit, comprising the most essential industrial units which cater to the needs especially of small-scale industries that are or may come into existence in Kerala sooner or later. Most of the items, envisaged to be manufactured, will be consumed within the State though it is reasonably hoped that 5 to 10 per cent of the production will be sold outside Kerala.

Polytechna, the Czechoslovakian State Agency for Technical Collaboration, has given its consent to collaborate with this company in the manufacture of many of the machine tools. Again, most of the machinery required for the project can be purchased in India.

The subscription list will open on 5 April and close on 12 April or later at the discretion of the directors.

NEW ISSUE NOTES

Jaipur Udyog

The Jaipur Udyog Limited has decided to issue 500,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each, at par, in the ratio of one for every four existing shares to those shareholders registered as on 13 April 1961. Transfer Books will be closed from 11 to 13 April 1961.

Joonktole Tea

The Joonktole Tea Company Limited of Kettlewell Bullen group has made an application to the Controller of Capital Issues for permission to issue 60,000 bonus shares of Rs 10 each to the ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one for one.

Sahayak Finance

The Sahayak Finance & Investment Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, will shortly be in the market with a public issue of Rs 10,00,000 in equity shares of Rs 10 each. The signatories to the memorandum have taken 2,300 equity shares, while the promoters and their friends have taken up 20,000 equity shares. The balance of 77,700 equity shares will be offered for public subscription. A sum of Rs 5 per share is payable on application and the balance on allotment.

Enfield India

Enfield India Limited has proposed to issue 233,300 equity shares of Rs 10 each. Of this, 33,300 shares are reserved for allotment to foreign collaborators. The balance of 200,000 equity shares will be issued to holders as on 12 April at four shares for

best medium
for advertisement
CALCUTTA TRAMS
Advertisement Managers:
PSOI The Publicity Society of India Ltd.
1, Waterloo Street, Calcutta-1

every five shares held. The last date for the receipt of applications and letters of renunciation is fixed at 2 a.m. 1961.

Emerald Valley

The Emerald Valley Estates Limited has decided to issue 50,000 equity shares of Rs 5 each at par in the ratio of one for to shares held. The last date for the receipt of applications and renunciation letters is fixed at 31 May 1961.

INVESTMENT NOTES

B. B. Petrol

Following the reduction of capital of the company, and passed by a special resolution on 6 January, the repayment of 1sh 6d (Rs 1) per Ordinary share of 3sh will be made to the members registered as on 31 March. Warrants will be issued on or after 15 April 1961.

BIC

After a lapse of three years, the return of British India Corporation to the dividend list is a significant event. The company has now proposed to pay a taxable dividend of 4 per cent for 1960, the last dividend being 2 per cent paid for 1956.

Chase Bright Steel

In the first report released by Chase Bright Steel Limited, the directors have stated that the construction of the main factory building has almost been completed. The entire installation is expected to be completed, soon.

Seshasayee Paper

It is learnt that Seshasayee Paper & Boards Limited has been successful in securing deliveries of plant and machinery eight months earlier than the original schedule. It is now expected that the machinery will start arriving from July next and shipments will be completed by the end of the year. The first call of Rs 2.50 per share is payable on or before 25 April 1961. Meanwhile, dealings in the scrip have started on the Calcutta Stock Exchange and the rate is quoted at Rs 4.87 to Rs 5.00.

INVESTMENT BRIEFS

Kohinoor Mills Company Limited has recommended a final dividend of Rs 10, making a total of Rs 15 per share, taxable, for 1960. This gives a net dividend of Rs 10.50 against Rs 6.65 per share previously.

Buckingham & Carnatic Company Limited has proposed a final dividend of 6 per cent, making a total of 10 per cent for 1960, taxable, the same as in the previous year.

Bangalore Woollen & Silk Mills Company Limited has recommended a final dividend of 6 per cent, making a total of 10 per cent, taxable, for 1960, the same as in the previous year.

Lucky Valley Estates Limited has maintained the dividend at 10 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The Calcutta Chemical Company Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 13.08 lakhs for the year ended 30 June 1960 as against Rs 12.61 lakhs for the previous year. The Ordinary dividend is maintained at 18 per cent, taxable.

The Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company Limited has shown a slightly lower net profit of Rs 8.68 lakhs for the year ended 31 October 1960, as against Rs 10.33 lakhs. The dividend is reduced from Rs 15 to Rs 10 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

Burma Mines Limited has reported a drop in the profit, before providing for taxation, to £79,256 from £88,461 for 1960. The dividend is reduced from 1½d to 1-1/8d per share, free of income-tax.

The working of Sen-Raleigh Industries of India Limited has resulted in a net profit of Rs 24.49 lakhs for the year ended 30 September 1960 as against Rs 23.90 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at 8 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

Braithwaite & Company (India), Limited has raised the dividend from Rs 2.25 to Rs 2.50 per share for 1960, thanks to the rise in the net profit Rs 17.15 lakhs to Rs 20.72 lakhs.

Jessop & Company Limited has maintained the ordinary dividend at 8.58 per cent on the increased capital, thanks to a substantial rise in the net profit from Rs 29.5 lakhs to Rs 37.30 lakhs for the year ended 31 October 1960.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Technical Correction: Partial Recovery

Watch-Dog Writes:

ALTHOUGH stock markets showed signs of looking back, most market observers were inclined to interpret this development purely as a technical correction. A further setback in equity prices had no damaging effect on the technical position of the market. In fact, it looked as if the market was preparing for taking a further leap forward. This was evident when prices displayed a smart recovery from the low levels touched early in the week.

Equities on the Calcutta Stock Exchange, after suffering a further setback from last levels, staged a mild recovery towards the close.

Thanks to appreciable bear-covering and support at lower levels, prices on the Bombay Stock Exchange showed a smart rally at the close.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, activity was mostly confined to the Planting and Miscellaneous sections.

CALCUTTA

Calcutta, Friday. This week's trading on the local stock exchange was curtailed by interrupt-

ing holidays. During the period the market remained open, losses were extended further due to renewed profit-taking in most share groups. The over-bought position was mainly responsible for a further setback in prices, which was considered to be technical in nature. If there was any other factor that could be interpreted to have any effect on sentiment, it was the continued tightness in the money market.

Giltedged securities ruled very steady, particularly the short-dated issues, as there was some shortage of scrip in respect of the loans repayable in the coming few years. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan hovered narrowly around Rs 73.95.

A broadening of enquiry for Tea shares at enhanced levels was the main feature of the week's trading. The news of the Jay Shree Tea having applied to the Controller of Capital Issues for permission to issue bonus shares in the proportion of one for four and of Joonktolle Tea for bonus in the ratio of one for one set the ball rolling in the direction of buying of shares of other companies holding bonus possibilities. An idea of the extent of the rise in the prices of a few selected shares will be clear from the following table:

	As on High-	As on
	24 Mar.	28 Mar.
	Rs	Rs
Baghmari	25.50	28.00
Betjan	29.62	31.25
Hasimara	28.12	29.00
Huldibari	29.25	30.75
Teloijan	31.62	33.37
Methoni	19.50	20.50

Jute shares continued to enjoy good support. The main inspiration for the renewed buying was derived from the reports of rainfall in the jute-growing areas and the bright prospects for the new crop. It was thought that, with the steady fall in raw jute prices, the working of the various mills might improve considerably.

The anxiety with regard to wagon shortage and a general disposition to await further news concerning the flow of foreign assistance for expansion were reflected in the Coal section, where prices were slightly easier.

Textile shares continued to rule firm on reports of bigger supplies of raw cotton and encouraging advices from the piecegoods market.

Engineering shares, which came in for good attention and recorded fresh higher levels last week on prospects of exports of engineering goods, suffered a setback due to lack of fresh support. Price movements in the speculative shares were, however, influenced by settlement considerations on Wednesday. Against the previous week-end closing of Rs 26.83, Indian Irons opened steady at Rs 26.82 and, after improving at one time to Rs 26.84, receded gradually to Rs 26.62 before recovering again at the close to Rs 28.86. The settlement rate was fixed at Rs 26.75 as against last settlement of Rs 26.55. TEXMACO recorded a fresh low of Rs 22.25, to improve towards the close to Rs 22.60 on technical considerations. Braithwaite remained firm at Rs 36.95 following the release of excellent working results and the increased dividend for last year. Jay Engineering met with business at Rs 30.06 to Rs 30.50. J K Steel at Rs 26.87 to Rs 27.50; Escorts at Rs 21.50 to Rs 21.75 and Jessop at Rs 22.00 to Rs 22.37. Guest, Keen, Williams were rather sticky at Rs 44.50 in the absence of any bonus issue announcement.

Miscellaneous issues moved with the general trend of the market. The following table shows the price trends of a few selected shares:

	As on High-	As on
	24 Mar.	28 Mar.
	Rs	Rs
Alkali Chemicals	38.75	38.37
Indian Oxygen	38.25	38.25
Rohtas	21.25	20.87
Dunlop	50.00	49.12
H. Motor	21.50	21.25
Aluminium Corp	19.87	19.19
Orient Paper	41.30	40.90
Shree Gopal	28.87	27.25
Sirpur	18.06	17.44
I. Cable	36.50	36.12
I. Aluminium	33.12	32.04
I. Steamship	9.00	8.87
I. Copper	5.32	5.29
General Tyres	7.12	6.87
Seshasayee Paper	4.94	4.75
BIC	8.12	7.87

MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS PROPOSED

Company	Meeting Date	Dividend Previous	Transfer Books Closed
		(Rs Per Share)	
CALCUTTA:			
Jayshree Textiles	April 21	1.00	1/4/61 to 21/4/61
Lakurka Coal	April 3	Nil	20/3/61 to 3/4/61
Allahabad Bank	April 5	18.00	17/3/61 to 5/4/61
United Comm. Bank	April 5	6.00	20/3/61 to 5/4/61
Bhalgora Coal	April 7	0.60	21/3/61 to 7/4/61
United Bank	April 10	0.43	27/3/61 to 10/4/61
Braithwaite & Co.	April 13	2.50	30/3/61 to 13/4/61
Sen-Raleigh	April 17	8%	28/3/61 to 17/4/61
Budge-Budge Jute	April 24	10.00	10/4/61 to 24/4/61
B.I.C.	April 26	4%	27/3/61 to 28/4/61
Indian Aluminium	April 27	1.50	6/4/61 to 27/4/61

Indian Finance

1 April 1961

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

	Week Ended	17-3-61	25-3-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	24,09,30	19,88,54	21,93,68
Notes in Circulation...	1968,70,17	1971,96,91	1844,90,34
	1992,79,47	1991,85,45	1866,84,02
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	128,00,89	128,00,89	163,00,89
Total of A	245,76,92	245,76,92	280,76,92
(B) Rupee Coin	119,80,54	118,86,52	124,14,34
Rupee Securities	1627,22,01	1627,22,01	1461,92,76
	1992,79,47	1991,85,45	1866,84,02

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

LIABILITIES:	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Capital Paid-up	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
Reserve Fund	...	...	...
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00,00	40,00,00	30,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00,00	5,00,00	4,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	53,36,85	72,69,68	63,14,77
(b) Other Govt.	33,63,19	10,11,53	42,96,76
(c) Banks	74,46,64	71,75,92	92,89,75
(d) Others	99,51,81	90,09,78	100,10,35
Bills Payable	34,65,76	29,76,78	53,62,11
Other Liabilities	50,20,35	48,42,26	48,71,77
	474,84,10	460,85,95	515,45,51

ASSETS:	24,09,30	19,88,54	21,93,68
Notes	2,33	2,53	2,13
Rupee Coin	6,09	5,89	6,06
Subsidiary Coin	...	...	...
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	30,96,45	38,73,19	33,59,67
Loans held abroad*	25,33,71	32,18,77	34,11,17
Loans & adv. to Govt.	42,18,25	50,99,57	22,34,37
Other Loans & Adv.	173,17,04	168,80,56	156,54,21
Investments	160,34,02	130,72,07	232,57,96
Other Assets	19,39,81	19,44,83	14,26,26
	474,84,10	460,85,95	515,45,51

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 37,14,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against advance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

	Week Ended		
	18-3-60	10-3-61*	17-3-61
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	12,31,83	18,89,58	16,17,25
(ii) Other demand liabilities	758,20,12	798,69,76	794,74,43
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	21,60,91	9,64,18	9,79,92
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1131,93,67	1074,61,30	1056,72,55
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities ...	14,67,84	13,80,77	15,09,03
(ii) Time Liabilities ...	17,01	1,32,00	1,48,00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I. ...	76,88,40	66,78,88	78,29,48
Cash in India ...	62,81,59	47,06,60	44,38,60
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India ...	80,76,85	70,37,80	66,79,61
Balances with other banks in current account in India	18,67,71	15,94,73	15,02,67
Money at call and short notice in India ...	19,54,04	25,61,41	23,65,10
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	729,37,97	573,86,52	558,88,69
Advances in India ...	947,19,18	1100,17,50	1110,78,49
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	120,81,39	144,12,38	145,91,22
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	46,61,80	48,34,61	50,46,79

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.

A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

	Week Ended	24-3-61	17-3-61	25-3-60
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
Reserve Funds	7,45,00	7,45,00	7,45,00	7,45,00
Deposits and other Accounts	560,89,57	543,82,91	627,43,88	627,43,88
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	28,00	71,75	8,07,00	8,07,00
Bills Payable	8,65,54	9,48,85	6,62,59	6,62,59
Bills for Collection as per contra	1,90,97	1,84,71	1,37,97	1,37,97
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,15,93	1,13,42	1,64,63	1,64,63
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	3,27,74	3,08,16	2,65,49	2,65,49
Total	589,25,25	572,17,30	660,64,06	660,64,06

ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	25,58,56	21,45,38	37,37,33
Balances with other Banks	2,92,40	2,91,22	3,79,90
Money at call and short notice	3,18,67	2,45,33	1,13,33
Government and other Trustee Securities	231,43,22	229,40,41	347,39,54
Other Authorised Investments	9,83,75	9,83,74	10,77,05
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	263,05,78	260,42,48	198,21,82
Bills Discounted and Purchased	17,14,83	16,68,49	15,00,86
Bills for collection as per contra	1,90,97	1,84,71	1,37,97
Constituents' Liabilities, etc. as per contra	1,15,93	1,13,42	1,64,63
Dead Stock	3,12,70	3,12,60	2,41,11
Other Assets	29,88,44	22,89,52	41,51,32
Total	589,25,25	572,17,30	660,64,06

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	Na.	Amount
		Rs. n.P.
Clearing House		
Madras	99280	11,97,86,799 00
Delhi	55964	14,55,17,066 76
Kanpur	27445	5,13,41,564 00
Bombay	356967	96,51,09,000 00

BANK OF ENGLAND

(In Million £)

	Week ended	12-3-61	15-3-61	23-3-60
Notes in Circulation	2,239,7	2,233,3	2,145,3	2,145,3
Notes in Banking Department	60,7	...	...	55,1
Govt. debt and securities	2,298,3	2,248,3	2,197,2	2,197,2
Other securities	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Gold Coin and Bullion	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

DEPOSITS—			
Public Accounts	18,7	11,9	13,1
Treasury Special Account	151,2	151,2	...
Bankers	233,2	271,7	262,9
Other	68,9	66,0	65,4
Total	472,0	500,8	341,4
SECURITIES—			
Government	384,9	463,6	260,5
Discount and Advances	24,1	17,7	23,9
Other	20,1	20,0	20,4
Total	429,3	501,3	304,9
Banking Department reserves	61,6	18,1	56,0
"Proportion" %	13,0	3,6	16,4

Government debt is £11,015,000. Capital £14,553,000. Fiduciary issue increased by £50 million to £2,300 million on March 15, 1961.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).

(In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Ended		
	17-3-61	10-3-61	18-3-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept. .	6,66,64	8,70,57	10,98,59
Notes in circulation ...	388,65,50	386,99,65	367,21,47
	395,32,14	395,70,22	378,30,06
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	24,66,79	24,66,79	24,66,79
Approved Foreign Exchange	81,09,01	81,09,01	71,95,20
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank ...	43,01,64	43,01,64	43,01,61
(B) Rupee Coin	2,38,90	2,76,98	3,36,85
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	238,25,74	238,25,74	239,39,55
Gold coin & Bullion ...	19,02	19,02	19,02
Sterling Securities ...	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
Rupee coin ...	29,51	29,51	29,51
Total ...	395,32,14	395,70,22	378,30,06

JUST OUT

INVESTORS ENCYCLOPAEDIA 1960 EDITION

Contains details of a precise nature of most of the public limited companies in India, giving details about the date of registration, nature of business carried on, managing agents name and address, directors and their share qualifications, details of capital and shares, capital history, share registration fees, name of auditors period to which the accounts close, date of meeting, summary of latest balance sheet, progressive statement for last seven years giving information about taxation, depreciation, allocation to reserves, net profit, dividend declared, amount carried forward and highest and lowest prices. Also information of a general interest viz., Government and Public Bodies Loans, Income & Super Tax, Agricultural Tax, Estate Duty, Capital Order, Promotions of the companies under the new set up and various other information of general interest, maps showing the location of various industries in various states.

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- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Banks | 8. Jute | 14. Railways |
| 2. Cements | 9. Mining & Chemicals | 15. Sugar |
| 3. Coal | 10. Miscellaneous | 16. Shipping |
| 4. Electrics | Companies | 17. Textiles |
| 5. Engineering | 11. Paper Mills | 18. Vegetable Oils |
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Indian Finance

APR 1961

INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT

Buoyant Tone in March

March had been a very active month for the stock market; and the activity was of a variety which brought satisfaction allround. Most of the time during the month prices steadily looked upward giving the impression that the uptrend would continue for quite a long time. Toward the close, however, there were indications that most operators (and investors too) were rather reluctant to follow the rise any further at least for the time being. Even so, the undertone continued to quite steady upto the end of the month.

The marked enthusiasm in the stock market during the month stemmed directly from the manner in which Mr Morarji Desai, the Union Finance Minister, had chosen to frame the Central Budget for the first year of the momentous Third Plan. Mr Desai's Budget fulfilled expectations as far as the manner of the new taxation to be imposed. Barring minor alterations, direct taxation was left alone. Almost the entire revenue deficit gap has been sought to be covered by indirect levies. This Mr Desai has done by spreading his net wide. The rates of duty in respect of 14 commodities already subject to excise has been enhanced while the duty has been imposed on 18 new commodities. The additional revenue that will accrue to the Central Government is estimated at Rs 28.60 crores. Customs duty has been enhanced on 41 items and the contribution from this source is estimated at Rs 29.27 crores. Thus the major portion of the deficit of Rs 60.60 crores is to be covered by indirect taxation.

The Budget has been welcomed by most businessmen presumably because it is the best possible under the circumstances. The main factor influencing the Budget was the Third Plan with large requirements of resources both external and internal. The additional taxation during the Third Plan period that will become necessary has been placed at Rs 1150 crores and it was but natural to anticipate that the Central Budgets from year to year would bear the impress of such a big need. It was therefore, with a considerable amount of concern that the Budget Day was awaited by the stock market although there were strong arguments to leave direct taxation alone. The Budget brought no jolts, and on the contrary some valuable concessions like the reduction in the tax on Bonus shares and operators' enthusiasm knew no bounds. The tax on new bonus issues has been reduced from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent. Mr Desai's Budget speech has revealed that the constructive criticisms in this regard have been noted by him, even though the revenue aspect

of the measure gets emphasis in his speech. The measure had the immediate effect of pushing up the quotations of those shares with bonus issue prospects. Since quite a few companies have built up considerable reserves but are chary of issuing bonus shares mainly because of the fact that they have

caution. They argued that the reduction in the development rebate and the raising of the special surcharge of 5 per cent on earned incomes over Rs 1 lakh to 10 per cent of basic tax and the increase on customs duty on certain industrial raw material were adverse elements in the invest-

PRICE TRENDS DURING MARCH, 1961.

	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
FORWARD LIST:				
Burrakur Coal ...	20.12	20.87	20.06	30.12xd
Howrah Jute ...	22.50	22.50	22.00	22.25
Indian Iron ...	25.78	27.25	25.78	26.87
TEXMACO ...	23.70	24.55	22.30	22.60
Orient Paper ...	42.20	43.15	40.90	41.00
Shree Gopal ...	28.50	29.25	27.25	27.25
Indian Cable ...	35.37	37.25	35.37	36.62
Indian Aluminium ...	31.75	34.44	31.75	34.44
Indian Copper ...	5.36	5.48	5.32	5.35
Hindustan Motor ...	21.37	22.00	20.62	21.50
Rohas ...	21.25	22.56	20.94	20.94
Dunlop ...	45.25	50.87	45.25	50.00
GILTEDGED:				
3% 1986 Conversion ...	74.00	74.10	73.85	74.00
BANKS:				
Punjab National ...	20.75	21.87	20.69	21.37
United Commercial ...	86.00	87.87	85.50	87.87
TEXTILES:				
Cawnpore ...	7.37	8.44	7.12	7.69
Elgins ...	19.66	20.75	19.25	19.37
Kesoram ...	31.62	33.31	31.37	32.62
J. K. Rayon ...	17.25	20.37	17.25	19.94
JUTES:				
Anglo-India ...	202.00	226.00	202.00	222.00
Birlas ...	30.75	36.50	30.75	35.75
New Central ...	21.50	21.50	18.62	18.62
	c.rts	c.rts	x.rts	x.rts
COALS:				
Bengal ...	358.00	360.00	352.00	356.00
TEAS:				
Brooke Bond ...	17.50	18.75	17.44	17.75
Hantapara ...	158.00	161.00	139.00	150.00
Hasimara ...	24.00	29.00	23.62	28.44
Jayshree ...	19.12	23.75	19.12	22.87
Tezpor ...	17.75	19.00	17.31	18.00
SUGARS:				
Carew ...	11.00	13.75	10.69	13.56
Cawnpore ...	13.19	13.25	12.62	12.62
Champaran ...	19.37	19.44	18.81	18.87
Dyer Meakins ...	31.00	33.00	30.75	33.00
ENGINEERINGS:				
G. K. Williams ...	44.25	48.50	43.00	44.12
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Asso. Battery ...	36.87	39.56	36.87	39.00
Alkali Chemical ...	37.31	40.87	37.31	38.44
Indian Oxygen ...	39.00	39.12	36.62	36.62
India Steamship ...	9.28	9.37	8.81	8.84
Phillips Carbon ...	18.87	19.19	18.50	18.75
NICCO ...	33.12	39.12	32.87	36.75
Sirpur Paper ...	17.31	18.87	17.12	17.37xd
Titaghur Paper ...	36.00	37.94	36.00	36.87
Union Carbide ...	55.50	57.75	55.50	55.62

to pay a large part of the reserves to the Government in the shape of the tax on new bonus issues, the reduction in the tax is expected to pave the way for the issue of bonus shares.

There were however a few whose enthusiasm was tempered with

caution. Production cost would increase resulting in a wage spiral as well as increasing difficulties on the export front.

But a cautious approach to equities did not become apparent till the month was some distance past its midway mark. The first warn-

ing that a runaway boom in equities would not be to the liking of the authorities came from the Committee of the Bombay Stock Exchange which imposed making up prices almost at the appearance of the first flush of enthusiasm. Operators in Calcutta however did not have to conform to any new regulation but all the same the Bombay measure had a sobering effect on sentiment in Lyons Range. The continued stringency in the money market and indications of a rise in banks' lending rates were probably responsible for the cooling of the month-long post-Budget ardour toward the close of the month. The slight slowing down of activity in regard to the existing list in later dealings can also be attributed to the spate of new issues on the market.

Sectionwise, jute shares became quite prominent in later dealings following indications of bright prospects for the next jute crop. No one believed that jute companies would be able to improve their working results for the next four or five months in view of the continued shortage of the raw material. Raw jute prices were no doubt showing signs of weakness but the fact remained that the raw jute supply position would continue to be difficult till the new crop moved into the markets in bulk. However, with the satisfactory progress of sowing and the continued favourable weather in the growing areas coupled with the concerted efforts that were put forth by Government and others, a bumper crop was expected. The reasoning seemed to be that with raw jute available at reasonable prices, the jute goods industry would be able to record good working results during the next jute year.

Although tea shares were subdued in the first half of the month, sentiment improved considerably in the second half. The change stemmed mainly from hopes of bonus shares revived by the news that Jay Shree Tea had applied for permission to issue bonus shares. Shares of companies with large reserves were eagerly sought after throughout the rest of the month.

Coal shares participated in the upsurge somewhat moderately with attention centred on selected shares. Although prospects for coal shares were considered good in view of the big task awaiting the private collieries in the Third Plan, investors seemed to think that a cautious approach had been called for because of the slow movement of coal to consuming centres.

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	Loans		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previ
Agarpara ...	B. N. Elias & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ...	554	325	12,499	20,621	3,705	181	3-60	2,371	(a) 3,653	10 7/8	5 7/8	2 1/2
Alexandra ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ...	296	150	905	15,497	3,413	69	12-59	863	627	15 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8
Alliance ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... Duncan Bros. & Co. ...	797	467	13,454	22,998	2,397	77	5-60	1,245	(a) 1,134	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Anglo India ...	7% C. P. ... Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C. P. ... 4 1/2% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	1,589	972	26,056	64,469	14,298	418	3-60	5,644	(a23) 4,364	20 7/8	12 1/2	10 7/8
Auckland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C. P. ... 4 1/2% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	450	360	13,051	24,930	6,859	362	3-60	3,629	2,232	27 7/8	20 7/8	5 1/2
Bally ...	Birla Bros Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... Jardine Henderson ... 5% C. P. ...	659	300	10,309	19,771	715	212	3-60	2,550	1,706	25 1/2	10 7/8	6 7/8
Barnagore & ...	Jardine Henderson ... 5% C. P. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	1,200	690	...	...	...	...	3-60	309	341	30 1/2	10 7/8	5 1/2
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... Soorajmull Nagarmull ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ... 4 1/2% Debentures ... Des Group, Private ...	601	219	5,938	12,406	687	106	12-59	1,377	(i) 835	13 1/2	7 1/2	2 1/2
Bengal Jute ...	Soorajmull Nagarmull ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ... 4 1/2% Debentures ... Des Group, Private ... Birla Brothers Private ... 7 1/2% C. P. T. ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	350	250	14,463	25,843	1,985	62	6-60	872	691	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bharat ...	Birla Brothers Private ... 7 1/2% C. P. T. ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	982	391	25,860	58,965	2,149	682	3-60	10,550	7,436	15 1/2	10 7/8	10 7/8
Bird ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	552	439	8,448	16,284	1,213	131	10-59	1,528	565	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Calcutta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ... Directors ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	371	245	4,630	9,506	622	60	11-59	975	841	12 1/2	15 7/8	15 7/8
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ... Directors ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	761	639	14,078	26,572	4,468	50	3-60	1,907	1,813	10 7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2
Cherist ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ... Directors ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	480	50	4,326	8,498	490	50	11-59	565	312	12 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2
Chitavalah ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ... Directors ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	124	376	8,335	15,747	4,362	143	7-59	(v) 1,807	1,669	15 7/8	12 1/2	11 7/8
Clive ...	...	546	423	7,665	12,022	3,825	...	3-60	802	247	10 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. ...	496	270	9,202	16,845	3,645	150	3-60	(f) 1,713	1,381	1 7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2
Delta ...	...	458	321	6,412	12,112	794	70	11-59	1,142	(a) 731	14 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	295	205	5,855	12,909	1,895	83	7-59	1,148	931	12 1/2	10 7/8	7 1/2
Fort Gloster ...	Kettlowell Bullen & Co. ... Ordinary R. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% 2nd C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ... Bangor Brothers Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	1,898	786	24,340	38,473	13,947	297	3-60	4,047	(a) 3,328	25 1/2	20 7/8	20 7/8
Fort William ...	Bangor Brothers Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	633	381	12,419	19,784	5,247	192	3-60	2,091	1,148	22 1/2	15 7/8	15 7/8
Ganges ...	Directors ... 8% C. P. ... Directors ...	1,001	708	18,654	32,800	1,391	...	3-60	2,878	894	10 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8
General Indus Society ...	Directors ...	409	198	14,065	20,771	3,819	...	12-59	1,463	1,263	40 7/8	20 7/8	20 7/8
Gowarapore ...	Macneill & Barry ... 6% C. P. ...	962	432	22,905	36,318	13,185	385	3-60	(c) 4,052	2,667	30 7/8	25 7/8	20 7/8
Hastings ...	Bangor Bros. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... Directors ... 10% Pref. (i) ... Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7% 'A' C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debenture ...	661	417	15,093	26,945	6,711	187	3-60	3,098	2,487	6 7/8	6 7/8	5 1/2
Houghly ...	...	466	254	14,904	20,136	3,323	...	3-60	1,150	1,127	10 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
Howrah ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7% 'A' C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debenture ... Ramdudd Ramkissoon ... 7% C. P. ...	1,234	706	16,040	33,989	5,703	180	3-60	2,562	2,977	12 1/2	10 7/8	10 7/8
Hukumchand ...	...	1,519	753	29,673	44,668	12,988	374	3-60	6,627	3,978	28 1/2	20 7/8	20 7/8
India ...	Directors ...	522	554	13,566	23,720	672	...	3-60	3,645	2,681	14 7/8	9 1/2	12 1/2
Kamarhatti ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,250	547	15,929	37,713	4,235	312	12-59	3,710	3,393	20 7/8	5 1/2	5 1/2

COMPANIES

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up Rs. 000	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxes and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Depreci- ation Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961 Rs. np.	March 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balances Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Agarpara ...	11 94	11 94	10	6,000	4,922	1,510	36	8,532	14,743	5,082	428	10,154	2,443	479	44
7% Cum. preference ...	87 50	93 00	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	162 00	172 00	100	1,200	450	926	171	4,757	7,666	4,626	70	4,259	817	248	
Alexandra ...	82 00	90 00	100	600											
7% Cum. preference ...			500	600		544	117	7,787	14,102	10,160	210	7,417	923	456	
5 1/2% Debentures ...	92 00	120 00	100	3,000											
Alliance ...	70 00	86 00	100	1,500											
6% Cum. preference ...	222 00	215 00	100	4,921	5,000	3,341	226	16,614	26,391	17,474	4,141	14,986	5,840	418	
Anglo India ...	84 00	96 00	100	4,000											
7% Cum. preference ...	182 00	158 50	100	4,000	1,240	943	34	6,313	13,606	7,650	352	7,850	2,208	92	72
Auckland ...	68 00	73 25	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Cum. preference ...	55 73	62 75	100	1,500											
4 1/2% R. Cum. preference ...			1000	1,500											
4% Debentures ...															
Bally ...	228 50	249 00	100	2,000	2,000	1,454	28	6,510	14,613	7,761	644	4,796	1,161	540	
7% Cum. preference ...	96 00	98 00	100	2,000											
Barnagore & ...	137 50	150 00	25	275	365	439	92	265	1,614	1,065	17	544	276	249	
5% Cum. preference ...	38 00	38 50	25	200											
Bendroli ...	182 50	150 00	100	2,800	1,399	1,672	49	1,713	9,802	5,664	87	3,386	714	13	
7% Cum. preference ...	88 00	97 00	100	700											
Bengal ...	8 00	11 55	10	4,500	1,375	1,317	133	14,630	7,048	4,886	6	4,845	16,268	888	7
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	61 00	69 00	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures ...			1000	1,000											
4 1/2% Debentures ...	6 12 N	6 12	25	1,500											
Bharat Jute ...	35 75	29 00	10	9,126	5,500	23,172	93	24,819	75,486	22,636	7,842	9,853	4,827	352	
Birla ...	92 00	91 00	100	2,364											
7 1/2% C. P. T. ...	90 00	92 00	100	10,000	1,521	816	62	2,929	11,981	7,285	104	3,761	1,252	14	
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	151 00	134 00	100	3,600											
Budge Budge ...	81 93	103 50	100	900											
7% Cum. Preference ...															
Calcuttania ...	140 50	160 00	100	1,800	2,444	307	30	873	8,460	4,912	70	2,390	434	12	
7% Cum. preference ...	80 00	67 50	100	1,000											
Champdany ...	127 00	124 00	100	5,916		8,182	169	3,033	21,721	11,703	205	5,552	1,338	134	99
Cheviot ...	17 75		10	1,595	1,431	865	20	698	8,623	5,963	90	2,283	483	117	
7% Cum. preference ...	95 49	15 00	100	1,000											
Chitavalah ...	13 81	105 50	10	3,015	3,300	543	234	4,922	10,983	5,987	795	5,245	1,794	549	209
7% Cum. preference ...	87 00		100	500											
5% Debenture ...		12 37	10	1,069		900	-309	3,296	8,212	6,831	8	4,401	2,058	38	
Clive ...	11 12	75 00	100	2,400											
6% Cum. preference ...	52 00	84 00	100	800											
7% Cum. preference ...	60 00														
Dalhousie ...	109 50	138 00	100	3,149	798	507	18	3,244	10,695	6,482	477	4,540	1,645	64	152
7% Cum. preference ...	75 35	91 00	100	1,500											
5 1/2% Debentures ...			1,000	1,873	1,638	2,501	18	943	10,274	5,462	58	3,219	259	52	
Delta ...	181 00	148 00	100	2,800											
5% Cum. preference ...	57 85	68 00	100	500											
Empire ...	20 94	16 75	10	1,500	2,550	1,170	94	2,294	10,740	7,009	937	2,869	1,751	206	
7% Cum. preference ...	87 50	98 50	100	1,000											
5% Debentures ...			500	886	5,637	2,728	72	20,941	34,170	16,904	209	15,598	3,411	595	102
Fort Gloster ...	352 00	393 00	100	2,100											
Ordinary Rt ...	283 75	275 00	50	2,160											
7% Cum. preference ...	104 00 N	114 00	100	1,400											
5% Cum. preference ...	64 00 N	71 00	100	700											
5 1/2% Debenture ...			100	1,502		82	195	7,853	15,323	7,618	127	5,927	1,335	136	
Fort William ...	26 50	23 62	100	2,100	1,908										
7% Cum. preference ...	110 00	111 50	100	1,000											
Ganges ...	11 06	11 31	10	8,432	500	17	56	12,294	22,467	14,800	23	11,202	2,659	348	
8% Cum. preference ...	102 00	125 00	100	600	2,550	868	53	5,855	9,432	4,817	78	4,418	1,106	191	
General Indul Society ...	40 00	26 00	10	1,080	4,850	1,505	64	18,437	25,558	17,212	4,414	14,651	2,281	209	
Geopore ...	401 00	405 00	100	2,400											
% Cum. preference ...	93 10	21 00	100	2,650											
Hastings ...	119 00	99 00	100	4,000	3,305	4,739	286	7,169	13,364	7,647	4,635	7,725	3,683	239	
6% Cum. preference ...	82 00	90 00	100	2,500											
Houghly ...	18 50	13 44	10	1,680	650	1,876	38	3,756	8,349	5,508	1,201	3,928	1,140	65	
10% Preference (t) ...	10 50	9 75	10	1,176											
Hawrah ...	22 37	23 00	100	6,562	3,750	245	72	4,656	22,483	13,585	466	8,071	1,806	358	1,311
7% Cum. preference ...	94 58	104 00	100	875											
5 1/2% 'A' C. P. ...	91 80	101 00	100	1,750											
5 1/2% Debentures ...			7 1/2	3,000	2,800	1,010	163	20,755	31,843	17,768	1,460	13,776	3,979	687	
Rakumohani ...	21 25	21 25	100	5,250											
7% Cum. preference ...	93 40	98 00		4,000											
India ...	16 25	16 06	12 1/2	8,730		2,179 1/2	494	7,788	17,480	10,024	3,333	4,201	4,059	142	
Kamarhatti ...	156 00	174 00	100	2,400	1,650	1,235	266	5,346	19,787	13,279	353	6,170	1,123	232	1,330
B. Ordinary ...	155 00	165 00	100	1,920											
6% Cum. preference ...	76 00	89 00	100	1,680											
5 1/2% Debentures ...				1,304											

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Loans		Particulars	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	Dividend %		
		Holding	Securing								Latest	First previous	Second previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Kanknarrab...	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	1,239	288	13,095	32,729	4,631	205	12-59	2,601	1,891	Nil	nil	nil
	6% C.P.										Nil	nil	nil
	4% R.C.P.										Nil	nil	nil
	5% Debentures										Nil	nil	nil
Kelvin...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	394	309	8,773	18,063	3,772	164	6-60	1,800	1,683	15%	14%	12%
	7% C.P.										7%	7%	7%
Khardah...	Anderson Wright Ltd.	914	616	19,675	34,305	9,839	265	3-60	3,041	(p)2,495	20%	20%	8%
	6% C.P.										20%	20%	6%
Kinnison...	F. W. Halliday & Co. Pri.	672	578	20,483	35,465	9,696	333	3-60	3,470	1,978	20%	10%	5%
	7% C.P.										7%	7%	7%
	5% Debentures										7%	7%	7%
Lansdowne...	Bird & Co. Private	579	352	10,977	19,624	5,023	74	3-60	1,161	749	nil	nil	nil
	7% C.P.										nil	nil	nil
Lawrence...	Bird & Co. Private	484	356	2,292	4,545	45	40	3-60	1,174	1,793	15%	2%	7%
	7% C.P.										15%	2%	7%
	5% B. C. P.										7%	5%	5%
Mahabir...	Agrawal Brothers & Co.	28	123	2,873	5,166	1,384	30	9-59	252	118	6%	nil	nil
	Directors										6%	nil	nil
Mahawari Devi...	Directors	612	396	18,494	36,303	2,510		3-60	2,774	2,942	12%	10%	17%
	Directors										12%	10%	17%
Naihati...	Directors	493	322	7,332	15,204	3,789		3-60	1,130	(i) 732	Nil	nil	nil
	7% C.P.										Nil	nil	nil
	4% R.C.P.										Nil	nil	nil
	5% Debentures										Nil	nil	nil
Naskarpura...	Howrah Trading Co. Private	333	92	4,675	8,654	276	43	10-59	516	272	3%	2%	2%
	5% Debentures										3%	2%	2%
Nations...	Directors	573	279	8,121	12,256	1,160		10-59	1,759	(b) 846	10%	7%	7%
	7% C.P.										10%	7%	7%
Nellimaria...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	100	216	5,407	11,645	2,654	72	7-59	(m) 1,343	1,149	14%	10%	9%
	6% C.P.										14%	10%	9%
	4% Deb.										6%	6%	6%
New Central...	Sahu Jain Ltd.	10,39	7,26	44,963	66,363	6,829	313	3-60	(h) 10,399	(a) 4,268	15%	15%	15%
	7% C.P.										15%	15%	15%
	4% C. Private Ltd.										15%	15%	15%
Northbrook...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	214	353	11,575	20,286	5,753	296	3-60	(n) 3,418	1,504	30%	12%	5%
	5% C.P.										30%	12%	5%
	4% Deb.										7%	5%	5%
Nuddes...	Macneil & Barry	644	448	15,329	25,120	7,611	205	3-60	2,412	1,707	8%	6%	5%
	7% C.P.										8%	6%	5%
Orien...	Andrew Yule & Co.	551	50	4,270	8,639	618	50	11-59	689	209	12%	2%	nil
	7% C.P.										12%	2%	nil
Prechand...	R. J. Roy Bros. Private Ltd.	364	240	285	1,782		25	4-59	(u) 339	-604	Nil	Nil	Nil
	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	238	162	5,324	11,440	2,065	79	7-59	(a) 1,162	778	10%	6%	6%
	Directors										10%	6%	6%
Rameshwara...	Hindustan Invest Corp.		305	5,229	10,141	2,057	60	3-60	627	795	Nil	Nil	Nil
	6% C.P.										Nil	Nil	Nil
Reliance...	Jardine Henderson	924	352		2,391		50	3-60	846	758	Nil	Nil	Nil
	7% C.P.										Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% Deb.										Nil	Nil	Nil
Shree Ambica...	Begaria More	703	208	15,000	24,947	3,589	89	3-59	1,110	1,024	6%	5%	5%
	7% C.P.										6%	5%	5%
Sorah...	Hand Inv. Corp.	301	280	4,820	9,896	391	110	12-59	1,265	1,039	7%	7%	7%
	7% C.P.										7%	7%	7%
Union...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	758	568	9,828	19,229	3,889	252	3-60	2,586	2,412	20%	20%	15%
	7% C.P.										20%	20%	15%
	4% Deb.										7%	7%	7%
Waverley...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	306	159		1,007		56	5-60	607	423	25%	25%	nil
	5% C.P.P.										25%	25%	nil
	5% Debentures										25%	25%	nil

(a) After transferring Rs 275,000 from General Reserve.

(b) After transferring Rs 128,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 30,311 from Capital Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 72,980 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Stores and Spare Parts Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Debenture Redemption Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 112,800 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 84,648 from Investment Realisation Surplus.

(f) After transferring Rs 45,000 from General Reserve and writing back Rs 104,200 being excess provision for depreciation.

(g) After transferring Rs 550,000 from General Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 2,866,218 from General Reserve No. 1.

(i) After transferring Rs 31,000 from General Reserve.

(m) After writing back Rs 85,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; and after transferring Rs 78,000 from Reserve for Machinery Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 800,000 from Taxation Contingencies Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 5,23,975 from General Reserve.

(q) Includes Rs 971,000 being Refund of Contribution to Pension Fund and interest and Rs 98,217 being refund of I.T. and S.P.T.

(s) After transferring Rs 7,00,000 from Reserve No. 1.

(t) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative.

(u) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision against jute stocks and jute contracted for.

(v) After writing back Rs 163,400 from Development Rebate Reserve.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share Rs.	Capital paid-up Rs. 000	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Deprecia- tion Rs. 000	Liquid Assets				
	March 1961 Rs. np.	March 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balance Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Kanknerran	81 00	112 50	100	3,000	600	309	-1,368	7,666	17,628	11,270	203	6,127	1,346	257	1,206
B. Ordinary	81 00	107 00	100	2,400											
6 1/2% Cum. preference	91 00	90 00	100	1,000											
5% R. C. P.			100	423											
3 1/2% Debentures			100	1,269											
1% Cum. preference	161 00	149 00	100	2,800	4,700	506	121	3,806	15,165	10,330	849	4,676	1,914	617	
Kelvin	89 49	89 50	100	1,000	1,900	476	74	14,754	21,695	13,239	473	11,438	2,960	156	
7% Cum. preference	19 00		100	900											
Khaddan	64 00	93 00	100	5,800	2,807	1,423	88	11,265	19,943	12,498	2,360	11,447	3,582	140	
6% C. P.	183 00	183 00	100	1,500											
Kinnison	90 00	86 00	100	2,500											
7% Cum. preference			100	2,448	1,035	2,241	-202	7,525	10,687	6,713	354	6,211	1,922	79	9
5% Debentures			100	1,500											
Landedowne	115 50	137 00	100	2,800	308	801	10	984	6,905	4,103	414	804	542	1,842	
7% C. Preference	90 25	104 50	100	500											
Lawrence	153 00	133 00	100	1,000											
7% Cum. preference	80 85	88 00	100	1,000											
1 1/2% B' Cum. preference	62 86	70 00	100												
Mahabir	85 00 N	85 00	100	1,073		5	99	2,188	2,105	1,589		2,070	243	542	
Maheeswar Devi			100	1,319		425	-503	1,644	1,781	1,494	551	992	440	15	
Megna	13 25	12 75	100	8,165		3,454	57	16,080	27,091	15,568	26	10,523	5,188	507	
Nashat			100	2,999	1,199	2,237	-390	3,171	16,480	9,860	151	4,731	1,666	137	161
7% cum. preference	82 00	75 00	100	750											
4 1/2% R. C. P.	90 00	101 00	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures	75 00	56 00	100	2,500											
Naskarpura			100	2,000	1,151	20	9	4,548	3,649	2,669	5	1,566	1,164	4,512	
5 1/2% Debentures	12 13	12 50	100	300											
National	21 50	30 75 N	100	3,500	2,328	1,974	20	2,205	5,805	1,763	100	4,325	1,634	227	
7% C. P.	93 00 N	100 00	100	500											
Nellimarla	12 62	13 25	100	2,625	2,675	497	138	3,875	5,970	2,686	713	3,592	2,448	649	124
7% Cum. preference	79 50	92 00	100	500											
4 1/2% Debentures			100	17,082	7,915	14,818		70,196	93,093	13,654	1,812	27,165	3,817	1,089	
New Central	18 62	26 44	100	3,300											
7% Cum. preference	80 90	96 00	100	1,680	2,280	1,559	28	6,341	12,184	7,122	445	7,241	2,308	83	260
Northbrook	27 87	19 19	100	1,500											
5 1/2% Cum. pref.	65 28	77 75	100	2,000											
4 1/2% Debentures	54 75	54 75	50	6,680	3,250	503	49	12,090	23,001	12,188	442	8,655	2,364	295	
Nuddea			100	2,491	1,927	506	27	834	7,656	5,435	78	2,358	283	846	
Oriental			100	3,996			-4,142	1,915	6,201	4,620	76	44	20	48	
Preichand			5	2,500	750	273	68	2,455	9,990	7,261	112	2,489	561	155	
Pichindry	5 62	6 12													
Ramashwara	9 19	10 25	10	2,000		43	21	2,319	3,396	1,206	72	2,676	127	18	
6% Cum. preference	10 00	12 44	10	700											
Reliance	6 87	8 12	100	4,950		200	-3,144	1,747	12,497	6,698	195	1,036	554	668	
7% C. P.	81 50	82 00	100	2,000											
5% Debentures			100	2,500											
Shree Ambica	25 35ad	13 40	100	3,000	975	209	70	9,520	12,450	9,165	1,328	4,450	5,333	361	
7 1/2% Cum. preference	22 00ad	86 00	100	1,170	1,180	80	64	4,243	7,257	5,250	1,445	2,614	808	93	
Soorah	22 00	19 37	100	1,400											
7% Cum. pref.	99 00	89 00	100	1,000											
Union	192 00	191 00	100	3,599	2,407	1,323	36	3,292	8,938	5,059	894	4,680	2,862	114	28
7% C. P.	77 35	87 50	100	600											
4 1/2% Debentures			100	1,200											
Waverley	4 37	3 56	1	250	185	335	194	684	5,487	4,554	60	283	353	1,769	
3% Cum. P. P.	31 50	34 00	500	750											

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemical	Bhailal Amin & Sons private Ltd.	3,987	14,656	24,853	5,050	324	12-59	3,814	3,085	16 1/2	12	12
	64% 1st Cum. Prof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	5% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% 3rd Cum. Prof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Amar Dye-Chem	Amritlal & Co. Private	649	6,736	10,628	5,074	...	12-58	1,602	97	nil	nil	nil
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Anil S arch products	Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co.	1,183	12,743	23,022	1,540	247	12-59	3,111	(n)2,272	28 T	20	20
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1/2	5	5
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies private Ltd.	49,687	...	275,277	11,769	3,896	7-60	(a15)65,073	(a 21)59,602	12 T	11	8 1/2
Associatd Stone Industries.	Rajaputana Mining Agen. Pri.Ltd.	...	...	4,346	1,387	106	9-59	485	668	20 T	35	15
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Atul Products	Lalibhai Sons & Co.	1,615	18,153	35,382	7,666	910	12-59	10,157	5,329	12 T	10	8
Automobile Products	Directors	2,111	12,392	16,914	6,481	...	7-58	145	342	nil	nil	5
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Bagalkot Cement	Tendulkar Indus. Private Ltd.	841	4,330	7,405	429	83	12-59	1,538	1,603	8 T	7	6
Bharat Line	Dinshaw private	2,809	...	17,421	...	...	12-59	1,740	(v)3,887	nil	12	12
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co.	...	...	45,136	5,611	481	5-59	(c)10,586	7,506	19	18	32
	Old Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Cycle	Aero Auto. Private	1,115	12,429	14,485	1,423	45	3-59	458	168	10	5	8 1/2
Bombay Gas	Directors	1,305	7,266	10,393	...	...	12-59	861	1,372	6 1/2 T	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors	739	642	3,003	103	...	9-59	1,217	765	12 1/2 T	10	9
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2 T	6 1/2	6 1/2
	4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2 T	6 1/2	6 1/2
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.	...	...	134	...	6	9-58	63	76	13	13	15
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	134	5,021	4,529	2,139	...	12-58	207	211	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	2,249	13,815	18,323	4,811	...	12-59	(a25)2,462	2,074	23 1/2 T	16 1/2	10 1/2
Barnah Shell	Directors	12,130	34,309	129,386	...	...	12-59	72,116	73,481	18 T	15	15
	5 1/2% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caltex Oil	Directors	6,754	3,656	37,681	...	...	12-59	24,420	25,910	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceat Tyres	Directors	97	697	3	697	...	12-59	—2	60	nil	nil	...
G. Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	1,178	1,481	3,481	156	34	12-59	380	318	20 T	15	15
Colour Chem	Directors	465	2,460	3,693	577	...	3-60	1,158	—106	nil	nil	...
Crescent Iron & Steel	Navin Kumar Hanarai Pri.	336	444	960	368	12	3-59	182	159	7 1/2	6	...
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works	Dandekar Engineers	328	535	1,274	12	20	6-59	228	211	15 T	10	9
	Partly Paid Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 T	10	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 T	10	9
Delhi Safe Deposit	Directors	...	...	161	30	...	12-59	81	86	12 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
	Ord. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5/8 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
	Directors	8	...	287	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Dena Investment	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-60	189	134	5-20P	3 1/2	3 1/2
Dharamsi M. Chemical	D. Morarji & Co.	1,932	7,344	12,840	329	291	12-59	3,016	1,778	20 T	12	10
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd.	1,947	18,106	27,723	1,269	206	12-59	(m)4,902	9 T	9	9	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-14 T	5	5
Empire Dyeing	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	4,044	83	56	12-59	536	(a27)495	26 1/2 T	20	20
Eastern Shipping Corps.	Directors	3,545	23,019	33,793	...	...	3-60	(a31)14,161	(a32)6,021	nil	nil	...
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd	2,487	4,065	10,442	1,140	47	3-60	577	496	9 T	7	6
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-14 T	5	5
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. privt.	742	...	34,673	...	195	6-60	10,335	(d)9,817	10 T	15 T	18
	5 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T	5 1/2
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors	3,969	44,775	49,513	13,163	...	3-60	4,783	3,864	11 T	7 1/2	10
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-14 T	5	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-5 1/2 T	6	6
Gwalior Rayon	Birla Gwalior Private	5,901	55,381	89,100	5,576	2,934	3-60	32,115	23,960	20 T	10	10
	6% R. C. P. "A"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-5 1/2 T	6	6
	6% R. C. P. "B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-5 1/2 T	6	6
Hind Cycles	Birla Brothers Private Ltd	6,375	10,817	21,178	1,912	...	3-60	185	(a22)—439	nil	nil	7
	5% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5 1/2% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	5 1/2% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	6% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Hindustan Aluminium	Birla Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co.	2,524	16,934	18,926	8,276	91	12-59	first year	1,286	7	7	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	4-59	1,269	...	6	6	...
Hindustan Lever	Directors	25,337	...	417,519	59,797	...	12-59	46,785	35,007	24	15	14
Indian Cement	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	699	21,834	26,051	1,736	52	3-58	94	61	25	25	30
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corps.	Directors	540	...	7,331	...	...	9-58	514	670	10	10	10
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	25	...	694	...	52	12-60	(a23)6,539	5,076	5 1/2	5	4
Investa Machine Tools	Investa. Indust. Corporation	977	1,150	2,248	1,409	90	12-59	572	640	6 T	6	5 1/2
	4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Jaipur Metals	Poonamchand & Bros. Pri	1,069	14,381	14,256	6,604	90	12-59	1,118	841	8 5/8 T	6	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6	6 P
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9/16 T	...	...
Jyoti	Admem Services	3,039	7,897	11,337	9,630	71	12-59	1,307	1,512	12 T	12	12
Kamani Metals	Kamani Bros. Private	1,770	14,872	20,299	2,301	104	6-60	1,248	1,501	nil	7 1/2	5
	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	5 1/2	5 1/2
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandelwal Ferro alloys	Khandelwal Indus. Private	803	4,689	5,640	929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	3-60	387	376	12 1/2 T	10	7 1/2
	7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
Kirloskar Bros.	Kirloskar Sons & Co.	2,802	11,197	22,222	5,205	262	7-59	2,854	2,790	12	10	8
Kirloskar Oil Engines	Kirloskar Sons & Co.	2,244	13,434	19,384	5,315	162	3-59	1,834	1,789	10	10	9
	Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	9
Killick Industries	Managing Director	...	...	5,586	823	...	11-59	2,209	3,564	10	13	11
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Traffic Revenue (b) Dividends and Interest, etc. (c) Profits on contracts. (d) Revenue.												

(a) Traffic Revenue

(b) Dividends and Interest, etc.

(c) Profits on contracts.

(d) Revenue Income

(e) Income by products, etc.

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS							
	March 1961 Ra. np.	March 1960 Ra. np.			General Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000	Carry Forward Ra. 000				Ra. 0	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Investments Ra. 000	Stocks & Store Ra. 000	Outstandings Ra. 000	Cash Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA																		
Alembic Chemicals	265 00	218 00	100	8,500	2,900	2,738	20	11,521	18,707	6,576	2,343	8,983	3,226	294	...	...		
64% 1st C. P.	91 20	86 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% 2nd R. C. P.	86 00	79 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% 3rd C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	500	...	110	30	6,047	7,467	1,127	421	5,890	1,684	233	38	...		
Amar Dyechem	410 00	292 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	10,086	11,863	4,989	6	5,635	3,418	183	...		
6% R.C.P.	100 00	100 00	100	2,989	101	2,393	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anil Starch Products	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% C. P.	...	...	100	190,628	15,700	92,146	42	144,526	420,540	167,069	11,140	105,490	47,559	15,894	9,567	...		
Associated Cement	156 00	139 75	100	1,850	1,100	71	6	2,416	1,401	795	171	1,537	2,192	1,138	...	...		
Associated Stones Indust	21 52	21 28	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% C. P.	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Atul Products	...	...	100	20,000	...	3,908	73	39,705	35,604	10,540	10,245	10,685	4,532	7,055	...	...		
Automobile Products	...	...	100	1,200	...	113	—571	14,666	10,742	1,968	...	8,136	1,340	10	336	...		
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bagalkot Cement	9 56	8 88	10	8,427	...	66	2	15,124	22,619	3,188	8	2,575	1,071	68	466	...		
Bharat Line	6 76	9 00	10	10,000	6,826	3,289	—711	18,296	39,922	20,517	6,221	2,265	7,271	284	2,335	...		
Bombay Burma Trading	...	...	2500	250	5,396	34,184	67	22,798	56,359	22,717	11,027	11,205	15,702	5,189	1,075	...		
Old Shares	616 00	565 50	125	8,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
New Shares	216 25	190 00	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bombay Cycle	26 00	22 60	20	1,600	410	509	24	1,326	728	440	442	1,444	1,196	500	...	...		
Bombay Gas	...	...	...	4,000	576	2,102	48	4,267	8,959	4,706	3,862	1,275	1,342	262	...	...		
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	183 50	143 00	100	1,418	90	653	4	1,770	2,768	1,426	10	439	515	2,605	...	...		
64% C. P.	75 00	74 00	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
44% C. P.	60 00	60 00	200	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bombay Safe Deposit	405 00	355 00	100	240	64	59	31	168	584	427	261	...	17	37	...	...		
Bombay Uganda Co.	49 00	49 00	80	1,596	200	4,557	156	613	266	148	1	2,310	59	14	...	...		
W. H. Brady & Co.	400 00	335 00	150	4,500	2,700	27,472	15,557	4,939	1,157	5,468	4,606	5,318	4,043	2,316	...	...		
Burma Shell	...	...	100	80,000	80,000	...	...	42,639	265,048	77,920	...	26,166	157,387	11,058	4,129	...		
54% Debenture	...	...	100	45,000	...	16,920	24,102	57,248	145,449	21,980	...	8,122	31,492	187	...	...		
Caltex Oil	...	...	100	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
54% Debe	...	...	50	11,490	...	13	...	1,907	812	15	...	750	684	875	1,305	...		
Ceat Tyres	300 00	177 50	100	800	615	739	3	1,037	2,451	1,634	1	1,286	1,034	76	...	...		
G. Claridge & Co.	195 00	200 00	100	10,000	...	600	—39	3,196	9,695	4,892	...	1,944	1,009	490	1,100	...		
Colour Chem	362 50	320 60	20	574	35	102	7	870	1,480	504	...	651	50	10	10	...		
Crescent Iron	...	...	100	399	70	128	1	766	1,191	638	278	122	221	540	...	...		
G.G. Dandekar Mee. Works	...	...	50	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Partly Paid Ord	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% R. C. P.	...	...	10	194	82	25	1	389	441	105	359	2	93	138	...	...		
Delhi Safe Deposit	10 00 N	7 00 N	100	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ordry P.P.	7 00 N	7 00 N	180	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% C.P.	100 00	100 00	100	2,580	...	85	3	240	19	6	2,638	...	76	1	100	...		
Dena Inv.	11 00	11 00	25	1,369	2,020	797	44	6,541	7,757	3,610	56	3,472	3,074	4	...	...		
Dharamji M. Chemical	255 75	153 00	50	13,441	3,050	2,442	49	19,919	41,540	16,822	8,995	8,450	3,773	136	836	...		
65% R.C.P.	157 00	150 00	100	7,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% R. C. P.	81 20	85 50	100	900	410	356	10	1,143	2,194	1,620	219	270	857	899	...	...		
Emagire Dying	64 50	42 50	15	82,000	1,450	6,697	—361	42,685	85,139	22,601	6,428	75	13,279	30,259	19,869	...		
Eastern Shipping Corp.	...	...	50	1,497	365	166	18	2,993	3,757	2,316	4	2,713	1,735	143	...	...		
Estrella Batteries	63 00	51 80	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% C. P.	35 75	36 50	10	9,000	6,495	15,127	132	54,313	85,180	21,553	80	56	5,046	18,758	...	...		
Groat Eastern Shipping	16 00	15 72	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
54% R. C. P.	91 00	90 00	100	13,500	3,400	1,612	44	24,826	2,126	706	15,875	13,295	31,062	2,605	...	...		
Groves Cotton & Co.	177 00	136 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% R.C.P.	...	...	10	25,000	17,500	6,447	2,081	23,340	64,253	41,224	45	22,470	4,314	37,837	748	...		
Gwalior Rayon	47 25	33 80	100	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% R.C.P. 'A'	108 50	103 25	100	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% R.C.P. 'B'	...	...	100	3,107	700	625	—949	9,161	12,344	7,681	4	6,340	4,768	118	...	...		
Hind Cycles	101 00	96 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% T. R. C. P.	65 00 N	65 00 N	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
54% T. R. C. P.	75 00 N	75 00 N	100	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
54% T. R. C. P.	25 00 N	25 00 N	25	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
61% T. R. C. P.	78 50	100 00 N	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hindustan Aluminium	...	...	100	4,000	300	114	57	12,342	6,224	2,198	236	8,743	5,518	290	...	...		
Hindustan Electric Co.	99 00	106 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% C. P.	80 00	82 00	10	55,700	4,132	8,817	20,969	62,200	57,710	20,419	3	68,875	16,116	30,333	...	...		
Hindustan Lever	49 50	39 50	100	152	100	50	2	124	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Indian Cement	26 00	25 00	100	2,117	276	465	5	1,796	2,714	2,030	79	2,300	1,530	67	...	...		
Indian Vegetable Products	125 00	145 00	100	50,000	3,300	3,980	77	128,305	2,554	166	67,745	...	60,854	46,675	...	...		
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	85 00	83 00	100	9,099	2,022	...	39	1,220	20	17	13,090	...	150	48	...	...		
Industrial Investment	80 80	69 00	100	1,500	...	27	5	2,400	2,583	652	...	2,557	432	12	...	...		
Investa Machine Tools	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
41% C. P.	...	...	100	1,916	100	811	7	7,453	4,867	1,920	245	7,198	1,364	570	2	...		
Jaipur Metals	135 00	103 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% C. P.	57 00	55 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Deferred	45 00	27 00	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4% Debentures	...	...	100	4,000	300	1,436	10	7,508	6,092	1,867	192	5,695	3,128	14	...	...		
Yoti	185 00	191 50	100	...	60	260	5	5,925	9,662	5,647	503	4,157	2,560	114	...	...		
Kamani Metals	...	...	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% Debentures	...	...	200	1,100	350	288	47	1,656	2,744	1,420	12	1,441	737	29	...	...		
Kemp & Co.	320 00	287 00	50	1,200	...	...	—13	5,320	1,432	...	1,357	1,359	1,284	1,347	5,775	...		
Khandulwal Forro Alloys	86 00	67 00	50	4,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
74% R. C. P.	98 00	51 50	50	2,500	6,969	1,021	12	8,059	10,587	5,917	1,858	8,111	3,970	554	...	...		
Kirloskar Brothers	62 00	53 00	25	3,000	775	666	4	11,475	6,011	2,394	50	7,062	3,273	290	1,705	...		
Kirloskar Oil Eng.	19 52	16 02	5	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	100	12,483	500	2,817	6	9,093	4,823	1,685	16,778	1,475	2,481	72	954	...		
Killick Industries	100 00	115 00	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961	March 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stock & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.).															
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn.	...	...	100	3,814	...	489	-2,439	10,281	14,027	4,125	2	5,994	1,419	141	51
4% Cum. preference	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	-9.8	4,493	5,442	1,855	32	3,303	172	63	...
Malwa Vanaspathi Chem.	...	...	10	3,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	26	71	2,318	4,334	987	2	2,244	744	79	...
Man. Industrial Corpn.	125 00	95 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Maneklal Manufacturing	355 00	160 00	100	1,000	100	35	15	2,484	1,987	624	8	1,002	759	487	16
National Elec. Industries	89 00	76 00	50	778	125	799	25	3,920	2,358	1,028	307	2,742	1,783	37	...
44% C. P.	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machy. Manfrs.	...	...	100	25,240	...	304	-1,829	23,087	29,088	9,936	...	20,362	7,170	96	22
National Newsprint & Paper	...	...	10	487.21	...	208	-13,638	26,106	50,901	11,108	3	6,360	2,835	10,161	2,928
National Rayon Corpn.	538 00	469 00	100	24,110	4,900	13,662	166	22,623	117,025	52,637	160	16,544	3,254	13,582	...
Ordly Partly Paid	...	...	80	6,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	70 39	71 00	100	17,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% Debentures	...	...	100	150.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palanpur Veg. Products	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	849	3,375	2,757	...	10	193	84	4	28
54% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer Magnesia Works	...	...	100	1,189	11	68	2	620	1,456	837	317	331	368	233	2
Polsun Ltd.	177 00	158 00	100	2,695	966	1,440	48	1,377	6,553	1,635	3	2,356	628	620	...
6% C. P. T.	76 20	81 50	50	2,000	...	896	28	3,853	5,851	1,197	5	4,089	1,805	3,333	...
Polychem	255 00	187 00	100	4,000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% T.R.C.P.	46 00	48 75	50	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Praga Tools	...	...	50	13,592	...	168	-508	1,646	7,509	14,357	2	6,296	1,739	3,478	238
Premier Automobiles	177 50	140 50	100	21,733	1,973	6,390	479	75,116	39,061	19,368	466	70,494	10,558	2,529	...
Radio Lamp Works	...	...	100	2,500	75	209	7	13,178	1,733	564	2,896	6,045	6,873	502	...
Ordly Partly Paid	...	...	50	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C.P.	...	...	100	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	10	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond Woollen	120 50	100 00	100	7,500	1,238	740	57	15,675	16,961	8,175	2,299	12,438	3,567	464	147
58% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	42	9	2,545	2,534	375	3	1,491	740	94	...
Sanitex chem Indus.	...	...	50	1,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	50	511	...	237	29	1,640	3,067	969	1	586	527	178	...
Sathe Biscuits	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	50 00 N	50 00 N	100	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	94 20	94 20	20	500	...	...	360	191,384	320,226	83,584	88,593	3,310	53,532	53,352	15,192
Scindia Steam	15 68	14 40	100	112,799	8,000	100,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	100	37,478	...	...	-1,665	4,008	4,049	616	32	552	294	14	13
Shangrilla Food Products	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivra nu. Syndicate	90 50	79 00	100	1,046	2,000	5,482	5	6,897	10,215	3,853	302	5,439	3,163	22	122
Sirpur Paper	17 84	15 52	10	21,855	3,015	12,609	72	33,596	52,798	14,050	150	10,699	3,755	241	13,551
6% R.C.P.	87 60	88 80	100	5,997	...	273	3	1,197	845	239	97	1,105	719	30	...
Supreme Industries	157 50	141 00	100	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	67 50	68 50	100	25,172	526	2,508	7	28,857	49,541	18,653	1,878	19,797	6,431	886	5,690
Tata Chemical	20 08	17 64	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	85 00	100 00	100	2,500	...	...	46	46,160	24,794	15,671	1,236	25,877	19,565	3,386	1,954
5% Debentures	...	...	25	7,007	1,947	2,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Oil Mills	83 50	68 00	100	2,989	...	...	1	361	7,666	4,515	30	1,218	67	239	...
44% C. P.	60 50	59 08	250	1,355	2,016	1,064	425	111,681	10,745	2,435	1,542	66,458	62,295	3,627	112
United Salt Works Ind.	...	...	100	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Volts	290 00	228 50	100	25,500	11,100	6,659	421	21,941	46,208	19,216	304	18,856	10,913	9,399	1,160
Western India Match	302 50	239 00	100	1,700	...	344	1	2,760	3,370	1,703	6	2,523	312	217	399
Western India Veg.	122 50	100 00	100	9,999	...	470	...	42,714	51,137	...	...	5,798	1,828	72	...
West coast Paper	114 50	157 50	100	5,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	103 00	117 00	100	1,500	...	397	4	1,980	2,527	1,083	412	1,741	1,221	69	...
Zandu Pharmaceutical W.	110 30	112 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Alkali & Chemical	38 44	26 37	10	30,997	1,800	7,350	140	25.6	57,440	9,228	22	12,415	6,041	330	1,995
5% Cum. Preference	94 75	101 50	100	3,100	...	...	...	13.21	...	36	8	10.66	7.76	68	...
All India Finance & Com.	...	...	100	300	53	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordly.	...	...	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71% C. P.	...	...	110	128	...	...	114	7,883	39,514	11,944	1,393	4,673	2,605	5,357	...
Aluminium Corpn.	19 69	17 00	100	6,250	2,600	17,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	93 00	100 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	70 00	75 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% Debenture	...	...	1000	5,325	19.25	3.83	-14.14	152.86	160.85	53.32	36.36	85.91	25.33	1.40	...
Amrit Banaspathi	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	10	2,000	350	1,173	31	7,205	84	56	5,189	...	4,336	10	4,194
Anderson Wright	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	223	2,907	3,709	2,634	745	5,159	2,022	1,151	...
4% Debentures	...	19 31	10	3,000	2,584	1,470	4	10,514	17,494	1,363	2	4,079	1,362	13	27
Angelo Brothers	23 62	10 06	10	5,990	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asoka Cement	9 44	...	21	4,580	...	259	-99	7,384	15,145	8,105	534	3,468	3,717	1,122	...
Asam Bengal Cement	6 12	5 75	10	4,314	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 50	1 05	1	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	2,498	...	708	198	1,681	3,932	2,088	6	2,484	2,100	78	125
Asam Match Co.	21 50	17 75	10	3,000	1,050	1,950	-275	1,956	3,398	1,649	2	2,317	769	58	12
Asam Saw Mills	2 50	3 87	3	1,400	...	...	83	1,570	3,138	1,323	...	792	182	233	...
Asam Sillimanite	11 31	11 44	10	3,000	1,000	2,685	155	3,030	10,572	4,222	4,279	794	1,545	788	...
Associated Hotels	5 50	5 75	100	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. T.	49 75	52 00	100	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	520	...	...	3	924	742	191	1,293	216	796	16	44
44% Debentures	...	7 85	10	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	9 27	36 00	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	27 50	4 50	1	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	4 90	...	10	3,462	525	...	15	10,392	5,898	1,204	1	7,789	3,305	131	...
Atlas Cycle Industry	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second previous
		Rs. 000]	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Dallarpur Paper	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd.	2,406	9,164	23,543	751	682	6-60	7,444	8,378	14.30T	nil	nil
5% R. C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.14T	nil	nil
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	Directors	8,684	110,200	128,151	5,627	...	12-59	4,473	4,908	25 T	20	15
Barroo coke	Jardine Henderson	907	1,581	2,733	376	30	3-60	...	...	...	...	...
Bathgate & Co.	Indo Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	293	...	1,404	455	12	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar Rice Mills	H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	36	33	...	...	...
Bengal Assam Steamship	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	893	1,733	2,714	...	40	10-59	(a6)167	601	3 T	6	5
7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Chemicals	Directors	3,770	9,970	19,690	2,298	...	3-60	2,330	2,090	7 T	7	7
7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Flour	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	556	17,913	21,650	515	190	12-59	1,781	1,464	45T	25	25
Bengal Paper	Directors	4,735	10,814	30,750	178	...	12-59	4,905	3,812	32 T	22	12 1/2
7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 'A' Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Potteries	B. R. Bhagat & Co.	4,175	2,206	16,629	2,264	264	12-59	1,127	1,554	14.25T	10	10
Ord. P. Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Timber	Jardine Henderson	10	...	13	5	...	6-58	...	...	...	...	...
8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagwati Pressing	Ramdudd Ramkissendass	7	...	171	...	...	12-59	129	138	8 T	7	7
5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	Murari Lal Batra & Co.	592	4,293	5,098	...	23	12-59	313	285	10 1/2 T	9	9
6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% 'B' C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Commerce	Directors	584	3,298	3,318	479	...	12-57	(a1)138	130	nil	nil	...
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Nidhi	6% C.P.T	...	...	3,439	180	...	12-59	2,744	2,740	(u)	6	5
Bharat Starch & Chemical	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	453	4,453	6,301	1,644	19	1-60	361	217	nil	6	6
Bhartia Company	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-54	2,68	3,24	nil	nil	...
Birds Investments	Lovlock & Lewis	...	...	863	...	12	9-59	536	433	11	...	...
5 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bisra Stone Lime	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	7,331	...	14,286	499	295	3-60	2,804	1,629	30 T	18 1/2	17 1/2
Britannia Biscuits	Directors	4,119	8,452	27,157	1,545	...	3-60	4,695	3,580	25 T	14	12
8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Burma Petroleum & Dr. Ceylon Corp.	A. T. C. Inv. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	109	509	8 T	nil	2
6% Cum. Part preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India Corp.	Directors	17,319	37,331	69,931	33,920	...	12-59	(06)019	(01)956	nil	6	15
8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brushware	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	119	91	333	120	2	11-59	22	14	5	8	8
Burma Lime	S. C. Chunder & Co.	100	162	527	7	12	9-59	190	95	10 T	6	5
Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Chemical	Directors	2,160	8,650	14,473	2,305	...	6-59	1,032	781	18T	12	12
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Credit Corp.	Jainarain Ram Chander	...	...	6,727	2,303	57	6-59	744	836	30	6 1/2	20
8 1/2% T. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% T. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	943	...	88	9-59	648	821	3 1/2 T	5	5
Calcutta Gas Co.	Saorajmull Nagarmull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 1/2% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	Ramdudd Ramkissendass	43	...	2,759	...	3	12-59	476	459	3 T	3 1/2	2 1/2
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	Gladstone Lyall	791	424	1,647	...	33	10-58	(a4)566	590	7 1/2	15	15
Calcutta Safe Deposit	Amritlal Ojha & Co.	89	...	332	...	9	3-58	105	106	5	5	5
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Steam Nav'g'n	Hoare Miller & Co.	1,302	...	2,516	...	26	6-60	573	1,188	10 T	10	10
Cambay Inv't	Cambay Trading Co.	...	...	475	119	3	3-59	17	484	1	nil	nil
Camperdown Pressing	Pyne & Co.	2	...	60	...	12	7-58	...	...	...	...	...
Cherra Chhatrak Rapeway	Tantia Bros. Private	...	...	1,359	69	15	3-60	46	15	7	3	4
Christian Mica Indus	Ram Kumar Agarwala & Bros.	...	10,503	14,269	4,037	163	12-57	1,111	1,735	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
5 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	91	...	660	...	34	12-59	347	319	6 1/2 T	3 1/2	2 1/2
Management Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Row Inv't.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	...	...	1,637	...	68	12-59	1,458	1,305	7 1/2 T	8 1/2	7 1/2
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers Private Ltd.	4,640	17,186	21,229	1,836	520	12-59	(a29)7,447	(a20)4,622	12 T	10	12 1/2
Ord. partly paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Rapeway	Goonka & Co.	...	...	161	...	6	3-60	83	71	5 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Flour Mills	Directors	447	25,195	26,311	487	...	10-59	321	282	10 T	10	10
7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	Sahu Bros. Private	12,139	9,877	15,415	762	8	3-59	815	920	4	6	7 1/2
6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan Brothers	Directors	...	...	23,289	547	...	12-59	3,460	3,112	14 T	10	11
4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunlop Rubber Co.	Directors	27,373	277,226	259,132	...	...	12-59	24,380	20,204	21 1/2 T	16 1/2	16 1/2
6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVED AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961	March 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Rs. 000	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Dallarpur Paper	42 37	54 00	25	5,721	2,550	1,764	331	20,613	27,654	21,586	2,447	5,805	6,884	10,789	716
5% R.C.P.P.	112 00 N	117 00	100	1,809											
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	241 00	209 00	100	8,001	7,273	1,034	515	19,919	7,785	4,134	11,409	6,982	14,164	529	
Barroo coke	14 12	14 56	10	1,200	800	50	554	1,118	3,808	3,412	7	1,276	887	48	
Bathgate & Co.	1 31	1 11	10	2,000		16	608	493	2,039	186	2	735	462	49	
5% C. P.	19 00	28 00	10	1,000											
Bihar Rice Mills	3 06	1 95	100	2,000	825	8 820	26	1,393	11,689	2,083	15 1/2	1,368	2,204		
Bengal Assam Steamship	97 50	87 00	60	300											
7% C. P.	52 88xd	100 00	100	5,023	2,120	3,175	1,390	6,843	14,757	2,189	1,692	5,646	6,352	948	
Bengal Chemicals	109 00	100 00	10	900											
7 1/2% C. P.	11 94	12 62	100	1,191											
4 1/2% C. P.	66 00	72 00	100	1,500											
5% Debentures			10	1,200	2,000	270	220	1,148	3,544	3,014	35	739	1,930	1,604	
Bengal Flour	43 00	37 62	10	4,500	4,434	545	135	9,081	23,413	16,775	132	7,798	6,043		650
Bengal Paper	93 00	99 50	25	200											
7% C. P.	48 50xd	43 25	50	400											
7% A. C. P.	97 00xd	96 50	100	2,000											
6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	61 00xd	66 00	500	84											
4 1/2% Debentures			2 1/2	5,523	493	1,057	15	11,784	15,736	5,200		4,118	4,089	49	
Bengal Potteries	7 69	5 69	100	600											
Ordy. P. Paid			100	300			961	395	567	567	64	5	256	9	
Bengal Timber	15 25	15 25	100	300											
5% C. P.	7 75	30 00	10	400	165	6	3	161	972	262	75		75	175	
Bhagwati Pressing	5 25	6 00	100	300											
5% C. P.	35 00 N	35 00													
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon			10	900	200	100	4	4,495	2,012	504	86	3,185	1,621	43	
6 1/2% C. P.			100	380											
7 1/2% 'B' C. P.			100	200			4,119	1,774	4,171	86		769	739	62	
Bharat Commerce	23 00	15 62	100	5,000											
5% C. P.	100 00		100	3,000		1,323	28	9,107	69	50	16,728	180	13,577	90	
Bharat Nidhi	10 00	10 00	100	14,777											
6% C. P.	50 00	53 00	100	5,360			1,608	5,887	3,699	2,573	38	2,930	1,638	37	76
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06 N	8 06	100	1,000	378	189	9	79				12,92	8,39	69	
Bhartia Company	55 00	34 75	100	2,800	227	633	55	4,805			6,418		3,654	47	
Birds Investment	12 42xd	16 15	100	2,400											
5 1/2% C. P.	47 50 N	53 50	10	1,000	550	3,249	36	6,760	7,732	4,118	8	2,374	5,254	130	215
Bisra Stone Lime	44 44	38 00	10	4,597	3,500	2,150	214	5,799	12,249	5,310	154	3,417	5,636	1,389	
Britannia Biscuits	45 09	28 00	10	15											
8% Cum. preference	8 66xd	9 30		1,200											
5 1/2% Debentures			4ab	562		182	1	249			747		54	193	
Br. Burma Petroleum (E)			10	3,500	2,500	6,185	3	2,306	9,940	3,724	1,710	5,960	3,219	141	
Br. Ceylon Corporation			10	1,750											
6% Cum. Part Pref.		7 53	5	32,500	4,000	12,189	74	26,078	36,279	26,555	12,657	42,127	15,238	2,724	473
British India Corporation	7 97	123 00	100	8,100											
8% Cum. preference	118 00		10	100	170	157	7	38	243	243	129	161	98	83	
Brushware		8 25	10	200	75	20	3	201	614	256	102	16	124	22	
Burma Lime	7 25		5	63											
Partly Paid			1000	60											
5% Debentures			10	971	960	2,040	153	3,277	3,296	1,477	2,204	2,305	1,713	787	
Calcutta Chemical	16 50	16 00	10	200											
5% C. P.	8 75		10	337											
5 1/2% C. P.		8 22xd	10	500	1,250	72	192	7,864	2,232	438	65	3,691	4,923	90	
Calcutta Credit Corpn.	19 25xd	42 50xd	100	200											
6% C. P.	34 50xd	29 00xd	100	200											
5 1/2% T. C. P.	23 50xd		100	285	100		152	2,996	1	1	11,616		3,069	1,063	
6% Debentures		5 00	10	6,500											
Calcutta Gas Co.	4 70	63 00	100	3,000											
7 1/2% R. C. P. T.	57 50		1000	3,000											
4% Debentures			100	5,500	2,350	412	36	3,111	1,868	672		5,062	5,177	34	
Calcutta Investment Co.	40 75N	43 78xd	10	625	240		21	1,208	1,922	1,320	142	27	1,191	131	
Cal. Landing & Shipping	13 12	13 00	10	742	14	105	3	467	1,406	199	46		128	15	
Calcutta Safe Deposit	7 75	7 57xd	1000	65											
4 1/2% Debentures			10	1,260	574	873	109	1,793	7,768	4,654		243	1,247	5	
Calcutta Steam Nav'n.	13 00xd	100 00	100	2,000		2,130	82	2,413	1	4,777	119	1,640	89		
Cambay Inv't.	96 00xd	103 00	100	430	85	2	12	110	689	495	280	14	151		
Campdown Pressing	100 00														
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway.	5 30	7 50	5	475		473	4	333	1,202	1,063	11	158	865	116	
Christian Mica Indus.	11 87	10 06	100	3,000	1,000	4,084	247	11,262	7,409	1,649	4,675	5,071	9,955	132	
5 1/2% Cum. preference	48 00	50 00	5	1,500											
Deferred share	4 25	5 64	1000	1,500	262	1,014	125	478	6,887	811	416		149	321	
4 1/2% Debentures		150 00	150 00	1,500											
Cire Building	150 00		15												
Management Shares			500	1,568											
4 1/2% Debentures		9 44	10	13,880	1,000	444	215	4,998			19,083		1,431	24	
Cire Row Inv't.	8 69		10	16,593	1,800	4,736	25	26,122	26,350	6,048	20,136	9,312	3,894	433	1,865
Dalmia Cement	12 25	12 06	2 1/2	6											
Ordy. Partly Paid	2 06	2 44	10	6,158											
6% Cum. preference	8 25	2 00	1	500	25	35	2	69	499	262	18	50	57	5	12
Deferred	2 50	2 00	10	248											
Darjeeling Ropeway	6 75	7 75	500	100			51	1,715	3,974	2,754	521	656	1,880	19	
5% Debentures			10	560	1,000										
Delhi Flour Mills	15 00	15 00	100	90											
5% Cum. preference			500	500											
7% Debentures			500	330											
4 1/2% Debentures			100	6,449	4,900	889	111	35,374	16,928	6,731		9,345	2,393	123	30,147
Durgamcherra Chem. Works	116 00	160 00	100	4,704											
5% R. C. P.			100	9,000	7,100	3,349	308	12,313	2,825	1,152	18,089	547	6,486	9,774	
Duncan Brothers	134 00	107 00	100	4,500											
4% Cum. preference	65 00	58 75	10	30,000	39,338	11,700	2,403	97,250	96,235	34,533	224	50,906	33,202	2,313	
Dunlop Rubber Co.	50 00	39 00	100	3,000											
5% Cum. preference	112 00	115 00	100	4,000											
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	84 00	87 50	100	20,455											
5 1/2% Debentures			100												

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
								Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
East India Hotel	Oberoi Hotels private	125	228	639	...	...	3-59	80	16	nil	nil	nil
Eastern Investments	6% Cum. preference Bird & Co. private Ltd	...	...	1,943	...	6	12-60	1,848	1,673	14 1/2	14	6
Eastern Manfg. Co.	5% Cum. preference McLeod & Co. Ltd.	19,22	19,19	78,33	3,73	1,10	12-54	10,44	2,25	4 1/4	3	5
Electric Construction	6% Cum. preference Directors	1,326	5,866	8,124	5,121	...	11-58	957	1,197	7 1/2	6	3
Frank Ross	Directors	238	3,846	4,175	1,176	...	2-60	84	65	6	6	6
Fraser & Co.	4 1/2% Cum. preference Directors	...	...	1,335	...	...	3-60	130	271	1 1/2	4 1/2	44
French Motor	Mg. Director	2,385	44,596	47,666	7,574	...	3-60	1,778	1,685	20 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ganges Rope	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	1,522	4,842	7,947	...	94	3-60	(a)27,934	867	17 1/2	17	15
General Inv. & Trust	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	47	...	3	2-60	29	41	5 T	3 1/2	2 1/2
Gillanders Arbuthnot	5% Cum. preference 6% Cum. preference Tax Directors	3,694	13,723	23,514	3,113	...	3-60	2,849	2,555	7-14 T	5	5
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	5% R. C. P. T. Directors	2,130	...	6,014	1,459	...	10-59	681	209	10 N	10	10
Godfrey Phillips	6% C. P. T. Directors	2,635	10,775	35,370	6,975	...	12-59	3,023	2,861	5 T	5 T	5 T
Great Eastern Hotel	5 1/2% C. P. T. B. P. R. Syndicate	...	...	6,515	326	53	3-60	867	725	6	6	6
Hindusthan Building	Directors	...	...	73	73	...	7-59	94	291	26 T	20	15
Hindusthan G. E. Corpom.	4% C. P. K. C. Thapar & Brothers	679	1,476	2,946	1,550	...	7-59	706	67	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Hindusthan Housing	5% c. p. p. Deferred Jainarayan Ramchander	36	272	212	1,663	5	3-59	68	126	nil	nil	nil
Hindusthan Ice	R. N. Jhun Jhun Wala 5% Debentures	40	1,21	2,69	...	18	9-54	65	37	nil	3	3
Hindustan Motors	Birla Brothers Private 6% R. C. P.	11,762	...	217,726	5,759	1,874	3-60	21,890	11,686	1	5	6
Hindusthan Pilkington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1/2	6	6
Hindusthan Woollen	Telukdar Law & Co Private	276	3,168	6,769	408	...	10-58	1,717	1,159	9 T	5	5
Hoare Miller	Directors	6	182	...	...	...	3-58	135	96	6	6	12
Hooghly Flour	Directors	1,215	69,339	73,686	989	...	12-59	470	499	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	Shaw Wallace & Co. B. N. Elias & Co.	593	10,606	12,859	569	78	12-59	721	634	6 T	40	45
Imperial Tobacco	4 1/2% R. C. P. 4% Debentures	78	42	1,53	...	...	6-54	43	1,08	27 1/2	24	5
India Genl. Navigation & ...	Directors	...	...	371,190	95,536	...	3-60	34,278	35,354	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
India Linoleums	Kilburn & Co. Private	...	...	3,555	...	...	12-59	(i)269	211	...	...	...
India Paper Pulp	6% C. P. Hindusthan Investment	351	1,941	3,658	904	...	3-60	1,135	698	8 1/2	6	7
India Steamship	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd Lionel Edwards Private	3,506	23,956	799	529	3-60	3-60	5,796	(a)3,358	nil	nil	nil
Indian Aluminium	5% R. C. P. Directors	7,837	60,646	84,633	...	56	3-60	(a)307,497	(a)15,623	10 T	10	10
Indian Cable	5% R. C. P. 5% C. P. T. 5% Debentures	12,597	42,455	96,968	...	...	12-59	23,401	13,706	5 T	5	5
Indian Copper & ...	5% C. P. T. 5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 T	7	6
Indian Oxygen	Directors	12,793	44,478	79,688	22,499	...	3-60	...	(i)12,655	5 T	5	5
Indian Plastics	6% C. P. P. 5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1/2 T	15	15
Indian Rubber Manfr.	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Directors	...	2,039	2,887	456	86	12-59	1,202	991	22 1/2 T	15	15
Indian Wood Products	5 1/2% Debentures Gill. Arbuthnot & Co.	11,446	33,223	64,552	11,487	...	9-60	14,318	11,940	15 T	15	18
Indo Burma Petrol	Directors	1,735	5,457	8,616	1,583	...	3-60	360	284	18	18	10
Investment & Finance	Birla Gwalior Private 5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
J. K. Comm. Corp. Ltd.	G. S. Moulton & Co Private 5% C. R. P.	...	...	...	...	34	3-56	3,68	1,80	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
J. K. Investment Trust	Directors	767	2,213	4,376	...	124	9-59	1,163	1,504	6 1/2	5	7 1/2
Jainpur Udyog	Gill. Arbuthnot & Co. Steel Bros. & Co. Limited	3,288	19,662	33,706	696	...	12-59	(a)7,749	(y)6,663	25 T	25	27 1/2
Jasraj Wright	7% C. P. T. Bired & Co. Private	...	...	118	...	6	2-60	93	90	23 T	20	20
Jardine Henderson	5% C. P. Directors	...	...	4,54	...	...	6-55	5,69	2,22	7 1/2 T	5	5
Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.	Directors	...	...	6,93	...	...	6-55	5,86	4,47	6 T	6	6
Jenson & Nicholson	B. Ordinarv Sahu Ja'n'nd	2,956	26,052	53,624	4,533	...	3-60	7,580	5,205	5	8	8
John Paterson	3% C. P. T. Directors	127	4,345	6,848	457	...	12-57	(h)31	23	8	8	8
Kalimpong Ropeway	6% C. P. Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6	6
Kanyanpur Lime & Cement	Directors	2,180	120,092	131,172	2,166	...	3-60	2,857	2,752	5	5	5
Kanara Development	5 1/2% C. P. T. Directors	2,286	14,709	19,864	7,593	...	12-59	856	544	7 T	5	5 1/2
Katlaw-Bullen & Co.	Directors	4,333	20,289	6,763	...	...	12-59	975	796	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
Kishore Trading Co.	7 1/2% R. C. P. Khatian Corpn. Private	28	458	747	12	...	3-58	(a)18195	102	6 T	6	6
Kongra Valley State	Directors	49	32	94	...	...	3-54	14	32	7 1/2 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Karnapure Development	7 1/2% P. T. 6% 2nd Pref.	25	117	178	18	...	6-58	18	15	10 T	10	10
Katlaw-Bullen & Co.	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. Founders	443	...	1,370	83	45	12-59	410	392	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kishore Trading Co.	Directors	...	...	1,263	...	...	12-59	1,046	795	5 T	5	5
Kishore Trading Co.	5 1/2% C. P. T. 4% C. P. Directors	...	...	250	...	...	12-58	-74	1,711	15 T	15	15

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATELY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961 Rs. n.p.	March 1960 Rs. n.p.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
East India Hotel	...	...	10	4,655	...	...	—9	54	2,950	39	...	27	41	147	3,296
6% C.P.	...	...	100	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Eastern Investments	128 00	133 00xd	100	5,126	5,920	...	349	2,457	...	...	16,350	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	67 44	69 94xd	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	850	5,00	3,70	10	16,10	28,71	19,24	1	17,29	5,21	1,09	35
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Construction	14 50	12 94	10	2,538	650	36	30	5,986	2,190	1,030	20	5,272	2,762	25	2
Frank Ross	3 24	2 75	6	495	...	57	2	930	239	140	...	1,176	443	42	...
4 1/2% Cum. preference	51 00	41 00	100	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser & Co.	10 44	13 25	10	605	200	457	—563	584	1,474	612	1	392	27	...	...
French Motor	40 50	29 00	20	3,000	400	2,108	182	10,099	3,852	1,504	938	7,574	3,971	959	...
Ganges Rope	229 00	218 50	100	1,400	400	948	71	3,180	3,798	2,268	5	2,565	1,882	18	...
General Inv. & Trust	...	...	75	225	26	30	8	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Prefr. Tax	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillanders Arbuthnot	13 31	12 25	10	6,500	2,300	1,324	171	27,052	3,058	1,591	11,559	3,326	18,989	2,707	1,800
5% R. C. P. T.	57 50	55 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	...	...	100	4,000	775	162	25	5,764	915	567	3,854	1,535	4,868	163	1,375
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godfrey Phillips	25 75	22 12	10	4,000	...	1,234	1,041	7,189	7,095	4,139	...	9,347	3,971	128	63
5 1/2% C. P. T.	56 00	63 25	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Hotel	232 00	250 00	250	3,000	1,000	811	21	1,177	8,865	4,329	2	429	833	208	...
Hindustan Building	4 00	5 00	10	1,500	52	...	8	677	8	3	1,376	...	915	20	920
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan C. E. Corp.	...	...	10	1,900	...	229	—5,164	12,879	5,883	1,455	13	4,586	874	39	924
5% c. p. p.	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Housing	...	...	75	1,916	300	...	6	2,391	30	4	1,088	1,698	1,763	37	...
Hindustan Ice	1 05 N	1 05	5	1,000	45	1,00	—3,57	1,73	22,57	10,00	...	31	1,33	26	13
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Motors	21 50	18 05	10	49,613	...	4,951	363	29,070	73,656	32,548	1,448	36,835	11,153	22,798	...
6% R. C. P.	202 00	155 00	50	32,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Pilkington	32 62	23 87	10	8,800	700	5	102	2,343	9,649	2,659	9	1,892	541	1,719	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	10	3,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoare Miller	6 75	7 75	10	3,520	2,100	...	17	9,427	1,247	692	2,253	1,015	9,454	20	1,766
Hooghly Flour	20 25	21 91xd	10	600	325	105	25	1,590	1,655	1,340	...	648	1,228	75	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	5 42xd	7 85xd	10	800	54	86	7	1,62	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	6	...
4 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	11 37xd	10 81xd	10	151,600	46,500	45,394	2,477	28,855	113,166	28,877	7,754	103,554	47,950	31,289	...
India Genl. Navigation & ...	74 50	70 00	10	656	170	1,022	—4	1,914	3,679	33	644	904	319	...	3
6% C. P.	77 50	80 00	100	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Linoleum	...	...	100	2,500	2,500	3	38	1,385	3,275	2,692	...	1,352	2,723	27	...
India Paper Pulp	19 00	20 62	10	8,820	1,555	6,471	40	4,701	24,156	11,878	134	5,312	2,522	1,130	210
India Steamship	8 84	11 06	100	14,000	19,299	—4,076	40	154,248	226,882	49,615	1,351	383	20,494	11,226	...
5% R. C. P.	82 00	80 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Aluminium	34 44	25 87	100	39,768	1,500	18,565	3,342	59,197	97,238	30,011	13	31,081	15,403	43,125	...
5% R. C. P.	34 44	25 87	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debenture	71 00	71 50	100	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cable	36 62	30 25	10	23,578	9,000	11,300	4,564	23,476	29,548	13,719	738	32,917	25,409	8,093	...
5% C. P. P.	34 00	28 50	10	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P. P.	...	...	2ah	9,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	5 35	4 48	10	1,371	1,598	560	107	2,121	3,271	1,917	568	1,350	2,053	433	...
Indian Copper & ...	36 62	35 12	10	20,000	8,724	4,157	1,378	39,587	59,968	24,806	446	16,000	16,460	3,815	2,823
Indian Oxygen	...	...	10	2,988	...	65	34	4,873	5,193	1,757	...	4,120	2,611	44	...
Indian Plastics	10 81	9 12	100	9,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	40 50 N	46 00xd	10	2,250	5,00	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	615	794	5,85	...
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	16 25	16 15xd	100	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% C. R. P.	60 00	73 00xd	10	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Wood Products	32 25	31 87	10	2,000	1,600	497	116	1,135	2,262	1,784	2	4,352	324	193	...
Indo Burma Petrol	28 12	27 94	100	10,000	3,244	12,349	448	20,594	10,077	5,221	19,967	2,678	9,929	14,607	...
7% C. P. T.	90 50	90 00	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investment & Finance	...	...	100	500	149	117	24	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd.	...	...	10	2,080	822	3	...	48,15	29	17	4,167	...	3,546	4	...
J. K. Investment Trust	...	...	700	7,008	25,50	46	7	40,23	2	1	11,502	...	1,578	803	...
B. Ord	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Udeys	12 06	12 75	10	20,000	500	4,462	144	49,643	79,862	19,221	58	13,076	5,390	171	...
5% C. P. T.	37 00	37 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Wright	1 56	2 62	5	588	38	53	...	877	300	73	581	458	530	7	...
5% C. P.	19 75 N	25 25	50	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 43	0 69	1	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine Henderson	66 00	74 00	100	6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P. T.	59 50	59 50	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joewanal (1929) Ltd.	9 00	8 37	10	7,200	864	89	5	6,562	4,230	2,614	6	7,997	4,481	572	48
Jenson & Nicholson	...	...	10	3,250	1,750	810	560	10,583	5,907	3,319	88	7,045	9,712	90	...
7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	100	2,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Paterson	2 25	4 50	10	529	...	17	36	345	512	98	13	38	258	...	...
Kalimpong Ropeway	2 00	2 25	10	450	65	...	—1,28	1,38	5,97	2 63	9	1,34	33	134	...
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	105 00	103 00	100	6,425	...	3,351	—416	11,201	16,681	3,851	52	2,472	3,838	241	2,102
7% P. T.	80 00	80 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd Pref.	100 50	100 50	100	1,575	85	71	...	68	294	128	2	22	38	154	...
Kangra Valley Slate	89 00 N	89 00xd	10	158	2,000	590	261	4,495	4,479	1,316	1,856	136	2,767	1,428	...
Kanpur Development	17 75	14 44	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	500	1,151	1,840	204	4,169	246	142	8,915	...	5,335	10	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	175	2,633	—18	974	...	2	1	4,774	...	631	182
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Development	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Kumardhubi Fireclay	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5,919	...	16,553	1,115	239	12-59	2,367	2,355	18 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	54% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products	East India Development Co.	631	32,723	38,47	2,951	67	3-58	766	442	nil	nil	nil
	54% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	42% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co.	James & Co. Ltd.	291	1,382	1,993	1,105	20	3-58	37	180	nil	nil	nil
	7% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry	Directors	6,078	12,046	27,061	...	...	3-60	4,759	4,766	7 T	7 T	7 T
	54% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn	Directors	9,214	67,781	86,231	19,707	...	9-60	8,722	8,630	27 1/2 T	27 1/2 T	21 1/2 T
	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5 T	5 T
	4% Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar Trading Corp.	Directors	...	...	53	...	...	12-58	13	(a19)213	nil	nil	5 1/2
McLeod & Co.	Directors	...	...	29,996	900	...	12-59	2,050	1,935	15 T	15 T	12 1/2 T
	5% 1st C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5 T	5 T
	5% 2nd C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5 T	5 T
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7 1/2 T	7 1/2 T
	Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Box Co.	Directors	1,625	26,342	84,637	22,873	...	3-60	12,657	11,159	25 T	17 1/2 T	17 1/2 T
	6% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 T
Metal Corporation	Directors	...	8,838	10,025	5,686	...	3-60	1,266	587	nil	nil	nil
	5% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zamindary	Andrew Yule & Co.	67	...	158	...	...	4-59	215	124	5 T	5 T	5 T
	Noorulla Chazanfarulla	...	...	183	...	9	10-58	54	53	5 T	5 T	5 T
Madras Water Supply	Cotton Agents Private	529	2,596	5,537	818	22	6-60	321	186	nil	5 T	5 T
C. & E. Morton India Ltd.	Gupta & Sval Ltd.	78	...	1,346	...	...	6-55	7,88	3,94	40 T	15 T	15 T
Motor & Genl. Finance	10% 1st C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	10 T	10 T
	7% 2nd C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 T	7 T	7 T
	7% 3rd C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 T	7 T	7 T
National Insulated Cables	Asso. Indust. Development Co.	2,211	19,601	34,914	3,607	7-6	3-60	7,502	3,908	25 T	20 T	20 T
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Pipes & Tube	Asso Indust. Dev. Co.	1,022	4,632	8,240	1,886	166	9-58	1,662	1,492	12 1/2 T	20 T	20 T
	54% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T
National Rolling	Asso. Indust. Development	...	...	14,189	902	298	6-60	3,130	1,532	13 T	10 T	10 T
National Rubber	Directors	2,851	13,222	20,206	4,397	...	12-59	1,067	886	8 1/2 T	6 T	10 T
	6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 T
National Tobacco	R. M. Elias & Co Private	6,828	72,139	97,122	6,636	781	12-59	6,635	5,752	16 T	11 T	9 T
	5% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5 T	5 T
	41% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2 T	4 1/2 T	4 1/2 T
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Bharat Vanija	Directors	46	3,550	2,781	2,721	...	5-60	577	147	nil	nil	nil
	41% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
New India Investment	Ramdukt Ramkissandas	6	1,347	1,954	3,531	46	12-59	501	258	6 1/2 T	5 T	3 1/2 T
Octavius Steel & Co.	Directors	1,643	...	3,846	...	...	12-59	1,673	1,728	12 1/2 T	8 T	8 T
	6% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 T
Orient Paper	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.	9,882	33,939	68,339	10,045	1,277	3-60	18,494	14,742	22 1/2 T	15 T	15 T
	54% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T
	54% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement	Dalmia Agencies Private	4,896	15,818	27,010	5,879	507	12-59	7,458	7,926	11 T	15 T	15 T
	44% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2 T	4 1/2 T	4 1/2 T
	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4,645	...	13,075	941	220	6-60	2,890	2,869	36 T	36 T	25 T
Orissa Minerals	Directors	7,635	...	49,638	...	...	12-59	6,959	(a5)6,458	12 T	8 1/2 T	20 T
Philips India	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,925	826	2,793	...	20	12-59	45	210	nil	nil	12 T
Port Shipping	Directors	248	306	1,184	...	...	3-60	478	32	70 T	37 1/2 T	50 T
Publicity Society	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5	19	27	...	...	9-60	5	4	nil	nil	nil
Punjab Minerals	Director	117	1,041	2,047	681	...	3-59	182	199	6 T	6 T	5 T
R. B. Rodda	54% R.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T	5 1/2 T
Rallis India	Directors	6,041	160,272	183,498	17,384	...	8-60	5,122	2,855	4 T	nil	nil
	6% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2 T	6 1/2 T	6 1/2 T
	5% C.P.	1,998	...	6,602	352	...	...	1,150	6,661	6 1/2 T	6 1/2 T	6 1/2 T
Reliance Firebrick	Directors	15,796	128,123	176,405	38,598	1,320	3-60	21,515	(1)24,715	40 T	40 T	20 T
Rohtas Industries	Sahu Jain Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 T	15 T	20 T
	7 to 9% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 T	9 T	9 T
	44% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2 T	4 1/2 T	4 1/2 T
	61% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahu Properties	Directors	4	...	140	...	...	12-59	60	107	6 T	5 T	5 T
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors	...	...	3,820	5,77	...	3-55	1,91	...	8 T	8 T	5 T
Sen Raleigh	Directors	4,064	17,496	29,357	4,343	...	9-59	3,344	1,958	8 T	6 T	6 T
	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5 T	5 T
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	8,139	44,215	70,908	9,889	...	12-59	6,222	4,971	15 T	10 T	10 T
	6% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 T
Shiva Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	28	...	157	...	...	6-58	60	21	5 T	1 T	nil
Shree Gopal Paper	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	4,539	23,504	47,661	775	1,101	12-59	10,187	8,603	17 1/2 T	12 1/2 T	12 1/2 T
	6% C.P.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1/2 T	7 T	8 T
	7% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7 T	7 T
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	2,053	12,595	17,196	5,203	...	6-60	1,181	1,042	25 T	16 T	16 T
	10% Pref. Cum. as to 7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	14 1/2 T	10 T
Sonakunda Baling	Bird & Co (Pak) Ltd.	3 44	186.39	200.88	52.00	6	2-55	2.50	2.32	nil	nil	7 1/2 T
	8% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5 T
	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5 T
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14,440	2, 27	...	12-59	94	1,106	2 T	6 T	6 T
	Star Co.	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	19	43	2 T	6 T	6 T
Star Paper Mills	Bajoria & Co.	1,489	5,629	10,792	223	87	9-59	(k)1,242	1,574	3 T	6 T	6 T
	6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5 T	5 T
	64% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2 T	6 1/2 T	6 1/2 T
	7% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 T	7 T	7 T
Star Trading & Inv.	Bajoria & Co.	...	...	25	...	...	6-59	6	25	6 T	6 T	6 T
Straw Products	J. K. Agents Private Ltd.	1,201	4,258	8,812	2,690	79	12-59	(a2)1,766	(a10)1,216	15 T	12 1/2 T	12 1/2 T
Sutra Stone & Lime	Directors	772	1,216	2,644	2	...	12-59	478	438	20 T	17 1/2 T	17 1/2 T

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961 Rs. ap.	March 1960 Rs. ap.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 00	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Kumardhubi Fireclay	20 95 N	22 75	10	3,000	503	3,002	40	6,958	11,040	5,985	246	4,877	5,339	93	294
54% R. C. P. T.	63 00	101 00	100	400											
54% Debentures			100	2,000		41	88	3,579	4,211	2,690	13	3,471	1,165	127	
Kusum Products	10 00	2 25	10	800											
54% R. C. P. T.	64 00 N	64 00	100	800											
41% Debentures			1000	1,000		5	68	1,176	777	589	152	1,121	773	23	
Macfarlane & Co.	6 50	3 75	100	634											
7% C. P.	1 22	0 94	100	309											
Selected	103 00	98 50	100	15,100	4,300	3,188	291	8,764	5,717	1,905	23,234	1,522	13,620	1,52	6,000
Macneil & Berry	54 25	58 25	100	10,000											
54% R. C. P. T.			1000	7,500											
54% Debentures		25 25xd	10	14,696	8,000	3,496	260	66,384	5,724	1,819	19,675	20,194	52,510	778	2,518
Martin Burn Limited	27 44xd	25 25xd	100	6,000											
5% C. P.	86 50	100 25	500	835											
4% Convertible Notes		200 00	100	525		1,926	8	126			1,947		602	20	
Marwar Trading Corp.	187 00	219 00	100	4,000	3,700	3,711	248	15,305	3,101	1,270	26,391	923	7,231	583	
McLeod & Co.	213 00	219 00	100	1,000											
5% 1st C. P. T.	49 56xd	51 60	100	4,000											
5% 2nd C. P.	47 00xd	68 00	100	500											
Deferred			10	4,500											
Convertible Notes		6 81	10	16,100	10,000	6,475	2,337	20,450	33,632	12,574	579	24,326	10,681	1,977	
Metal Box Co.	47 37	87 03	100	3,000											
6% R. C. P. T.	85 50	12 94	10	5,000		1,043	-1,442	6,682	11,854	6,682	15	7,517	570	39	
Metal Corporation	12 06	29 00	100	700											
5% C. P. T.	99 00		1000	1,200											
54% Debentures			85	8,495			-2,885	2,165	100	47	51		5,410	3,260	
Midnapore Zaminidary	14 00	65 10	10	666		5		224	233	286	1	25	55	20	9
Moradabad Water Supply	5 56		10	885	850	262	20	1,916	2,746	1,626	70	1,789	877	117	
C. & E. Morton (India) Ltd			10	400	11,00	4,00	10	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	
Motor & General Finance			25	250											
10% C. P.			20	100											
7% 2nd C. P.			10	275	8,000	5,757	86	24,014	10,946	5,135	8	15,304	23,429	1,136	
7% 3rd C. P.	36 75	28 06	10	9,000											
National Insulated Cable			2,080	1,000	1,500	6	116	2,692	4,519	2,156	2	3,427	2,245	277	
54% Debentures		18 75	100	1,001											
National Pipes & Tubes	26 00		100	4,000	1,500	1,519	131	4,195	8,322	3,577	3	4,449	2,086	62	
54% R. C. P. T.	21 12	13 06	10	4,997	400	516	15	10,213	8,355	3,367	10	7,894	3,213	663	151
National Rolling	16 25	71 00	100	945											
National Rubber	77 00	18 06	10	7,997	5,717	4,493	708	14,337	13,671	7,568	93	23,739	5,953	3,092	
6% C. P.	21 75	75 50	100	2,500											
National Tobacco Co	74 00	67 00	100	1,998											
5% R. C. P.	67 50		1000	1,290			22	686	4	2		2,721	484	1	
44% R. C. P.			1000	1,500											
4% Debentures	4 00 N	4 00	5	1,000											
New Bharat Vanajayi	66 75	75 00	50	1,000	1,000	102	45	1,063	5	4	4,012		384	149	
44% C. P.	48 00	55 00	75	2,352											
New India Investment			100	5,000	3,300	3,102	334	5,671	1,036	361	8,649		8,898	185	
Octavious Steel & Co.			100	1,000	2,000	30,150	422	26,765	100,140	30,778	2,35	20,165	8,285	53	
3% C. P. T.	41 60	41 70	100	14,682											
Orient Paper	84 00	87 00	100	12,000											
54% R. C. P.	62 25	62 25	100	6,000											
54% R. C. P. T.			1000	10,000			877	31,080	53,955	18,650	1,592	14,918	6	4,525	1,636
54% Debentures		13 44	10	22,500			6,500								
Orissa Cement	14 25	35 06	100	4,060	1,455	4,400	111	7,396	6,891	2,826	4,342	2,256	5,620	125	104
44% C. P.	35 06 N	39 00	10	2,000											
Orissa Minerals	43 87		10												
Philips India	33 50	25 50	10	22,000	446	4,623	47	21,146	14,874	4,882	247	17,327	19,126	1,555	305
Port Shipping	10 62	10 25	10	1,408	525	1,865	-500	1,274	5,037	1,279	5	131	773	6	
Publicity Society	21 00	15 00	10	286	150	313	122	1,323	195	70		1,584	534	1	9
Punjab Minerals			10	300	100		92	140	23	159	2		17		
R. B. Rodda	3 40	5 00	100	650				312	137	61	43	701	600	89	
54% R.C.P.			100	350			449	17,616	7,039	3,389	8,630	18,552	14,901	2,917	
Kallie India	145 00xd	91 00	100	7,500			37	4,029	3,716	2,569	1,088	952	2,341	152	
5% C. P. T.	84 00xd	20 00	10	600	319	1,121	193	82,276	147,638	61,893	11,274	50,714	15,232	1,015	663
Reliance Firebrick	25 00	32 00	10	25,080	20,070	4,255									
Rohtas Industries	20 94	32 00	100	2,000											
7 to 9 C. P.	117 00	128 00	100	8,477											
44% C. P.	55 00	60 50	1000	9,500											
64% Debentures			1000	12,200			369	1	239			1,649		199	10
5% Debentures			1000	750											
Sahu Properties	2 69	3 06	500		1,45	1,29	4	14,91	1,71	72	5,80	18,27	1,16		
Scientific Instrument Co.			100	999	650	3,223	161	25,076	25,462	5,219	853	14,223	3,077	307	408
Sent-Raleigh	26 25	21 75	100	3,000			515	44,278	11,750	2,607	18,115	11,447	24,844	706	81
5% C. P.	154 00	160 00	100	7,500	2,250	2,294									
Shaw Wallace & Co.	25 56	20 06	100	7,500			32	85	975	522	20	30	178	6	
5% C. P. T.	69 50	71 50	100	450	110	10	137	28,349	34,080	12,674	4,916	12,250	4,786	2,674	19,156
Shiva Jute Press	27 25	23 87	10	12,551	4,575	7,321									
Shree Gopal Paper	104 00	103 00	100	750											
8% C. P. T.	101 00	103 50	100	1,000											
7% R. C. P.			1000	3,000											
54% Debentures			1000	1,000											
5% Debentures		13 00	5	1,000	600	869	99	4,687	2,440	1,505	302	5,203	1,343	448	
5% C. P.	14 00	13 00	500	500											
5% C. P. T.	63 12xd	69 62	100	600	5,02	16,73	-5,67	6,025	38,53	13,27		54,01	7,79	77	
Sonakunda Balini			100	200											
5% C. P.			100	350											
5% C. P. T.	5 00	6 15	5	7,500	1,415	435	62	6,596	22,510	15,876	106	6,232	2,319	413	214
Sone Valley Port Cement.	90 00	79 00	100	1,040	7,35	397	3	728	460	11	1,611		843		
Star Co.	13 12	12 37	100	6,000	450	389	6	9,541	7,736	4,304	107	9,503	5,584	1,209	2,876
Star Paper Mill	23 50 N	78 50	100	1,000											
5% R. C. P.	91 00	94 00	100	3,000											
5% R. C. P. T.	80 00		100	2,000			-143	736	2	1	122	817	150	2	
Star Trading & Inv.	8 00	8 00	25	500	3,400	6,467	53	4,612	11,849	2,852	983	3,613	1,919	6,061	339
Straw Products	10 19	12 50	10	1,500	65	481	35	789	1,954	701	18	41	401	141	
Sutra Stone & Lime	22 25	17 50	10	484											

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second previl.
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	843	3,815	6,684	1,911	31	10-59	292	239	22T	15	12½
Titagur Paper Mills	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Private	14,720	40,746	98,948	1,427	962	3-60	11,597	13,763	25T	25	23½
	Preld. Ordinary									10T	10	10
	8% C. P.									8T	8	8
	4½% C. P.									4½T	4½	4½
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents Private	753	32,847	35,296	4,219	19	9-59	1,151	676	nil	nil	nil
	Debitures											
Union Co.	Directors			195			3-58	21	65	nil	nil	nil
Union Carbide	Directors	10,732	41,039	70,992	24,334		12-59	15,502	10,553	18T	14	14
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	511	8,498	10,460	365	68	11-59	662	525	52½T	37½	40
Walford Transport	Directors	1,161	18,974	19,343	3,728		12-59	953	505	20T	14	14
	Preld. Ordinary									15T	12	12
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	2,178	29,100	34,072	7,460	398	3-60	4,770	3,355	18T	12½	12½
Amrutnjan	R. N. Brothers	139	1,788	3,154	81	56	3-60	541	321	75T	35	35
	7½% C. P.									7½T	7½	7½
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,033	4,012	9,134	264	95	12-59	1,736	(a)71,670	10T	7½	10
	6% C. P.									6T	6	6
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinanth Industrials Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	243	179	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.									5T	5	5
Ashok Leyland	Directors	2,753	523,426	57,788	17,155		12-59	5,502	3,943	8T	6	6
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	935	2,591	4,112	872		12-59	85	32	4T	4	4
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	1,860	5,771	10,234	1,170		12-59	(b)546	(a)846	6T	6	6
	6% c. p.									6T	6	6
Asso. Industrial Engg.	Gannon Dankerley	68		4,944	1,378	55	3-59	524	412	9T	9	9
Bangalore Printing	Directors	221	180	503	183		12-59	57	84	10T	10	10
	Second Ordinary											
Bimny & Co.	Directors	1,425	2,125	7,662	334		12-59	3,045	2,384	10T	10	10
Centra Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	88	630	1,054	178	11	3-59	112	100	10T	10	10
	6% C. P. P									8T	8	8
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.			8,92		5	3-55	11	15	5T	5	5
Enfield India	Directors	948	6,544	8,239	2,216		12-59	659	492	5T	5	5
	7% R. C. P.									7T	7	7
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	5,069	10,027	23,958	4,409	388	12-59	6,272	5,983	6T	6	6
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153		3-58	871	1,159	nil	nil	nil
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	52	2,385	2,980	879	41	3-59	365	303	12½T	12½	nil
India Cements	Essex Pri. Ltd.	1,901	15,416	27,087	506	558	3-60	(a)287,104	3,669	11T	18	9
	7½% C. P.									7½T	7½	7½
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co., Pri. Ltd.			85		5	9-60	46	54	5T	5	5
Jeypore Mining	R. S. Indusl Corp.	64	1,14	5,76	2,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10T	6	51
Kirloskar Elec	Kirloskar Associates	2,208	15,532	21,826	2,694	237	6-59	2,476	2,328	10T	7½	7½
Madras Indusl Invt. Corp	Directors			1,400			6-58	750	692	3T	3	3
	4½% Debentures											
Madras Safe Deposit	Kothari & Sons	15		59		2	6-60	28	21	6T	5	5
Madras Vanaspathi	Kubera Vanaspathi				4		4-58	-141	-153	nil	nil	nil
	Ordinary									nil	nil	nil
	5½% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Marikar (Motors)	H. O. L. Marikar & Sons Pri	207	5,622	6,239	675	13	3-59	153	130	9T	9	9
McDowell & Co	6% C. P.	231	3,478	4,038	1,222		12-59	(a)436	388	30T	20	24
	Directors									8,57T	6	6
Mettur Chem & Indus. Corp.	Seshasayee Bros. privat. Ld.	1,293	6,699	11,732	657	205	3-60	2,303	2,059	12T	8	8½
	6% C. P.									6T	6	6
	5% Debentures											
Modern Housing	Directors						6-58	2		nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem & Fert	Directors	542	2,848	4,755	453		3-60	1,052	867	10T	5	5
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	Directors	154	2,488	2,889	331		3-60	619	625	20T	20	20
	6% C. P.									6T	6	6
Mysore Chrome	Directors	89	428	464	165		6-58	25	37	14T	12½	10
Mysore Coffee Curing	Directors	916	4,425	7,417	179		12-59	282	375	14T	12½	10
Mysore Elec. Industries	Directors			1	4		3-60	1,021	659	24T	15	11
Mysore Glass & Enamel	Directors						3-59	7		nil	nil	nil
Mysore Indus. & Test Lab.	Directors	304	523	1,536	185		3-58	325	244	12T	11	8½
Mysore Lamp	Directors	272	387	1,777	296		3-59	312	297	16T	15	12½
	4% C. P.									4T	4	4
Mysore Match	Directors			1,20	8		6-56	3	10	nil	nil	10
Mysore Paper	Directors	2,368	8,126	14,131	196		3-60	2,311	1,648	15T	12½	10
Mysore Stone Ware Pipes	Mysore Indusl Develop. Co.			1,213	107	25	3-60	252	368	14T	10	10
Mysore Tobacco	Directors	455	1,067	1,989	246		3-59	313	190	12½T	12½	15
Mysore Veg. Oil	Directors	106	2,690	1,598	109		6-60	98	137	20T	10	6
Ogale Glass Works	S. P. Ogale & Co.	1,561	2,044	6,633	265	30	12-59	621	332	8T	4	nil
Parry & Co.	Directors	9,842	60,805	76,236	12,858		9-59	2,153	1,868	8T	4	nil
	5% C. P.									5T	5	5
Parry's Confectionary	Parry & Co.	1,329	6,823	11,398	2,496	123	3-60	1,189	850	30T	20	20
Panalur Paper	A. & P. Harvey	1,593	5,148	9,372	383	167	6-58	1,922	1,020	10T	7½	5
Radio & Electricals	Directors	47	1,421	1,950	2,189		12-58	259	306	7½T	9	9
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	Directors	1,103	7,505	243	243		3-60	2,410	2,242	23T	16	16
Rane (Madras)	Iyer & Co. Ltd.	210	10,034	10,920	2,151	49	3-60	473	395	14T	10	6
	7% 'A' C. P.									18T	7	7
	6% C. P.									8½T	6	6
Ruby Rubbers	Ruby Industries Private	120	2,222	2,588	1,040	17	6-59	265	226	6T	9	9
	6½% C. P.									6½T	6½	6½

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS							
	March 1961 Ra. np.	March 1960 Ra. np.			General Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000	Carry Forward Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Contd.)																		
Tide Water Oil	21 00	16 12	10	600	450	489	83	2,988	256	173	7	1,911	2,080	330	200			
Titagar Paper Mills	36 87	40 50	10	11,205	4,849	30,291	249	43,124	90,011	43,496	1,093	23,169	25,911	1,003	3,113			
Prtd. Ordinary	3 87	3 94	24	437														
8% C. P.	106 00	126 00	100	1,150														
4½% Cum. preference	76 25	84 50	100	1,500														
5½% Debentures			10	8,000														
Tungabhadra Industries			10	3,059		30	56	6,607	6,869	1,769	25	5,400	56	163				
5½% Debentures				1,503														
Union Co.	76 00	73 20	100	1,250	726	725	-21	3,237	18	14	3,406	1,384	164	8,941	3,000			
Union Carbide	55 62	42 75	10	20,600	5,000	6,535	4,363	39,012	38,512	9,532	303	26,312	7,375	906				
United Flour Mills	45 50 N	50 00	10	500	295	361	10	1,437	862	562	18	466	910	906				
Walford Transport	3 50	3 12	1	841	1,150	1,007	167	4,140	1,311	904	127	4,194	2,262	525				
Prtd. Ordinary	2 25	3 12	1	210														
SOUTH INDIA																		
Aluminium Industries	24 50cd	24 10	10	8,000	2,000	1,984	153	24,6107	13,872	5,551	84	14,489	12,524	950	379			
Amrutnjan			100	250	175	158	5	1,17	873	166	176	304	444	434				
7½% C. P.	131 00cd	130 00	100	309														
Andhra Cement	10 40	9 40	10	7 102	350	399	23	8,717	16,052	6,938	594	4,807	2,320	41				
6% Cum. preference	100 00	104 00	100	249														
Andhra Scientific Co.	11 00cd	10 00	10	800			-487	1,588	926	534		838	842	28				
5% C. P.	12 50cd	10 88	10	200														
Ashtok Layland	9 58	7 23	5	24,679	650	1,914	20	19,413	22,070	6,077	101	17,509	9,458	84				
Aspinwell & Co. (Trav.)	4 72	5 00	10	1,000		411		596	573	352	64	992	801	29				
Aspinwall & Co.	7 37cd	6 90	10	3,588	44	911	1	4,194	3,322	1,853	593	1,504	5,050	3 5				
6% c. p.	7 62	7 83	10	214														
Asso. Indusl. & Engg.	82 10	85 50	100	2,480	35	2	5	837	313	170	493	2,081	674	28				
Bangalore Printing	14 30	15 00	10	316	188	108	7	151	783	454	50	232	177	82				
Second Ordinary			10	31														
Binnay & Co.	207 00cd	180 00	100	10,000	3,650	1,300	439	10,684	3,628	1,881	21,177	399	2,485	264				
Central Scientifics	6 20	7 05cd	5	150	165	70	7	158	128	66	10	180	255	92				
6% C. P. P.	5 10	5 65	5	150														
Coimbatore Chem & Fert			25	139				3.39	1.45	29	1	3.11	21	30				
Enfield Industries	14 87	15 50	10	1,499		353	5	2,432	4,801	718		2,666	461	62	26			
6% C. P.	93 10	100 00	100	1,000		1,462	1,959	30,424	51,368	28,028	2,575	10,569	6,839	2,068	23,059			
Fertilisers & Chemicals	11 20	10 90	10	34,588			-210	1,627	613	438		324	1,163	1,747				
Forest Industries	2 88	2 95	24	1,992														
General Papers Limited	10 75	13 25	10	750	300	166	6	490	121	43	46	878	616	89	4			
India Cements	6 06	6 03cd	5	14,945		5,998	79	26,555	44,225	10,339	865	6,472	10,020	555	115			
7½ Cum. preference	88 00	95 50cd	100	3 335		221	4	90			1,212	7	37					
Invst. Trust of India	59 00	70 50	100	1,000	40	31	46	10.94	6.35	1.63	36	8.83	4.10	4				
Jaypee Mining			100	400	2.40	1.218	4	8,199	7,808	3,665		6,789	3,113	353	172			
Kirloskar Elec	12 60	13 00cd	10	3,871	1,212	380	5	13,734	15	5	3,648	1	83,878	3,192				
Madras Indusl. Invt. Corp.			1000	12,996														
4½% Debentures						14	1	103	119		95		13	50				
Madras Safe Deposit	43 75	47 50	80	158			-1,234	2,817	3,943			58		1	61			
Madras Vanaspathi (a.s.)	15 00	15 00	100	1,500														
Ordinary			10	193														
5½% C. P.	55 00	17 20	50	794														
Marikar (Motor)	57 00	51 00	50	436	400		2	1,300	247		89	686	930	395				
6% C. P.	52 33	50 00	50	209														
McDowall & Co.	33 00cd	30 25	10	600	390	30	149	1,591	1,486	667	137	1,326	685	194				
6% C. P.	19 00cd	36 00	100	400														
Mettur Chem. & Indl. Corp.	13 90	12 60	10	5,925	322	1,914	13	3,893	14,366	7,381	1,424	4,649	3,735	211				
6% C. P.	9 70		100	2,000														
5% Debentures			100	1,275														
6½% Debentures			100	1,500			-1,259	307	577	227	248	696	740	130	5			
Modern Housing			10	1,292														
6% C. P.			100	1,275														
Mysoore Chem. & Fert	11 35	9 90	10	2,481	693	411	11	2,314	5,564	4,080	359	1,775	929	1,363				
Mysoore Chem. Manfr.	25 50	25 00	10	600	200	252	85	2,294	1,119	897	208	1,777	1,303	10				
6% C. P.	8 50	8 40	10	200														
Mysoore Chrome			10	494	90		-206	405	634	169	1	265	42	9				
Mysoore Coffee curing	14 50	16 30	10	799	52	194	1	1,231	752	489	83	560	1,351	21				
Mysoore Electric Indus.	219 00	175 00	10	1,405	130	500	4	1,814	1,330	628		876	2,111	155				
Mysoore Glass & Enamel			5	631			-144	30	523	219		87	41	61	24			
Mysoore Indusl. & Test. Lab	8 30	7 50	10	938	60	257	4	800	653	437	436	576	819	188				
Mysoore Lamp	25 35	21 00	10	656	535	404	3	469	1,219	685		928	778	77				
4% C. P.	12 50	6 30	10	250			-130	77	3.65	84	16	97	20		2			
Mysoore Match Co.		24 25	10	499	1,250	2,043	52	5,333	15,221	10,396	56	3,594	2,129	390				
Mysoore Paper	26 75	24 25	10	2,500	300	268	7	395	1,132	763	159	246	479	108				
Mysoore Stoneware Pipes	15 00	15 10	10	600	180	176		737	1,930	1,127	188	626	401	77				
Mysoore Tobacco	11 85	13 20	8	270	134	76	3	690	518	398	255	242	317	239				
Mysoore Veg. Oil																		
Cupla Glass Works	5 30	3 50	5	1,487		399	116	3,929	5,081	2,346	4	1,808	1,175	209				
Parry & Co.			2	4,000	4,750	2,056	230	27,358	5,363	2,972	2,477	13,103	22,523	1,143				
5% C. P.	8 20	9 00	10	3,000														
4½% Debentures			1	237														
Parry's Confectionery	5 75cd	4 50	25	750	500	302	152	3,919	1,255	600	12	2,956	1,738	248				
Punalur Paper				1,503	750	2,679	156	3,951	9,640	4,375	1	2,200	1,449	126				
Radio & Electricals	3 84	4 30	5	1,500	100	9	3	1,900	840	290	11	2,203	741	7				
Radio & Electricals Manfg.	19 30	19 00	10	2,457	550	177	22	7,046	3,837	2,169	48	2,738	5,636	176				
Rane (Madras)	6 55	6 07	5	1,226	368	13	18	2,782	828	482	225	2,151	1,358	689				
1% 'A' C. P.	4 30	4 65	5	175														
8% C. P.	4 40	4 70	5	190														
Ruby Rubbers	7 90	9 25	10	890														
61% C. P.	10 00	9 10cd	10	246														

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961	March 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Simpson & Co.	23 75	20 25	10	7,500	2,500	10	1,887	20,428	14,009	7,253	16,355	7,778	1,175	265	1,122
Spencer & Co.	8 00	9 20	10	4,090	5,609	4,355	851	6,233	13,179	7,527	4,147	9,561	5,395	1,171	...
84% 'A' C. P.	10 06	11 50	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84% 'B' C. P.	16 65	14 50	10	3,680	...	600	2,065	4	8,373	11,702	3,048	...	9,587	1,184	52
Standard Motor Products	96 00	102 00	100	3,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	...	...	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes & Co. T.	32 92xd	26 00	10	1,155	150	135	970	1,713	1,152	647	1,350	885	1,150	3	...
7% C. P.	81 57xd	88 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes Motors	...	...	10	691	400	1,438	7	944	951	477	208	1,338	832	649	...
T. I. Cycles	...	...	100	7,000	2,459	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	417	9,145	3,340	279	1,547
Textool Co.	178 00	166 99	100	3,322	500	868	5	14,490	6,949	2,620	16	6,212	8,541	88	...
Thomas & Co. & V. Allep.)	20 85	21 00	10	400	300	308	6	750	686	356	152	1,012	182	...	...
B. Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	6 48	6 48	10	121	...	...	...	77	47	30	100	253	152	60	...
A. V. Thomas & Co India	4 00	4 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Pref.	3 21xd	5 45xd	10	200	...	1,177	29	6,204	13,788	5,799	48	3,956	397	19	...
Travancore Cements	8 70	9 70	10	5,000	...	108	72	1,188	1,805	607	25	919	518	7	...
Trav. Chem. & Manfg. Co.	17 60	15 25	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62% R. C. P.	9 10	10 00	10	300	...	15	12	545	1,545	666	...	350	113	100	...
Travancore Ogale Glass	7 26xd	8 00	10	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	314	419	6	1,086	1,050	590	356	857	545	215	...
United Elec. Industries	9 50	9 50	10	936	...	6	348	1,549	839	224	...	1,129	356	69	...
5% C. P.	16 20	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	14	243	772	394	9	366	164	23	...
64% Cum. preference	...	...	10	450	...	...	...	455	463	168	...	90	33	2	...
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	225	...	49	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% C. P.	...	...	100	121	...	...	5	4,749	9,882	2,555	1	2,488	1,245	71	12
W. J. Plywood	250 00	268 00	100	3,129	250	2,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		268 00	100	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) After writing back Rs. 119,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies.	(10) After transferring Rs. 1,000,000 from General Reserve. Rs. 1,380,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 840,000 from Deferred Tax liabilities.	(23) After writing back Rs. 150,617 being provision for taxation.
(2) After transferring Rs. 1,992,379 being provision for taxation liabilities, no longer required and Rs 108,581 being development rebate reserve of 1967 not required.	(11) After writing back Rs. 2,400,000 being provision for taxation no longer required.	(24) After transferring Rs. 110,000 from General Reserve and Rs. 81,300 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(3) After transferring Rs. 2,560,000 from Investment Depreciation Reserve.	(12) After transferring Rs. 279,300 from General Reserve.	(25) After writing back Rs. 747,456 being amount written off on Investments.
(4) After transferring Rs. 80,000 from provision for contingency.	(13) After transferring Rs. 150,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.	(26) After transferring Rs. 450,000 from Investment Reserve and Rs. 175,000 from General Reserve and including Rs. 1,147,173 being the difference of cost and book value of Investments.
(5) After writing back Rs. 685,659 being Development Rebate.	(14) After writing back Rs. 350,000 being surplus from Taxation.	(27) After writing back Rs. 60,713 being provision for taxation.
(6) After writing back Rs. 110,255 being surplus Reserve for taxation.	(15) After transferring Rs. 8,450,000 from General Reserve.	(28) After transferring Rs. 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(7) After transferring Rs. 50,000 from Reserve and Rs. 175,000 from contingency Reserve.	(16) After writing back Rs. 215,918 being excess provisions in respect of previous years.	(29) After transferring Rs. 785,048 from General Reserve, Rs. 550,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve, Rs. 75,300 from Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Rs. 600,000 from Rehabilitation and Expansion Reserve.
(8) After writing back Rs. 315,185 from Fleet Depreciation Reserve.	(17) After transferring Rs. 155,149 from Rehabilitation Expansion Fund and Rs. 6,000 from General Reserve.	(30) After transferring Rs. 2,653,571 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(9) After writing back Rs. 825,557 being provision for taxation liabilities.	(18) After transferring Rs. 100,000 from General Reserve.	(31) Includes Rs. 105,463 being excess provision written back and Rs. 76,246 being Refund of Taxation.
(10) After transferring Rs. 112,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs. 29,836 from Surplus Tax provision and Rs. 8,959 from Development Rebate Reserve.	(19) After transferring Rs. 75,000 from General Reserve and Rs. 161,000 from Investment Reserve.	(32) After writing back Rs. 322,964 being excess provision in previous years.
(11) After transferring Rs. 100,000 from General Reserve.	(20) After transferring Rs. 650,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.	
	(21) After transferring Rs. 7,900,000 from General Reserve.	
	(22) After transferring Rs. 46,284 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.	

MILLS

NAME		Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including last allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
		March 1961 Rs. np.	March 1960 Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Conoral Rs 000	others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Invest ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA																
Ahmed Advance	...	168 00	162 50	100	4,000	2,157	1,600	12	14,882	20,906	9,057	839	9,928	2,572	1,057	446
5% Cum. Preference	...	78 00	80 30	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debenture	...	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmed Mig. & Calico	...	...	...	125	20,625	2,184	26,967	2,189	45,849	60,519	33,054	828	28,129	22,828	1,496	...
4 1/2% 1st. cum. preference	...	...	...	125	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 2nd. cum. preference	...	...	...	50	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 3rd. cum. preference	...	...	...	50	1,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajit Mills	...	...	...	200	1,100	1,580	1,203	17	5,536	6,984	4,184	125	4,403	1,894	469	...
4 1/2% 'B' R. C. P.	...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'C' R. cum. pref.	...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 'D' R. cum. pref.	...	...	...	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apollo Mills	...	1 48	1 18	2	5,000	38	515	4,665	11,826	11,402	4,403	932	3,737	1,009	14	...
Arvind Mills	...	...	...	100	6,300	18,350	11,170	158	11,733	28,580	14,042	11,813	7,724	9,361	6,680	...
5% cum. pref.	...	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% cum. pref.	...	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% R. cum. f. T.	...	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asoka Mills	...	...	...	100	2,000	9,200	3,505	...	3,767	15,111	7,311	2,659	3,855	5,249	118	...
5% Cum. pref	...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asam Jahi Mills	...	71 00	74 00	100	7,200	1,223	476	3	17,104	19,256	6,819	2,379	9,403	1,368	4 9	...
B. R. Cotton	...	40 00	33 00	100	4,000	1,600	900	1,301	4,231	11,821	7,724	456	4,223	2,338	13	...
5% C. P.	...	40 00	65 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broad Mills	...	...	...	100	60,000	12,60	22,34	1,81	103,12	150,46	61,57	8,25	69,20	28,38	5,16	...
Bombay Dyeing	...	66 60	67 70	25	25,098	19,563	14,515	37	39,713	93,485	49,855	3,837	36,497	12,670	1,492	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agent/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Pre- vious	Second Pre- vious
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Central India	Tata Industries Private	115,183	2,064	19,001	32,883	11,875	...	6-60	-893	-5,269	nil	nil	nil
Century Spg. & Mfg.	5% Cumulative preference	126,752	2,752	42,628	93,019	17,164	932	12-59	16,477	(a)14,648	314T	22	22
	Birla Gwalior Priv. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	Cowasjee Jehangir & Co.	24,848	680	6,896	15,272	1,093	54	3-60	1,106	(a)1,060	11T	7 1/2	12 1/2
Davangere Cotton	R. Hanumantappa & Sons	25,214	300	8,565	14,139	4,611	156	3-60	1,961	1,635	12T	9	9
Jewon Mills	Ramnarain Sons Ltd.	40,962	...	5,845	14,186	3,264	84	5-59	2,022	1,421	20	10	15
Edward Textiles	P. Subba Sona	48,718	928	21,740	2,194	3,690	...	12-59	683	-54	9T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Elphinstone Spg.	Director	41,300	886	8,754	26,040	3,690	...	12-59	1,839	-453	14T	nil	nil
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finlay	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	49,528	784	7,393	23,004	4,677	135	12-58	(a36)2,581	(a15)1,901	16	20	20
Gaekwar Mills	Directors	...	...	6,583	14,642	3,789	...	12-59	2,367	1,623	16T	10	10
Gokak Mills	F. F. Campbell & Co. pri...	74,286	...	21,562	27,367	1,008	50	12-59	(i)1,085	(*)1,396	6T	8	8
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Mohur	James Finlay & Co.	45,768	1,030	6,414	22,636	6,730	328	12-59	(a1)4,313	(a7)2,520	21 1/2T	15	15
Hind Mills	Hind Agents Private	71,596	1,387	185,72	324,27	115,33	2,80	6-56	22,77	15,63	5	4	4
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Spg.	Directors	49,448	1,122	12,682	19,781	2,575	...	3-60	(a23)2,375	(a37)1,651	50T	35	35
	44% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India United	Agarwal & Company	244,300	6,278	44,496	100,283	37,978	19	12-58	(a48)5,553	-3,852	nil	nil	91
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore Malwa	Directors	51,180	1,420	...	28,771	6,933	...	12-59	(a13)390	284	7T	5	6
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.	Shree Laxmi Traders	...	...	3,484	6,166	2,944	...	12-58	-221	-55	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jam Ranjitsinghji	Directors	...	...	5,502	8,399	2,951	...	6-58	-315	(a43)-107	nil	nil	4
Khatav Makani	Khatav Makani & Co. Private	92,852	1,489	15,155	51,009	8,992	854	6-60	9,161	5,814	32T	16	10
	4% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills	Killick Industries Limited	120,504	1,846	31,592	52,453	5,628	110	12-59	(c)2,152	(a27)1,914	9 1/2T	10	18
Lakshmi Cotton	Directors	48,996	1,219	10,328	22,619	4,973	...	12-59	(l)1,543	(a32)2,504	10T	6	6
	5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	N. C. Puroshotamdas & Co.	51,996	896	8,358	24,491	2,625	532	12-59	5,745	4,287	29T	18	15
	44% 1st R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.43T	4 1/2	4 1/2
	44% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.43T	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mahendra Mills	J. R. Patel & Sons Pri	...	...	9,230	14,660	2,478	145	12-59	3,841	2,659	8T	8	6
	Ord. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8T	8	6
	6 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.96T	6 1/2	5 1/2
Maraden Spg. & Mfg.	Maraden Agents Co. Pri.	23,508	482	5,821	16,001	3,950	50	12-58	522	(a19)852	6	6	5 1/2
Minerva Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	39,896	704	6,549	13,458	3,292	40	12-59	33	-766	nil	nil	3
Model Mills	B. A. Dadabhai & Co.	52,408	952	89,83	141,66	36,34	54	6-55	4,85	-7,72	nil	nil	3
Modern Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	49,200	644	8,171	16,746	6,736	120	10-59	1,815	(a4)866	10T	6	10
Monogram Mills	M. Babubhai & Sons, Private	27,460	528	8,101	18,768	4,051	50	12-59	850	557	8 1/2T	6	6
Morjee Goudas	Piramal Sons Private Ltd.	70,416	1,652	13,537	40,202	9,975	325	6-60	3,74	3,300	21 1/2T	21 1/2T	15
	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.43T	6.43T	4 1/2
Mysore Spinning	N. Sirur & Company Private	50,480	500	9,679	17,117	3,416	45	2-60	881	387	14T	10	10
	44% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2T	4 1/2	4 1/2
Navsari Cotton	Directors	...	...	3,835	8,986	1,830	...	12-59	(v)726	1,171	12T	12	15
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.14T	5	5
New City of Bombay	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	45,944	432	8,133	14,049	1,222	...	12-59	-1,164	-288	nil	nil	5
New Commercial	Tricunlal Bhogilal	45,836	866	8,925	22,614	4,798	185	12-59	2,389	2,349	14 1/2T	10 1/2	10
	4% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.72T	4	4
New Great Eastern	Board of Directors	49,012	1,018	6,741	13,247	4,299	...	12-59	-1,251	(b)101	nil	5 1/2	5 1/2
	5 1/2% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
New Kaiser-I-Hind	Directors	54,052	1,219	10,333	28,967	10,366	...	3-60	634	-1,814	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
New Shortrock Spg	Mafatlal Chandulal & Co.	51,106	907	9,795	28,515	2,902	872	12-59	8,798	7,240	44T	28	24
Omanabhai Mills	Bannilal Bissardas Private	37,788	902	11,126	14,183	4,338	50	9-59	(i)20	(a34)45	nil	nil	nil
Padar Mills	Padar Sons Private	32,600	930	10,257	14,875	1,717	49	12-59	(a16)1,393	(a38)1,271	12T	18	10
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Pulgon Cotton	Hardyal ons	...	...	6,294	10,800	2,930	...	6-58	-125	-184	nil	nil	5
Raja Motilal	Mukundlal Bansilal & Sons	...	...	3,752	7,159	2,779	50	12-58	429	429	5 1/2T	5 1/2	5 1/2
Rohit Mills	Directors	55,196	648	8,849	24,900	4,745	...	12-59	(m)1,622	(e)1,802	10T	8	8
	5 1/2% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2T	5 1/2	5 1/2
	4% R. C. P. (2nd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2T	4	4
	4% R. C. P. (5th)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2T	4	4
Ruby	Chunilal Jeewandas & Co.	...	...	2,951	7,117	1,173	35	3-59	228	121	10	6	...
Sassoon & Alliance	Directors	9,520	277	4,727	7,777	2,623	...	12-59	31	-73	nil	nil	nil
Sassoon Spinning	M. G. Invrt. Corporation Pri.	94,884	2,127	26,627	53,198	16,60	189	12-59	(rz)3,702	(a28)2,464	25T	20	20
Sholapur Spinning	Directors	95,332	2,234	2,086	2,967	1,353	...	3-59	-2,050	-5,456	nil	nil	nil
	Half. Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	3% R. Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Shorrock Spinning	6% Debentures	36,648	720	8,123	20,344	1,430	253	12-59	2,958	3,134	30T	22	20
Shree Niwas Cotton	Mafatlal Chandulal Ahmed...	69,070	1,640	18,866	32,538	6,131	252	12-59	(a18)3,896	(a29)2,584	15T	10	8
	Marwar Textiles (Agency)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.72T	4	4
	4% R. Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.72T	4	4
	6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Saijan Mills	C. Laldhar & Co.	17,880	440	25,75	50,56	13,77	22	3-55	1,81	42	nil	nil	nil
Shree Subhaxmi	Shree Govind Cotton Co. Pri	...	...	4,351	11,565	2,463	25	12-59	-344	-406	nil	nil	nil
Shri Ambika	H. Kalidas & Company	94,128	1,790	20,036	52,575	6,463	1,070	12-59	10,855	10,764	45T	30	25
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.14T	5	5
	4% Cum. preference (2nd)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.72T	4	4
Simplex	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	49,840	1,114	17,490	27,295	6,295	25	3-60	(a20)2,012	(a24)855	15T	10	17
	6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir Silk	Birla Brothers private	...	...	4,887	23,153	4,810	2	9-59	1,487	1,500	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Standard	Mafatlal Gagelbhai & Sons	97,588	2,409	25,513	62,102	5,344	795	12-59	9,396	(a21)9,141	29T	20	22 1/2
	4% 1st R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.72T	4	4
	4% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.72T	4	4
Svedashi Mills	Tata Industries pri. Ltd.	72,235	2,000	16,899	34,917	6,313	271	12-59	(a45)4,336	2,769	14T	10	9
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5
Swan Mills	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	39,328	551	8,304	23,595	3,058	447	12-59	(a17)5,932	(a22)3,352	36T	25	25

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961 Rs. np.	March 1960 Rs. no.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Central India	114 00	105 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,076	10,424	55,989	46,487	15,061	2,778	20,802	2,100	314	315
5% cum. preference	377 50	401 00	500	5,000											
Century Spg. & Mig.	576 00	446 50	100	12,295	17,528	16,179	122	38,276	94,276	37,331	1,127	32,499	5,480	1,050	
6% R. C. P.	110 75	103 00	100	12 00											
Goorla Spg. & Wvg.	131 25	127 50	100	2,600	1,173	2,023	76	3,105	12,199	7,824	89	4,097	380	36	
Davanere	115 50	114 00	100	2,966	1 610	1,262	9	8,230	12,128	5,771		5,240	2,436	44	
Dawn Mills	118 50	108 00	50	2,800	1,063	1,611	12	8,124	9,369	5,909	380	6,406	2,333	30	
Edward Textiles	262 50	290 00	200	3,406	29		1,481	4,542	8,747	6,531	1,374	5,276	1,084	87	
Elphinstone Spg.	73 00	37 00	50	3,000	1,000	1 758	24	6,521	15,125	8,685	54	6,150	1,452	66	
7% C. P.	68 00	66 80	100	2,500											
Finlay	351 00	332 00	100	5,000	6,139	1,024	37	8,819	18,117	9,584	1,019	9,424	2,026	17	
Gaekwar Mills	265 00	242 50	100	4,000	1,372	4,543	25	8,523	12,849	8,583	1,614	8,297	3,603	68	
Gokak Mills	185 50	138 10	100	4,81	2,624	225	1	7,392	18,703	9,162	210	6,713	2,154	16	490
6% Debitures			100	4,000											
Gold Mohur	265 00	243 75	100	5,000	5,037	797	10	5,045	10,235	6,862	81	9,081	1,062	2,292	
Hind Mills			10	5,000	4,27	5,46	25	127,39	144,07	82,06*		124,26	20,36	65	
5% C. P.			100	2,050											
Hindustan Spg.	4750 00x2	4700 00	1000	1,200	4,993	7,280	192	4,207	21,682	14,290	1,585	6 617	2,220	874	
41% R.C.P.T.	612 50	630 00	1250	1,200		116	5,770	42,892	50,902	36,818	295	44,111	2,469	304	
India United	152 00	11 60	10	5,000											
Deferred	1 76	1 24	100	5,000	1,299	151	1,253	12,976	16,452	12,105	2,606	8 748	2,137	335	
Indore Malwa	141 00	116 00	100	2,500		139	365	686	4,203	2,281		3,231	112	194	
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.			100	2,500											
51% R. C. P.			1000	1,554	5,46	284	577	4 203	5,941	3,388	32	4,141	120	38	26
Jam Ranjitsinghi	1500 00	1500 00	100	5,985	1,540	2,673	39	24,955	37,613	26,691	2,042	18,662	10,169	453	
Kharau Mahani	532 50	327 50	100	2,992											
4% Cum. preference	71 00	74 00	100	10,000	1,700	9,760	28	12,066	38,190	29 567	720	21,525	2,594	91	
Kohinoor Mills	311 00	319 50	100	3,209	3,498	2,245	27	6,596	19,863	14,817	100	8,883	3,007	129	
Lakshmi Cotton	505 00	502 50	250	1,600											
5% cum. preference T.	150 00	170 00	250	5,800	10,030	4,192	7	5,728	21,843	14,679	7,588	5,336	2,740	3,731	2,098
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	950 00	782 50	100	1,450											
41% 1st. R. C. P.	78 30	92 00	100	1,450											
41% 2nd. R. C. P.	92 00	92 00	100	2,500		3,096		16,723	23,594	7,606		5,366	2,344	95	27
Mahendra Mills	315 00	315 00	40	500											
Ordinary P. P.	40 00 N	40 00	40	1,000											
61%	99 00	99 00	100	2,731	2,437	903	42	5,714	7,925	5,294	92	5,836	3,051	185	
Marsden Spg. & Mig.	75 00	62 00	200	2,960	423	170		8,910	10,510	5,074	843	5,933	1,874	139	137
Misra Mills	35 00	20 00	250	9,334	392	21,99	2,59	84,32	169,26	78,82*	25	99,68	789	2,72	
Model Mills	90 50	60 00	200	4,647	1,750	1,254	32	8,180	14,123	7,057	124	9,241	570	62	
Modern Mills			200	2,600	2,844	570	53	7,757	7,801	5,272	75	7,081	3,433	196	
Monogram Mills			100	5,175	4,250	820	43	14,747	30,282	21,700	14	13,618	4,464	81	
Morajee Goculdas	342 00	295 00	100	1,725											
41% cum. preference	70 30	71 50	50	2,978	3,219	1,279	25	7,397	11,773	6,935	2,723	6,541	1,465	76	
Mysore Spinning	71 00	70 00	50	745											
41% cum. preference	22 76	26 75	50												
Navaari Cotton	216 25	220 00	100	3,150	701	4,454	1	4,136	6,635	4,419	1,298	5,564	3,139	726	
5% C. P.	91 00	91 00 N	100	500											
New City of Bombay	150 00	125 00	100	2,400	178	939		3,585	8,376	4,870	8	3,225	207	156	
New Commercial			100	6,900	1,363	1,414	6	14,069	15,738	11,277	1,172	8,168	9,631	245	
4% 2nd. R. C. P.			100	525		466	1,250	8,113	11,025	6,337	10	6,133	257	40	
New Great	205 00	180 00	200	800											
51% C. P.	105 00	112 00	100	4,500		40	2,257	14,417	13,340	9,715	964	11,520	1,773	212	106
New Kaiser-I-Hind	57 00	51 00	100	1,500				9,001	19,298	12,222	4,409	7,125	4,477	6,430	89
5% C. P.	65 00	74 50 N	125	5,200	7,346	6,896	163	9,034	17,724	6,740	204	7,845	665	38	
New Shorrock Spg.			100	8,723	1,868	110	16	2,107	8,065	3,195	3,058	3,462	443	87	
Omanahshi Mills	57 00	40 00	100	4,500	3,280	1,018									
Padar Mills	152 50	142 00	100	1,000											
4% Cum. Preference	65 00	64 00	100	1,500		24	662	7,331	5,595	3,028	10	5 068	366	183	
Pulgaon Cotton	10 24	10 24	10	2,821	900	1 205	11	6,215	10,762	4,264	53	3,926	620	55	
Raja Motilal	92 00	62 00	100	4,875	684	1,695	14	15,376	14,991	8,509	151	8,062	8,226	278	
Rohit Mills			100	1,000											
5% C. P. T.			100	200											
4% R. C. P. [2nd.]			100	250											
4% R. P. [5th.]			100	1,500	300	368	72	2,784	6,236	3,516	26	1,919	348	12	
Ruby	60 00	62 00	25	1,000	198		330	7,636	2,594	1,674		2,948	1,204	112	
Sassoon & Alliance	14 88	9 76	10	3,770	6,112	6,068		10,568	28,169	16,424	190	9,766	3,713	4,413	339
Sassoon Spinning	56 00	50 10	1000	1,590	126,86	3,191	26,638	17,697	31,938	20,602	148	2,764	889	38	
Sholapur Spinning			500	10											
Half. Ordinary			100	3,196											
3% R. C. P.			100	3,443											
6% Debitures			100	2,925	5,877	2,363	28	3,972	12,424	8,325	203	4,295	3,244	3,261	63
Shorrock Spinning			100	8,000	2,800	2,353	42	18,553	17,414	7,341	9,211	12,545	2,894	77	426
Shree Niwas Cotton	265 00	61 00	100	480											
4% R. C. P.	66 00		100	3,000											
61% Debitures			100	2,615		27	66	34 83	36,43	17,73*	94	38,81	1,85	27	
Shree Saijan Mills			100	2,100	388	300	750	7,102	5,065	1,206		3,399	1,864	27	
Shree Shubalaxmi	125 60	125 00 N	100	6,376	21,000	9,776	59	10,199	24,370	14,591	4,945	15,910	11,107	6,930	
Shri Ambica			100	360											
5% cum. preference			100	700											
4% cum. preference [2nd]			50	5,040	1,634	639	350	12,491	22,778	10,086	110	9,394	2,967	38	273
Simplex	194 00	146 50	100	6,000											
61% Debitures			10	9,427			323	42 497	57,518	1,000	96	9,463	5,421	103	
Sir Silk			100	20,000											
5% C. P.			100	19,975	8,634	16,521	91	14,907	38,761	22,324	557	14,441	6,804	11,368	1,722
Standard	1458 00	886 00	100	600											
4% 1st. R. C. P.	75 50	70 00 N	100	600											
4% 2nd. R. C. pref.	76 00	70 00 N	100	600											
Sreedeshi Mills	262 00	255 00	100	10,000	8 927	767	2	15,668	31,662	17,464	698	13,437	4,735	1,647	1,548
5% Cum. preference	88 00	88 00	100	1,500											
Swan Mills	540 00	505 00	100	3,600	6,842	1,372	26	7,370	19,834	10,947	72	7,409	1,947	896	

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents/Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Pre-vious	Saeon Pre-vious
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)													
Tata Mills ...	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd. ...	65,448	1,800	14,541	30,619	5,741	50	12-59	2,013	200	10r	6	8
Victoria Mills ...	Mangaldas Mehta ...	50,056	958	8,404	21,930	3,003	119	12-59	1,604	1,326	20r	20	20
Vijaya Mills ...	H. Achralal & Co. ...	36,176	780	8,683	20,971	3,476	135	12-59	1,807	1,429	572r	4	4
Vishnu Cotton ...	The Bombay Co. (Pri) Ltd. ...	47,240	1,331	10,189	21,181	4,386	50	12-59	(h)1,164	(a)1,060	572r	4	4
	5% Cum. preference T. ...										450r	4	4
	5% Debentures ...										7r	7	7
NORTHERN INDIA													
Basanti Cotton ...	Calcutta Agency ...	13,044	356	3,210	8,334	1,215	36	12-58	189	543	5	6	6
Bengal Fine Spinning ...	B. C. Nawn & Bros Pri ...			4,908	6,560	563	24	12-58	174	425	nil	4	6
Bengal Luxmi Cotton ...	Directors ...	6,601		6,216	11,522	3,508		3-59	181	(a)30369	nil	5	5
	Ordinary Partly Paid ...										nil	5	5
	Ordinary Partly Paid ...										nil	5	5
Bengal Nagpur ...	Directors ...	29,936	810		7,154	5,578		12-57	(q)-671	(a) 171	nil	nil	nil
	7% C. P. ...										nil	7	7
Birla Cotton ...	Birla Brothers Private ...	39,896	1,088	20,625	31,991	7,329	50	3-59	188	1,312	nil	7	15
Bowrah Cotton ...	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd. ...	42,960	841	8,985	21,719	4,839	45	12-59	1,763	-152	nil	nil	nil
	8% 'A' C. P. ...										nil	8	8
	7% 'B' Pref. ...										nil	8	8
	61% Debentures ...										nil	8	8
Cannanore Textiles ...	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private ...		591	4,706	13,088	931		12-59	1,318	-850	nil	nil	nil
Delhi Cloth ...	Bharat Ram Ch. Ram & Co. Pri. ...	141,180	2,352	169,489	317,863	51,021	1,834	6-60	26,954	23,378	10r	10r	8
	Ordinary ...										41r	41r	41
	44% 1st 2nd C. P. ...										41r	41r	4
	4% 3rd C. P. ...										5r	5r	5
	52% 4th C. P. ...										5r	5r	5
Dunbar Mills ...	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. ...	42,944	518	11,089	19,447	7,360	90	12-59	1,982	281	10	nil	nil
Elgin Mills ...	B. I. Corporation ...	48,452	1,198	22,531	39,976	5,760	373	9-60	5,822	4,523	11 1/2 t	11 1/2 t	7 1/2
	8% C. P. ...										10 4 t	10 4 t	5
	5% C. P. ...										6 5 t	6 5 t	5
Jagatjit Cotton ...	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Pri. ...	26,560	530	14,095	26,710	2,294	321	1-60	2,986	3,036	14 1/2	10	11 1/2
	5% C. P. P. ...										7 1/2 r	5	6 1/2
Jay Shree Textiles ...	Birla Brothers Private Ltd. ...			4,747	10,343	3,464		12-59	1,791	1,865	8	6 1/2	5
	52% Debentures ...												
	7% Debentures ...												
Kesoram Cotton ...	Birla Brothers Ltd. ...	74,672	1,992	31,061	62,818	18,225	50	3-60	6,400	1,708	5r	2 1/2	2 1/2
	7% C. P. ...										5r	7	7
	54% R. C. P. ...										12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mehini Mills ...	Chakravarti Sons & Co. ...	23,484	435	9,012	18,792	6,043	213	12-57	2,261	3,052	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
	Ordinary ...										5	5	5
	5% R. C. P. ...										10,24	nil	nil
Muir Mills ...	Indian Tex. Syndicate ...	88,640	1,834	145 19	218,04		60	12-55	-5,06	-10,24	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
New Victoria ...	J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri ...	70,072	1,333	12,938	23,797	16,887		12-57	-635	-2	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred ...										nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Orissa Textiles ...	B. Patnaik & Co. Private ...	47,728	864	13,261	25,699	6,698	36	3-59	-160	-134	nil	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Raza Textiles ...	J. P. Srivastava & Sons. ...	94,532	600	5,766	13,465	4,757		12-58	-1,640	-440	nil	nil	nil
	64% 'A' C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
	64% 'B' C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Shree Madhusudan ...	Directors ...			19,720	57,255	7,748		6-60	(m)3,872	120	nil	nil	nil
	41% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
	64% Debentures ...										nil	nil	nil
Sulaj Cotton ...	Birla Brothers Private ...	27,340	992	14,267	33,331	5,054	634	3-60	6,129	5,158	85 70r	60	60
Swadeshi Cotton ...	Directors ...	112,216	2,081	46,756	100,510	25,679		12-58	753	5,083	nil	7 1/2	7 1/2
	Prefd. Ord. ...										4	11 1/2	11 1/2
	6% C. P. ...										6	6	6
SOUTH INDIA													
Adoni Spinning ...	Kothari & Sons ...	24,000		6,350	7,194	344	10	12-59	652	374	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Asher Textiles ...	Setha & Co. ...	25,744		5,801	8,393	2,745	28	6-60	910	335	12 1/2 r	6	6
Bangalore Woollen ...	Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd. ...	40,608	1,157	21,361	55,200	7,139	658	12-59	6,261	6,448	10	10	30
	6% C. P. ...										6	6	6
Buckingham & Carnatic ...	Binny & Co. ...	120,288	2,762	36,953	107,336	10,563	856	12-59	(r)10,892	(a)8,674	10	10	10
	74% C. P. ...										7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
	5% Debentures ...												
Cambodia ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. ...	37,356	4	7,563	11,264	576	83	12-59	-319	-1,464	nil	nil	5
	7% C. P. ...										nil	nil	7
Cannanore Spg. ...	K. Damodaran ...	20,000		4,437	7,827	383	52	3-60	859	684	17r	15	12 1/2
Cauvery Spg. ...	Directors ...	17,608		5,342	9,239	1,320		3-60	884	590	13r	9	9
	64% C. P. ...										8 93r	6 1/2	6 1/2
	51% Debentures ...												
	61% Debentures ...												
Coimbatore Cotton ...	R. Bhosma Naidu & Co. ...	28,864		8,955	11,313	3,237	54	12-59	1,129	788	6	6	9
Coimbatore Kamala ...	Directors ...	17,264	24	2,703	4,355	900		12-58	-84	89	nil	nil	nil
	Partly Paid ...												
	6% Debentures ...												

Includes Stock on hand.

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets				
	March 1961	March 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Tata Mills ...	48 50	46 00	25	6,558	2,848	2,175	18	16,638	25,878	10,423	363	11,534	2,489	852	1,446
5% Debentures ...			1000	3,951											
Victoria Mills ...	325 00	390 00	100	1,600	4,396	2,057	77	6,004	10,896	6,484	64	5,443	4,936	79	
4% R. Cum. preference ...			25	800											94
Vijaya Mills ...			500	3,500	1,924	2,246	37	10,617	14,585	9,647	149	6,686	6,605	497	
4% 2nd C. P. T. ...			100	350											
4 1/2 3rd R. C. P. T. ...			100	280											
Vishnu Cotton ...	110 60	111 60	100	3,200	1,242	1,839	-1,121	7,136	19,482	13,001	454	7,394	2,310	75	38
7% Cum. preference T. ...	422 50	422 50	500	1,566											
5 1/2% Debentures ...				3,000											
NORTHERN INDIA															
Basanti Cotton ...	8 31	6 62	10	1,500	115	200	41	2,330	3,916	2,509	1,155	2,596	129	99	
5 1/2% C. P. ...	9 25	8 56	10	500											
5 1/2% Debentures ...			10	631	500	201	28	4,639	5,061	1,603	5	2,313	1,135	70	
Bengal Fine Spinning ...	7 75	8 00	100	983											
5% C. P. ...			40	1,012	108	50	168	5,767	8,353	6,250	20	4,081	872	14	
Bengal Luxmi Cotton ...	26 00	39 00	30	131											
Ord. partly paid ...			20	170											
Ord. partly paid ...			40	523											
5% R. C. P. ...			10	2,700			-812	6,840	8,045	6,024	37	6,634	681	55	
Bengal Nagpur ...	75 00	75 00	100	300											
7% C. P. ...			10	400											
4 1/2% Debentures ...			10	3,500	5,922	1,595	-117	14,667	14,217	11,384	2,087	13,955	4,185	578	
Birla Cotton ...	21 00	20 00	100	2,400	250	265	60	11,940	12,623	5,602	53	6,277	2,382	171	707
Bowreah Cotton ...	208 00	155 00	100	600											
30% 'A' C. P. ...	105 00	152 00	100	600											
7% 'B' Pref. ...	65 00 N	65 00	100	600											
6 1/2% Debentures ...	7 69	7 37	25	3,000	600	2,893	-329	856	8,145	6,608	998	1,552	478		
Cawnpore Textiles ...			25	33,836	12,889	33,668	272	95,547	144,604	83,759	2,681	99,093	25,414	5,418	
Delhi Cloth ...			25	100											
Ordinary ...			25	2,000											
4 1/2% 1st & 2nd C. P. ...			25	3,735											
4 1/2% 3rd C. P. ...			10	1,195											
2 1/2% 4th C. P. ...			1000	10,000											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	28 94		10	2,850	2,638	283	402	10,380	15,029	8,061	58	9,017	2,829	135	46
Gunbar Mills ...			10	2,500											
6% Debentures ...	19 37	19 87	100	6,300	300	13,759	89	16,783	21,331	15,872	8,633	16,671	7,177	541	269
Elgin Mills ...	98 00	108 00	10	1,100											
80% C. P. ...	6 97	8 00	10	420											
5% C. P. ...	17 50	15 37	100	3,871	900	2,348	103	19,463	22,441	12,777	1,817	14,651	898	98	7,103
Jagatjit Cotton ...	81 75	38 75	100	1,547											
5% C. P. P. ...			10	3,000											
Debentures ...	18 19	13 25	10	4,918		802	34	2,545	8,800	4,300	19	4,726	1,508	137	
Jayashree Textile ...			1000	1,371											
5 1/2% Debentures ...			1000	68											
7% Debentures ...			10	16,000	3,112	20,887	68	43,447	76,755	14,337	4,468	20,597	6,942	394	282
Kesoram Cotton ...	103 00	104 00	100	2,000											
7% C. P. ...	85 00		100	9,992											
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...			25	600	5,00	3,045	73	9,899	11,101	9,664	1,558	6,996	5,753	3,768	
Mohini Mills ...			10	3,399											
Ordinary ...			10	1,997											
5% R. C. P. ...			100	3,000	25,00	25,00	-51,31	105,33	164,51	115,59	1,05	105,64	7,36	1,09	
Muir Mills ...	58 00	65 00	100	3,000											
6% C. P. ...	83 00	83 00	100	2,742			-1,807	17,071	12,305	7,649	121	13,579	2,513	51	
6% C. P. ...	1 12	1 62	2 1/2	2,307											
New Victoria ...			1	2,605											
Deferred ...	2 31	3 25	5	4,740			-3,746	21,212	23,794	12,034	10	10,081	2,404	452	
6% C. P. ...	9 50	8 80	10	2,500											
Orissa Textiles ...	65 00	80 00	100	6,000		4,306	-3,083	6,271	11,130	5,627	1,093	6,745	1,857	42	
4% R. C. P. ...			10	750											
Raza Textiles ...			100	1,000											
6 1/2% 'A' C. P. ...			10	6,000		16	33	23,359	22,689	2,151	10	13,333	4,827	84	116
6 1/2% 'B' C. P. ...			100	3,000											
Shree Madhusudan ...	73 00		1,000	6,506											
4 1/2% C. P. ...			91 00	1,500	31,800	8,131	398	10,770	11,710	9,193	14,8 3	15,765	5,353	14,099	
6 1/2% Debentures ...	100 00	9 50	10	1,750	6,000	17,528	3	68,197	63,332	19,698	19,516	32,668	14,589	2,206	64
Satish Cotton ...	12 00	9 50	10	157,50											
Sureshji Cotton ...	9 69	61 00	100	3,500											
Prefd. Ord. ...	71 00														
5% C. P. ...															
SOUTH INDIA															
Adoni Spinning ...	10 30	8 25	10	2,993		544	31	4,123	7,305	721	120	2,219	404	181	182
6% c. p. ...	10 90	10 45	100	2,000		300	3	3,921	4,908	2,615	10	2,992	311	17	
Asher Textiles ...	204 03	212 87	100	1,199	200										
Bangalore Woollen ...	205 00cd	202 00	100	12,150	3,500	12,400	269	12,286	37,967	30,619	855	21,673	2,552	7,313	1,463
5% C. ...	111 64	117 00	100	500											
Buckingham & Carnatic ...	205 50cd	202 00	100	17,848	7,650	24,824	231	17,853	80,580	47,898	1,371	32,722	8,009	552	1,731
7 1/2% C. ...	113 42	136 50	1,000	2,130											
5% Debenture ...				6,331											
Cambodia ...	10 25	10 10	10	2,600	1,900	19	-2,179	3,707	5,123	2,605	31	1,924	1,063	11	
7% C. P. ...	108 00	108 00	100	100											
Cannanore Spg. ...	146 00	163 00	100	1,500	511	18	19	2,159	5,383	3,376	24	1,591	473	102	
Cauvery Spg. ...	13 15	14 50	10	937		661	15	2,524	6,826	3,333	32	1,577	572	40	
6 1/2% C. P. ...	89 50	97 00	100	652											
5 1/2% Debentures ...			100	375											
6 1/2% Debentures ...			100	550											
Cumulator Cotton ...	180 00cd	144 80cd	100	3,599	900	1,490		5,211	11,151	4,162	325	3,418	441	28	
Coimbatore Kamala ...	102 00	102 00	50	341			-477	3,226	2,860	1,547	12	1,083	958	45	
Party Paid ...	50 00	50 00	500	72											
6% Debentures ...				250											

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
SOUTH INDIA—(Contd.)													
Coimbatore Murugan	T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	23,660	100	2,979	4,590	1,784	30	12-58	—137	(a)284	nil	7 1/2	12 6
Coimbatore Pioneer	T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu	28,194	...	7,396	11,495	2,649	153	12-57	a12)2 077	1,824	20	6	20
Coimbatore Spinning	R. G. S. Naidu & Co.	72,188	407	...	17,728	5,280	50	12-59	695	—167	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Dhanalakshmi Mills	M. Nanjappa Chettiar & Sons	38,052	201	8,443	16,337	3,937	213	12-59	2,482	(a11)1,660	17 1/2	10	10
Ganambikai Mills	V. C. V. Gounder & Bros.	17,248	...	...	31,438	...	...	12-54	2,84	1,91	10	6	6
Hemalatha Textiles	Sudarsanam Private	...	...	3,467	5,055	...	288	6-59	279	281	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Jasardana Mills	G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co.	23,784	...	...	65 11	6 19	97	12-56	5,57	4,93	20	20	10
Jawahar Mills	Umayambika & Co.	33,472	...	6,569	9,169	2,378	105	12-59	1,382	606	15 1/2	15	15
Kanthuri Mills	Deferred	25,820	...	2,420	3,914	182	30	3-60	337	43	8 1/2	nil	nil
Kothari Textiles	C. N. V. Naidu & Co.	41,040	300	10,660	14,239	3,378	187	12-59	2,480	(a31)343	10 1/2	10	10
Lakshmi Mills	6% B. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Loyal Textile Mills	G. Kuppuswamy Naidu & Co.	93,160	201	23,918	39,213	1,507	549	3-60	6,452	4,743	20 1/2	12	12
Madura Mills	A. Class Ordinary	24,242	2,24	6,784	9,119	1,210	...	6-59	317	59	12	12	20
Malabar Spinning	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Private	485,296	...	...	168,566	13,652	...	12-60	18,274	6,425	15 1/2	12 1/2	nil
Mettur Industries	5% Cum. Pref.	22,592	100	147	1,736	...	...	12-58	—412	(d)3,60	nil	4	nil
	Beardsell & Co. Private	25,656	603	6,538	16,375	153	406	3-60	(w)3,809	(e)7,625	30 1/2	75	20
Palamalai Ranganathan	S. K. R. Naidu & Co.	10,016	...	2,419	2,998	850	...	3-59	—63	—200	nil	nil	6
Palani Andavar Mills	Partly Paid	41,200	...	5,628	9,693	1,526	50	12-58	(a35)536	629	20	18	30
Peakaja Mills	Baghyalakshmi & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	30
Premier Mills	'B' Ordinary	27,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Radha Krishna Mills	7% C. P.	...	...	5,380	5,602	1,981	...	12-59	—90	—812	nil	nil	nil
Rajapalayam Mills	Directors	...	...	10,385	16,118	2,501	192	3-60	2,389	1,375	18 1/2	12	9
Rajeswari Mills	K. N. Swami Naidu & Co.	55,664	300	7,397	11,692	2,129	54	12-58	875	1,091	6	12	20
Sri Ramakrishna	A. G. Gurusamy Naidu & Co.	24,996	...	6,462	10,154	2,218	115	3-60	1,268	(a40)336	9 1/2	6	8
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	'B' Ordinary	8,400	...	2,223	3,457	150	43	12-59	466	315	12 1/2	9	6
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ramco Agencies Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Gudiyatham Textiles Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ordinary	...	...	4,875	8,003	1,756	147	3-60	1,734	1,176	23 1/2	16	10
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	S. N. Rangaswami Naidu Sons	32,128	88	3,093	5,440	1,591	...	12-58	—539	190	16	6	14
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ordinary P.P.	14,800	...	4,555	7,054	152	52	12-59	642	682	10	10	10
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	P. S. G. Naidu & Sons	...	...	3,586	6,713	6,155	90	12-58	1,112	633	15	12	12
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Rajaseema Develop. Co.	...	...	7,168	13,194	2,964	...	3-60	1,216	969	11 1/2	8	9
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	S. R. P. P. Chetty & Sons	30,744	292	...	...	...	...	12-55	(a)7,48	3,32	10	6	nil
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Directors	20,472	200	...	62,94	5,42	57	...	...	...	7	7	7
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	V. S. Sengottiah & Bros.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumurti Mills	G. Ramaswamy	...	...	3,986	6,509	1,195	15	12-59	616	—10	7 1/2	6	6
Tirupati Cotton	P. S. Narayana & Sons	...	...	4,333	6,676	953	59	3-60	907	350	8 1/2	6	6
Travancore Rayons	6 1/2% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,93 1/2	12 1/2	10
Travancore Rayons	Emcete & Sons private	...	...	10,705	33,851	2,737	856	12-59	10,726	8,948	20 1/2	12 1/2	10
Trichinopoly Mills	5% Cum. preference	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5	5
Vasanta Mills	4% Debenture	44,424	...	1,530	3,456	1,559	36	12-59	393	273	12 1/2	7 1/2	9
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Moofee Ramjee & Sons	...	...	10,557	16,536	1,116	105	12-59	1,249	(a1)892	16 1/2	12	12
Sri Venkatesa Mills	R. K. S. Chetty & Bros.	44,660	268	9,442	16,589	2,570	234	12-59	2,867	2,224	30 1/2	16 1/2	20
Sri Venkatesa Mills	6 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6	6
Sri Venkatesa Mills	G. V. G. Naidu & Co.	26,536	...	4,445	6,940	635	25	12-59	571	—156	7 1/2	6	6
Sri Venkatesa Mills	6% Cum. preference	...	...	1,668	2,082	132	6	12-58	164	108	6	6	6
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Balakrishna & Co.	...	2,00	3,260	4,878	615	61	12-59	647	593	10 1/2	6	4 1/2
Sri Venkatesa Mills	N. V. Naidu & Sons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5	5
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	6	6
Sri Venkatesa Mills	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	6	6
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	6	6
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Do. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	6	6

(a) After transferring Rs 6,26,601 from Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund and Rs 80,000 from Reserve Fund.

(b) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 65,000 from General Reserve No. 1.

(c) After transferring Rs 250,000 from Machinery Reserve and Rs 300,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 70,000 from Development and Rehabilitation Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 234,895 from General Reserve.

(g) After transferring Rs 2,656,522 from General Reserve.

(h) After writing back Rs 360,718 being excess depreciation provided in 1958.

(i) After transferring Rs 1,098,546 from General Reserve No. 1.

(j) After transferring Rs 1,002,174 from General Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 1,230,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 297,425 from excess depreciation.

(m) After transferring Rs 119,825 from Development Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 120,000 from Dividend Reserve.

(o) After transferring Rs 2,978,000 from General Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 1,000,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(q) After transferring Rs 5,27,512 from General Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 400,000 from General Reserve.

(s) Includes Rs 100,230 being provisions made in previous years written back.

(t) After transferring Rs 8,22,569 from General Reserve and Rs 75,000 from Depreciation Reserve.

(u) After transferring Rs 9,80,000 from General Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve.

(w) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(x) After writing back Rs 66,747 being excess sales tax and Rs 14,000 being excess Development Rebate.

(y) After transferring Rs 380,580 from General Reserve.

(z) After transferring Rs 255,000 from General Reserve.

(aa) After transferring Rs 525,000 from General Reserve.

(ab) After transferring Rs 1,075,000 from General Reserve No. 1.

(ac) After transferring Rs 9,00,000 from Reserve for taxation.

(ad) After transferring Rs 351,429 from General Reserve.

(ae) After transferring Rs 350,000 from General Reserve and Rs 165,000 from Machinery Rehabilitation Reserve.

(af) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve for fall in price.

(ag) After transferring Rs 109,648 from General Reserve.

(ah) After transferring Rs 750,000 from General Reserve and Rs 45,088 from excess provision for Bonus.

(ai) After transferring Rs 271,942 from General Reserve.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	Liquid Assets				
	March 1961 Rs. up.	March 1960 Rs. up.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Other
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Coimbatore Murugan	106 50	95 00	100	1,750	306	100	—137	3,259	4,504	2,602	140	2,014	1,255	36	...
5% C. P.	85 00	83 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer	340 00	360 00	100	2,000	...	1,828	1	6,864	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
3 1/4% C. P.	85 00	85 25	100	100	...	...	5	—1,238	10,590	13,577	8,909	11	5,555	1,170	10
Coimbatore Spinning	56 00	58 00	50	2,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	210 75cd	240 00cd	100	4,860	1,700	1,265	1	6,161	13,145	6,109	578	4,609	1,596	160	...
Gnanambikai Mills	...	...	100	927	2,76	...	...	11,78	16,99	8,06	...	11,49	3,04	48	...
5 1/2% Cum. Preference	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemalatha Textiles	6 90	7 60	10	1,500	125	52	21	1,406	2,903	1,624	...	2,055	131	130	...
5% Cum. Preference	61 40	68 00	100	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janardana Mills	59 50	68 00	50	890	8,56	2,10	...	10,75	31,40	19,97	1,20	8,21	4,12	5,35	...
Jawahar Mills	12 62	9 45cd	10	1,686	78	1,290	2	5,299	8,244	4,148	38	3,671	477	72	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	22 50	24 75	25	200	...	340	—304	1,233	3,295	2,235	18	752	212	7	...
Kasturi Mills	12 80	12 00	10	6,720	800	1,772	56	10,978	16,980	4,934	535	8,136	1,241	167	...
Kothari Textiles	9 12	10 00	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Preference	...	...	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'B' Cum. Preference	180 00	150 00	50	7,103	1,400	6,881	18	12,417	30,341	15,877	2,705	8,170	5,921	106	...
Lakshmi Mills	87 00	75 00	25	3,558	...	405	—529	5,435	9,050	3,520	24	3,991	579	38	...
A Class Ordinary	42 25	31 00	100	3,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loyal Textile Mills	59 50cd	63 00	100	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Mills	39 40cd	33 62	15	17,502	17,807	28,528	721	24,196	67,044	44,322	5,359	48,687	10,326	563	1,697
Madura Mills	...	...	200	1,200	350	17	—502	1,858	29,08	1,964	60	1,808	111	2	...
Mettur Industries	380 00	435 00	100	6,000	825	2,134	157	3,562	6,845	5,149	1,892	5,431	495	3,164	...
Palamalai Ranganathan	93 00	103 00	100	240	...	...	—263	2,050	1,609	521	5	915	120	8	...
Partly Paid	...	...	50	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills	250 00	160 00	50	400	100	1,062	...	4,414	7,629	3,197	16	1,829	348	151	...
B' Ordinary	380 00	225 00	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	125 00	92 00cd	50	206	...	...	—3,179	6,307	3,594	2,076	3	2,144	952	10	...
Pankaja Mills	18 00	245 00	100	1,500	400	975	12	6,703	12,097	5,315	300	2,708	707	99	...
Premier Mills	260 00	...	100	2,500	...	...	4	2,610	10,719	6,227	1,412	3,516	617	157	...
Radha Krishna Mills	...	...	100	1,661	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Ordinary	31 50	29 00	100	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'C' Ordinary	131 50	135 00	50	1,614	413	1,484	...	3,681	6,386	2,779	31	2,387	976	181	...
Rampalayam Mills	...	...	100	899	101	204	...	1,573	2,851	1,422	214	694	142	48	...
Rajeswari Mills	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	1,492	10	309	...	5,338	8,359	5,004	362	1,991	1,484	1	...
Sri Ramakrishna	224 00	290 00	100	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	48 00	50 00	10	1,502	534	63	—327	2,763	5,466	2,881	333	1,819	449	49	...
Rajyalakshmi Mills	125 00cd	116 00	100	2,233	250	384	1	1,711	5,678	2,855	122	1,038	730	366	...
Sivamada	28 25	21 00	50	1,000	500	144	3	3,055	5,157	2,599	215	1,118	422	388	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	68 00	75 00	100	3,670	725	1,375	31	4,225	10,619	7,223	70	4,968	982	53	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	635	...	...	1	25,15	27,24	9,11	11	13,60	3,44	19	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumurti	99 00	96 00	100	1,455	300	...	...	2,393	5,047	2,514	91	1,311	259	9	...
Tirupati Cotton	11 25	9 30	10	1,278	...	120	23	3,267	4,655	775	134	1,144	178	96	...
64% Cum. Preference	...	...	10	744	6,000	1,335	229	11,050	41,794	...	84	8,046	3,932	4,603	837
Travancore Rayons	39 50	25 90cd	10	5,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debiture	7 75cd	9 90cd	10	1,650	...	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Mills	12 50cd	11 75	10	1,399	250	614	1	630	2,041	1,500	87	1,956	249	60	...
Vasanta Mills	252 00cd	251 50	100	2,100	1,800	2,041	18	4,094	9,130	5,796	703	5,090	1,303	52	...
5 1/2% C. P.	94 75cd	105 00cd	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	46 75cd	105 00cd	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Venkatesa Mills	198 40	135 50	50	3,372	150	1,292	1	5,857	14,587	8,217	65	3,150	1,113	23	...
6% C. P.	198 40	47 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	96 00cd	100 00	100	1,383	60	100	...	3,119	5,285	2,436	97	961	7,26	29	...
Vijayawara Textiles	123 25	109 00	50	1,600	36	4	...	1,639	2,813	135	...	490	101	9	...
Vijayanagar Textile	50 00	47 00cd	100	1,218	399	...	—274	1,088	2,495	1,364	...	911	73	331	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	60 00	1	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	As. 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents, Secretaries	Colliery expenses	COAL		Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND			
			Raisings	Despatches					Latest	Previous period	Latest	Previous	Second previous	
			(000) Tons	(000) Tons					Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Analgamated Associated Karanpura	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. ... K. L. Dutt & Co. Private ... 4½% R. C. Preference	16,187 316	900 38	906 38	18,802 785	118 24	54 6	3-60 3-59	1,083 69	(d) 2,454 146	10 T 1½	15 5½	12½ Nil	
Associated Laikidh	K. L. Dutt & Company Pri. 5% Debenture	167	28	2	592	1	5	3-59	62	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Bagdigi Kujama Bengal	Purshotam Co. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 4½% C. P. T.	912 1,332	68 2,835	66 3,014	1,549 63,614	126 1,405	6 622	9-57 10-59	383 (b) 9,416	362 (b) 9,416	6 25 T	4 4½	4 4½	
Bengal Bhatdee Bengal Nagpur	Kalyanji Mavji & Co. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	1,188 282	80 16	84 16	1,627 332	177	...	12-59 12-59	56 94	120 41	nil nil	7½ nil	9 nil	
Bhalgora Bharat	H. V. Low & Co. Privt. Sahu Jain Ltd. 54% C. P. T. 6% Debentures	1,883 7,140	60 455	58 442	1,706 9,108	67 457	2	9-58 6-58	109 (j) 1,162	358 (a) 757	1½ 5½	5 6	6½ 6½	
Bhulanbarree Bhuranga	Directors Ram Saran Das & Rathor Pri. F. W. Heilgers Private	...	149 41	142 36	2,733 737	174 39	...	12-58 3-60	-79 -72	-259 -135	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	
Borra	64% C. P. ... Bird & Co. Privt. 7% C. P. 6% 2nd C. P. T. 44% Debentures	...	166 1,286	164 1,265	3,645 38,265	52 1,925	28 451	12-59 6-60	330 4,661	362 4,507	10 T 64 T	7½ 13	7½ 8½	
Central India Central Kurkend Churulia	Hindustan Inv. Corporation Directors F. W. Heilgers Pri.	5,210 1,618	375 89	374 86	7,703 1,769	135 84	1-6	3-60 12-58	1,616 102	1,021 167	8 T 5	5 7	5 5	
Dhemo Main East Indian (£) Equitable	Macneill & Barry Jardine Henderson Ltd. Macneill & Barry 6% C. P. 54% Debentures	...	2,74 575 1,763	2,71 591 1,758	5,351 ...	1,57	31	12-58 4-59 12-58	3,65 53 (p) 2,512	-40 39 2,334	Nil 93 T 15	Nil 7½ 15	Nil 11½ 15	
Ghusick and Muslin	Bhattee's Agency 5% C. P. Bhattee's Agency 5% R. C. P.	2,332 ...	143 19	137 16	2,594 284	225	...	3-58 3-58	-131 31	65 34	nil Nil	nil Nil	2½ Nil	
Gourangdi	Debitures Ojha Brothers Macneill & Barry Villiers	...	40 112	33 100	599 1,865	21 299	12 30	12-57 12-57	36 (c) 41	17 226	Nil 15	nil 5	nil 25	
Guzdar Kajora Hajirailidh Jain Central Jotga	Directors Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. K. C. Thapar & Bros. private Bird & Co. Private 54% C. P. T.	497 193	93 207	85 64	1,634 1,292 4,264	285 3	17 11	2-59 9-59 2-60	184 274 674	163 237 617	nil 7½	nil 5	Nil 5 T	
Kalapahari Kamptee Collieries Karanpura Collieries	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Directors 8% Preference (q) Ramsaran Das & Rathor P. Ltd	1,615 1,905	337 114	347 117	7,397 2,328	113 26	125	1-60 12-58	1,348 278	1,127 283	95 10	65 8	65 5	
Khas Shampora Kuardi Lakurka	H. V. Low & Co. H. V. Low & Co. H. V. Low & Co.	618 481 1,285	30 24 99	24 23	542 422	2 11	...	10-59 6-57 4-58	-154 -179 273	-78 65 (i) 7	nil 1½	nil 1½	nil 1½	
Mahabir	Daulat Rawatmull 44% R. C. P. Directors	3,57 ...	...	...	6,21	40	13	12-55	1,65	...	4½	4½	4½	
Munduipoor Nazira	Tentia Brothers Private Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	464 3,509	18 646	18 636	5,05 13,313	...	11	12-59 10-59	157 (n) 1,498	62 (a) 1,053	10 T 15 T	7½ 10	7½ 7	
New Beerbhoom New Churulia	7% C. P. Directors 5% C. P. 44% Debentures	...	21	17	310	127	...	9-58	-97	-51	Nil	Nil	Nil	
New Huntodih	Daulatram Rawat Mull R. S. Das & Rathor Private Octavus Steel	3,42 nil	...	...	4,95	1.30	12	3-55	25	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	
New Joyrampore New Manbhoom North Damuds North West	Directors Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Partly Paid Ord. F. W. Heilgers Private 64% C. P.	1,723 861 2,352	130 78 134	122 69 130	2,439 961 2,548	45 103	40 10	3-59 1-56 3-60	126 63 86	100 -172 103	5 15	5 15	5 15	
Ondal	Directors F. W. Heilgers Private 64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	18	12-59	249	167	7 T	5	5	
Oriental	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Private 5% Debentures	4,164	214	203	4,877	152	15	12-59	224	359	nil	2½	3½	
Parasea	Deepchand Kishnall 51% R. C. P. 6% Debentures	2,089	157	144	2,907	202	26	12-59	337	374	6,21	5	5	
Pench Valley Pure Stalpur	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. Amritlal Oja Debitures	...	496 66	497 62	10,234 1,168	47 10	46	3-60 12-57	(a) 919 67	1,151 126	10 T 5	10	20 3½	
Raneegunge Rawanwara	B. N. Elias & Co. Privt. Ltd. K. C. Thapar & Bros. private 6% C. P.	...	460 112	506 112	10,355 2,340	632 151	189	3-59 9-59	2,021 374	1,559 293	10	10	7½	
Rewa Samla	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. Directors	...	447 5,704	445 340	8,464 6,673	142 103	25	12-59 12-58	(e) 541 379	(m) 649 795	107 5	10	12½	
Searsole Seabpore	Directors Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 5% Cum. Preference	381 373	29 91	19 91	384 1,837	21	51	1-59 12-59	-68 508	-5 393	Nil 42 T	nil 25	5 25	
Sendra Shree Mahakali	Directors Amritlal Oja & Co. Pri. Debitures	479	38	36	716	3	...	12-59 12-57	(k) 91 20	20 37	7 T Nil	5 Nil	5 Nil	
Singoree South Karanpura	Indus. Dept. Govt. of Andhra Bird & Co. Private Ltd. F. W. Heilgers Private	...	2,230 1,982	2,144 200	56,621 3,825	1,055 7	357 39	12-59 8-59	7,562 525	6,746 507	7 T 9 T	7½ 7½	15 7½	
Standard Talcher	Directors Villiers Debitures	4,92	55	56	8,44	...	5	9-55	15	23	Nil	Nil	10	
Union United Collieries	Directors K. C. Thapar & Bros. 5% C. B. P.	...	947 10,7	83 2,15	81 2,13	1,628 31,60	27 62	12-58 12-54	36 10,38	163 9,98	2½ 9	3½ Nil	Nil Nil	
West Ghusick West Jamuria	Bhattee's Agency Macneill & Barry & Co. Ltd.	1,11	19	13	1,83	1,76	...	3-54	-21	-5	nil	nil	5	
West Laikidh Western Bengal	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private Hindustan Inv. Corporation	...	32 2,915	29 267	560 5,081	26 115	5	12-58 3-60	81 1,086	69 82	Nil 6 T	Nil 4	Nil 15	

After writing back Rs 186,957 being provision for liabilities no longer required.

(c) After transferring Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Reduction in valuation of Stores.

(e) After writing back Rs 226,648 being provision for liabilities and Rs 27,295 being provision for taxation.

(b) After writing back Rs 2,00,000 from Taxation Reserve.

(d) After writing back Rs 500,001 being provision for liabilities.

(f) Includes Rs 60,190 being Refund of Income-tax. (g) After writing back Rs 219,395 being provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 21,042 being provision for taxation.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets				
	March 1961	March 1960			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others</

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NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Amhekie	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	12,016	2'51	9,989	2'48	62	12-59	649	441	15 T	15	10
Ananda (Assam)	7% C. P. P.	9,075	2'64	8,112	2'09	...	12-58	395	87	36'71 T	36'71	26'81
Anandabag	Directors	8,287	2'39	8,424	2'37	43	12-59	352	373	17'4 T	10	20
Arcuttipore	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	4,059	1'62	3,421	1'61	...	12-58	57	1,04	nil	30	5
Atal	Gonika & Co.	5,140	1'72	6,039	1'48	...	12-58	83	106	2'4	5	5
	4½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmati	McLeod & Co.	10,377	2'36	9,018	2'29	25	12-59	332	210	15 T	15	15
Baitakhal	Ramdukt Ramkissendass	5,790	1'72	4,412	1'69	7	12-58	88	60	2'4	2'4	15
Benarhat	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	41,649	2'31	38,911	2'00	...	12-59	2,093	(x)1,080	32'4 T	20	20
	6½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Besadighi	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	18,781	1'91	19,547	2'23	44	12-57	556	1,019	15	20	30
Basmatia	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	7,611	2'97	7,439	2'62	43	12-59	442	309	30 T	20	17½
Batali	National Tea Corp.	10,619	1'96	9,918	2'10	39	12-59	423	406	30 T	20	30
Belgachi	Belgachi	6,614	1'52	5,870	1'31	26	12-59	265	223	30 T	20	30
Beljan	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	10,439	2'79	10,802	2'55	57	12-59	494	400	28 T	15	15
Bhatkawa	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	14,977	2'08	14,048	1'98	30	12-59	332	95	10 T	15	15
Bijoynagar	D. C. Ghose & Co. (Private)	18,600	...	19,061	...	72	12-59	869	468	14 T	8	8
Birpara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	16,625	2'25	15,843	2'06	79	12-59	802	419	22½ T	12½	7½
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	Williamson Magor	42,380	2'75	48,796	2'44	98	12-59	1,145	680	13 T	10	10
Bismfield	Gonika & Co.	2,037	2'31	1,943	2'49	9	12-57	-60	1	nil	nil	nil
Bokhat	Debtors	4,493	3'02	4,556	2'59	15	12-58	170	40	5	5	5
Bormahian	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,290	2'39	7,816	2'49	42	12-59	413	431	12½ T	7½	nil
	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borpukhuri	Williamson Magor	7,254	2'54	7,518	2'25	9	12-59	135	112	6 T	6	6
Brooke Bond	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-60	1,348	1,615	15 T	12½	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 T
Caron	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	9,000	2'09	5,813	1'72	31	12-59	319	(x)31	15 T	5	5
Central Cachar	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,292	1'97	9,946	2'30	20	12-57	-144	322	nil	5	nil
Chamong	Williamson Magor	1,753	3'67	1,819	3'51	2	12-59	16	-2	nil	nil	ni
Chandypore	Jardine Henderson	8,904	...	9,718	...	3	12-57	50	62	10	10	4
Chonabhatti	Andrew Yule & Co.	13,761	2'19	14,667	2'07	63	12-59	637	564	30 T	22½	20
	6½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chundecheerra	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,357	2'13	7,835	1'95	58	12-58	479	479	nil	nil	nil
Clevedon	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,232	2'86	6,386	2'15	24	12-59	719	407	25 T	10	10
Dauracherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	4,776	2'70	5,309	2'32	18	12-59	468	454	15 T	10	7½
Deajo Valley	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,797	2'48	5,179	2'49	39	12-59	322	271	40 T	30	20
Deer & Furberia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	13,313	2'65	14,033	2'69	20	12-57	-119	(a)300	nil	10	10
Dharmari	James Warren & Co. Ltd.	8,734	2'61	8,471	2'72	63	12-58	786	832	20	25	25
Dharmari	Directors	17,756	2'27	9,753	2'14	...	12-59	789	380	23 T	20	20
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dihargarh	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,354	2'56	8,315	2'80	45	12-59	459	612	30 T	30	26
Dilaram	Dooduwalla & Sons	1,795	3'18	1,853	2'76	12	12-58	72	22	7½	nil	5
Dimakusi	Williamson Magor and Co.	8,481	2'80	8,536	2'63	41	12-59	401	374	30 T	30	30
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dufflaghar	Williamson Magor and Co.	10,355	2'71	13,229	2'52	54	12-59	(0)676	695	35 T	45	30
East India	Williamson Magor & Co.	14,893	2'56	14,415	2'47	31	12-59	461	217	10 T	5	5
Eastern Cachar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,913	1'82	4,127	1'74	15	12-58	-185	-190	10 T	5	5
Ellenbarrie	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	5,668	2'07	5,632	1'75	10	12-59	122	31	5 T	nil	nil
Engar	Directors	3,348	1'89	2,944	1'67	5	12-58	19	-17	nil	nil	nil
Ellenbarrie	Directors	6,351	...	6,255	...	...	12-59	33	-4	nil	nil	7½
Gairkhar	Gill, Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	14,346	2'05	13,288	1'94	38	12-59	360	106	12½ T	nil	nil
Galle	Devenport and Co. Private Ltd.	3,139	2'99	2,783	2'86	13	12-59	65	-41	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillapukri	Directors	8,602	...	9,374	...	...	12-59	474	363	25 T	25	25
Golpur	Williamson Magor and Co. Ltd.	7,332	2'61	7,943	2'46	22	12-59	260	250	10 T	5	20
Gopapur	Secretary	14,232	...	14,506	...	1'37	12-58	5,72	5,34	12	10	12
Grob	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,205	2'46	25,650	2'18	...	12-58	1,480	1,126	30	25	25
	'B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungaram	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	19,217	2'08	15,164	1'72	62	12-59	782	(a)56	32½	20	50
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanque	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	7,515	2'08	6,583	1'74	31	12-59	332	70	17½ T	nil	10
Hantapara	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	99,017	2'19	91,701	1'85	76	12-59	1,640	229	12½ T	8	8
Hasmara	Devenport and Co. Private	73,519	2'54	67,524	2'69	177	12-59	2,072	949	12½ T	7½	7½
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattikhar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,163	1'70	16,239	1'67	36	12-58	484	-55	5	5	5
Hoograjuli	Directors	8,519	...	8,146	...	...	12-59	436	79	25	5	10
Hoograjuli	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	14,619	2'45	15,259	2'32	33	12-59	379	447	20 T	17½	12½
Hudibari	Devenport and Co. Ltd.	24,269	1'93	25,107	1'72	62	12-59	712	475	22½ T	15	12
Jayapara	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,711	2'17	6,362	1'85	13	12-59	138	24	5 T	nil	nil
Jayshree	Birla Bros Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	275	12-58	3,288	2,829	10	10	10
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeonkollee	Kettwell Bullen & Co.	...	2'40	...	2'06	54	12-59	569	377	32½ T	22½	22
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutibari	Gill, Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	11,371	2'47	12,815	2'42	32	12-59	236	454	10 T	10	17
Kaliti	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	3,306	2'15	2,917	1'95	15	12-58	123	10	nil	nil	nil
Kalinugger and Khoree	Board of Directors	3,910	1'64	3,987	1'58	...	12-58	40	-18	3	2	15
Kilnott	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	14,291	2'15	12,634	1'85	63	12-59	651	245	17½ T	7½	15
Kingsley Golaghat	Directors	14,340	2'07	14,373	2'04	...	12-58	340	384	25	25	25
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotamullai	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	13,358	2'12	17,288	1'84	30	12-59	96	131	nil	nil	nil
	6% Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnabehari	Directors	4,045	2'40	3,593	2'29	...	12-59	137	78	10 T	6	5

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961 Rs. n.p.	March 1960 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash	Others Rs. 000
Amhekie	26 87	27 12	10	446	671	714	...	1,078	2,294	853	15	1,025	461	41	...
7% C. P. P.	33 46 N	37 06	100	75	450	251	7	435	1,297	482	508	919	137	43	...
Ananda (Assam)	16 50 N	19 00	10	277	300	456	54	1,018	1,641	501	1	1,131	285	11	...
Anandabag	26 50	24 37	10	700	300	...	...	478	536	195	1	217	24	3	...
Arcuttipore	7 00	7 00	10	300	...	80	1	835	1,693	447	41	438	243	37	21
Atal	7 87	6 00	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% C. P.	4 40	5 30	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmari	26 75	24 00	10	550	862	577	20	979	2,606	1,004	53	1,056	73	11	...
Baitakhal	6 94	7 00	10	400	270	14	43	247	927	518	64	328	77	45	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	150	2,952	11	93	4,264	6,367	2,680	86	3,450	1,643	1,554	...
Benarhat	333 00	322 00	100	2,700	2,952	11	93	4,264	6,367	2,680	86	3,450	1,643	1,554	...
4½% C. P.	82 42	105 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,518	345	236	21
Baraighat	32 00	27 25	10	1,200	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	78	1,518	345	236	21
Barmeta	31 00	28 50	10	510	1,040	18	41	1,765	1,849	686	...	1,171	493	571	...
Bateli	22 25	23 37	5	495	315	201	56	1,068	1,711	1,051	925	573	593	308	...
Belagach	24 25	26 00	10	250	325	201	31	392	502	269	1	1,426	566	104	57
Beljan	30 56	23 75	10	640	520	554	38	1,705	1,566	560	1	1,426	566	104	57
Bhatkawa	25 25	22 94	10	900	900	895	6	1,068	2,734	1,324	54	1,307	779	458	62
Bhijonagar	...	...	25	869	1,800	1,129	120	996	3,577	1,178	500	1,340	338	338	...
Birpara	172 00	205 00	100	900	800	948	40	1,187	2,849	990	349	1,273	82	394	...
4½% C. P.	101 00	109 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	25 25	20 00	10	3,300	700	1,112	384	3,719	7,376	3,100	531	4,260	282	67	...
Bloomfield	4 19	2 50	10	400	...	...	...	568	603	102	8	121	24	30	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokakhat	13 70	14 87	10	600	200	126	52	620	1,357	317	1	303	53	1	...
Bormahjan	19 12	19 00	10	750	454	452	70	802	1,441	434	53	701	402	465	...
6% C. P.	66 00 N	62 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borpukhuri	15 06	16 56	10	450	150	83	110	776	1,386	552	3	601	123	8	...
Brooke Bond	17 75	18 69	100	3,500	735	776	254	3,007	9,438	3,417	510	1,642	788	2,731	70
4½% C. P. T.	64 00	69 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 000		Rs. 00	Rs. 000			
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	4,497	1.71	3,602	1.68	10	12-58	(g)20	(h)8	nil	nil	nil
Kyong Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	3	12-58	19	13	5	5	7½
Lacktoorah	Directors	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	...	12-58	821	1,130	30	30	10
Ledo	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	5,281	2.13	5,962	1.80	...	12-59	(b)74	(u)89	nil	nil	nil
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	8,099	2.93	8,163	3.16	...	12-59	262	355	12½	17½	20
Longview	Daga and Co. Private Ltd.	9,568	...	9,536	...	39	12-56	186	120	2½	6	6
Loobah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,276	1.63	4,229	1.58	20	12-58	-13	-13	nil	nil	nil
Lukwah	Tantia Bros. Private	15,266	2.37	15,042	2.63	54	12-58	55	668	25	25	35
Malhati	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manabbarie	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private	13,097	...	13,525	...	47	12-59	5,63	406	15 T	5	5
Manipur	Directors	6,742	...	7,011	...	...	12-59	50	29	5 T	5	15
Margaret Hope	Gill, Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	4,958	1 13 5	4,363	1 0 0	25	12-53	2,06	-4.94	nil	nil	nil
Marionbarie	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	3,705	3.01	4,535	3.36	20	12-59	108	186	10 T	10	7½
Maud	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	3,223	...	909	...	2	12-58	39	-176	nil	nil	nil
Methoni	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	10,362	2.36	5,336	2.18	20	12-58	200	120	6½	6½	12½
Mim	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,493	2.93	10,584	2.54	70	12-58	705	510	22	15	20
Moheema	Directors	6,440	3.46	1,978	3.93	5	12-59	40	46	10 T	nil	nil
Mothola	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	162	16	nil	nil	nil
Murphulani (Assam)	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	...	...	...	...	25	12-59	30	(a2)191	25 T	40	40
Naga Hills	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	4,982	2.52	5,171	2.75	23	12-59	262	331	20 T	20	17½
Nagaisuree	Preferred Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagri Farm	Directors	9,005	1.75	7,506	1.66	...	12-58	244	-1.75	5	5	30
Namburnadi	Duncan Bros.	14,240	2.20	10,858	1.85	65	12-59	668	(a3)151	17½ T	5	7½
New Assam Valley	Williamson Magor	5,663	3.14	4,889	3.44	20	12-59	215	383	20 T	30	25
New Chumta	Directors	8,760	2.16	7,565	1.96	...	12-58	365	171	16	15	15
New Cinatollah	Macneil Barry	10,683	2.65	9,752	2.76	...	12-58	661	556	25	30	30
New Doors	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	7,357	2.06	7,206	1.86	16	12-59	217	146	15 T	10	12½
New Samanbagh	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,003	2.65	5,430	2.72	10	12-59	51	21	nil	nil	nil
Nilpur Tea	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	20,049	2.32	22,413	1.98	95	12-59	957	815	32½ T	25	20
N. W. Cachar	6½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okayti	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	14,523	2.16	12,168	2.05	86	12-58	819	482	nil	36	57½
Oodlabari	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathemara	Directors	2,472	2.08	3,010	1.88	2	12-58	-6	83	nil	20	8
Phakowa	Directors	15,761	1.91	17,933	1.69	...	12-59	743	380	38 T	20	15
Poobong	7% C. P.	2,340	4.34	2,245	4.80	...	12-59	55	287	32½ T	32½	nil
Pussimbarie	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajabhat	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	7,354	1.75	7,476	1.58	...	12-58	166	148	7½	10	15
Rajgarh	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,159	1.70	5,815	1.66	20	12-58	-41	-41	nil	nil	nil
Rajmah	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	49,713	2.56	50,325	2.14	165	12-59	4,862	(d)3,768	40 T	20	10
Ranicherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,206	2.03	3,319	1.76	10	12-59	28	(a)115	nil	nil	nil
Roopacherra	Directors	1,891	2.86	1,518	3.27	...	12-59	-60	(r)-3	nil	nil	nil
Rungla Rungli	7% C. P.	2,346	2.53	1,656	2.58	...	12-58	31	-84	nil	nil	nil
Ryda	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sapoi	Directors	2,306	1.50	2,733	1.81	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Saragun	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	10,168	2.12	9,459	2.06	25	12-59	-11	96	nil	6	nil
Seajuli	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	5,364	2.47	5,755	2.19	12	12-59	200	43	nil	nil	nil
Seeyok	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	5,818	2.18	4,701	1.97	23	12-58	157	112	33 T	25	25
Seimbong	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	13,410	2.15	12,748	1.99	36	12-59	222	101	nil	11	10
Singell	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	7,950	2.09	8,657	1.93	20	12-59	412	336	10 T	7½	5
Sington	Duncan Bros. & Co.	6,918	1.75	8,715	1.72	20	12-58	67	6	nil	nil	nil
Sonai River	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,389	3.09	2,451	3.45	10	12-59	(a7)137	24	7½	20	20
Soom	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	77	12-57	867	1,365	10 T	30	25
Sungma	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipoo	Directors	17,582	2.02	15,712	1.92	...	12-59	436	367	20 T	15	15
Taan Ali	Williamson Magor & Co.	9,337	2.65	9,273	2.74	15	12-59	386	419	40 T	50	20
Teesta Valley	Directors	5,884	3.09	5,489	2.91	...	12-58	159	218	17½ T	72½	27½
Telapara	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	2,344	3.59	2,405	3.33	10	12-58	132	131	15	10	nil
Telojan	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,164	2.91	2,285	3.08	6	12-59	22	-35	nil	nil	nil
Tengpani	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	3,569	3.19	3,047	3.08	10	12-58	71	95	nil	nil	nil
Tezpore	Goenka & Co. Ltd.	3,179	2.55	3,267	2.55	6	12-58	176	(c)134	7½	5	5
Tilkah	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirriharah	Directors	5,295	1.65	4,520	1.63	...	12-58	205	-98	nil	nil	nil
Tongani	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tukvar	Williamson Magor & Co.	3,903	3.17	3,905	3.49	24	12-59	242	331	30 T	50	35
Tyoon	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,805	3.37	4,586	4.29	20	12-59	209	564	10 T	15	7½
	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	5,242	1.89	5,288	1.82	17	12-58	35	40	nil	5	5
	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	20
	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	4,708	2.82	4,153	2.89	15	12-59	36	3	nil	nil	10
	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	11,151	2.56	11,778	2.17	39	12-59	872	601	17½ T	12½	6
	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,243	2.23	9,945	2.35	34	12-59	376	423	25 T	25	30
	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	8,625	2.59	8,507	2.80	44	12-59	388	412	17 T	15	15
	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	36,690	2.13	35,023	1.92	121	12-59	1,217	753	20 T	12½	nil
	8% pref. cum as to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	25	12-57	-1.40	5.80	nil	nil	8
	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	9,337	...	9,866	...	26	12-56	67	173	nil	10	10
	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	15,510	2.71	15,467	2.47	59	12-58	143	262	nil	nil	nil
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After writing back Rs 80,000 from provision for taxation.

(b) After transferring Rs 64,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 160,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 85,000 from General Reserve.

(d) After writing back Rs 375,287 from Depreciation Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(g) After transferring Rs 60,000 from Revenue Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 35,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 72,597 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 45,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(i) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 45,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 79,889 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 8,000 from Development Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Revenue Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 151,220 from Depreciation Reserve; Rs 60,000 from Replanting Reserve; Rs 25,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 20,000 from General Reserve.

(m) After transferring Rs 145,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 30,000 from General Reserve and Rs 50,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 88,623 being dividends forfeited.

(o) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Revenue Reserve.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961	March 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. A.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Kunchanpore	7 87	8 50	10	360	55	55	4	232	644	268	...	302	62	20	...
Kyung Tea Seeds	4 75	5 25	10	200	500	296	192	45	183	2	34	7	56	3	...
Lacktoorah	18 25	19 75	10	400	76	578	22	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	...
Ledo	17 00	19 25	10	650	125	61	42	688	1,409	431	188	471	224	15	...
Lingia	16 62	20 00	100	700	...	...	...	651	1,622	719	389	558	214	15	...
6% C. P.	53 00	62 00	100	506	600	568	32	1,032	2,623	623	209	871	165	18	...
Longview	10 25	10 12	10	1 032	...	58	-121	776	686	129	2	285	243	189	...
Loobah	4 50	3 25	10	564	600	391	441	2,228	1,664	493	1,981	1,140	304	39	...
Lukwah	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	475	1,556	732	50	715	3,005	1,036	434	1,156	130	263	...
Malhati	17 25	17 00	10	900	486	86	3	782	802	356	...	435	437	27	...
Manabbarie	54 25	65 62	100	420	210	40	-6.20	8,82	7,31	1,80	...	326	32	22	2,12
Manipur	...	...	10	400	200	207	73	384	878	429	2	278	196	340	...
Margarets Hope	15 75	14 06	10	155	...	...	-373	5	1,425	1,181	206	2	142	86	1
Marionbarrie	...	...	10	800	100	2	5	1,045	1,488	433	195	456	104	18	...
Maud	13 00	15 00	10	1,000	700	550	62	1,233	2,265	699	95	1,014	306	564	...
Methoni	20 50	23 44	100	159	335	16	12	298	541	226	2	260	180	63	...
Mim	214 00	226 00	10	480	...	30	6	605	1,224	292	...	462	62	7	...
Moheema	11 50	9 50	10	320	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	8 00	...	100	150	724	641	38	368	11	10	354	23	728	703	...
Mothola	475 00	510 00	100	175	836	1	...	448	1,659	660	3	444	75	177	...
Murphulani (Assam)	23 00	27 62	10	200	...	74	-31	1,668	1,372	...	...	687	...	36	...
Prfid. Ord.	23 50	22 50	10	400	291	1	29	820	2,678	441	585	1,146	166	394	...
Naga Hills	25 36	...	100	960	965	1,022	130	730	958	406	112	289	151	171	...
Nagaituree	204 00	170 00	100	300	250	225	3	334	215	112	493	238	68	...	...
Nageri Farm	23 12	25 25	10	535	175	130	45	629	1,217	543	183	1,294	247	16	...
Namburadi	12 57	13 25	225	675	850	...	62	1,169	1,678	503	85	612	73	214	...
New Assam Valley	...	...	100	300	225	620	35	378	1,028	427	...	598	80	53	...
New Chumts	34 75	36 25	100	500	...	20	52	909	724	327	652	1,759	1,036	...	...
New Cinnatollah	80 50	114 00	100	1,400	2,050	30	...	2,947	3,400	1,234	...	...	...	...	...
New Doors	310 00	299 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C.P.	82 20	102 50	100	400	900	5	244	1,594	1,259	576	1	239	277	1,544	...
New Samanbagh	25 19	24 94	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	83 50 N	91 50	100	100	...	...	23	286	395	150	1	245	17	9	...
Nipur Tea	...	...	100	700	600	274	138	1,996	2,138	398	742	981	190	55	...
North Western Cachar	200 00	149 00kd	100	100	53	159	...	290	524	263	...	154	48	189	...
Okayti	600 00	...	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	79 00 N	79 00	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oodiabari	14 50	14 50	10	640	330	247	10	268	1,238	303	2	382	100	76	...
Pathemara	7 25	7 00	10	259	...	...	-223	1,205	654	94	1	619	60	...	...
Patrakola	164 00	198 00	100	3,600	5,125	1,500	116	11,363	6,551	2,750	8	3,712	2,671	11,535	...
Phaakowa	227 00	150 00	100	250	185	195	11	85	570	289	...	242	68	30	86
Poobong	6 03	6 24	10	300	...	4	-86	295	610	252	...	116	35	3	25
Pussimbing	8 62	10 50	10	205	113	95	-87	173	540	97	48	140	57	15	...
7% C. P.	97 00	93 00kd	100	205	60	135	-13	...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potimbaree	45 00	47 00	10	100	60	530	-197	173	168	188	1	198	38	10	...
Rajabhat	19 12	18 50	10	600	577	...	45	576	1,637	720	54	716	320	43	...
Rajgarh	50 25	42 50	10	200	844	43	141	349	1,339	527	3	412	161	...	...
Rangar	9 56	9 56	10	320	100	45	44	638	810	433	1	359	187	338	...
Rangar	24 37	28 50	10	765	700	851	44	880	2,013	1,515	54	1,121	477	89	...
Rancherra	15 06	16 81	10	260	281	...	-76	1,220	1,284	371	1	650	96	36	1
Roopacherra	63 50	80 00	50	525	455	577	2	429	1,581	435	99	551	231	30	8
Rungamattae	385 00	350 00	100	140	270	233	30	181	463	211	226	113	97	163	...
Runglee Rungliet	37 12	35 00	10	1,493	1,804	881	50	2,619	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	396	1,727	...
Rydak	20 62	21 12	10	346	203	53	20	3,103	3,281	1,329	430	873	968	26	...
Sapai	36 12	32 37	10	300	600	239	65	1,204	1,392	654	39	768	861	61	...
Saragoon	27 12	25 75	10	249	308	135	91	648	1,283	656	3	756	59	18	...
Seajuli	11 75	10 50kd	10	300	125	202	4	149	551	154	...	154	54	198	...
Seeyok	...	...	10	300	105	10	28	353	600	239	...	...	121	17	...
Selimong	37 25	29 37	100	625	...	1	-694	938	1,114	98	...	161	159	16	...
Singell	5 87	6 23	10	900	...	19	7	341	1,323	294	20	...	90	102	...
Singtom	5 19	5 25	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	9 12 N	9 12	100	406	...	105	110	413	1,156	376	1	...	24	3	...
Sacnai River	77 00 N	93 00	10	300	330	165	175	488	760	339	20	...	46	323	...
8% C. P.	36 00	39 50	10	625	600	355	59	693	1,784	520	3	394	180	564	...
Sangma	15 25	14 15	10	500	205	58	-28	629	1,125	478	1	556	15	26	26
Taipoo	...	...	10	450	600	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	836	256	267	...
Teen Ali	16 12	17 00	10	320	400	457	-80	513	1,428	358	66	238	163	52	...
Teesta Valley	112 00	138 00	100	900	1,675	620	32	1,556	2,107	707	49	1,011	463	1,767	...
Telapara	34 00	27 50	10	598	854	510	7	990	1,935	632	56	823	216	287	...
Teljojan	38 00	35 87	10	800	300	297	65	1,247	1,442	528	2	913	322	558	280
Tengpori	18 00	18 31	10	1,983	1,550	36	54	2,465	5,114	2,283	83	2,509	738	132	...
8% Pref. Cum. ac 15	10 00	11 19	10	375	375	56	-30	17,50	16,15	1,94	...	8,77	1,70	85	...
Tilkah	60 00	40 00	10	220	400	575	54	858	1,361	552	2	740	216	340	...
Tirrinannah	13 00	14 00	10	100	390	...	6	1,170	1,528	307	...	734	114	...	...
Tongani	8 00	7 75	10	600	250	...	39	946	1,889	475	3	417	283	18	...
Tukvar	7 31	7 56	10	520	1,050	1,450	105	2,466	5,060	1,666	53	1,396	501	67	81
Tycoon	43 00	38 50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents/ Secretaries	Cane Crushed	Sugar Produced	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowances and Commission	Year-ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds. 000	Mds. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Andhra	Range Rao & Co.	...	...	15,381	1,759	194	9-59	2,280	2,332	20	15	12½
Balampur	Directors	...	...	6,910	4,096	...	6-60	312	(c)448	8	5	5
Basti	Narang Bros.	6,760	...	20,863	9,645	110	4-59	1,186	1,242	10	10	10
...	Ord. B. Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Belapur Co.	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	317	16,819	1,686	450	9-59	4,366	5,991	42	40	36
Belsund	Bangur Bros. Ltd.	3,121	...	12,607	2,010	73	9-59	961	782	18½	13½	13½
Bharat	Cotton Agents Private	2,498	...	8,339	2,910	82	6-60	842	674	15	15	10
...	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Bhopal	Bhiwandiwala & Co.	...	...	4,969	3,358	124	9-60	1,345	1,289	22½	25	20
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Carew	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	...	...	43,236	6,733	219	6-60	1,313	2,160	5	5	2½
...	6½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	6½
...	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery	Pary & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private...	10,589	1050	39,635	2,739	...	10-59	1,271	—696	nil	nil	nil
...	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	5,881	551	22,027	6,643	108	6-60	1,156	1,355	15½	15½	10
Deccan	Pary & Co. Ltd.	...	...	36,364	9,226	298	5-59	3,304	3,536	23½	18	14½
...	7% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Deoria	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	3,263	...	11,752	3,008	30	8-59	546	224	11½	5	nil
...	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oyer Meakin Breweries	Directors	...	...	31,617	4,651	...	3-60	8,138	5,608	25	16	15
East India Distill'ry (E)	Parry's Holding Private Ltd.	...	...	10,471	...	...	9-59	856	831	28½	20	15
...	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Ganesh	Directors	3,304	310	12,818	595	...	10-59	848	573	10	10	nil
Ganga Sugar	Directors	...	...	21,080	14,541	...	9-59	2,017	2,839	12½	12½	17½
...	7½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gobind	Cotton Agent Private Ltd	2,149	...	7,998	1,945	49	6-59	636	558	11½	5	nil
...	5½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Gwalior	Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri.	2,100	...	11,189	1,854	85	6-59	938	1,647	10	10	10
...	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harinasagar	Directors	...	...	17,603	3,111	...	9-59	1,043	551	11	7½	7½
...	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan	Bachhraj & Co.	10,324	...	38,553	15,569	971	6-58	5,087	4,831	15	15	15
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	India Sugar Agencies	1,37½	...	19,618	1,993	168	9-59	2,004	(p)1,121	12½	10	10
...	7½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	10	7½
Jagatit Sugar	Narang Bros & Co.	3,202	...	13,409	6,074	9	4-59	824	1,381	15½	15	15
Jaswant	Directors	...	...	25,489	6,603	...	5-59	(p)2,129	2,380	22½	15	15
...	5½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	10	15
Jeypore	R. S. Indus. Corpn.	...	...	5,856	2,956	36	6-58	854	...	6	6	6
...	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
...	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K. C. P.	V. Ramakrishna Sons Pri. Ltd.	...	...	37,647	8,868	390	6-60	(f)5,356	(f)5,075	15½	15	7½
...	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	6½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kesar	Directors	4,233	404	19,772	23,458	...	7-59	1,123	855	15	10	...
...	5½% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	...
Kirlampudi	Kubera Sugar Manager, Private	...	...	14,430	3,535	35	6-59	754	624	nil	nil	nil
...	5½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madara Sugar	Pandia Rajan & Co. Private	...	...	8,741	349	98	7-60	962	914	7½	5	2½
Maharashtra	M. L. Dahanukar & Co. Pri.	...	...	22,805	1,602	542	9-59	5,321	5,590	42½	37	40
...	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	7
Medi Sugar	R. B. Multanilal & Sons	3,644	...	55,626	4,519	231	10-59	2,743	2,178	12	9	7
Mohini	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	1,524	...	8,654	187	15	11-59	307	—56	nil	nil	nil
...	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	Directors	...	...	44,147	1,061	...	6-60	3,350	2,760	30½	30	30
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabganj	Narang Bros. & Co. Private	2,959	...	12,517	675	25	10-59	145	348	nil	nil	nil
...	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	Cotton Agents Private	4,270	...	14,146	4,024	111	6-60	1,247	1,333	36½	36½	25
...	5½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
...	7½% C. R. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	12½	9
New Swan	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	2,847	...	16,224	4,261	227	5-60	252	126	5	5	2½
New Swadeshi	Cotton Agents Private	4,314	...	...	...	...	6-59	2,060	920	29	37	20
...	Ord. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam Sugar	Hyd. Govt. Indus. Trust Fund	...	...	58,053	20,963	490	6-59	5,176	7,853	21-60T	18	18
...	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Oudh	Cotton Agents Private	6,103	...	68,470	9,040	...	6-59	4,307	5,255	18½	12½	12½
...	Ord. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½	12½	12½
...	4% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phalan Sugar	Mafatalal Apte & Kantilal	1,218	...	14,161	1,466	271	9-59	2,791	2,806	27	20	4
Punjab Sugar	Narang Bros. Private	2,764	...	9,313	2,238	25	10-58	183	25	6	nil	4
Purbapore	Directors	2,604	...	10,278	651	...	10-59	(b)873	65	nil	10	nil
...	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	Anderson Wright Ltd.	1,904	...	8,519	1,051	...	8-59	1,201	(a)385	21½	15	15
...	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
...	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rataa Sugar	Ratna Agents	2,827	...	6,513	3,091	30	6-59	662	145	17-14T	3½	6
...	9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
Ravalgaon Sugar	Walchand & Co. Private	...	...	22,204	1,248	23	9-59	(h)1,143	1,726	8½	12	12
...	5½% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
...	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza Buland	Govan Bros. (Rampur)	6,193	597	24,529	1,290	84	10-59	1,093	(a)4,254	12½	12½	15
Ryam	Directors	2,004	198	8,444	2,637	...	6-59	151	425	13	15	15
...	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Samastipur	Directors	1,625	158	7,140	1,848	...	6-59	(k)129	(m)436	6	6	6
Shadilal	H. R. Swarup & Bros.	9,000	...	28,115	8,833	54	9-60	(j)2,480	1,275	24	18	6
...	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-43T	8	8
Shree Anand	Directors	1,827	182	6,631	954	...	9-59	496	157	5	3½	nil
...	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MILLS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATELY ALLOCATION			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961 Rs. np.	March 1960 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash	Others
Andhra	28 00	24 50cd	10	3,000	1,800	905	23	5,276	9,139	2,875	220	3,174	1,015	331	...
Balampur	2 94	3 44xrs	2½	1,301	120	674	48	4,972	3,110	1,927	175	4,901	948	107	15
Basti	105 50xd	126 50	100	1,200	956	2,712	1,000	9,932	6,611	4,219	2,680	11,153	498	182	117
Ordinary 'B' Class	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belapur	301 00	326 50	50	7,050	11,339	1,357	76	6,291	16,116	10,888	2,375	10,461	577	8,470	...
Belsund	1 19	13 00	7½	1,949	775	178	41	6,157	4,395	2,745	1,207	2,999	3,153	112	...
Bharat	16 25	13 00	10	1,500	650	759	4	3,317	2,395	1,595	1,381	3,330	1,059	159	...
5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	29 00	25 00	10	1,750	1,400	268	93	4,986	4,781	2,936	55	5,675	1,745	310	117
3% C. P.	84 50	84 50	100	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carew	13 56	11 50	10	3,200	1,360	1,866	276	10,921	15,128	10,892	67	10,934	4,493	381	310
5½% R. C. P.	92 50	85 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery	132 00	145 00	100	3,983	...	...	...	6,038	1,177	...	...	860	1,466	638	7889
6% C. P.	94 00	101 12xd	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	12 62	15 59	10	3,000	2,050	4,503	-1,686	6,364	16,689	10,413	264	5,887	1,97	347	771
7% C. P.	108 00	102 00	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	18 87	20 00	10	1,800	1,440	3,106	28	5,326	8,473	6,453	37	7,911	1,475	184	73
Decatur	14 35cd	13 95cd	5	3,984	2,100	2,721	67	12,648	13,656	7,119	395	11,469	2,729	904	185
1% Preference	5 60	6 25	5	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoria	9 06	10 05	10	958	345	266	6	4,796	3,246	2,022	1,035	3,687	892	29	5
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharbanga	15 25	18 00	10	2,600	31,00	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	...
Dyer Messin	33 00	20 06	5	2,727	7,850	4,200	26	8,094	5,973	2,380	434	7,468	6,871	2,063	2,581
E. I. D. (E)	42 54xd	48 00cd	£1	550	1,000	341	69	1,388	1,485	857	676	1,240	754	209	...
7% C. P.	17 25	20 00	£1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganesh Sugar	19 87 N	19 87	10	2,000	150	3,696	20	3,298	7,057	2,372	2,136	1,271	1,047	25	...
Ganga Sugar	...	...	10	5,492	702	621	86	21,293	14,506	4,545	1,822	15,330	2,049	246	36
7½% C. P.	...	...	10	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gobind	...	...	...	500	250	127	4	2,963	3,410	1,430	...	2,27	417	20	...
5½% R. C. P.	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	...	100	1,594	...	1,148	30	4,719	4,888	2,980	1,140	2,934	1,804	890	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnayag	...	...	10	250	1,000	1,359	12	1,915	8,171	3,763	1,615	4,788	4,407	69	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industan	326 25	216 00	100	6,000	4,662	1,850	43	20,229	21,144	8,621	284	18,201	2,156	121	...
5% C. P.	90 00 N	90 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	12 40	12 50	10	6,397	337	642	563	8,648	8,186	2,789	3,186	2,860	6,177	66	...
7½% C. P. T.	85 60	88 25	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagdish Sugar	...	...	100	1,109	1,266	1,425	616	5,288	3,458	2,015	866	6,975	311	110	...
Jawant	5 25 N	5 25	100	2,000	1,850	291	55	9,285	13,005	7,842	66	7,716	1,088	140	187
5½% B. C. P.	85 00	78 50xd	100	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyore	17 60	16 25cd	10	2,318	744	975	...	12,490	13,651	1,614	36	4,524	1,060	48	32
6% C. P.	95 50cd	100 00cd	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	100 00cd	106 00cd	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K. C. P.	23 48	21 00	10	5,857	7,315	2,393	23	41,599	41,759	7,854	2,501	19,275	5,716	118	...
5% R. C. P.	95 45	95 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% C. P.	94 00	102 50	10	4,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kesar	265 00	69 50	40	1,800	1,100	342	10	8,38	8,526	5,442	177	7,005	2,268	275	330
5½% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapudi	77 50	70 00	100	1,200	...	1,065	-1,091	6,021	7,424	3,091	907	4,016	243	203	45
5½% C. P.	117 00	132 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugars	...	...	10	2,000	330	307	90	1,037	2,803	1,874	1	570	72	2,193	...
Maharashtra	197 00	252 00	50	6,750	4,525	569	162	9,517	15,205	7,221	1,734	7,369	2,641	2,294	...
7% C. P.	240 00 N	240 00 N	250	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modi Sugar	...	...	10	7,339	1,240	1,471	12	8,525	13,625	6,143	50	8,138	2,513	404	...
Mohini	3 00	3 86	1	1,000	...	242	-3,228	7,651	5,675	2,433	20	1,055	1,514	12	46
Founders	...	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	70 00 N	70 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	59 00cd	58 50	10	2,179	6,253	5,643	15	14,250	16,327	10,739	3,715	7,391	7,217	4,274	256
Nawabganj	60 00 N	60 00	100	1,200	350	1,088	479	4,161	6,477	3,340	1,552	2,171	1,028	621	326
B' Class	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	32 00	29 12	10	789	2,225	807	35	6,160	5,767	3,325	1,702	4,791	1,698	448	...
5½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% C. R. P. P.	137 79	150 00	100	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	5 69	5 25	10	1,100	325	183	8	323	4,489	3,071	57	437	27	...	...
New Swadeshi	330 00	275 00	100	1,351	1,835	3,547	35	6,793	8,199	3,060	714	5,164	2,102	451	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam Sugar	...	...	11,302	5,252	3,394	...	3	43,102	30,263	18,542	343	33,876	19,131	783	480
5% C. P.	...	...	25	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	...	...	25	2,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	178 00	155 00	100	7,745	914	2,223	16	14,191	26,114	14,164	338	12,436	4,664	575	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	3	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. C. P.	...	...	25	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phaltan Sugar	149 50	169 50	50	5,000	4,074	1,869	64	11,894	12,965	7,375	217	7,611	4,851	4,522	110
Punjab Sugar	65 00 N	80 00	100	1,200	270	957	11	4,161	3,642	2,166	1,251	2,977	580	251	...
Purtabpore	12 44	12 00	10	900	1 5	2,128	4	599	5,120	3,572	1	1,370	681	204	401
10% C. P.	11 75 N	13 75	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnugger Cane	27 00	21 87	100	1,660	2,000	2,008	59	2,038	7,805	3,938	...	3,824	339	6	218
5% C. P.	84 00	92 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	500	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	1 45 N	1 45xd	10	1,175	...	114	77	3,226	3,260	2,416	10	3,505	255	17	...
9% C. P.	...	...	100	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravalgaon Sugar	80 00	122 00xd	50	2,000	850	3,518	79	9,152	13,723	6,530	1,435	7,938	671	148	...
5½% Cum Pref.	62 50	64 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	30 00	30 00	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	...	...	500	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza Buland	12 47xd	13 19	10	6,359	1,077	945	391	3,905	8,823	3,683	1,438	3,015	1,607	1,435	...
Ryam	11 75	15 94xd	10	800	130	482	5	2,750	2,840	2,361	210	3,376	624	276	...
6% C. P.	8 40 N	8 40xd	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarnatipur	12 37	13 25	100	1,199	85	1,391	5	3,520	5,061	2,690	5	2,587	1,175	57	6
Shadila	...	...	100	859	450	1,938	2	17,814	16,422	7,967	671	10,711	1,737	41	89
8% C. preference	...	...	100	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Anand	11 00 N	1													

SUGAR

(\$Tons.

(a) After transferring Rs 2,039,237 from General Reserve.
(b) After transferring Rs 25,000 from General Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Stocks and Stores Reserve including Rs 327,137 being profit on sale of Agricultural Land.
(c) After writing back Rs 2,80,012 being provision for liabilities no longer required. (e) After writing back Rs 100,000 from Reserve for book debts and advances.
(c) After writing back Rs 98,511 being provisions no longer required.

ELECTRIC

COMPANIES

(1) After transferring Rs 68,688 from Deferred Tax-
tion Reserve.

(1) After transferring Rs 76,000 from Deferred Tax-
tion Reserve.

(c) After writing back Rs 688,683 being provision for additional income tax.

(f) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(g) After transferring Rs 76,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretories	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allowances and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Dishgarh Power	Andrew Yule & Co. 5% 'A'. C. P. 4½% 'B'. C. P.	...	8,007	...	6,625	140	3-60	1,721	1,222	10 T 5 T 4½ T	7½ 5 4½	7 5 4½
Ellore Elec. Supply	Chandrie & Co.	1,608	3,20	14,65	2,91	14	3-54	68	63	7½	7½	6½
Gourepore Elec. Supply	Macneill & Barry 4% Debentures	...	6,679	...	6,151	91	3-59	1,106	1,245	10	10	7½
Gudivada Elec. Supply	Mechelec Engineering Co	...	1,66	...	1,18	8	3-54	(c) 19	19	4	4	3
Jhansi Elec. Supply	Moona Lall & Sons 6% Debentures	27,23	9,42	21,85	7,82	32	12-53	1,47	1,38	6½	8½	8½
Korhat Elec. Supply	K. N. Himatsingka & Co. 6% C. P.	...	1,37	...	...	4	3-54	45	...	nil	nil	...
Kumbulpore Elec. Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	29,088	2,344	33,191	3,254	731	3-60	(k) 676	(g) 906	10 T	9'20	9'20
Kanadukathan	Directors	...	1,93	...	2,14	...	3-56	82	88	3	3	3
Karaidkal Elec. Supply	A. S. Ahilandam	...	2,32	...	187	12	3-60	66	49	10½	8	8
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	India Company Private 6% Cum. Pref.	9,151	1,709	7,657	1,345	25	3-60	571	447	10 T	9	10
Mangalore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	36,50	10,02	34,22	9,37	42	3-56	2,36	1,44	10	10	10
Mirzapur Elec. Supply	Directors	2,293	641	2,047	577	...	3-59	109	105	5	8	10
Mozafferpore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co.	3,927	1,301	3,533	1,162	41	3-59	224	275	10	10	10
Muttia Elec. Supply	Directors	4,811	880	4,231	781	...	3-58	193	214	8	8	...
Nasik Dealali	Sonawala Co. Private 6% C. P.	...	624	...	529	27	3-59	169	146	9	7½	...
Nagapatam Elec. Supply	Rajputana Textiles Agency 7% Cum. Pref. 6% Debentures	7,019	1,689	6,563	1,622	54	3-59	436	361	6 7	6 7	6 7
Nasik Dealali	India Co. Private Ltd 6% C. P. 4½% Debentures	6,920	764	5,431	573	30	3-60	205	156	60 T 8,57 T	7½ 6	8 6
Patna Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	35,279	4,861	32,980	4,455	122	3-59	(b) 1,285	1,456	7½	7½	10
Peona Electric	Rajputana Textiles Agencies pri. 7% Cum. Pref. 6% Debentures	85,671	6,965	76,754	6,324	165	3-60	(q) 1,614	(r) 1,397	9½ T 7 T	8 7	7½ 7
Saharanpur	Directors	...	5,87	...	781	...	3-59	113	96	6	5	...
Salem Erode Elec'ty	Partly Paid Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	31,532	3,182	26,354	2,364	65	3-60	784	519	12 T	10	10
Saugor Elec'ty Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	2,303	751	1,918	615	27	3-60	157	181	6½ T	6½	6½
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co.	3,341	850	2,845	773	37	3-59	185	187	6 T	5	5
Shilong Hydraulic	Development of Industries Partly Paid	...	6,00	...	5,31	40	6-55	2,20	2,04	5	5	nil
Sijua (Jheriah) Elec. Supply	Bird & Co. pri Ltd. 5% Debentures	...	7,572	...	6,392	96	3-60	647	543	6 10 T	6 7½	6 6½
South Arcot Elec'ty	Directors 6% C. P. 5½% C. P.	21,265	1,788	17,425	1,427	...	1-254	366	272	6½ 6 5½	6½ 6 5½	6½ 6 5½
South Madras Electric	Seshasayee Bros Private Ltd 5½% 1st C. P. 5½% 2nd Pref 4% Debentures 5% Debentures 5½% Debentures	...	8,993	...	6,929	80	3-60	2,352	(n) 1,983	9 T 5½ 5½	9 5½ 5½	8½ 5½ 5½
Surat Electric Co.	Killick Industries Ltd. 6½% C. P.	...	7,551	...	7,106	143	3-59	1,483	1,271	7 6½	7 6½	7 6½
Tata Hydro Electric	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7% C. P. T.	...	15,873	...	15,353	504	3-60	7,411	(o) 7,725	8½ T 7 T	8 7	8 7
Tata Power Co.	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7½% C. P. T. 4% Debentures 4% Debentures	...	35,320	...	32,144	832	3-60	14,474	(p) 13,251	8½ T 7½ T	8 7½	8 7½
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec....	Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P	22,290	2,268	19,847	1,790	38	3-60	514	(t) 410	10 T 6½ T	10 6½	10 6½
United Provinces Elec.	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	98,640	11,872	88,831	11,026	161	3-60	(l) 2,322	(a) 2,480	11 T	10	10
Upper Ganges Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	11,902	1,943	11,960	2,076	57	3-58	284	287	10	12½	9½
Upper Jamna Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	22,675	3,185	18,715	2,974	60	3-60	339	390	13½ T	12½	12½
Vellore Elec. Corpn.	Chandrie & Co. Private 6% C. P.	106,03	9,24	87,02	7,68	37	3-56	2,77	1,95	10 6	10 6	10 6
West Coast Elec.	Chandrie & Co. Private 5½% C. P	116,22	10,92	120,77	11,89	58	3-53	2,60	2,51	10 5½	10 5½	7½ 5½

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID AMOUNTS				
	March 1961 Rs. np.	March 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Dishargarh Power ...	87 00	67 00	100	4,320	2,250	189	439	2,651	10,125	3,805	3,765	930	1,190	419	24
5% 'A.C.P.	69 00	78 50	100	1,608											
4½% 'B.C.P.	69 20	75 00	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply ...	16 55	10 35	10	300	...	37	4	2.33	6.26	1.73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply	...	...	100	5,000	1,400	1,324	31	4,543	17,713	5,981	423	1,009	1,583	51	...
4% Debenture	...	...	100	2,500	...	3	3	1.03	2.01	62	6	23	38	18	1
Gudivada Electric Supply	...	...	10	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	5 92	6 00xd	10	535	...	29	3	9.71	21.44	9.16	5	2.98	4.18	25	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhat Electric Supply ...	...	...	10	250	...	8	-17	1.48	5.88	2.44	32	82	17	1	...
6% Cum Preference	...	...	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debenture	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore Electric Supply	12 00	13 75	10	2,250	1,340	1,363	30	4,110	10,732	4,042	281	626	795	319	383
Kanadukathan ...	...	...	500	500	...	1	10	2.14	8.92	4.35	57	81	62	11	56
Karatikal Electric Supply	9 05	9 95	10	210	...	58	22	374	588	178	...	116	110	29	...
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	10 00	10 70	10	1,500	75	593	2	2,168	5,182	1,672	85	414	331	187	...
5% Cum. Pref.	9 00	9 60	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Electric Supply	...	...	10	560	28	3.09	57	5.49	20.16	8.99	56	1.92	1.35	1.41	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur Electric Supply	6 50	7 00	10	495	125	99	39	386	1,310	640	29	231	133	80	...
Mozufferpore Elec. Supply	9 69	7 62	10	582	183	210	9	2,402	3,633	1,233	28	368	365	135	90
Muttra Electric Supply	11 37	9 12	10	700	9	99	22	988	1,784	783	126	250	300	137	...
Nadiad ...	54 00	54 00	50	250	...	359	...	414	1,345	332	14	91	1.23	86	26
6% C. P.	39 00	39 00	50	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik Deolali	105 00	105 00	100	1,168	...	1,000	1	1,424	4,237	1,460	222	394	286	348	28
7% Cum Pref.	91 50	91 50	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debenture	...	...	...	1,000	...	198	1	440	1,534	576	54	143	174	108	...
Nagpatnam Electric Supply	8 75	10 00	10	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	8 90	9 50	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Electric Supply ...	10 31	10 81	10	3,507	2,605	1,440	79	4,628	14,185	5,606	439	2,188	2,367	527	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	2,000	...	1,257	4	7,588	15,773	6,160	2,411	525	959	1,158	191
Poona Electric	108 50	112 25	100	4,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum Pref.	101 00	101 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	...	...	100	469	...	93	4	872	1,415	570	181	158	227	6	...
Partly Paid	...	...	10	28	...	600	733	33	2,967	5,452	1,962	278	468	544	814
Salom Erode Electricity ...	12 25	12 50	10	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6¼% R. C. P.	8 52	9 24	10	400	...	197	147	3	1,374	1,806	451	40	284	170	...
Sauger Electric Supply ...	...	...	10	308	...	165	52	37	636	1,120	545	154	398	535	124
Shajshapur Elec. Supply	6 25	6 80	10	910	1.66	1.56	60	911	21.61	9.00	21	53	102	88	3.40
Shillong Hydraulic	...	...	2	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	10	1,688	221	1,168	2	1,706	7,095	4,496	345	1,302	1,046	545	79
Spina (Jheriah) Elec. supply	8 12	10 56	100	1,200	1.10	88	15	36.27	53.94	13.65	3.19	5.57	2.91	1.01	6.15
9% Debentures	...	...	100	1,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot Electricity	...	...	100	200	...	1,989	3	7,042	20,638	6,768	291	1,903	2,160	2,309	...
6% Cum Preference	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Madras Electric	10 06	10 10	10	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% 1st Cum Preference	9 97	9 97	10	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% 2nd Cum Preference	8 10	8 10	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	8 25	9 40	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat Electric Co. ...	86 50	97 50	100	6,062	454	1,880	5	3,835	14,331	4,680	375	1,231	1,049	340	72
6½% Cum Preference	108 50	108 00	100	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Hydro Electric	101 50	102 00	100	23,999	6,001	4,156	25	34,563	70,196	18,909	4,629	3,333	5,245	178	12,001
7% C. P. T.	101 50	100 50	100	8,928	11,290	14,796	33	65,981	171,629	39,366	4,291	10,817	13,469	349	27,900
Tata Power Company	1020 00	1041 25	1000	51,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% C. P. T.	1110 00	1110 00	1000	8,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	11,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	25,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timravely Tatcorin Elec.	11 80	12 37	10	970	438	329	30	2,040	4,550	1,783	267	600	386	234	...
6% R. C. P.	8 67	9 57	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces Electric	114 00	131 00	100	5,600	2,580	5,277	85	18,912	40,886	14,567	1,382	3,173	3,188	1,360	33
4½% Debentures	...	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Ganges Valley	...	...	10	598	243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	10
Upper Jumna Valley	16 00	18 75	10	500	515	646	37	4,392	5,232	1,225	153	370	690	868	2
Vellore Elec. Corporation	13 35	11 50	10	400	48	1.57	1.45	16.94	24.17	6.57	63	2.46	2.16	2.76	9
5% Cum Preference	6 33cd	6 75	10	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Electric	13 87	12 50	10	1,000	...	1.67	52	15.16	26.59	6.42	45	3.25	2.68	1.41	1.96
5½% Cum Preference	6 19cd	7 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(b) After transferring Rs 179,857 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 20,325 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs. 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(g) After writing back Rs 44,000 from Deferred Income Taxation Reserve

(h) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 55,080 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve

(j) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 89,146 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 30,922 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(1) After transferring Rs 294,224 from ~~General Reserve~~ Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(m) After transferring Rs 173,690 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 75,006 from General Reserve and Rs 19,009 from Tariff and Dividend Central Reserve

(p) After transferring Rs 1,462,689 from General Reserve.

SECRET

(q) After writing back Rs 177,005 from excess provision in previous years and transferring Rs 16,714 from General Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 131,536 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 60,081 from excess provision.

(t) After transferring Rs 72,022 from Reserve for Tariffs and Dividend Control,

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVEST			Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.					Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Alageswar Amalgamated Coffee	Ramani & Co. Directors 6% Cum. Prof. 7 1/2% Debentures	7			782 1,214	42 1,092	9	6-60 3-60	100 316	116 291	7 1/2 10 1/2	7 1/2 6	10 6
Anandam	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P. 6% Debentures	288		112	613	69	13	12-59	145 10	106	15 7	10 7	15 7
Anapalai	Associated Planters Private 6% Debentures		9		1,663	1,400	43	6-60	432	620	20 25	25 35	
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	2,86			4,35	76		3-59	40	14	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil
Athimattam	M. Sebastian 6% Debentures			62	89	3		2-56	34	24	5 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Bababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore) 6% C. P.		2		411		8	6-60	59	132	8 6	12 1/2 17 1/2	25 16 1/2
Badra	Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2 R. C. P.				594	378	14	5-60	146	164	15 7 1/2	17 1/2 7 1/2	6 7 1/2
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2% C. P.	338	2	43	1,221	440	17	3-60	266	336	15 7 1/2	15 7 1/2	17 1/2 7 1/2
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Private 6% C. P.				303		5	5-60	53	50	7 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 5	7 1/2 6
Be Be	Mg. Director 6 1/2% C. P. T. 6 1/2% R. C. P. T.			360	610	27		3-59	152	168	5 6 1/2	5 6 1/2	6 6 1/2
Blue Mountain	Kothari & Sons Agencies Private	1,621			7,800	231	309	6-60	2,933	907	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2
Chandramalai	Directors 7 1/2% Cum. Prof.	362			777	150		6-60	154	111	10 1/2 8 1/2	12 7 1/2	15 7 1/2
Chembra Peak	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,550			3,675	448	54	3-60	736	645	20 1/2 15	15 10	10
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P.				4,916	931	107	2-60	1,544	1,626	17 1/2 7 1/2	15 7	10 7
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates 5% C. P.				5,200	317	2	6-60	551	1,601	6 1/2 5	25 25	20 5
Consolidated Coffee	Mg. Director 6% C. P.							6-60	(h)3,141	4,710	20 T 6	25 6	20 6
Coonor Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Private Co. 6% C. P.	350			946	144	18	9-59	241	259	20 T 6	20 6	20 6
Coorg Tea	Srinivas Agencies 6 1/2% R. C. P.	354			648	160	20	3-60	177	208	20 T 6 1/2	20 6 1/2	30 6 1/2
Cottanad Plantations	Associated Planters private 7 1/2% C. P. P.	150		43	560	229	18	3-60	114	112	10 1/2 7 1/2	15 12	15 12
Cowcoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.						13	6-60	185	126	25 25	25 25	65
Devasahala	Mg. Director Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2% C. P.	325 302		1	908 766	188 197	5	12-59 3-60	283 97	341 110	25 T 15 T	25 15	17 1/2 17 1/2
Devon											7 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Emerald Valley	Parkins Private Ltd.	128			262	64	8	12-58	75	38	6	6	10
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies			83	131	51	7	12-59	68	59	9 T	6	6
Haileyburia	Parkins Private Ltd. 5% C. P.	1,722			2,705	807	48	12-59	(d)523	1,079	12 1/2 T 5 T	20 5	15 5
Highland	5 1/2% Debentures A. V. Thomas & Co. 6% C. P.			111	2,544	237	56	12-58	557	472	15 6	7 1/2 6	20 6
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private 6 1/2% C. P.				124	115	2	5-60	18	18	7 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 6 1/2
Kailas	A. V. George & Co. 6% Debentures			959	1,662	171	65	2-60	637	588	22 1/2 T	20	25
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7% Debentures	507			1,045	121	20	3-60	281	270	20 T	15	12 1/2
Kalpetta	A. V. Thomas & Co. E. I. Agencies Private	292			267 133	939 187	15 8	4-60 12-59	180 34	202 56	12 1/2 T 4 T	12 1/2 10	10 10
Karikode Rubber	6% Cum Prof 5% Debentures										6 T	6	6
Kil Katagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co. 6% C. P.	890	47		2,609	513	68	10-59	897	948	35 6	15 6	15 6
Kumargode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 7 1/2% Debentures				789		20	10-60	273	220	20 T	20 T	20
Kurubermala	Ipe Oommen & Co. Private Ltd. 6 1/2% Cum Prof.	241	115		531	118	15	3-60	150	204	nil 6 1/2 T	8 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2
Lingapur	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. Matheson Bosanquet & Co. Private	260			747	81	23	3-60	349	197	25 T 10 T	30 10	75 10
Lucky Valley Tea	Vimsons Private Ltd. 6% C. P.	403			849	114	10	12-59 6-60	183 131	163 —33	10 T nil	10 nil	10 nil
Malabar Industrial	Mg. Director Johnson's Estates & Agencies	85		320	626	8		2-60	49	76	6 7 1/2	7 1/2 10	10 10
Malankara	Vasantha & Co. Private	135			1,145	96	37	3-60	483	519	15 T 9	16 5	17 12
Manim	Ruby Industries Private 5% C. P.				29	3	6	12-58	—26	34	10 T nil	5 2 1/2	5 nil
Manimala	6% Debentures										nil	5	5
Marcara	Associated Planters Private 6% Preference			260	431	164	12	6-60	120	128	20 T 6 T	20 T 6 T	20 6
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	1,501		930	4,504	429	101	3-60	1,332	1,050	12 1/2 T 6 T	10 6	10 6

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961 Rs. sp.	March 1960 Rs. sp.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry- forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Alageswar	2 80	2 60	2	600	530	68	9	606	1,668	421	71	112	219	164	...
Amalgamated Office	13 65	14 50	10	675	...	163	24	1,151	1,903	297	...	1,391	74	16	...
6% C. P.	7 00	8 75	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anandam	14 37	15 10	10	250	...	579	31	245	1,382	125	...	83	9	5	...
7% C. P.	7 81	8 30	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anapalai	4 70cd	5 00cd	2	1,208	228	...	34	2,602	2,059	233	259	1,452	852	66	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	384	...	...	...	1,360	992	148	723	115	49	11	10
Arthala	4 00	4 00	5	300	...	11	—119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	9 20	9 20	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athimattam	0 55	1 25	2	325	...	50	3	55	370	17	...	5	49	27	...
dababuddin	8 47cd	9 65cd	5	400	100	86	2	168	730	106	74	336	14	8	...
6% C. P.	7 67cd	8 35cd	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	3 75	3 97	2	425	300	100	26	424	856	93	12	392	158	99	...
7 1/2% C. P.	8 50	9 27	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	16 60	17 65	10	1,099	386	30	4	698	1,725	339	22	541	423	95	...
7 1/2% C. P.	10 30	11 00cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	10 30	11 00cd	10	300	150	85	1	94	424	50	34	9	138	118	...
6% C. P.	2 48	2 80	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Be Be	8 38	3 70	5	866	...	336	1	225	1,336	...	268	52	30	20	150
6 1/2% C. P. T.	3 00	2 76	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% R. C. P. T.	2 43	6 02	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	5 71	3 46	2	5,250	1,850	1,091	284	3,411	7,901	1,366	18	475	2,489	2,386	...
Chandramala	2 75	2 87	2	550	500	9	19	344	1,646	340	...	146	73	34	...
7 1/2% C. P.	1 88	2 15	2	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chembra Peak	3 90	4 50	2	933	1,550	37	139	680	2,633	816	1	623	165	104	...
Cochin Malabar	7 95	7 67cd	3	2,691	1,800	...	22	1,674	5,249	617	...	1,303	400	158	...
7% C. P.	51 25	52 50	10	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	20 85	24 00	10	2,250	2,850	261	92	1,774	5,364	1,319	118	789	2,732	583	...
5% C. P.	75 00	84 50	10	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	23 75	22 90	10	7,155	6,025	606	61	5,738	15,860	4,090	598	1,420	7,499	372	...
6% C. P.	22 00	25 50	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonor Tea	27 97cd	27 50cd	10	150	335	946	29	403	2,163	164	3	199	19	21	...
6% C. P.	85 00cd	91 75cd	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg Tea	5 80	5 85	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% R. P.	4 40	4 69	10	400	45	487	1	429	1,369	75	1	263	79	27	...
Cottanad Plantation	11 40	14 67	10	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. P. P.	10 12	10 25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	5 30	6 13	2	409	200	...	28	273	312	77	15	223	8	427	...
Devasahala	30 30	32 55	10	600	455	27	1	283	1,226	338	131	124	16	204	...
Devon	14 37	17 50	10	449	255	71	4	348	1,081	229	10	248	142	76	...
7 1/2% C. P.	95 09	105 00cd	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	6 50	7 00	5	350	125	8	3	97	369	60	...	87	12	175	...
Gokul Rubber	2 05	1 75	2	450	20	...	1	101	380	16	115	54	41	37	...
Haileyburia	15 00	15 75	10	2,500	850	928	2	1,530	5,208	926	4	1,184	476	340	...
5% C. P.	72 50	72 50	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	16 00	14 25	10	1,800	481	518	21	678	3,013	640	416	401	219	389	...
6% C. P.	7 96	8 45	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 85	2 84	2	120	35	14	2	102	155	5	...	124	10	29	...
6 1/2% C. P.	6 50	6 84	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalais	5 05	5 50	2	1,185	578	500	27	774	2,090	288	18	214	5	525	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalais	4 80	4 30	2	680	650	116	48	287	1,488	334	...	253	51	460	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpotta	13 00	12 75	10	880	638	266	1	371	1,797	349	22	335	95	177	...
Karikode Rubber	8 50	9 10	10	200	...	125	2	103	539	31	15	70	19	23	...
5% Cam. Pref.	6 99	7 50	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Katagiri	5 47cd	6 00cd	2	859	1,425	470	28	868	3,275	465	...	599	30	479	...
6% C. P.	8 60	9 72	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konnerode	4 52cd	6 00cd	2	480	375	...	15	235	982	185	...	144	5	141	...
7 1/2% Debentures	...	...	500	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurchemala	4 10arts	8 75	10	345	510	...	...	...	1,144	98	1	134	36	18	...
5 1/2% Cam. Pref.	5 88	6 37	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingspur	5 80	7 00	2	426	300	507	69	492	530	43	222	645	10	431	...
Lucky Valley Tea	13 87cd	13 00	10	500	70	1	36	386	928	61	...	104	21	1	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	7 30	7 50	10	500	50	50	11	1,105	2,280	240	1	127	44	4	...
6% C. P.	16 56	16 56	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	11 58	12 85	10	458	61	92	1	387	738	52	45	33	197	29	...
Malankara	18 00	18 60	10	1,350	173	912	10	515	2,139	408	...	165	8	456	...
Maner	2 70	2 45	2	350	10	17	18	83	343	22	6	120	5	26	...
Manimala	8 75	8 75	10	400	...	...	...	...	775	7	...	5	...	6	8
5% C. P.	9 00	9 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marcara Rubber	8 80cd	10 35cd	5	325	250	...	10	221	758	...	...	197	53	48	...
6% Preference	7 65cd	8 25cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	12 17	13 00	10	4,050	310	1,311	66	1,998	9,079	1,184	189	964	290	177	...
5% C. P.	7 40	8 40	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1961	March 1960			General	Other	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Mlemallay	38 12	40 87	25	300	...	623	1	192	1,248	289	77	129	119	131	...
14% C. P.	24 75	26 25	25	300	...	...	1	159	337	31	...	196	27	13	...
Mysore Amalgamated	5 90	6 25	5	225	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	5 25	7 00	10	117	100	150	18	978	1,207	114	...	166	550	36	...
Mysore Coffee	5 55	5 10	2	600	95	50	17	492	1,140	166	...	138	132	26	...
Mysore Plantations	2 23	1 83cd	2	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 00	7 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelamala	4 69	4 70	5	3,600	875	1,305	5	1,769	8,196	1,403	55	1,129	911	468	...
3% C. P.	6 15cd	6 91	10	1,800	503	204	...	672	2,624	536	7	408	178	547	...
Neelampathy	2 55	2 60cd	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 38cd	8 70	10	450	279	...	94	114	497	121	21	21	64	12	...
Neelithanam	12 05	12 05	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	335	408	5	46	495	1,632	276	...	207	14	12	...
Nemmeny	20 65	18 25	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	9 35	9 75	2	650	2,80	3,02	4	3,48	11,68	1,30	82	1,09	1,51	1,11	...
New Glen Morgan	...	18 75	10	200	120	359	3	184	797	56	...	39	31	356	...
Nilambur	16 25	6 90	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	6 55	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea	8 30	7 60	10	1,406	70	675	27	516	3,987	633	9	355	109	90	...
64% C. P.	3 80	4 72	5	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	1,000	...	1,213	13	1,468	3,395	356	449	668	95	753	...
Nonsuch Tea	28 37cd	26 75cd	10	2,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ossoor	3 22	3 80	2	650	500	71	42	377	775	67	95	314	44	480	...
5% Debentures	...	...	2	400	1,040	1,243	3	771	4,892	1,666	...	1,115	64	598	...
Ouchterlony	4 45cd	5 55cd	2	1,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panchura	5 57	4 47	1	150	150	2	68	271	294	26	128	146	94	4	...
Parkside	28 62	26 50	10	1,354	450	1,197	50	1,09	3,158	472	...	406	119	936	...
Peermade	23 00	24 12	10	1,700	100	941	45	1,670	4,098	1,446	171	941	186	629	...
6% C. P.	87 50	92 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsular	21 35	21 35cd	10	600	300	36	109	457	868	78	187	200	16	304	...
Periakaramala	4 01	3 80	2	5,795	2,780	117	80	2,273	11,609	3,484	65	2,314	577	420	...
Perivar & Pareekani	...	...	5	500	40	16	...	196	1,024	66	15	155	22	105	...
74% R. C. P.	...	...	100	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penmudi Rubbers	...	1 40	2	165	48	...	1	43	314	11	...	18	2	5	...
64% C. P.	...	8 70	10	70	280	29	17	335	2,268	646	201	216	51	291	...
Pullangode	1 87	1 90	2	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	8 00cd	8 65cd	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthuthottam	2 67	2 75	2	2,100	1,280	365	91	733	3,463	366	195	117	1,066	16	...
Rajagiri	18 90	20 50	10	1,350	380	680	45	1,469	4,774	448	...	283	113	1,230	72
6% C. P.	6 72	7 60	5	2,268	100	15	1	298	370	43	100	147	99	138	...
Rajendra Coffee	12 90	17 50	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref.	6 94	7 00	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Redeem Cum. Pref.	6 48	7 25	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangameshwar	2 36	2 85	10	1,200	25	160	11	261	1,980	109	...	554	24	136	28
7% C.P.	9 95cd	10 30cd	10	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	4 50cd	2	504	...	...	13	270	428	122	...	200	20	147	459
Savamalai	3 55	1 77	2	550	980	128	1	473	1,113	104	317	200	522	74	...
Shivaroy	1 88	1 82	2	1,350	190	1,185	4	389	2,735	763	208	222	248	46	...
Stanes Amalgamated	14 80	15 25	10	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	2 80	2	208	15	...	4	149	198	8	...	8	165	5	...
Swinton	3 12	...	505	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	...	75	...	...	1	1,397	3,650	352	2	943	175	68	...
Talayar Tea	1 78	1 85	10	1,250	110	977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 01	7 50	2	750	...	248	4	457	2,250	179	...	89	72	387	...
Tasbooy	6 10	8 10	10	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 05cd	8 22cd	180	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	180	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thamarappally	28 80	30 50	10	250	75	200	28	222	614	47	45	51	2	185	...
6% C. P.	4 05	4 60	5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirumbadi	1 75	1 82	1	915	505	100	15	516	2,454	219	...	244	44	28	...
74% Debenture	...	...	300	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Rubber	10 70	15 62	10	600	47	757	2	287	821	170	...	122	29	133	...
T. R. T. & Co.	9 40	8 62	10	4,100	750	...	4	1,673	8,613	1,850	200	513	492	917	...
6% C. P.	8 95	8 00	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tropical Plantations	20 87	22 37	25	2,000	136	12	658	3,217	868	...	...	255	15	187	...
Twyford	13 15	13 00	10	1,575	1,543	58	1	594	2,801	330	1	784	262	293	...
Udayagiri	21 25	14 00	10	220	148	282	24	218	1,001	107	1	60	6	1	...
6% C. P.	9 11	9 65	10	80	...	...	...	...	7,71	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiri	24 50	22 08	...	2,195	317	1,210	24	1,130	4,653	1,787	540	384	225	859	...
Valkundam	30 45cd	27 75	10	880	165	119	1	619	966	39	275	182	31	369	...
Vayitri	1 45	1 57	2	400	75	30	29	54	559	57	2	12	52	19	...
54% Debentures	...	...	5	32	...	...	11	398	5,01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velmalai	5 43	6 50	10	600	375	121	...	...	1,764	123	1	166	141	183	...
6% C. P.	8 61	9 90	500	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wartyhully	3 20	3 80	2	1,200	1,100	91	115	735	1,534	119	254	425	140	1,007	...
Wettrials	3 18	3 55	2	3,150	2,200	1,096	194	1,844	6,375	897	27	674	1,499	1,306	...
6% C. P.	8 40	9 60	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodside	1 65	1 67	1	100	...	52	1	20	351	90	5	13	17	20	...
6% C. P.	3 14cd	3 14	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	1000	125	...	42	205	2	196	1,419	72	196	162	92	...
Woodlands	7 80	7 25cd	10	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	7 45	7 80	10	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R.C.P.	7 22	7 67	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(g) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 23,179 from Capital Reserve and after writing back Rs 37,609 from tax provision.	(i) After transferring Rs 400,000 from General Reserve; Rs 10,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 10,000 from Emergency Reserve.	(l) After transferring Rs 56,570 from General Reserve.
(h) Includes Rs 487,288 being Refund of Tax.	(j) After transferring Rs 80,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.	(m) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.
	(k) After transferring Rs 51,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.	(n) After transferring Rs 186,172 from General Reserve.
		(o) After transferring Rs 72,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

ENGINEERING COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/ Directors/Shareholders	Year Ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		Market Quotations as on Last Day of		Paid-up Capital Rs.	Reserves Income Tax Allocation		Cross Block Rs. 000	Depreciation Rs. 000	Investments		Liquid Assets		Other Rs. 000		
			Latest Rs. 000	Previous Period Rs. 000	Latest %	Previous Period %	March 1961 Rs. up.	March 1960 Rs. up.		Paid-up Capital Rs. 000	Reserve Rs. 000			Other Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000	Sundry Liabilities Rs. 000	Stocks and Bills Rs. 000		Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000
CALCUTTA																				
Arthur Baker	N. Bhar Trading Co. 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	10-54	-345	-1,71	nil	nil	10 54 10 75	12 49 10 75	10	4,00	15	17,37	9,57	6	11,99	4,68	5	6,29		
Banbar Engineering	K. C. Thapar & Brothers Ord. P. P. Deferred	3-60	27	89	nil	nil	...	...	1,300	...	163	3,818	672	75	703	1,071	58	227		
Batala Engineering	Directors 8% C.P. 5% Debentures	3-59	329	248	8	7	...	...	1,045	100	99	1,777	647	12	1,344	967	90	95		
Blarida Elec.	Directors 8% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	2,823	3,264	15T	12T	12 81 36 95	14 37 28 36	100	2,500	449	11,540	8,956	47	4,392	6,485	1,084	1,276		
Braithwaite	Directors 8% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	3,829	4,223	22T	20T	...	...	5,660	3,500	4,295	7,304	1,279	1,858	1,441	1,942	596	488		
Bridges & Roof	Bharat Laxmi & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	2,437	(m)2,371	30T	20T	55 25 55 25	25 31 60 00	10	2,658	554	12,469	4,484	174	3,421	4,040	265	5,661		
Brit. Building	Holmes Wilson & Co. 6% Redeem. Cum. pref. Malabar & Co.	3-58	419	531	5	6	50 00 14 81	60 00 37 25	100	968	23	5,634	1,180	261	3,680	2,709	36	...		
Brit. Engg.	Directors 6% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	1,734	1,224	10T	6	93 80 100 00	...	100	4,000	2,100	16,203	4,802	2	13,745	7,194	374	1,888		
B.L. Elec. Cons.	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	800	872	25T	20T	29 12 52 00	31 81 46 00	1,000	725	48	7,472	1,448	3	2,548	1,684	12	828		
Burn & Co.	Burner Lewis & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	4-60	11,548	12,109	28T	20T	115 00 106 00	122 50 113 00	100	1,740	21,621	56,079	30,474	829	14,811	24,352	3,482	25,377		
Dalania Iron	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	3-60	279	756	nil	6T	106 00 17 36	113 00 45 62	10	4,000	25	8,374	280	3	2,888	329	191	3,974		
Calcutta Steel	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	756	(o)15,292	5T	20T	106 00 44 12	113 00 17 36	10	20,000	14,812	50,702	21,547	652	27,851	21,738	485	615		
Guest Koon	Directors 6% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	...	...	20T	20T	...	...	15,000	10,595	14,812	30,702	21,547	...	...	...	...	...		
Hughly Docking	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	712	667	12T	10	118 00 5 44	110 00 3 62	50	1,250	1,110	7	4,046	...	1,439	2,472	60	2,514		
India Machinery	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	6-60	496	596	7	7	77 00	23 00	100	313	...	...	854	...	739	746	320	...		
I. Galvanizing	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	(o)171	(o)557	nil	nil	...	...	10	3,695	...	99	301	1,717	554	858	547	...		
Indian Iron	Burner Lewis & Co. 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	3-60	102,043	(o)96,318	15T	5	26 87	22 48	10	124,409	173,927	567,104	146,001	19,332	164,516	127,550	8,249	41,679		
I. Mill Casting	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	3-58	131	132	7-05	6	91 80 4 44	4 12 2 50	5	385	...	13	817	149	1,587	1,279	18	...		
I. S. Wagon	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	3-60	5,123	4,775	28T	20T	102 50 126 00	94 00 37 25	100	968	4,666	34,767	7,265	303	14,902	8,423	3,710	15,795		
I. Steel & Wire	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	3-60	9,389	8,711	23T	16T	142 44 13 43ad	126 00 37 25	10	9,653	4,291	20,913	15,245	5,872	7,998	12,194	22,419	233		
J. K. Steel	Partly Paid J. K. Indus. Private Ltd. 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	6-60	(o)3,286	1,688	20T	12T	28 25 101 00	20 69 95 60ad	100	2,000	3,000	91	7,784	828	3,927	2,381	351	998		
Jay. Engg. works	Directors 7% C.P. 5% Debentures	3-60	7,550	6,578	17T	7	30 50	20 69	1,000	3,880	3,019	6	14,037	6	21,201	27,507	439	3,942		
Jasop Co.	Directors 5% C.P. 5% Debentures	10-59	6,657	6,872	5T	5	24 00 83 50	25 37 90 00	1,000	9,282	958	64	8,430	7,520	10,845	28,178	154	17,933		
Kumarabhai	Directors 5% C.P. 5% Debentures	11-59	1,377	1,303	10T	5	6 81 83 80	7 19 90 00	3	2,764	295	310	3,328	57	6,323	5,321	15	2,930		
Marshall (Din) Pri. Ltd.	Directors 5% C.P. 5% Debentures	6-59	229	527	10T	20T	6 19 9 62	6 19 9 62	2	1,050	1,850	9	1,472	126	9,001	6,501	374	750		
National Iron	Directors 5% C.P. 5% Debentures	3-60	117	1,355	6T	6T	...	...	10	4,996	1,328	8,354	8,110	305	5,223	2,566	120	...		
National Screw & Wire	Directors 5% C.P. 5% Debentures	12-59	619	700	15T	15T	9 62	8 00	10	1,000	5	91	686	...	1,059	1,814	20	13		

Name of the Company	Managing Agents/ Directors/Shareholders	Year Ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		Market Quotations as on Last Day of		Paid-up Capital Rs.	Reserves Income Tax Allocation		Cross Block Rs. 000	Depreciation Rs. 000	Investments		Liquid Assets		Other Rs. 000				
			Latest	Previous Period	Latest	Previous Period	March 1961	March 1960		Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000					
			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. up.	Rs. up.	Rs. up.	Rs. up.		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000					
B O M B A Y																						
... Engineering ... chardson & Co. Ltd	K. C. Thapar & Bros 5% C. P. 5% Debentures	9-59 6-55	33,02	31,91	10 15 5 1/2	10 10 5 1/2	8 19 54 00 N	8 19 54 00	100 100 100	250 65 00 40 06	24 10 00 10 00	8 10 ...	1,409 118,52	13,39	479	31,406	20,607	501	7,591	13 1,78 ...	26,64 ...	...
... ...	B. Sutherland & Private Co 5% C. P. 5% Debentures	3-60	624	505	8T	6 1/2	7 81 3 10	7 81 2 19	4 3 1/2 30	6,000 40 06	30 1 07 1/2	18 ...	2,857 9,56	2,137	50	2,027	983	238	290	...	...	...
... ...	D. Khandan & Sons 5% C. P. 5% Debentures	4-52	49	17	Nil	Nil	3 44 7 22	3 10 2 19	3 1/2 30	2,90 3 00	...	1,00 ...	...	3,78	...	2,47	6,71	4	...	...	...	
... ...	B. B. B. Private 5% C. P. 5% Debentures	12-59	8 690	10,040	20 T	15 5 1/2 5 1/2	22 60 87 00 61 00	25 65 87 00 61 00	10 100 100	15,000 1,000 3,000	2,175 ...	3,257 ...	41,973	19,696	479	31,406	20,607	501	7,591	...	...	
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M A D R A S

GILDED SECURITIES

Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30-3-61	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30-3-61	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30-3-61
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS						MADHYA PRADESH						MUNICIPAL LOAN					
Rupee Loans						BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN											
NON-TERMINABLE LOANS																	
8,93,34,000	3	1896-97	3 Months' notice	30-6/31-12	71-45	2,01,28,800	3	1948	1964	1-3/1-9		25,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-1/1-7	
TERMINABLE LOANS						1,82,18,100	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9		26,21,000	5	1929	1959	1-2/1-8	
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-2/1-8	99-50	1,02,18,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7		17,97,000	3	1950	1960	1-6/1-12	
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	15-1/15-7	99-75	1,58,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9		110,00,000	4	...	1963	1-3/1-9	
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947-48	1962	15-5/15-11	98-45	2,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1968	15-1/15-7		215,00,000	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9	
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	16-3/16-9	83-45	...	4	1959	1971	19-5/19-2		244,14,500	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9	
116,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	1-6/1-12	98-50	...	4	1960	1969	28-2/29-8		200,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1965	15-2/15-8	
30,33,10,000	3	1964	1964	15-6/15-12	98-40	2,20,93,000	2 1/2	1946	1961-66	1-3/1-9	93-50N	10,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1965	16-2/16-8	
110,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	1-4/1-10	95-95	1,57,42,000	3	1936	1961-66	15-3/15-9	92-25	9,80,000	3 1/2	1936	1966	14-3/14-9	
115,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	15-4/15-10	91-00	1,94,11,700	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	99-75	175,34,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	3-4/5-10	
248,91,37,000	3	1946	1986	16-3/16-9	74-00	3,66,15,500	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-90	90,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1966	16-2/16-8	
87,27,36,000	3 1/2	1956	1962	16-1/16-7	99-85	6,11,45,200	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-75	69,00,000	4	...	1967	1-2/1-8	
158,17,90,000	3 1/2	1954	1961	1-6/1-12	99-75	8,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	97-25	30,00,000	3	1938	1968	14-3/14-9	
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1963	12-5/12-11	100-00	7,00,00,000	4 1/2	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	97-80	30,00,000	3	1939	1969	1-3/1-9	
189,67,92,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	19-4/19-10	99-80	...	4	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-17	64,00,000	3	1940	1970	1-3/1-9	
63,81,83,000	3 1/2	1956	1965	1-1/1-7	99-60	...	4	1959	1971	19-1/19-8	98-60	25,00,000	3 1/2	1940-41	1971	1-3/1-9	
30,00,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	26-2/26-8	99-10	...	4	1960	1969	28-2/29-8	98-50	135,00,000	4	1941-42	1972	1-3/1-9	
1,37,98,98,000	3 1/2	1959	1969	1-1/1-7	98-85	3,81,77,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-3/1-9	98-50	20,00,000	3 1/2	1943-44	1974	1-3/1-9	
56,63,54,000	3 1/2	1956	1974	16-1/16-7	99-75	3,01,49,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	99-00	20,00,000	4	1913-15	1974	1-6/1-12	
56,99,30,000	3 1/2	1957	1967	1-2/1-8	100-75	1,83,90,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-85	22,00,000	3 1/2	1944-45	1975	1-3/1-9	
34,33,89,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	12-5/12-11	100-60	5,24,81,200	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-80	25,00,000	3 1/2	1945-46	1976	1-3/1-9	
49,17,27,000	4	1957	1972	1-2/1-8	100-50	1,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	98-50	54,00,000	3	1947-48	1977	1-3/1-9	
49,51,44,000	4	1958	1973	12-5/12-11	100-45	12,50,00,000	4 1/2	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	98-25	75,00,000	3 1/2	1947	1977	1-2/1-8	
86,06,33,000	4	1959	1979	1-1/1-7	99-90	5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-50	61,00,000	3	1949	1979	1-3/1-9	
...	4	1960	1980	18-1/18-7	100-80	...	4	...	1971	19-1/19-8	97-75	88,14,500	3 1/2	1949	1979	15-3/15-9	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1969	28-2/29-8	98-45	10,00,000	5	1920	1980	1-5/1-11	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	80,00,000	3 1/2	1950-51	1980	1-5/1-11	
STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS						MADRAS						GALAUTTA MUNICIPAL LOANS					
WEST BENGAL						MYSORE GOVERNMENT											
7,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-25	5,99,72,900	3	1936	1956-61	20-10/20-4	99-22	10,00,000	5 1/2	1932	1962	1-4/1-10	
3,60,23,300	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-00	2,95,85,200	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-25	33,91,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	1-1/1-7	
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100-80	3,33,47,200	4	1954	1967	1-3/1-9	98-65	60,00,000	3	1936	1966	1-4/1-10	
7,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99-30	3,25,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	98-80	47,50,000	3	1938	1968	1-6/1-12	
7,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99-10	4,10,00,000	4	1956	1968	28-2/29-8	98-80	17,64,400	3 1/2	1942	1969	1-5/1-11	
5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-15	3,60,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-50	21,10,000	3 1/2	1942	1972	1-4/1-10	
3,69,69,400	4	1959	1971	19-8/19-2	98-90	5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-50	15,49,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	1-2/1-8	
7,00,00,000	4	1960	1969	28-2/29-8	90-30	...	4 1/2	...	1971	...	...	16,33,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	1-4/1-10	
BOMBAY						KERALA GOVERNMENT											
...	3	1949	1962	1-2/1-8	99-10	30,00,000	3 1/2	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	87,36,000	4 1/2	1952	1966	1-5/1-11	
...	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-9/17-3	99-80	...	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-20	72,50,000	4 1/2	1954	1979	1-3/1-9	
...	3 1/2	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-00	...	4	1956	1966	5-3/3-9	98-00	2,22,72,000	4	1955	1965	1-6/1-12	
...	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-80	...	4 1/2	...	1969	28-2/29-8	97-65	1,67,32,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	1-7/1-1	
...	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99-50	...	4	...	1971	...	99-12	1,00,36,000	4 1/2	1958	1968	1-9/1-3	
...	4	1956	1970	3-3/3-9	99-60	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	1958	1971	19-8/19-2	99-50	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	101-20	...	4 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-25	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-25	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Calcutta Stock Exchange

	1st	4th	6th	8th	9th	10th	11th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	27th	28th	30th
Indian Iron	26.78	26.65	26.38	26.27	26.73	26.42	26.50	26.91	26.40	26.37	27.11	27.15	26.86	26.93	27.14	27.25	26.98	26.80	26.62	26.75	26.87
TERLACO	23.70	24.26	24.06	24.55	24.40	24.26	24.25	23.80	23.85	25.75	23.85	23.00	22.65	22.50	22.55	22.75	22.60	22.35	22.30	22.70	22.60
East Paper	42.20	43.16	42.56	42.40	42.85	42.30	42.00	42.50	41.40	41.00	41.70	41.25	40.80	41.00	41.75	42.00	41.50	41.30	41.10	41.00	41.00
Gopal	28.50	29.25	28.87	28.37	28.75	28.50	28.62	28.75	28.25	28.56	28.37	28.00	28.00	27.90	28.00	28.06	28.00	27.87	27.75	27.60	27.25
Rohas	21.25	22.50	22.25	22.06	22.37	22.00	21.94	22.31	21.44	21.50	22.00	21.62	21.25	21.87	22.44	21.69	22.00	21.25	20.75	21.00	20.94
Dunlop	45.25	47.94	46.87	47.00	49.06	48.50	48.37	49.00	47.62	48.50	50.12	49.25	49.00	48.87	49.62	50.87	49.81	49.62	48.75	49.50	50.00
Hindustan Motor	21.37	21.81	21.44	21.00	21.44	21.25	21.19	21.44	20.75	21.00	21.31	21.19	20.94	21.19	21.47	21.75	21.87	21.37	21.25	21.50	21.60
Indian Cable	35.37	36.09	35.94	35.87	36.67	36.56	36.69	37.12	36.37	36.25	37.19	36.81	36.69	36.87	37.06	37.25	36.69	36.44	36.31	36.50	36.69
Indian Aluminium	31.75	33.69	33.37	32.81	33.62	33.00	33.19	33.62	32.50	32.44	33.72	33.87	33.19	33.37	33.50	33.81	33.31	33.12	32.94	33.75	34.44
Indian Copper	5.36	5.48	5.38	5.33	5.46	5.39	5.37	5.43	5.30	5.38	5.42	5.37	5.34	5.38	5.41	5.39	5.44	5.28	5.30	5.33	5.35
Howrah	22.50	22.37	22.13	22.37	22.37	22.50	22.37	22.37	22.37	22.25	22.25	22.87	22.37	22.37	22.19	22.37	22.37	22.25	22.31	22.25	22.25
Burrakur Coal	20.12	20.87	20.81	20.81	20.62	20.44	20.56	20.62	20.19	20.50	20.69	20.31	20.25	20.31	20.89	20.62	20.37	20.25	20.31	20.60	20.12
New Central	21.50	19.75	20.37	19.81	19.50	19.75	19.56	19.62	19.00	19.12	19.37	19.00	18.94	19.00	19.25	19.37	19.12	19.19	18.25	18.31	18.62
Brooke's Bond	...	...	17.50	17.94	18.19	17.75	...	17.69	17.50	17.44	...	...	17.56	17.44	18.25	18.75	18.12	17.69	...	...	...
Jayshree	20.00	...	20.89	20.12	20.75	20.56	20.62	21.06	20.62	20.66	20.37	20.81	21.12	21.00	23.94	24.00	23.56	23.00	22.87	22.87	...
Carow Sugar	...	...	...	11.00	...	10.89	11.12	11.00	10.87	10.94	11.37	11.19	12.94	11.75	11.62	12.31	12.87	13.44	13.75	13.56	...
Jessop	22.00	23.12	...	22.56	23.00	23.44	22.44	22.75	22.19	22.00	22.42	22.50	...	22.06	22.44	22.62	22.37	22.00	22.31	22.25	...
J. K. Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.19	25.56	25.81	27.25	28.50	26.12	26.62	22.12	27.87	27.62	27.87	27.87	27.50	28.25
Chamunda	9.22	9.37	9.31	9.06	9.19	9.12	9.06	9.25	9.06	9.13	...	9.19	9.00	9.10	9.06	9.00	8.97	8.87	...	8.94	8.84
Phillips Carbon	...	...	...	18.87	18.81	...	18.06	18.81	18.50	...	18.87	...	18.87	18.75	18.87	19.19	...	18.87	...	19.00	18.75
Alkali Chemicals	37.31	37.02	37.37	37.12	38.87	38.25	38.00	38.50	37.52	38.75	40.87	40.50	...	40.00	38.62	...	38.44	38.81	38.87	38.44	...
Keswani	32.25	31.81	31.37	31.62	32.69	...	...	33.00	32.06	...	32.94	33.75	...	32.50	32.94	33.12	33.31	32.25	...	32.50	32.69
J. P. Rayon	17.25	18.75	18.00	17.95	18.75	18.19	18.12	19.00	19.19	18.12	19.31	19.00	18.94	19.31	19.62	20.12	19.44	19.50	18.94	19.12	20.37
Punjab National	20.69	20.87	20.75	...	21.00	21.06	...	21.87	21.75	21.81	21.75	21.56	...	21.62	21.62	...	...	...	...	...	21.37
United Commercial	...	...	85.00	85.50	87.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% 1986 Loan	74.00	...	...	74.00	...	73.90	...	74.10	74.10	74.00	74.06	74.05	...	74.00	73.95	73.90	...	...	73.95	73.90	74.00

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The Nightmare of Numbers

THAT politician's cliché, the "teeming millions", is assuming an oppressive reality. The provisional figures of India's population as gleaned from the 1961 census will come as a rude shock even to the wildest of Neo-Malthusians. Even if we are to ignore sundry complaints in the daily press about omissions in enumeration, the accepted figure of 438 millions is far higher than what anyone had dared specify before. The Planning Commission for example, has apparently been padding itself with comfortable illusions about the rate of growth. As the accompanying Table A will show, the Second Plan had estimated at the end of the Third Plan a population of 434 million, an estimate that has been outstripped by the actuality at the beginning of the Third Plan itself. The Central Statistical Organisation, slightly more daring, had put it at 431 millions at the beginning of the Third Plan, which again is an underestimate. The projections for the future of both these bodies have thus been vitiated by the percentages of increases visualised. The CSO estimated a mean decennial increase of 17.45 per cent as against the actual 21.5 per cent, which was roughly the decennial percentage of increase it had projected for the period 1961-66. It estimated a progressive reduction of the rate of growth after 1966: a decennial percentage of increase of 19 per cent for the period 1966-71 and of 14.7 per cent for the period 1971-76. As Table A will show, the Planning Commission itself was easy-going in its expectations when it drew up the Second Plan, though the Third Plan draft adopts the CSO estimates.

What are the implications of these revelations of the actual extent and rate of growth of our population? In the first place, the principal assumption behind the Third Plan having been found incorrect, the detailed formulation of its tasks have to be reviewed. The mouths to feed and the bodies to clothe have increased by about 7 millions even before the Plan has started and this means that the expected 100 million tons of food grains and 5,800 millions yards of mill textiles and 3,500 millions yards of hand-loom textiles will leave our people even less adequately fed and clothed than we had hoped. And as for food grains, it may be that Mr Patil was a little premature in assuming that he had no further business to transact. It is now evident that the mystery of the record production of 58-59 not being able to bring down prices of agricultural commodities is capable of a simple arithmetical solution in that the number of mouths to feed had been under-estimated. The impact of this situation on the whole range of planning, especially in regard to prices, is too obvious to need special mention. The quantum of import of food grains and its foreign exchange repercussions will also need further study.

Another crucial reappraisal will have to be of that Cinderella of planning—employment. According to the Draft Outline of the Third Plan, the Second Plan's hopes of 8 million additional jobs outside agriculture have been realised only to the extent of 6.5 million jobs. Thus the backlog of unemployment is to the

extent of 7 million jobs and new recruits to the labour force (on the basis of 38 per cent of the total population) are put at 15 millions. One third of this is expected to be urban aspirants for jobs some of whom will be "educated" seekers of jobs. Now that the total population itself is higher by about 7 millions, the increase in the number of new entrants in the labour force will be about 2.6 millions. Thus total job opportunities will have to be found for a staggering number of 24.6 million persons. Third Plan's present expectations of absorption of this labour force are modest enough at a total of 14 million jobs distributed between rural and urban opportunities of 3.5 and 10.5 millions respectively. The additional one million new entrants as originally envisaged were expected somehow to be accommodated with jobs, with the result that the Fourth Plan was to begin with only the backlog.

The new and crushing burden of unemployment now revealed by the census will have to be combated by a more specific strategy than the one envisaged in the Third Plan draft described thus: "The remedy would be a continuing expansion of national economy at a high enough rate to create adequate employment opportunities in the urban areas and to provide conditions for the continuing growth of agricultural production which would reduce under-employment.... Sustained programmes over a period of years for the rapid development of agriculture and expansion of modern industries will be the only solution to the problems of unemployment. In the transitional stage, it is necessary to maintain and indeed to promote labour-intensive methods of production to the fullest extent so long as this does not lead to a smaller aggregate production in the economy." This is the second arm of the Mahalanobis Pincer which cannot be said to have had spectacular success during the Second Plan. Other strategies which ideological preconceptions have so far kept out of the planners' range of vision have therefore to be brought into focus. The logic of numbers may yet convince where abstract arguments failed. Similarly, other priorities would also need reappraisal. The secondary and tertiary sectors in the economy would deserve greater attention from the point of view of employment-potential, if nothing else. The fact that the so-called private sector has this region principally allocated to it as its responsibility should not be allowed to blur the cruel compulsions of numbers.

We have not considered the implications of the growth of population in terms of per capita income particularly, since the per capita income is merely a measure of well-being and not a particularly meaningful one in the context of fluctuating prices. We have preferred the starker terms of food, clothes and jobs. On all these counts, the census has bad news to give. In this context, the urgency of an effective programme of family planning can no longer be evaded by half-hearted and (sometimes) ham-handed propaganda.

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INDIA'S POPULATION

TABLE A
EARLIER ESTIMATES & PROJECTIONS.
(In millions)

	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976
1951 Census	362	—	410	—	—	—
SCO Estimates	362	391	431	480	528	568
Second Plan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimates	362	384	408	434	465	500
Actual	362	—	438	—	—	—

TABLE B
CENSUS FIGURES

(Figures for Manipur, NEFA, Nagaland and Sikkim are not included, as the counting is not yet over in these areas.)

	1951	1961
Rural ...	295,004,271*	358,584,529
Urban ...	61,875,123*	77,839,900

TABLE C
SEX RATIO

	1951†	(Ratio)	1961	(Ratio)
Males ...	179,433,840*	(1000)	224,957,948	(1000)
Females ...	170,149,685*	(947)	211,466,481	(940)

*Source—India 1960.

†Figures exclude displaced persons.

STOCK MARKET

Bulls in Command
in First Quarter

THE saying about the appetite coming with the eating is being proved over again. While 1960 was a memorable and unparalleled year, for the buying spree and the resultant boom conditions it witnessed, the quarter just ended witnessed a fresh rise in equity values, suggesting that the bulls had taken again full command of the situation. While the speculators were largely responsible for a sharp

TABLE I

	30 Dec. 1960	30 March 1961	Increase or Decrease %
Giltedged:			
3% 1986 Conversion Loan ...	74.35	74.00	— 0.44
Banks:			
Punjab National ...	19.50	21.37	+ 9.59
United Commercial ...	83.00	87.87	+ 5.87
Textiles:			
Jay Shree ...	14.37	18.19	+26.58
Kesoram ...	26.56	32.62	+22.81
J. K. Rayon ...	14.56	19.94	+36.91
Coals:			
Bengal ...	317.00	356.00	+12.30
Burrakur ...	18.81	20.12	+ 7.00
Jutes:			
Hovrah ...	20.00	22.25	+11.25
Birlas ...	28.87	35.75	+23.83
New Central ...	21.31	18.62	—12.62
Teas:			
Brooke Bond ...	15.25	17.75	+16.40
Hasimara ...	21.75	28.44	+30.75
Jay Shree ...	17.12	22.87	+33.64
Tezpor ...	14.50	18.00	+24.14
Sugars:			
Carew ...	10.81	13.56	+25.44
Cawnpore ...	13.19	12.62	— 4.32
Champarun ...	19.37	18.87	— 2.58
Dyer Meakin ...	27.12	33.00	+21.68
Engineering:			
Indian Iron ...	23.22	26.87	+15.71
TEXMACO ...	22.95	22.60	— 2.31
Jessop ...	19.75	22.25	+12.75
Guest, Keen, Williams ...	36.87	44.12	+19.66
Miscellaneous:			
Orient Paper ...	40.70	41.00	+ 0.74
Shree Gopal ...	28.00	27.25	— 2.68
Sirpur ...	16.87	17.37	+ 3.00
Rohtas ...	21.12	20.94	— 0.85
Dunlop ...	41.87	50.00	+19.42
Hindustan Motor ...	18.81	21.50	+14.30
I. Cable ...	31.81	36.62	+15.12
I. Aluminium ...	30.12	34.44	+14.24
I. Copper ...	4.52	5.35	+18.36
I. Oxygen ...	38.87	36.62	— 5.79
I. Steamship ...	9.62	8.84	— 8.10
Alkali Chemical ...	33.00	38.44	+16.48
Aluminium Corp. ...	17.06	19.69	+15.41
Asso. Battery ...	35.50	39.00	+ 9.86
Union Carbide ...	44.12	55.62	+26.06
Phillips Carbon ...	15.69	18.75	+19.50
NICCO ...	28.87	36.75	+27.29
Rallis India ...	126.00	145.00	+15.09

upt in selected shares, investors, too, were inclined to pick up growth stocks with a favourable statistical and fundamental position. Thus, almost all popular shares tried to establish new peak levels, as will be clear from the price trends of a few selected shares in each counter. (Table I).

The improvement in the investment climate was indicated by the considerable premia at which some new issues were quoted. This was mainly due to the fact that the shares of the existing good companies were in short supply. In the result, their prices had generally been much higher than were supported by dividend yields. Moreover, most of the scrip were held either by the LIC, which appeared never to sell shares it had once bought, or by individual holders who were reluctant to sell and attract the tax on capital gains. In the circumstances, investors found it comparatively cheaper to invest their funds in good new shares, especially when companies making new issues often had an assured demand due, among other things, to the incidence of import restrictions. (Table II)

The confidence amongst the professional operators as well as investors sprang from various factors. First, the flow of company reports showed how the profitability of vari-

ous industries had been helped by the expansion of activities. Secondly, it was thought that the severe restriction on imports might enable the domestic industries to flourish under the advantages of a protected market. Lastly, there was a general hope that companies, having large reserves, might issue bonus shares in order to raise their capital.

But the steady rise in values in a number of shares had taken them to such dizzy heights that any further advance would have been considered unreal. Moreover, most operators were posing the question whether any further progress would be helpful and healthy for the market. It was thus the natural process of reaction that spontaneously set itself in motion from the middle of March. If there was any other factor, that could be interpreted to have an effect on sentiment of the operators to induce them to book profits, it was the continued tightness in the money market. However, this reaction had no damaging effect on the technical position of the market. In fact, it looked as if the market was preparing for taking a further leap forward.

Although the turn of the year failed to provide any inspiration for marketmen, sentiment showed a distinct improvement from the middle of January, being influenced by a num-

TABLE II

Company.	Type of Issue	Issue Price	Details of Issue
1. Madras Aluminium.	Offered to public	Ord. Rs 100 Pref. Rs 100	Authorised capital is Rs 10 crores. Issued capital is Rs 6 crores comprising 4,50,000 equity shares and 1,50,000 preference shares. The entire public issue of Rs 1,86,50,000 is underwritten.
2. Usha Martin.	Offered to public	Ord. Rs 100 Pref. Rs 100	Issued capital is Rs 28 lakhs in 1,80,000 equity shares and 10,000=9.5 per cent Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares. The ICICI has subscribed for 30,000 equity shares. The balance of the issue amounting to Rs 25 lakhs in equity shares and 10,000 preference shares was offered to the public. The applicants for the ordinary shares got partial allotment and those for the preference shares in full.
3. Travancore Electro Chemical.	Offered to public	Rs 100	The authorised capital is Rs 1 crore, while the paid-up capital is Rs 13,76,600 in shares of Rs 100 each. Offered to the public 10,000 shares.
4. Indian Oxygen Limited.	Rights Ordinary	Rs 10 at a premium of Rs 8	Issued 6,00,000 new ordinary shares of Rs 10 each.
5. Bombay Oxygen Corporation.	Offered to public	Rs 100	Out of the authorised capital of Rs 3 crores, the issued capital is Rs 1.50 crores, consisting of 1,50,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each. Out of this 73,500 shares was offered to the public.
6. Belsund Sugar.	Offered to public	Rs 7.50	Issued 1,29,935 new shares, at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares.
7. K.C.P. Ltd.	Rights Ordinary	Rs 10	Issued 1,00,000 equity shares at par in the proportion of 17 shares for every 100 shares held.
8. Mysore Kirloskar Ltd.	Rights	Ord. Rs 100 Pref. Rs 100	Capital is raised by the issue of 15,000 ordinary shares and 25,000 preference shares.
9. Thakur Paper Mills.	Offered to public	—	The authorised capital is Rs 1 crore out of which equity shares of the value of Rs 40 lakhs were issued. The amount offered to the public was Rs 25 lakhs. The entire public issue was underwritten.
10. British Paints (India), Ltd.	Offered to public	Rs 10 at a premium of Rs 5	Raised additional capital. Out of the new issue of Rs 21,63,000, a sum of Rs 2 lakhs was reserved for subscription by the directors and their friends and the employees of the company. The issue was over-subscribed by eight times.
11. Mahendra Electrics.	Offered to public	Rs 100 each	Issued 23,000 equity shares.
12. Swastik Rubber.	Offered to public	Rs 100 each	Raised additional capital. Issued 15,500 equity shares to the existing shareholders. Out of the shares not taken by them, the managing agents and their friends agreed to take up shares worth about Rs 10 lakhs. The balance of the shares was offered to the public.
13. Madras Cements Limited.	Offered to public	Ord. Rs 100 Pref. Rs 100 both at par	Raised additional capital by Rs 70 lakhs. The entire issue was underwritten. The capital offered to the public was 17,211 equity shares and 7,050 preference shares.

TABLE II—(Contd.)

Company.	Type of Issue	Issue Price	Details of Issue
14. Rajaramka Pulp and Paper.	Rights Ordinary	Ord. Rs 100 Pref. Rs 25	The authorised capital is Rs 50 lakhs of which Rs 40 lakhs were in equity shares and Rs 10 lakhs in preference shares. The issued capital was Rs 25 lakhs in equity shares. The public was offered only 12,250 equity shares, the balance being taken by the promoters and their friends.
15. Travancore Chemical.	Rights Ordinary	Rs 10 at par	Issued 20,000 equity shares in the ratio of two shares for every thirteen shares held.
16. Ballapur Paper.	Rights Ordinary	At par	Issued right shares for Rs 85.82 lakhs in the proportion of three new shares for every two existing shares.
17. Blue Mountain Estates Ltd.	Rights Ordinary	Rs 2 at a premium of 45 p	Issued 10,50,000 equity shares in the proportion of one share for every three shares held.
18. Jay Engineering Company	Rights Ordinary	Rs 10 at a premium of Rs 7.50	Issued 6,07,500 equity shares to the existing shareholders in the proportion of 2: 3.
19. South India Viscose Ltd.	Offered to public	Rs 100 at a premium of Rs 5	Issued right shares for Rs 1.40 crores in the ratio of 2:5.
20. New Central Jute	Offered to public	Rs 10 at a premium of Rs 3.25	Issued new ordinary shares in the ratio of one for two shares held.
21. Southern India Industrial Corp.	Offered to public	Rs 10	Issued 90,000 equity shares out of which 16,500 shares were allotted on a firm basis. The balance of the issue of 73,500 shares was offered to the public. The issue was over-subscribed by nearly three times.
22. Bhagwan Devi Paper	Offered to public	Rs 10	Issued 1,50,000 equity shares.
23. Fit Tight Nuts	Offered to public	Rs 100	Raised fresh capital for Rs 25 lakhs in 25,000 ordinary shares. The amount offered to the public was Rs 14,70,000.
24. Amalgamated Electricity	Rights Ordinary	Rs 10 at par	Issued 84,375 equity shares in the proportion of one for every ten shares held.
25. Pesticides Ltd.	Offered to public	Rs 100	Issued 5,00,000 equity shares. The amount offered to the public was Rs 24,50,000.
26. Tube Suppliers Ltd.	Offered to public	Rs 10	Issued Rs 8,70,000 in equity shares. The actual offer to the public was Rs 6 lakhs.
27. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Offered to public	Pref. Rs 10 at par	Issued 2,50,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares. The whole issue was underwritten.
28. Ceat Tyres Ltd.	Rights Ordinary	Rs 100 at a premium of Rs 25	Raised additional capital by issuing 1,61,000 new equity shares in the proportion of 7 shares for every 5 shares held.
29. Aruna Sugars	Offered to public	Rs 10	Issued 8,50,000 ordinary shares. The amount offered to the public was Rs 35 lakhs.
30. Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	Rights Ordinary	Rs 10 at par	Proposed to issue 5,00,000 Ordinary shares in the ratio of one for every four existing shares.
31. Enfield India Ltd.	Rights Ordinary	Rs 10 At par	Issued 2,33,300 equity shares. Of this, 33,300 shares are reserved for foreign collaborators. The balance 2,00,000 shares was issued to holders at four shares for every five shares held.
32. Emerald Valley Estates	Rights Ordinary	Rs 5 at par	Issued 50,000 equity shares in the ratio of one share for two shares held.

Judging from the behaviour of the market and the gossip before the presentation of the Central Budget, it appeared as if marketmen in general entertained hopeful anticipations in respect of the Budget proposals. Simultaneously, they felt that it would be safer not to pitch hopes too high; and this was reflected in sustained profit-taking at the higher levels.

As a matter of fact, the tempo of activity was accelerated when the Budget proposals were actually announced. It should rather be said that never before in recent history was any Budget of the Central Government received with so much cordiality. It gave a fresh reinforcement to the confident feeling with which the operators were trading in the market, at least for some weeks before the Budget. Although there were one or two unwelcome features in the Budget, the proposals were, on the whole, considered to be favourable from the stock market angle.

The most cheerful feature was the proposal to reduce the tax on bonus issues from 30 to 12½ per cent. It was felt that those companies, who had so long been withholding the issue of bonus shares on account of the high level of taxation, might now proceed unhesitatingly to capitalise their reserves. In respect of the many indirect taxes, it was believed that a

substantial portion of those might be passed on to the consumer in the form of high prices. The reduction in the export duty on tea was welcomed, as it was thought that it would increase the capacity for competition in foreign markets. The removal of tax discrimination against minority holdings, the cut in taxes on royalties and the extension of concessions to foreign technicians gave rise to a feeling that there would be a larger flow of foreign capital and collaboration.

Thus, the upward trend in prices, noticed in the post-Budget week, gathered further momentum due to renewed activity of the bulls. It looked as if most of them had even shed their cautions and were extending their commitments, so that the trend was more or less a one-sided movement. The bullish fervour was accentuated by the release of excellent corporate results. Although fears of a sharp increase in lending rates by the scheduled banks and of the impositions of marginal curbs on speculative trading induced a slightly reactionary tendency in prices in the middle of March, the tone of the market tended to harden on lack of fresh offerings due to non-occurrence of any of the above events.

The real fillip to recovery was the continued flow of encouraging corporate news, which enabled the market to accelerate the pace of movement, indicating the brilliant performance being made by the corporate undertakings under the impact of expansion taking place in different units. Again, the decision made by two tea companies—Jay Shree and Joonktolle—to issue bonus shares gave rise to a feeling that other companies having large reserves might follow suit. Another news, that heartened the market, was a favourable allocation of foreign exchange to the export industries in the next licensing period. Finally, in the absence of any measure to check their progress further as was done in Bombay, the bulls continued to remain active in their dealings.

But a feeling amongst certain operators that the market was overbrought induced profit-taking, which did not allow the market to advance by leaps and bounds as was noticed in the previous weeks. Although the market showed thus the signs of looking back towards the end of the quarter, most market operators were inclined to interpret this development as a technical correction flowing from the earlier sharp advance in prices. Offerings at higher levels, therefore, found ready absorption by short-covering.

In the dealings during the quarterly period under review, Engineering shares came in for a good deal of attention in the belief that the scope for the engineering industry, during the next few years, was good as a large portion of the development in the Third Plan would take place in this sector of the economy. It was thought that the expansion was likely to be facilitated by the prospect of increased supplies of steel from the expanded existing steel companies and the new steel plants of the public sector and, as a result of bigger supplies of steel, it was possible that the fabricating industries would also be given a new boost. Hopes were also entertained that, in order to promote the exports of engineering goods, the Government might have to give relief to the industry by reducing duties and other levies which, at present, hamper the competitive power of Indian goods. In the case of Indian Irons, the steel retention price "scoop" was utilised by the speculators to keep the price movement in the scrip fairly steady during the early part of the period under review. TEXMACO, after ruling initially firm, turned into a weak spot of the section on adverse rumours with regard to last year's profit and dividend.

Jute shares were practically neglected during the major portion of the period when there were more sellers than buyers in evidence due to the absence of any fall in fibre prices. It was feared that the high prices paid for raw jute and the increased labour emoluments might squeeze the mills' profitability. Thanks to the reports of rainfall in the jute-growing areas and the bright prospects for the new crop, there was a revival of buying interest from the middle of March in the anticipation that the problem of shortage of the raw material might be solved in the course of the next few months.

It appeared as if the Coal section was making a fresh bid for rallying from the year-end levels. Almost all the shares enjoyed good support at rising levels on prospects of obtaining foreign loans for expansion. Operators were also encouraged by the statement made by Sardar Swaran Singh at the Indian Mining Association meeting, held towards the end of March, to the effect that there would be no difficulty in getting the foreign exchange needed for the expansion of the industry. Top levels were, however, not maintained till the close of the quarter due to an anxiety with regard to wagon shortage and the consequent fear of accumulation of stocks at various pit-heads.

Till the end of February, dealings in the Tea section were few and far between. Professional operators as well as investors could not but be shy until they could properly assess the result of working of the tea companies in 1960. But the Budget proposal to reduce the export duty induced a broadening of enquiry from the beginning of March. Although it was gradually realised that the net effect of the changes in the export and excise duties would be very little, the news of the proposals made by the Jay Shree and Joonkotte tea companies to issue bonus shares set the ball rolling in the direction of buying of shares of other companies having bonus possibilities. Shares of good dividend-payers and those of companies with disposable reserves attracted the best attention.

After ruling initially firm on expectation of bright prospects for the industry during the year, Sugar shares displayed a slightly reactionary tendency towards the close of the period. This was mainly due to fears of excessive supplies and the consequent accumulation of stocks with the factories.

Textile shares remained subdued at the beginning of the year on the apprehension that a further cut in cloth and yarn prices would hamper the profitability of the industry. Sentiment, however, turned bright from the third week of January on ideas that the profits for 1960 would be satisfactory and the dividends would be maintained, if not increased, in view of the offtake of cloth having shown a continuous improvement. Although support was halting at the beginning of March on account of the fresh burden imposed on the industry following the announcement of an increase in excise duty on yarn, all shares forged steadily ahead on subsequent reports of bigger supplies of raw cotton, the decision to modify the excise duty on yarn and the proposal made by some mills to diversify their activities.

Generally speaking, Miscellaneous issues received constant attention throughout the period in the belief that the companies, which were engaged in the newer lines of production, were doing very well. As the existing blue chips had attained such dizzy heights as to be out of reach of the average investors, the new shares, even with the considerable premia they were commanding, attracted attention on the long-term view.

Power Famine Ahead

THE shortage of electric power continues to be a source of anxiety to industry. The annual meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India in last December and of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry last month have forcefully drawn attention to the impending power famine in the country and stressed the need for prompt and effective measures to ensure regular and adequate supply of power. India is now on the threshold of an industrial revolution and scarcity of power at this stage will cause a severe set-back to the expansion of our economy.

Power shortage is not confined to any particular region but seems prevalent in all parts of the country though it is acute in certain areas like Madras and West Bengal. In Madras for instance, the present installed capacity is estimated at 571 megawatts of which only 344 megawatts is "firm" power, that is, not subject to seasonal fluctuations. But the demand is placed at 727 megawatts which means that there is a deficit of 383 megawatts. It is also pointed out that by 1965-66 the total installed capacity will reach only 1441 megawatts of which 909.5 megawatts will be firm power against a total demand of 1448 megawatts. Some idea of the alarming state of affairs in this regard can be had from the conclusion recently reached from some All-India surveys that in 1965-66 the availability of power for the country as a whole will be almost five years behind actual requirements!

It is clear then that the speed with which power is being developed in India has been quite inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the various sections of the economy. In 1950 the consumption of electricity among the different classes of consumers was 4157 million KWH which rose sharply to 7111 million KWH in 1955 and further to 7959 million KWH in 1956. The trend is shown below:

Total Electricity Sold:	(Million KWH)		
	1950	1955	1956
Domestic light and Small power ..	525	850	934
Commercial light and Small power ..	309	514	546
Industrial Power ..	2604	4698	5323
Irrigation ..	162	255	316
Other Purposes ..	557	794	840
Total ..	4157	7111	7959

It will be noticed that even in the course of the first Five Year Plan which laid relatively less emphasis on industrialisation, the total consumption jumped from 4157 million KWH in 1950 to 7959 million KWH. For the year 1959-60 the total consumption is estimated at 12,131 million KWH of which the breakdown was as follows: domestic light and small power 1312 million KWH; commercial light and power 725 million KWH; industrial power 8324 million KWH; irrigation 720 million KWH and other purposes 1051 million KWH.

At the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan, the total generating capacity stood at 3.4 million KWH of which the public and private factors accounted for 2.7 million KWH and 0.7 million KWH was in industrial establishments generating their own power. Under the Second Plan, provision was made for raising the installed capacity to 6.9 million KW. But the actual achievement is expected to be only of the order of 6 million KW against demand which is estimated at about 10 million.

Acute shortage of foreign exchange which occurred in the early stages of the Second Five Year Plan and delay in completing some of the major projects like Bhakra-Nangal, Koyra, Rihand and Hirakud are stated to be the main causes for the set-back to the programme of power development.

The Draft Outline of the Third Plan envisaged an allotment of Rs 975 crores for power—Rs 925 crores in the public sector and Rs 50 crores in the private sector. Of the outlay in the public sector, Rs 580 crores were earmarked for hydro and thermal generating schemes, Rs 51 crores for atomic power, Rs 24 crores for uranium mining, fabrication and plutonium extraction plant and Rs 270 crores for transmission, distribution and rural electrification. Subsequently, the outlay on power was reported to have been increased but full details are not yet available. But increased provision is not by itself a guarantee that the problem is being tackled in right earnest. It is equally important to ensure that the different departments dealing with the production and distribution of power work together in greater co-ordination and that adequate foreign exchange is allotted for the import of the necessary generating and other plant and equipment. The various restrictions imposed on the private sector by the Electricity (Supply) Act need to be reviewed and reasonable incentives provided to enable the companies to attract sufficient funds for expansion purposes. Further, the active co-operation of industrialists should also be secured by associating them with the work of the State Electricity Boards. In Madras and several other States, the Electricity Boards are reported to consist exclusively of officials. But in view of the fact that the bulk of the power is consumed by industry, there is no reason why the latter's spokesman should not be intimately associated with the working as the Electricity Board.

Exports and Marketing Techniques

THE Indian Society of Advertisers has shown a shrewd sense of the topic of the hour in its choice of theme. That has enabled it to draw into its parlour the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister as well as the Minister for Industry and Commerce—perhaps the greatest single feat of advertisement that it has pulled off so far. As a result, ISA has built up its image in the public mind as an organisation in the vanguard of the national effort for economic emancipation. For, as Mr Nehru pointed out, modern advertisement spreads its message, not so much by direct appeal, as by association which penetrates into the sub-conscious. His own presence at the rostrum, where he remained for forty-five minutes, entertaining an audience composed of hard-boiled advertisement executives with reflections on the philosophy and practice of their profession, was a superb example of successful subliminal projection.

Mr Nehru speeded the conference on its way by administering what can only be described as a friendly kick. His own reaction to advertisements, he said, was negative. But he recognised the tremendous force of advertisement in the modern world and was anxious that it should be used only for good purposes. And his speech showed very clearly that he had devoted more thought to the ethical and practical problems of advertisement than most of those who are directly involved in it. The advertisers in our country, he said, are up

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against a difficult problem. The aim of advertisement by and large is to increase levels of consumption. But the Government, for the present, is under a necessity to restrict consumption in order to release resources for investment. That perhaps is one of the reasons for his rejection of commercial broadcasting, for which the Chairman of the Conference, Mr Chinubhai Kilachand, made out a very persuasive case.

In his welcome address, the Chairman of the ISA made the following points: As the yield from traditional items of export was declining and as competition and restrictions were growing, India must adopt an aggressive and sustained advertising and market research programme to diversify markets and goods.

2. One effective method of implementing such a programme would be through a Commercial Broadcasting will not only carry our sales message to neighbouring countries but also help sell our products in the domestic market, earn foreign exchange and avoid expenditure in our advertising on foreign radio stations. It could provide interesting programmes and earn enough to pay for itself.

3. Trade marks and brands play a vital role in export promotion. Greater efforts should be made to protect them in foreign markets.

4. Market research must be continuous in order that we will have up-to-date information about changes in preference on the part of consumers abroad. It will be advantageous to associate experienced businessmen and members of the ISA with delegations going abroad.

5. Tourism plays a vital role in export promotion. Invisible exports have last year earned three times more than what they used to a decade ago; a sustained and purposeful to a decade ago; a sustained and purposeful to publicity programme should be launched to attract more tourists.

Mr Chinubhai Kilachand also made a suggestion for the establishment of a Central Export Institute to co-ordinate the activities of the various Export Promotion Councils and, in this connection, referred to the role of a similar Institute in Australia where a Cabinet Minister supervised the whole range of export promotion.

Advertising and Sales Promotion

By S. RANGANADHA

Although the techniques of sales promotion are well known to all competitive producers of consumer goods, their success depends upon how best they make use of them. Common sense tells us that vigorous and emotional persuasion of a product in question will yield better results than the passive type of motivation. But other motives too may be present in a hypothetical consumer. Two examples are impulse buyer and subliminal suggestibility. The former can be defined as, "a purchase result from a decision made on the spot in the outlet where the consumer sees the product displayed", while the latter conveys, "the presentation of messages at an intensity low enough so that the individual at whom they are directed is not aware of their presence".

The impact of the sales volume implies both the consumers response and the techniques of selling efforts. The major part of the sales turn-over results from the manipulation of the selling strategy in the face of consumer's reaction.

There are two ways of looking at this

problem. The research executives treat the entire mass of customers as a constant factor and push their sales through motivation research. In other words, they make "the customers want what the firm has to sell". The other approach is the market research where they assume the buyers as a variable factor. In short, they, "produce products desired by buyers". Here they have got to fall back upon the resources of psychology.

In a well advanced industrialised society, the consumers tend to fit into a general and standardised groove of habits which the society approves of. They are susceptible to the general use of persuasion. By switching over to different techniques of inducement, the producers may change the tastes of the consumers en masse. The question that arises here is not how good the product is, but how best the dealers could serve the consumers.

There is no point of competition between inferior and superior commodities, for the former will peter out, but the race of competition will still prevail among the different grades of persuaders. The familiar assumption here is that all competitive commodities in a given line are similar in their primary economic function customarily associated with quality, reliability, service price and the like. It is the secondary function or "added value" of the commodity that makes all the difference. It is the concern of the sales personnel to widen and harp on the difference of the goods, to make the consumers powerless to resist their persuasion.

Despite uniform rates of price for the competitive commodities, the consumer has a wide range of choice. The merchandisers have to clamour for the buyers' attention to compete for the consumers' purchasing power. The way to succeed in that competition lies in the intensity of selling schemes. The traditional means of planned promotion—personal approach, publicity, displays, special offers, samples, premiums, contests, "give away" demonstrations etc., are the human-relations approach. These media are known to every manufacturer and they will be effective, if the consumers are rational.

It is a moot question whether distinction between rational, conscious and economic motives on the one hand and irrational, unconscious and non-economic motives on the other is meaningful. In a broad perspective, the distinction is sometimes inclined to be more apparent than real. Whatever motives the consumers may have, the goods should be socially acceptable. What is socially acceptable is constantly in flux. That is why the market researchers should be alert to keep in line with the changing consumers' preferences.

The study of unconscious motives of consumers, it is believed, offers a clue as to how psychology, has been applied to market research, and thereby, "researchers are able to devise methods whereby mysterious and miraculous marketing results are produced". We are told that the motivation research tends to render the consumers helpless and that they become victims to "the principles of modern dynamic psychology" which prompt them to buy without knowing why.

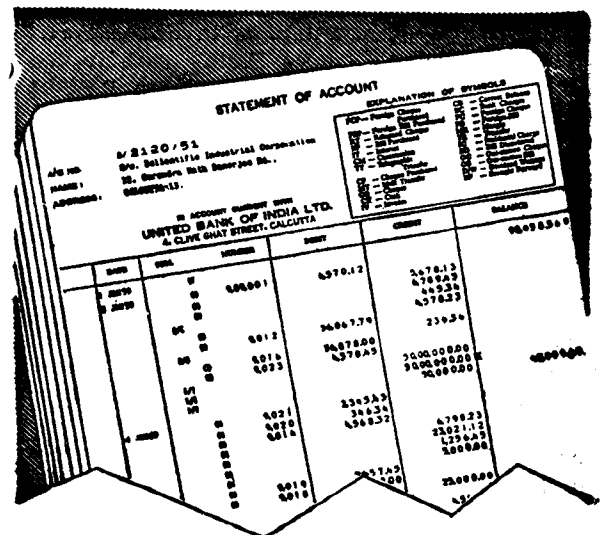
Whatever immediate results may be obtained in playing upon the unconscious motives of buyers, eventually all these blatant persuasive appeals will only land in "backfire". Strong stressing persuasive appeals cannot be taken to be a posi-

tive technique of sales promotion. Persuasion has its limits and an extra dose of it may create incredulity in the buyer and stultify for the technique. Buyers are quite conceivably develop resistance to these "jet propelled" persuasion.

It is not, however, suggested that subliminal advertising has a better scope for increasing business. Though increasingly relied on opinion is still divided on its efficacy.

Usually increased rates of turn-over do not depend upon a specified type of promotional activity but it does reflect upon many schemes of sales efforts. In this connection, it must be pointed out, however, that there is no direct correlation between the selling costs (costs incurred on sales efforts) and business turnover of a firm. It is hardly possible to appraise the volume of business in terms of selling costs—as the costs necessary to persuade a buyer to buy one product rather than another, or to buy from one seller rather than another".

As regards advertisements, a word of counsel may be in order. Fitting to the changing times, the format of advertisements should adopt itself to a "new look." Advertisements, it is said, have a profound effect upon the eyes and ears. Modern theory on communication has given expression to the fact that our emotions gear our feelings. There is no doubt, that the emotive components are to be pleasing to the eye and the ear. Nevertheless, it is not essential that all the ad messages should portray only appealing things. Objectivity and a ring of truth will certainly make the message all the more presentable both to the eye and the ear. How true is the saying, "an honest tale speaks best being plainly told".



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Chairman and Chief Manager: The Hon. MICHAEL W. TURNER, C.B.E.

Deputy Chief Manager: G. O. W. STEWART

London Office: 5, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Capital Authorised	...	...	...	Hong Kong \$ 100,000,000
Capital Issued and Fully Paid	...	...	...	Hong Kong \$ 79,046,120
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	Sterling £ 15,000,000

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Manager: B. P. T. B. LEVER

Notes

CENSUS

Sex-ratio Changes

Not the rise in population or the margin of error in census figures claims so much notice as the variations in the sex-ratio. This may be due to migration, and an analysis of internal migration is required because of the persistence of the refugee problem. The linguistic minorities question will also require analysis in the light of the data now secured, and it may be added that reorganisation of States has altered the population picture to some extent. Whether climate and food supply determine the rate of natural increase and whether literacy has an influence on the birth rate are points only for speculation at present. The age distribution is a more significant point for expert notice. A longer life means more old people who cannot ordinarily work and the burden of the aged on the earning people may require special attention. A careful review of figures may yield conclusions about the efforts of irrigation in Orissa or Rajasthan. It may also contain a clue to mortality tables. The LIC may be then induced to apply revised premium rates and encourage the life insurance habit partly because children are increasing and marriage is still universal.

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HOWRAH.

W. H. JACKSON
Manager

The usual measurement of social phenomena may lead to pleas for a resolute check on the rise in numbers, a call for eugenics and a ban on polygamy in view of the sex-ratio outside Kerala alone. The increase will be even viewed by some as a success for public health measures aided by the WHO. It will also be taken as a reason for getting a move on in domestic food production. The years ahead may demand more food, and the census is essentially a signal for crop-planning and careful use of irrigation facilities plus the extensive use of fertilisers. The figures certainly point to the new geography of hunger in this land.

ELECTIONS

Civic as Augury for the General

Civic elections in Bombay City and Calcutta have given the Congress a majority. This may be taken as an augury for the general election next year by some pollsters who might think that the downfall of the Samiti in Bombay means the restoration of Congress prestige. As for Calcutta, the Congress must prove itself by performance, and not by promises. That Howrah like Calcutta has demonstrated its confidence in Congress may be said to offset the strike by sweepers. The decline of the Leftists may be interpreted as due to several factors unconnected with local affairs. However, the result of the poll may help many to think that the Congress is ahead, and that Dr Roy's pre-eminence and plans are enough to put the rival groups out of the running.

The election results may lead to better civic administration and prevent suppression. That is a guarded hope at present, for the new City Council must take care to prevent lapses on its own part. Indeed, the return of many sitting Councillors may prove that the electors in most wards go by names only and the prospect of reform is not very bright. All the same, the voters have returned to the old allegiance and the Communist party may have to consider party strategy for 1962 seriously after the reverse in a City that did not love Congress too much. The situation in Bombay may be different, for the Opposition groups were divided before the election and the City has long enjoyed vigorous administration. The courage to tax, for which Mr K. Kamraj, has pleaded, may come not from electoral success but from positive planning for improvement. The elections will certainly lead to the hope of more

schools for the poor who need free education, and improvement in City hospitals cannot be deferred. The success of the Congress may inspire a belief that in Madras too, the Congress party will regain soon a majority and the pattern of improvement in Delhi may be the same, if the refugee element shares the aims of the old residents. The civic election results may furnish the Congress parliamentary board with data on voters' current preferences and prejudices. To that extent, it may help the selection committees to do some fine picking and secure the advent of new men and new ideas.

RURAL CREDIT

Usury Dominates

Timely and adequate provision of co-operative credit is one of the recognised means of increasing agricultural production on which the Draft Outline of the Third Plan has laid considerable emphasis. Rural indebtedness in India is proverbial and is of colossal magnitude presenting problems which can be tackled only over a long time. However, as a first step it is essential that the quantum of credit available from institutional sources should be increased, for, the worst feature of the rural indebtedness of India is the predominant hold of the village money-lender and the non-agricultural sections in the financing of agricultural operations. A case study of rural indebtedness in the village of "Pandit Nagla" made by Dr K. L. Widhani and Mr Santosh Kumar Agarwal and published in the AICC Economic Review of 7 March brings out that non-agricultural money lenders constituted the source for nearly 57 per cent of the total loans in the village. The usurious rate of interest charged by the village money-lenders and the non-agricultural money-lenders has been the crux of the problem of rural indebtedness and provides the most powerful reason for strengthening the co-operative credit structure. It is significant that in the study of the Pandit Nagla village, the rate of interest charged by co-operative institutions was 6 per cent while the rate charged by the non-agricultural money-lenders ranged from 35 to 70 per cent. One of the important findings of the study was the lack of access to co-operative societies for the landless agriculturists on the one hand and the non-dependence of the more prosperous agriculturists on the co-operatives for their financial requirements, on the other. The lack of access to the landless is the result of the present insistence on the furnishing of tangible sureties for provision of co-operative credit. Whether such insistence is in consonance with the needs of agricultural production is a matter that will be debated. With the organisation of village panchayats and their functions for village development on the basis of a village plan, it should be possible to seek a gradual relaxation of this principle. Personal faith should be the cornerstone of the co-operative movement, and village panchayats should certainly be in a position to assess personal worth of people living in their villages. The non-dependence of the more prosperous cultivators

in the co-operative societies points to the leeway the co-operative movement has to make in carrying the entire agricultural population for its progress.

TRADE

Continuing Protection

After the increase in import duties over a wide range, import policy is concerned apparently with expansion of exports so as to realise a total of Rs 650 crores in one year. But maintaining volume in the export trade is more important than value and keeping export prices low is the more urgent problem. The total ban on some minor imports is made in order to encourage home output. A promise of maintenance imports has been made but actual users will have to accept goods from any source because of the foreign exchange shortage. By demanding export performance from certain industries when imports are provided for their benefit, the Government has evidently made sure of increased exports of oil as well as textiles. The ban on many consumer items excludes newsprint. This may occasion comment because Nepa's expansion is taken for granted at present.

The policy announcement abolishes the difference between dollar area and sterling area. This is due perhaps to the gold crisis of 1960, the depreciation of the dollar, and the flight of US funds to Europe. Whether dollars can be got in Zurich for rupees may appear doubtful but the present object may be to plead that UK import policy is followed here also that sterling is convertible after the European monetary agreement and it is better for India to buy more from the sterling (soft) area. The ban on trade with South Africa is

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only of academic interest. Some trade via Mozambique or Rhodesia will always go on. Full protection for auto accessories is ensured and programmes for expansion may be encouraged. The curtailment of spice imports is meant perhaps to put down luxury expenditure but betenut prices will stay up and the higher import duty will help only the local grower. Agricultural protection is now built into the tariff and may render price support superfluous in the case of grains or pulses. The fiscal policy haltingly pursued over a decade has gone far beyond discriminating protection to the imposition of Buy Indian on developing industries and this too might well claim the notice of countries committed to helping India. The demand that imports should be paid for in rupees may savour of very little liberation when exports fetch foreign exchange and there is a desire to obtain more by selling more. Higher prices at home for oils and oilseeds may have to be dealt with soon. The outlook for tea may be good but prices of jute manufactures must be reduced. That may involve an arrangement with Pakistan going beyond the limited agreement in force. The import cuts will be viewed now as a reminder to the friendly countries to give more attention to pressing needs and India's further development will have to be paid for by deferred payment. The exporters will seek guarantees from their own governments and that may entail a review of collaboration agreements on the part of Italy, and West Germany. But import restrictions may also blunt the keenness of competition in giving aid to India as an under-developed country that may cut into the market for Belgian steel or chemicals as well as Japanese engineering products.

TAX

Pay As You See

A clue to the state of the film trade in Andhra Pradesh is found in the analysis of Entertainment Tax collections in the State. In the first quarter of 1960-61, the proceeds of Entertainment Tax amounted to over Rs 21.29 lakhs and the bulk of the revenue came, as may be guessed, from people buying cinema tickets priced below Rs 1.50. The trend of revenue in 1960-61 was rising, since total revenue under Entertainment for 1959 was only Rs 70.25 lakhs. The poor showing made by Rayalaseema is due not to lack of cinemas or films, but the poverty of the region. Collections in the Circars topped the revenue got in Telengana and the regional economic disparity is reflected in both cinema collections and tax realised. The lack of flourishing film industry is, however, no obstacle to a growth of revenue in Hyderabad. Commercial tax officers collect the tax which is going up in Guntur as well as Vizagapatnam.

That urbanisation has its effect on the entertainment business is patent, and it is significant that Adoni reports bigger revenue than Warrangal at present. The entertainment tax in Madras State produces a larger revenue than that now realised in

Andhra Pradesh, one reason being the strength of the cinema habit in the South and the better theatres that sustain the habit. The spread of electricity to villages also is a factor that must be taken into account. A more important development is the reduction in length of films and the wide adherence to the 15,000 feet ceiling is a result of the excise duty on processed film. The studios are now reconciled to films that are not too long, and fans too are not opposed to entertainments that last only three hours. The latest trend is the extensive dubbing of Hindi films in local languages as a cheaper way of exploiting the success of North Indian film hits. The South Indian producer, too, is enabled to reach Ceylon and Malayan markets by this arrangement for reproduction. The bilingual productions of local stars who are able to act in Tamil and Telugu films are supplemented by the Hindi translations. Of course, successful Tamil films are produced in Hindi versions and the growing reciprocal rivalry is now attested also by Hindi film producers coming to the South to produce films in Madras, because

the cost of production is lower. Cultural exchange is now rooted in obvious economic advantages.

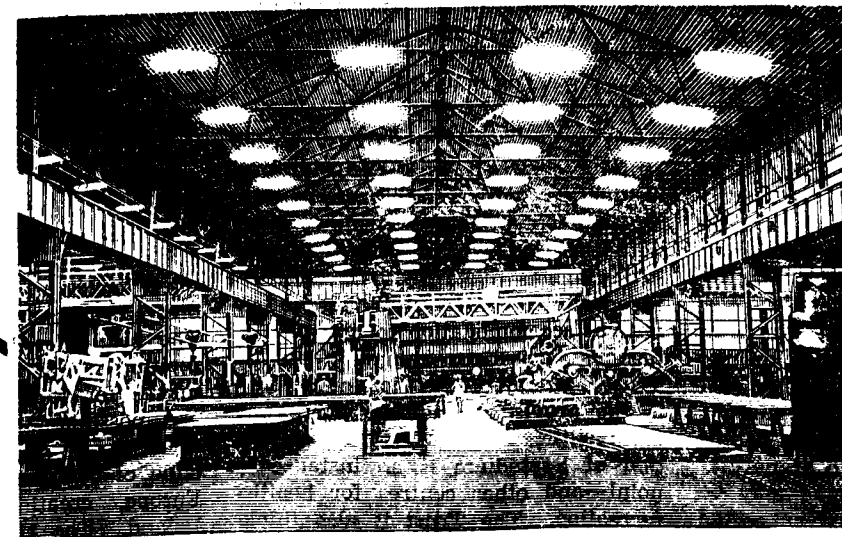
INSTANT BEER

Trouble Brewing

The excise authorities in Washington are set a problem by the advent of Instant Beer—concentrated but diluted with water for drinking. Instant coffee and tea followed Instant Postum, but the new beverage sets a problem for tax-gatherers, even more than brewers, who are organising against the new drink though root-beer and near-beer were gifts of the suppressed industry to the public during the Prohibition era. Union Carbide, now well set in the chemical industry, is associated with the scheme for dehydrating beer. Perhaps, crystals would come out of a blend of malt yeast and hopes, and the versatility of Union Carbide would be demonstrated beyond production of schemes or plastics. The measurement of alcoholic content and the calculation of gallonage fees

would be admittedly difficult if Instant Beer goes on the market as the ultimate in light beers, unknown to the big brewers of Milwaukee. There is certainly trouble brewing, but not for drinkers if the UCC gets into the beer business by taking the water out. For, water could be readily put in and taken out: the most valuable natural asset of old established brewers—good water that goes well with malt—would cease to count as an advantage and this may prove to be a blow to Solan as well as Burton-on-Trent—the base (or is it, Bass) of big British brewers. The invention is, of course, a feather in the cap of UCC (not a municipal group in Calcutta) and the next step may even be a take-over bid by Union Carbide for a brewery, for, an industry exposed to the winds of chance brewing, especially in the UK, provides an example of more and more mergers, with courage mixed up with Barclay and Watney added to a Mann. The lower yield offering on brewery shares after the combination movement started is an index of abounding and abiding prosperity. But dehydrated beer, perhaps more potent

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than beer in cans spells danger to the tied houses, improved often into hotels by the bigger English brewers, and it may be noted that the embattled US brewers smell a challenge to their interests in the chemical compound. Coopers will be certainly hit, and bottle-makers, too. Canners will not go under, but custom will be lost, if beer comes in cartons for convenience.

★

REFRACTORIES

Too Much, Too Fast?

The rapid development of the refractories industry during the past decade reflects the high tempo of industrialisation in the country during the period. Refractories of various types are needed by basic industries like iron and steel besides a wide variety of other industrial units. Even as early as ten years ago, production of refractories in the country was almost negligible. During the two plan periods, however, production has increased quite sizably, output having been estimated in 1960-61 at 600,000 tons against 280,000 tons in 1955-56. The installed capacity at present is estimated around 870,000 tons. The Third Plan envisages a tremendous flip to industrialisation and the Draft Outline has estimated the demand for all types of refractories to reach a level of 1.6 million tons by 1965-66. To attain this level of production, installed capacity of 2 million tons has been envisaged.

But Mr A. Banerji, Chairman of the Indian Refractory Makers Association, is not in agreement with the Draft Outline's estimate both as regards the demand and the quantity of the various types of refractories required during the Third Plan. In his view, the estimates are on the high side and he points to the fact that, already, production is running ahead of demand in support of his contention. He goes on to argue that the present level of demand may be considerably reduced in case the steel industry carries out its proposed changeover to an all basis practice. In this view, therefore, it will be prudent to slow down the pace of expansion of the industry. It is, however, to be noted that the statement that the industry's production is already ahead of demand does not make the position quite clear. For, there appears to be a shortage in regard to certain specialised items. It would appear that, in order to attain self sufficiency in these items, new plants have to be established by importing both machinery and know-how from abroad. But Mr Banerji believes that the demand for all kinds of refractories can be fully met from indigenous production. In the first place, he wants a fresh and realistic assessment of the potential demand for specialised refractories items. This, he is confident, will reveal that the future requirements will not be as large as estimated by the Draft Outline. Secondly, by making known the requirements of the various kinds of refractories sufficiently in advance, the indigenous refractories will be enabled to adjust their production programmes in such a way as to keep the markets

supplied with the right kind of refractories and the correct quantity from time to time.

Like many an industry, the refractory industry has also been obliged to put up with transport bottlenecks and coal shortage, two of the common handicaps in the industrial scene of today. The refractories industry has another obstacle in the unhealthy competition offered by middlemen in obtaining leases for suitable properties.

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CIT

Too Little, Too Slow

The annual report on the operations of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for 1959-60 outlines the various development programmes it carried out. The progress in housing schemes is impressive. The Trust has so far constructed 29 three-room flats, 332 two-room flats, 154 one-room flats for the general public, 660 one-room flats for individual workers, 800 one-room flats for bustee dwellers and 2 big hostels for working women living singly and requiring cheap and well protected accommodation in healthy surroundings. Besides, 880 flats for bustee dwellers and 840 for industrial workers are nearing completion. The total expenditure on land acquisition for these buildings amounted to Rs 5,08.74 lakhs and on engineering works Rs 4,08.45 lakhs.

One notable feature in the development activities of the Trust is the shift of emphasis from exclusive pre-occupation with roads, sewers, and development of land for sale to other activities on which attention paid hitherto was niggardly. Of late, the responsibility for providing alternative accommodation to the evicted persons has been assumed by the Trust. Another extension of activity is the provision made for increasing the facilities for sports—the construction of a stadium is an instance in point—and other centres for healthy recreation. The Trust is also thinking of building a gymnasium, a few public tennis courts, swimming pools, and if possible an indoor stadium and a boxing ring. The change introduced in the method of approach in framing the schemes is another useful innovation by which the essential requirements of bustee areas are ascertained. Almost a fifth of the bustees in Calcutta has been covered by the survey so far.

The new policy adopted by the Trustees in disposing land by lease in lieu of outright sale has proved advantageous in more than one respect. In addition to checking the reappearance of squalid conditions, it helps the people belonging to low and medium income groups to acquire lands for house construction without recourse to competitive bidding which invariably relegated them to the background.

Praiseworthy though the schemes formulated by the Trust are, due to the non-availability of adequate funds many of them will have to be shelved. The Budget estimates of the Trust for 1961-62 discloses a deficit of Rs 1,22,000, the revenue receipts being placed at Rs 92,17,000 and expenditure at Rs 93,33,055. The

revenue receipts for the Budget year indicate a shortfall of Rs 7,59,000 from the revised estimates for 1960-61. It is to be noted that the requirements for the improvement of the City are enormous but the resources at the disposal of the Trust are unfortunately limited. In order to meet the capital expenditure for the Budget year the Trust has decided to float a debenture loan of Rs 50,00,000. As for capital receipts, apart from loan and some subsidy for housing schemes, the only source from which receipts in any substantial amount can be expected is the revenue from the sale of land. All the available land has been disposed of, and fresh land will be available only after the completion of engineering works, but the receipts from this source will not be sizeable.

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OIL

Also, Trouble Brewing

Sales of Soviet oil abroad since 1959 are up, because a rising output at home with a promise of 50 per cent increase in the next 5 years demands new outlets. Competition by price-cutting proves a threat to the Middle Eastern producers who live mainly by oil exports. In Latin America the arrival of oil from the USSR is hailed, as surplus goods like coffee or cocoa are shipped to the Soviet Union in exchange. A deal made with Italy ensures supply of synthetic rubber and steel pipes. The latter are needed for pipelines across the Ukraine to the Baltic from Baku. The US oil companies are worried because in Asian markets Russia can offer lower prices and take mineral ores or raw materials instead of cash. The help offered in locating and exploiting local oil resources also makes for Russian popularity.

A possible result of the Russian trade drive may be the further decline of coal consumption in Eastern Europe, creating a problem for Poland. The USSR may have more coal to spare, but expansion of steel output will curtail the surplus. The Russian entry into Asian markets and like Pakistan may force the major oil companies to think of lower bulk prices. Higher taxes on oil may prevent any fall in retail price, but in future exploration can be financed by the higher revenue. The recent entry of Russian oil into Ceylon is due to the Ministry's desire for more trade with the Communist bloc, and the breach made in the old monopoly is also a sign that Ceylon's rubber is wanted by Russia. References to jumping by Russia miss the point that oil is taken from the bowels of the earth and shipped, and Russia is not investing heavily for developing new oilfields. There is also the fact that the major Anglo-US companies have secured already all the oil and markets available and Russia has to make an entry by trying to sell to Ghana or Ceylon. In any case, over 50 years in Europe, the big companies have made big profits and the entry of Russian oil has only anticipated the entry of oil from the Sahara into European markets. The Algerian peace will perhaps pose a bigger threat to Royal Dutch-Shell interests.

Indian Finance

COTTON MILLS

Too Old and Rickety

Never before in the history of the Indian cotton textile industry has the importance of modernisation been so keenly felt as it now is. Many a Committee has been appointed since independence to enquire into the working of the industry and to evolve suitable measures for the complete renovation of plant and machinery. But the effects on the industry were pronouncedly insignificant and the position is that much still remains to be desired. In 1959, another Committee was appointed, by the Government of India on the recommendation of the National Industrial Development Corporation. The nine-member Working Group, headed by Mr D. S. Joshi, has submitted its report to the Government. Most of the recommendations were accepted by the Government. The response from the manufacturing units to the questionnaire of the Group was not quite helpful. Nevertheless, the Group has estimated the cost needed for the renovation of the industry at Rs 180 crores.

It has been revealed by the Group that, barring a few units, the industry on the whole was quite unimindful of its part in the modernisation programme. The Government's attitude, as alleged by the representatives of the industry, also acted as a disincentive. Whatever may be the causes for this none too happy position, the problem of renovating the industry cannot brook any delay, especially in the context of the major role the industry plays in earning much needed foreign exchange.

The Working Group, in its report, has strongly emphasised the fact that the problem of renovation of the industry has assumed its present huge dimensions largely due to the outmoded machinery installed in the majority of the mills and the neglect of them during the war and post-war years. As the Group remarks, modernisation "is not merely a question of installing the latest machinery and equipment but it is a multiphased problem which should be conditioned by the availability of finance, the degree of labour displacement and the need to ensure a maximum standard of efficiency in all units." It becomes, therefore, apparent that failure to effect timely modernisation will leave the industry including labour in a position "of great disadvantage." In this context, the Group's recommendation to liberalise NIDC's terms and conditions for loans will be widely appreciated by the industry. It has also been suggested that it would be advisable for the NIDC and public financing agencies to issue sizeable amounts by way of equity capital to mills which are in need of rehabilitation and modernisation.

The Working Group has also drawn the attention of the Government to the inevitability of a certain amount of rationalisation in the process of modernisation. Since the problem of rationalisation is bound to vary from mill to mill, it is desirable to appoint a suitable machinery which would analyse and help

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resolve the problems of each individual unit. The Government should also assume adequate responsibility in the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group, falling which the process of modernisation is likely to be spasmodic.

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CONFECTIONERY

A Sweet Tooth Wanted

During the Second Plan period, the confectionery industry in India made considerable headway in both production and quality. The production target of 10,000 tons has not only been exceeded but was achieved as early as 1957. Production by the organised units in the last year of the Plan amounted to 13,000 tons. The output from the sundry branded units is expected to total 3,000 tons. The improvement in the sugar supply position was one of the contributing factors for the enhanced output, while the growing demand for quality confectionery was another matter of equal importance. And if the current trend persists, the industry will not fall behind to reach the ambitious target of 25,000 tons fixed for the Third Plan.

It will be misleading, however, to deem that every thing on the confectionery industrial front was quiet. One of the disquieting features was that nearly 75 per cent of the installed capacity was left idle. The utilisation of the full capacity can be made possible only if the demand for the industry's products improves both internally and in the export markets. The prevailing high prices pose a serious impediment. Only a drastic reduction in the cost of production can produce any substantial result. The prices of raw materials are ruling at high rates. For example, the sugar price in India is ruling at Rs 40 per maund as against approximately Rs 15 prevailing in the world markets. In countries like Australia, sugar is supplied for industrial purposes at subsidised prices. The adoption of a similar policy in India will be of immense benefit to the confectionery industry. The principle underlying this proposal is already being acted upon by the Government of India in the case of a number of excisable commodities like power alcohol, cotton fabrics and tea waste. If the industry offers its products at reduced prices, the scope for enhancing internal consumption appears to be bright. Another factor that contributes toward the comparatively low demand for quality confectionery in India is the unhealthy and unfair competition which the organised sector of the industry has to face from cheap hand-made confectionery, manufactured under unhygienic conditions with ingredients of doubtful quality. The enactment of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in 1954 was a salutary measure to check the production of spurious and impure brands of confectionery, but the failure of the State Governments to enforce the Act rigorously left its objective unfulfilled. Only the strict enforcement of the Act can rectify this malady.

Another manner by which the in-

dustry can utilise more of the idle capacity is the establishment of a stable and permanent market abroad. In spite of the high quality of confectionery produced in India, its competitive ability in the world markets has been whittled down by the high prices.

★

NCAER

Solid Achievement

The Rs 11 lakh building of the NCAER, which was formally inaugurated by Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad recently, is symbolic of the solid achievements of this organisation since he inaugurated the Council four years ago. During this period, as Mr V. T. Krishnamachari, the Chairman of the Council, recounted, the NCAER had completed no less than 62 projects sponsored by State Governments and Central Government departments as well as by public bodies and industrial and other organisations in the private sector. These include techno-economic surveys, taxation studies, demand forecasts for consumer and capital goods, studies of managing agency system, replacements costs, etc. The recent survey of Taxation and Private Investment is an outstanding exposition of the case for readjustment of the system of direct taxation, towards which a considerable step has been taken in the latest Budget.

Apart from sponsored projects, the Council has also undertaken research projects on its own—as for instance survey of savings in Delhi—and has in hand a sample survey of savings and incomes of urban households and all over the country. But what it can do in this field is limited by the funds at its disposal, and as the Director General has pointed out, the Council are ruling at high rates. For example, the sugar price in India is ruling at Rs 40 per maund as against approximately Rs 15 prevailing in the world markets. In countries like Australia, sugar is supplied for industrial purposes at subsidised prices. The adoption of a similar policy in India will be of immense benefit to the confectionery industry. The principle underlying this proposal is already being acted upon by the Government of India in the case of a number of excisable commodities like power alcohol, cotton fabrics and tea waste. If the industry offers its products at reduced prices, the scope for enhancing internal consumption appears to be bright. Another factor that contributes toward the comparatively low demand for quality confectionery in India is the unhealthy and unfair competition which the organised sector of the industry has to face from cheap hand-made confectionery, manufactured under unhygienic conditions with ingredients of doubtful quality. The enactment of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in 1954 was a salutary measure to check the production of spurious and impure brands of confectionery, but the failure of the State Governments to enforce the Act rigorously left its objective unfulfilled. Only the strict enforcement of the Act can rectify this malady.

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UTTAR PRADESH

Little Progress, Dim Prospects

The presidential address of Mr H. L. Khanna to the 73rd annual general meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce provides an interesting study of the problems relating to the industrial development of

Uttar Pradesh. The focus of the speech was on the relative industrial backwardness of the State and the steps necessary to intensify development. Though two five year plans have been implemented, UP has made no great progress in catching up with more advanced States in industrial development. It is significant that the Heavy Industries Committee of UP has estimated that while per capita investment figure for the whole country was likely to increase from 20 in 1952 to 57 in 1961, for UP it is likely to go up from 11.5 to 20.6 only. This provides a measure of the leeway that the State has to make in stepping up investment. The case for strong measures to sustain more rapid industrialisation of the State has acquired a new urgency in the context of the higher rate of increase in population which the latest census results have indicated for the last decade. While in the decade 1941-51 the population increased by 12 per cent the latest census has shown a further increase in the rate of growth at 16 per cent. It may be admitted that in the matter of effecting a radical break through in industrial development, the State is handicapped by shortage of developed power supplies. Apart from the disadvantage of being situated away from the coal belt, development of alternative sources of power has not been enough to meet industrial requirements.

In this background, the task of industrialising the State is seen to assume grave dimensions. The problem, according to Mr Khanna, is not one of lack of potentials, for, the report of the Heavy Industries Committee appointed by the Government has indicated scope for the development of such industries as paper and pulp, ceramics, plastics, heavy chemicals and fertilisers and electrical and light engineering industries.

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USA

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PRAVINCHANDRA V. GANDHI
Mg. Director

Along with the evident improvement in the domestic economy of the US has come a notable improvement in its international balance of payments.

To quote the US Department of Commerce, the US balance of payments position has "improved considerably" during the early months of 1961. What is more, the Department also is able to report that the outflow of gold slowed markedly in February and for "some weeks now has stopped entirely". The gold price in London, it notes, has returned to the normal range and speculation has been noticeably dampened.

As a matter of fact, if the Department's report had been prepared just a little later than it was, it would have been able to point out that the US actually gained \$11 million in gold reserves a week ago. This was the first increase in the gold stock, except for transactions with the International Monetary Fund, since July 1959, and the largest gain since December 1958.

Last year, the US experienced a \$3,800 million deficit in its balance of payments, which means that US spending, giving and lending abroad exceeded income from exports and other foreign transactions by that amount. Of the total, other countries took \$2,100 million in dollars and other short-term assets and \$1,700 million in gold.

It now appears that \$1,200 million of 1960's deficit of \$3,800 million occurred in the final quarter of the year. No definitive figures are yet available as to the extent of the improvement in the first quarter of 1961, but there is reason to believe that the deficit may have dropped to or below the \$600 million of the first quarter of 1960.

Many experts here believe that actions of the Kennedy administration have contributed markedly to this favourable trend. President Kennedy, they recall, made it quite clear soon after his inauguration on 20 January that the dollar would not be devalued, and that one of his basic aims would be to end the imbalance in the payments position.

In addition, the Kennedy administration has followed a policy that discourages further declines in short-term interest in rates in relation to rates abroad. Such interest rate declines in 1960 contributed to the movement of funds out of the country, and hence to the large balance of payments deficit.

Now, some officials are said to suspect that not only has this movement stopped, but that some of the money may even have started to return to the United States. For substantiation of this view, they point to the recent \$11 million rise in gold reserves, following two weeks in which the gold stock held level.

Just how much of an improvement the United States will achieve in its balance of payments position this year will depend not only on the movement of funds, but also on the trade trends with the rest of the world. Last year, despite the adverse payments balance, the United States actually chalked up a substantial trade surplus—an excess of exports over imports—of close to \$5,000 million.

This surplus, which is indicative of the ability to compete in world markets, is a further source of con-

fidence in the international position of the United States. And now an important official of the Department of Commerce—Rowland Burnstein, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs—is on record as forecasting further increases in both exports and imports. Addressing a meeting in New York of the International Executive Association, he expressed confidence that American business, backed by a thriving domestic economy and rising productivity, can capture a larger share of the world's expanding trade.

Similar confidence in the situation has been expressed by a distinguished foreign banker. According to Dr Marcus Wallenberg, Vice President of the Enskilda Banken of Stockholm, Sweden's largest private commercial bank, the position of the US dollar is virtually impregnable. In an address in New York to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the USA, Dr Wallenberg noted that "American industry can hold its own qualitatively and quantitatively, both at home and abroad." He pointed out that the United States has gold reserves, plus drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund, that aggregate a substantial \$22,000 million. But even these resources do not entirely state the case, he observed, since they do not take into account the enormous productive capacity and expansionary forces of the US economy which also bulwark the dollar.

Since the US dollar is held widely and in large amounts around the world, and is such an important support for international commerce, it is Dr Wallenberg's conclusion that it is in the interest of other countries to help keep its position strong. "The most important objective in the field of international currency policy," he noted, "is to try to restore the equilibrium in the American balance of payments."

BELGIUM

Communists Eclipsed

The grave riots in December forced an election on Belgium suddenly. The Congo crisis became a factor in the recent poll which has thrown the Catholics out of their stride. But the Socialists who condemned the austerity measures are not in a majority and the Liberals may join a coalition to keep M. Spaak out of power. That may well lead to trouble, if labour is militant as before. The King, of course, has powers to deal with a crisis and the risk of a regional conflict between the North and South is probably absent. The elections may lead not to a sudden return of fugitive capital, but to the restoration of order in the coal mines. The economic situation will have to be dealt with: and the UN warnings about meddling in Katanga will have to be taken to heart soon. The Gaullist solution is ruled out in Belgium, for, the Catholic party outside the Left will prefer to ally itself with the Liberals in the hope of continuing

a foreign policy that till 1960 looked promising. The NATO powers will assume that like Italy one of the partners is undecided despite the Catholic left remaining the biggest party. Whether the election results will affect thinking in West Germany is not one of the issues raised at present. But the old men in Bonn will see that the party system and proportional representation do not hamper the socialists too much. The eclipse of the Communists was expected, as there is no Royal question to exploit and the Senate is a bulwark of tradition required by the partition in 1830. For, it is necessary to recall here that, like India, the Low Countries were partitioned on the basis mainly of religion and a solution was devised chiefly to prevent absorption by France whose influence in culture is still a factor in politics. The friendly Great Powers during the essential interval will perhaps give advice to the new ex-Colonialist power, and Mr Kennedy may be a better adviser since he is a Catholic (of the secular variety, it may be added).

AUSTRALIA

Progress and Prospects

In spite of the rise of many new industries based on minerals, it is usually said that Australia is underdeveloped. It needs more people as well as funds and some now expect that British immigrants from Natal may come over in numbers. Australia's eagerness to sell wool and wheat to Japan is a sign that the war is forgotten, also that Australia does not look to the UK for trade and aid. That Australia's population problem is the reverse of India's present problem is a commonplace. The home market for paper or sugar can be small at best and if housing calls for more outlay, taxes will go up even under a non-Socialist Government. The rate of investment in Australia in recent years has been over 25 per cent of national income. A country that does not plan shows far bigger results than India and external aid has been negligible, as Sir Douglas Copland has pointed out. The public sector invests only in public works, while the vigorous private sector makes maximum use of reserves built up from profits. There is perhaps a lesson for India, as also in the fact that budgetary surpluses have been invested in the power programme and irrigation or forests. The borrowings is minimal: so is deficit financing. The borrowing might increase further, for the present generation cannot bear more taxes, as Sir Douglas notes, and this too may make for some liberality in import policy.

Australia's new lines of production include cotton drill made at home, machine tools and even lager beer. This will only indicate that scope for Indian exports is very limited, whether exports are in the form of raw materials or manufactured goods.

Indian Finance

A feature of Australian manufacturing activity is the link with foreign firms preserved by local enterprises in the case of electrical goods or plastics. A point to remember is that Australian has gold plus other minerals and the Commonwealth's coal output in 1960 exceeded 33.5 million tons. The home market rests to some extent on hire purchase facilities and credit curbs affect demand though strict credit policy means more capital for the debentures issued by public enterprises since 1958. Full employment is a result of secondary industries' growth after the war and Australia now makes cement, boots and shoes as also newsprint. Iron and steel output at 6 million tons a year puts Australia far ahead of India and the Australian standard of living described as the true sovereign can be measured by the numbers of cars and trucks used—over 2.5 million.

SOUTH AFRICA

Deprotected?

What happens after 31 May to the three British protectorates left in South Africa is in a way settled. The Union cannot annex them, but their development may call for a big effort. Not Bechuanaland but the smaller Swaziland appears promising to go by an economic survey. Development requires capital, and the South African ports are needed for ending isolation. Asbestos is the major asset offered for shipment and chipboard on a small scale is now made, because of the local forestry programme. European settlement in Swaziland hereafter may be deliberately encouraged and ranchers may find the high veld suitable. Rich iron ore for export may help to supplement resources. The limited rapid irrigation hampers increase in food production but Swaziland, if it is to escape economic pressure, will have to grow maize not oranges. The new decimal currency (of Rand=10 sh and cents) links the three Protectorates with South Africa and Portuguese East Africa may help to preserve communications. If South Africa is the only market for surplus labour and vegetables or fruit grown in Swaziland, the major asset is iron ore, wanted now for the State steel works in Transvaal. In theory, paper can be made with local pulp and bagasse got from Natal, but Swaziland is one orphan whose future depends on South African attitudes to the Commonwealth. The usual analysis of possibilities only shows that the protectorates cannot exist without Pretoria's approval. The UK High Commissioner may plan reforms and expanded Councils but the South African Government controls harbours and railways. And the future of Swaziland or any other area depends on Britain treating South Africa just like Eire, a country that has left the Commonwealth owing to historical reasons. The ardour for Apartheid today is only one of the reasons for the break. The expansion of British Colonies at the expense of the Boers or the irruption of an alien capitalism may be mentioned by those who look to the root of disputes.

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Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

IT is characteristic that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should have celebrated its 125th anniversary with an extraordinary lack of fuss. The PROs and the general noise-makers have been firmly held in check. The only "brochure"—a word, by the way, that gets my goat because of its overtones of glossy vapidness—that the occasion has produced is the thoughtfully utilitarian one on Investment in India, a factual survey prepared by Mr Barry Barker. An extremely competent piece of work, it is not, nor was meant to be, anything so pretentious as a foreign investor's Baedeker. But intending entrepreneurs will find in it the equivalent of a good airline's tourist guide designed to tell you where to stay and where to shop and what forms to fill—among other contingencies, when you want a liquor permit. I am glad to see that more investment meteorologists are veering round to the view I canvassed in these columns sometime ago: opportunities rather than incentives need emphasis. This is evident from the fact that Mr Barker does not set out to answer the question whether it is worth while to invest in India but what should be done once the decision to do so is taken. The industrial policy resolution (usefully quoted in full) and other relevant legislative and administrative data are discussed less in terms of their absolute merits and demerits than in terms of their practical import. Tax laws and foreign exchange are discussed more in terms of a hypothetical Mr Brown wanting to fill a return for the tax department or the Exchange Controller than in those of a sales talk (or a scare ad) to an intending investor. Mr Barker provides expert guidance through the maze of licensing procedure, company law pitfalls and other procedural snares for which the foreign investor will be grateful. Mr Barker makes a valid point that we, in our anxiety about attracting investors, are sometimes apt to forget: Bureaucracy is not our exclusive misfortune and governments all over the world have injured us to the terrors of form-filling. So our procedures are not, by themselves, likely to scare people away, but they must be told what to do and where to sign. The severely practical purpose of the publication is to be seen in such data that it gives as "Targets for India-

nisation", list of industries that enjoy tariff protection, list of holidays and modes of calculating dearness allowance, etc. The information provided is upto the minute, including as it does the provisions of the latest finance bill.

The Government of India is reported to be abandoning, at any rate for the present, the idea of public participation in the share capital of public undertakings. I consider this a great pity for here was a form of socialism that had much to commend it. As far as I know, the first serious attempt to examine the implications of the idea at a political level was made by Mr Hugh Gaitskell, in the pages of the Socialist Commentary before he became the leader of the British Labour Party. If his party had secured a parliamentary majority in the last election, we might even have seen some practical examples of the idea. As Mr Gaitskell conceived it, it was a more acceptable alternative to nationalisation—Clause Four had not become the contentious issue it became later. He linked the idea with the collection of death duty in kind and Government going into the real property business in a big way. This was to secure the twin-result of avoiding distress selling for paying duty in cash and the painless extension of socialism. Interestingly, Gaitskell wanted a minority holding of about 49 per cent for the Government. He argued in effect that Government should be rather like the dumb shareholder who would normally be content to sign the proxy form and let the city men run the show so long as he got his dividend. Such self-effacement in an avowed socialist would surprise many socialists here, because of our comparative immaturity of our own brand of socialism. But the practical good sense of the idea will be evident to anyone who is neither as suspicious nor as self-sufficient as our socialist theoreticians. Decentralisation is almost always discussed in our country only in the context of Panchayat Raj and other sacred cows of that ilk. But, I cannot see any reason why Government should not have the best of both the worlds by having just enough power to keep the management in good behaviour and at the same time not be bothered with the day-to-day, res-

ponsibility of running a business. Here is division of labour and devolution of power par excellence. In fact, the LIC, both in its original intentions and in its actual working is an excellent example of the Gaitskellian infiltration of socialism. The LIC is probably the biggest real property owner in the country today. And though its earlier ventures as a shareholder were rather unfortunate, it is perhaps the most assiduously wooed investor today. Mr Gaitskell also had visualised the stabilisation of the stock market by the kind of open market operations that originally formed part of the operational technique of the LIC.

It is true there are practical and psychological difficulties in government being a minority shareholder in a company in India. The whole basis of our socialism is that government has entrepreneurial ambitions and scorns the role of a lazy gatherer of unearned income. (If enthusiasm for profits from State enterprises that is currently evinced endures long enough, we may even see the end of what many will consider the least earned in- come of government, viz, tax). At the practical level, sound entrepreneurial traditions are not entrenched firmly enough in India as they are in Great Britain for government to be a passive shareholder.

But even the idea of a symbolic association of the public with public undertakings is now being given up for reasons that are not very flattering to the Government. The truth is, Government which is often loftily contemptuous about managements, is in effect funkling the ordeal of an Annual General Meeting. It is also shying away from the rough and tumble of the stock market and is afraid that the shares it has to offer may find no buyers. This last fear seems to me to be exaggerated, especially since it seems to be founded on the current low profitability of many of the Government companies. As Government must be aware, many shares with growth potentialities are readily enough bought on the Stock Market though they have no immediate returns to offer. There is no reason why similar considerations should not operate in the case of shares offered by Government for sale. Indeed, it would be poor advertisement for socialism if it is to be tacitly conceded that these shares have no future, because their present is bad. Government has certain advantages associated with its prestige and automatic right to demand, on grounds of patriotism, all support for it from the public. On the whole I am inclined to think that Government has been more chicken-hearted than it need have been on the possibilities of the idea. It is worth while to have second thoughts on the subject, if only because of the great potentiality the idea has for breaking new grounds in socialist forms of organisation.

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THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED, BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

Profit & Loss Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1960

EXPENDITURE	Year ended Dec. 31, 1960 Rs. nP.	Year ended Dec. 31, 1959 Rs.	INCOME (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions).	Year ended Dec. 31, 1960 Rs. nP.	Year ended Dec. 31, 1959 Rs.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	2,52,33,901 45	2,46,93,165	1. Interest and Discount	3,79,00,091 73	3,62,39,181
2. Salaries and allowances and Provident Fund (Salary and allowances of General Manager Rs. 84,000)	1,40,85,124 98	1,22,95,891	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	1,41,72,721 75	1,20,94,399
3. Directors' (Rs. 78,000) and Local Committee members' fees and allowances	87,638 00	88,428	3. Rents	8,08,390 22	7,26,001
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	17,44,328 88	15,45,149	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	...	...
5. Law charges	1,31,713 89	65,516	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	...	...
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	7,94,639 81	6,89,146	6. Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of, or dealing with, such assets	15,479 93	...
7. Auditors' fees for statutory and periodical audits	1,41,794 50	1,20,143	7. Other receipts	1,586 00	1,266
8. Depreciation on, and repairs to, the Banking Company's property	15,12,866 03	11,45,813	8. Loss	...	...
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	12,56,476 51	12,91,662			
10. Loss from sale of, or dealing with, non- banking assets	...	...			
11. Other Expenditure	11,67,010 80	10,83,936			
12. Balance of Profit	67,42,774 98	60,41,998			
Total	5,28,98,269 63	4,90,60,847	Total	5,28,98,269 63	4,90,60,847

The above Accounts have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

G. D. BIRLA, Chairman.	I. P. GOENKA, A. C. LAW, G. L. BANGUR, P. D. HIMAT SINGKA, R. L. NOPANY, M. L. SHAH,	Directors.	M. R. RUIA, M. L. DAHANUKAR, M. L. TAPURIAH, Y. N. MAFATLAL, G. D. KOTHARI, T. S. RAJAM,	S. T. SADASIVAN, General Manager.	V. R. DESAI, Chief Accountant.	As per our report annexed. G. P. KAPADIA & CO., K. N. GUTGUTIA & CO., RAY & RAY, Chartered Accountants.
Calcutta, 1st March, 1961.						

The United Commercial Bank Limited

Success of Third Plan Depends on Mobilisation of Resources
for the Banking System

Stringent Credit Conditions Continue

Deposits Decline but Profit Maintained

Mr G D Birla the Chairman, on Credit Curbs

The following is the statement of Shri G. D. Birla, Chairman, circulated to the Members at the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting held on Wednesday, the 5th April, 1961:—

Gentlemen,

You will notice from the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Bank for the past year now before you that while the profits have maintained their upward trend and show a satisfactory expansion, our deposits were somewhat down after the rapid increases of the past years.

DEPOSITS

The deposits at the end of 1960 at Rs. 88.94 crores showed a decline of Rs. 7.74 crores against a rise of Rs. 18.40 crores in 1959. The fall is attributable to withdrawals of funds for business purposes, the sustained demand for bank credit and continued stringency of money practically throughout the year. The deposits of the Bank, however, have started going up since the date of the Balance Sheet.

ency of money practically throughout the year. The deposits of the Bank, however, have started going up since the date of the Balance Sheet.

CASH AND SECURITIES

Cash on hand and with banks and money at call and short notice were Rs. 9.57 crores and represented 10.8 per cent of the deposit liability. In 1958 and 1959 we made substantial purchases of Government Securities with a view profitably to invest funds which would otherwise have remained idle, but during the year under review we reversed the process in order to make funds available for advances to our customers. As a result of the realisation of part of our investments, our portfolio of Government Securities, Shares and Debentures declined from Rs. 40.79 crores to Rs. 33.88 crores. There was a further vigorous demand

for funds towards the close of the year which was met by resort to loans from the Reserve Bank of India against Government Securities and Bills.

ADVANCES AND BILLS

Our advances rose over the year from Rs. 36.57 crores to Rs. 42.47 crores while our bills discounted and purchased showed a small reduction from Rs. 19.68 crores to Rs. 18.91 crores.

The Bank has been providing credit facilities to various types of Small Scale Industries. The number of industrial units to which credit facilities have been made available is over 650 of which individuals and partnership firms number nearly 550 and joint stock companies make up the remainder. The total of limits sanctioned is of the order of Rs. 4 crores and the actual availments exceed Rs. 2.50 crores.

LIQUIDITY

Our quick assets, viz. cash and free Government Securities amounting to Rs. 35.00 crores formed 39.4 per cent of our total deposits. The total of our liquid assets consisting of cash on hand and with banks, money at call and short notice, unencumbered Government Securities and Bills amounted to Rs. 53.91 crores and represented 60.6 per cent of our deposit liability as compared to 67 per cent twelve months ago.

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

The year's working has resulted in a further rise in profits. This is due in a large measure to the higher average total of our advances and bill throughout the year, the operation for a full year of the reduction in interest rates on deposits which took effect from 1st September 1959 and the increase in the lending rate brought into

8 April 1961

effect under direction from the Reserve Bank of India in October last. The improvement of profits attributable to these influences was partially offset by the lock-up of funds in special accounts with the Reserve Bank of India which could otherwise have been used to liquidate the higher-interest-bearing loans from the Central Banking Institution.

The small rise in charges for interest on deposits and borrowings is due to the higher average level of borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India over the greater part of the year while working expenses like salaries and other operating costs have continued to rise.

The increased profits have enabled the Board to transfer Rs. 30 lacs to the Reserve Fund and thereby raise it to Rs. 2.05 crores, which is Rs. 5 lacs more than the paid-up capital of the Bank, and at the same time it has been possible to increase the rate of dividend to share-holders from 11 per cent to 12 per cent per annum, subject to tax. The amount allocated for bonus to staff has also risen from Rs. 11 lacs to Rs. 13 lacs.

RESERVE FUND

The year 1960 will be remembered as a landmark in the Bank's history, as at the close of this year, the Bank's Reserve Fund exceeded its paid-up capital. This Reserve Fund is built up entirely out of the profits within 18 years of the Bank's existence—that too in spite of heavy taxation. It is always the policy of the Directors to strengthen the Reserves of the Bank to safeguard the interests of the depositors. I am thankful to the shareholders for their restraint in being content with modest dividends in the early years of the Bank's career to enable the Bank to build up the Reserves in order to strengthen its financial position. This is not to say that the shareholders have been starved of reasonable dividends because with growing prosperity, the Bank has paid progressively higher dividends.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

During the year under review industrial production grew at an accelerated rate. In the first ten months of 1960 industrial production showed a rise of 11.5 per cent as compared with 8.7 per cent in 1959 and 1.7 per cent in 1958. The basis of calculation of these index figures themselves requires to be re-cast inasmuch as it is felt that the weightage given to some of the older industries is not justified in the present circumstances and that the many new industries which have come into existence have not been assigned the importance that is rightly due to them. A provisional re-calculation by foreign experts of the index on a more rational basis would appear to indicate that the increase in production in the first ten months was not 11.5 per cent but 15 per cent.

MONEY SUPPLY

Money supply with the public at the end of 1960 was Rs. 2630 crores made up of Rs. 1885 crores of currency with the public and Rs. 745 crores of deposit money, i.e. demand deposits of the public with all the commercial banks. The increase in currency was Rs. 144 crores while the increase in deposit money was only of the order of Rs. 70 crores. Analysing the expansion of money supply in terms of bank credit, there was a sharp rise of Rs. 236 crores in the public's net indebtedness to banks which contrasts with a sizeable decline of Rs. 107 crores in 1959. The rise in bank credit to Government was only Rs. 43 crores in 1960 as compared with Rs. 246 crores in 1959. The gold and foreign exchange reserves, inclusive of the balances of Government of India abroad, declined in 1960 from Rs. 387.54 crores to Rs. 319.05 crores. The contractionist effect of the reduction in bank credit to Government and the decline in foreign balances has been severe and is reflected in the reduced liquidity of the banking system.

MONEY MARKET

The monetary climate in 1960 was far from comfortable and for the best part of the year the banking system had to operate under various restraints. Credit conditions were stringent, unrelieved by even occasional ease, and there was no sign of any downward tendency in advances during the second half of the year which, by tradition and past experience, is considered as the slack season. Bank credit rose rapidly, as usual, during the first four months of the year and thereafter the volume of credit continued, without contraction, at the peak figure of the year right up to the middle of December when the new season's demand made itself felt and advances, once again, resumed their upward trend. The increase in bank credit during January–April 1960 amounted to Rs. 165.89 crores while during the same period the deposit resources of the banks failed to grow to a corresponding extent but rose only by Rs. 102.56 crores. Whereas in 1959 bank credit shrank by Rs. 97.5 crores in the slack season there was no such contraction in the slack season of 1960; the return of funds from agricultural and other seasonal advances was obscured by the intervening increase in industrial advances. The exhortation addressed to banks by the Reserve Bank of India in April 1960 to bring about a reduction of Rs. 110 crores in advances by the following October proved impossible of fulfilment by most banks. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India reached the peak figure of Rs. 96.26 crores in March 1960 against Rs. 76.65 crores in March 1959. But, whereas in 1959 the banks were practically out of debt with

the Central Banking Institution by June, the experience of 1960 was quite otherwise. During the slack season of 1960 the average borrowings of the scheduled banks from the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India were Rs. 46.90 crores against Rs. 10 crores in 1959.

CREDIT CURBS

Early in March 1960, the Reserve Bank of India, presumably somewhat anxious about the size of the expansion in advances during 1959–60 busy season, came to the conclusion that there was excess liquidity with the banking system. Consequently, banks were required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India special deposits amounting to 25 per cent of new deposit resources accruing with them after the specified date. Two months later, in May, the additional deposit requirements were raised to 50 per cent of new accruals. The selective credit controls of the Reserve Bank by directive ensured that banking finance was not available, only upto specified limits, against particular commodities. At the same time the Reserve Bank of India made it clear that the object of the new measures was by no means to deny bank finance for legitimate productive enterprises. Since industrial production, in fact, grew stridently during the year, the expansion in the advances of the banking system can be seen to have been fully justified. But, with the accrual of deposits slowing down or ceasing altogether to take place, the fact that advances were sustained at a high level imposed a considerable strain on banks under conditions of restricted liquidity.

By September 1960 it was clear that the banks would be quite unable to bring about a contraction of advances of the order of Rs. 110 crores as desired by the Reserve Bank of India. Indeed, bank credit, which had gone up to Rs. 1130.38 crores on the last Friday of April, rose still higher to Rs. 1135.82 crores on the last Friday of September. In this knowledge and with the 1960–61 busy season not far off, the Reserve Bank introduced a fresh set of monetary measures. Banks were directed, with a view, no doubt, to inducing some voluntary restraint on would-be borrowers, that they should raise the average rate charged for their advances by half per cent and prescribed a minimum of 5 per cent for advances. Secondly, on the analogy of regulation Q of the Federal Reserve Board's rules to which I have in earlier years made reference, the Reserve Bank of India set a ceiling on the rates of interest that banks could pay on very short deposits for periods of less than 21 days or repayable at 21 days' notice or less. Thirdly, the Reserve Bank of India also fixed quotas upto a maximum of which alone banks would be permitted

to borrow at the bank rate of 4 per cent. Thereafter, in two slabs, the rate of interest payable on borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India was raised to 5 per cent and 6 per cent. This, in effect, set up a three-tier bank rate. Hence, with the level of commercial banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India relatively high for the season, the new regulations induced a fresh wave of disinvestment in Government Securities accentuating the weakness in the gilt-edged market already brought about by the mass of State Loans pressed for sale on an unwilling market. The investment of scheduled banks in Government Securities declined from Rs. 787.52 crores in December 1959 to Rs. 744.86 crores in May in the first phase of disinvestment followed by a further decline to Rs. 633.47 crores in the second phase following the credit curbs. The running down of investments to a low level in relation to deposits would by itself act as a brake on the willingness of banks to sustain the continued up swing of advances expected to the extent that the bill market scheme affords relief.

Since the turn of the year, in view of the pressure upon the resources of the banking system, the Reserve Bank has defroze the special deposits which had been maintained. However, all that this meant was that, in the relevant week, banks were enabled to reduce their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank of India.

TREND OF DEPOSITS

The fact of the matter is that the deposits of commercial banks are not rising as fast as they should to meet the growing needs of an expanding economy. In fact, of late they are tending to become stagnant. In this situation the banks are stretching themselves to their utmost to meet legitimate demands, seasonal and otherwise, of industry and commerce and in so doing are allowing liquidity steadily to go down. Between 31st March 1955 and 31st March 1959 currency in circulation increased by Rs. 424.10 crores while demand and time liabilities of scheduled banks rose by Rs. 692.41 crores without making allowance for the distortion introduced by the impact of P. L. 480 funds which upto May 1960 flowed into the State Bank of India and which thereafter has not only ceased to flow in but past accretions of which are being diverted to Reserve Bank of India in agreed instalments. Through this fast growth of deposits, the ratio of deposits to notes in circulation went up to 100 per cent. In fact, in June 1959, for the first time in Indian Banking history, the total deposits of scheduled banks at Rs. 1737 crores exceeded the currency in circulation of Rs. 1714 crores. The trend, however, has now been reversed and the pace of increase in deposits is slower than that of note-circulation.

There have been normal deflationary factors at work. Firstly, agricultural production in 1959-60 was down owing to climatic conditions. The production of food-grains was about 5% less than in the previous year while the out-turn of cash crops like cotton, raw jute and oilseeds declined substantially. This set-back in the income of the agricultural sector has its inevitable repercussion on deposits.

Secondly, the adverse movement in our balance of payment position gives room for thought; the growth of our exports, in spite of programmes of export promotion, is disappointing while imports continue to rise. The contractionist influence of a balance of trade deficit is felt, not through a drop in active notes in circulation, but through a decline in bank deposits and a chain of changes in Government deposits and Reserve Bank's holding of Government Securities in the Issue or Banking departments. It seems probable that such an influence was indeed felt during 1960, and that this was the second reason why bank deposits failed to grow at a rate corresponding to the expansion in advances.

In the third place, Central Government revenues have proved buoyant. The revised estimates for 1960-61 disclose a considerable increase in Government's revenue, union excise duties being expected to fetch Rs. 15 crores more and taxes on income going up by Rs. 22 crores. Such perceptibly heavier tax collections, it is not to be doubted, will prove to be an additional drain on deposits.

In the fourth place, the very buoyancy of Central Government revenues enabled a reduction in the quantum of deficit financing. Thus, while Government expenditure itself should normally be expected to provide a fillip to bank deposits, the manner of financing of the disbursements was such as to greatly reduced the impact of governmental payments on the rise in Deposits.

Lastly, it may be permissible to suggest that the various measures of credit control instituted by the Reserve Bank of India may well have had the effect of diverting financial resources from the organised money market into the unorganised non-banking sector of finance. There are reasons to believe that upto a year ago the non-banking sector was losing ground and the organised institutions gaining in strength and influence but it would appear that this trend has now been reversed with detriment to the deposits of the banking system. Neither the Government nor the Reserve Bank of India would welcome such a diversion of resources to the non-banking sector, for to the extent that the non-banking sector, gains in strength the credit measures of the Government or the Reserve

Bank of India will prove even less effective than they have been in recent years.

MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES

Everyone realises the vital need to provide not only working capital to industry but also its reasonable medium-term requirements of credit but the resources of the banking system are inadequate and resort to central bank credit, which can never be a substitute for bank deposits, is discouraged through penal rates of interest and anti-inflationary credit-curbs. Demand for bank credits is running at a high level and has outstripped money supply. Lending rates of banks may, therefore, well rise rather than be held at present levels. Banks are being asked not to restrict lending for productive purposes but, clearly, there is a limit, dictated by considerations of liquidity and prudence, to their ability to go on expanding advances in the absence of a sustained rise in deposits.

So, if Industry is to develop to the full extent and stature visualised in the Third Five-Year Plan, it will be necessary to take steps to mobilise resources and channel them into the banking system. A solid basis for growth of deposits over a period is increased agricultural, industrial and mineral production. But, apart from this long-term objective, the existing resources should be mobilised. From the response to the new capital issues made in 1960 and on a sample analysis of the applications made, it would appear that a new class of investors is taking interest in new floatations, and this would point to the existence of a considerable amount of untapped resources in the country. This should be gathered and not allowed to go into the non-banking sector or be diverted in the form of direct deposits with industrial concerns or non-banking financial institutions.

One way of attracting money into the banking system is to bring down money rates in the non-banking section. Through liberal credits to banks by the Central Bank under the bill market scheme and a liberal lending policy by commercial banks, money rates in the unofficial markets could be brought down, and thereby the diversion of funds into the unorganised market could be stopped and the flow of funds there reversed. At the same time interest rates on fixed deposits with the banks should be raised to wean away funds from the unorganised sector and attract fresh funds from the public.

INNER RESERVES

In the recent budget of the Central Government, the Finance Minister has made a valuable concession in favour of public financial institutions providing long-

term finance whereby they are enabled to claim a reduction in respect of transfers to a special reserve account of sums not exceeding 10% of the total income of each year till the amount carried to the Reserve Fund becomes equal to the Paid-up Capital of the institution. I strongly urge an extension of this concession to commercial banks so that they may be enabled to strengthen their inner reserves. This will have the effect of making banking institutions impregnable.

Favourable conditions such as elimination of double taxation of dividends should be created for the establishment of Unit Trusts as a medium of saving so that small savings could be attracted into the capital market and a broader basis of ownership created for industry and finance.

THE THIRD PLAN

The Third Plan has got a tremendous task before it. The total investment is expected to be about Rs. 10,000 crores, out of which Rs. 4,000 crores is assigned to the private sector.

In order that the private sector may be able to accomplish this assignment it is essential that there should be availability of adequate finance for the purpose of new investment. The rate of interest is important but not as much as the quantum of available finance. I would, therefore, suggest that we take all necessary fiscal and monetary measures to hold the price-line, bearing in mind always that anything that constitutes an obstacle to production is not going to help us in fighting inflation. The pivot of the whole question, thus, is increased production. This requires investment and adequate finance. Scarcity of finance ultimately must lead to restricted production and consequently to higher prices.

It would be prudent to keep all these important points before us because sometimes, in our zeal, we adopt a remedy which defeats its own object.

I would, therefore, state that while the credit restriction policy in the beginning was wise, latterly it was overdone. And the time has now come when we should review the whole position.

Sufficient finance could not be supplied by banks to industry unless it has got adequate deposits. I have a feeling that the inflow of money into the banks' coffers will be encouraged only by the liberal outflow of it—a well-regulated outflow for productive purposes.

The question, therefore, is which step—lending with a view to attract deposits of waiting for deposits before lending—is to be taken first. In the present circumstances the only way is for the Reserve Bank to liberalise the policy of accommodating the commercial banks in respect of bills and allow

them to lend freely for industrial purposes. This, in the ultimate analysis, will bring in new deposits. Assistance by the Reserve Bank under the Bill Market Scheme, inter alia, will enable the banks to meet the growing demand of funds for industrial development. This may put up the advance-deposit ratio of the banks but would keep their liquidity intact.

Secondly, if the rate of interest on deposits is raised reasonably, this will help the banks in getting more money.

Thirdly, it is necessary to open more branches. And in this respect a planned policy by commercial banks in consultation with the Reserve Bank for at least two years ahead would be very wise.

Fourthly, it is essential to tap the agricultural resources which can only be done by opening small branches in rural areas. There are difficulties about it. These difficulties have to be tackled.

The Plan, in order to become a success, has to be supported by all sections of the economy, that is rural, urban, commercial, financial and so forth. The banks have to play an important part in making the Plan a success and the means suggested above, if adopted, would go a long way to create a more balanced and healthy situation.

NOTE: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings at the Annual General Meeting.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Company has declared additional dividends on preference shares in the company in accordance with the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act 1960 in respect of the years ended on 31st March 1960 and 31st March 1961, and sanctioned payment of dividend on the same for the half year ended 31st March 1961.

The dividends will be paid on or after the 1st May 1961 to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Preference Shares on the 17th April, 1961.

The Preference Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed for this purpose from the 13th April 1961 to the 17th April 1961, both days inclusive.

For The Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.,

Martin Burn Limited
S. GUPTA,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta-1,
Dated 4th April 1961.

8 April 1961

The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd

Group Assets Exceed £1.56 Million

Steady Progress; Maintained on all Fronts

Expansion in the Field of Fertilisers and Chemicals

Mr C. R. Srinivasan, the Chairman, on price fixation

Presiding over the Sixty-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd., held at Madras on Thursday the 30th March 1961, Mr C. R. Srinivasan, Chairman, said:

"Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure that I welcome you to this the Sixty-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company. The Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1960, together with the Directors Report thereon, have been in your hands for the statutory period, and with your permission I will take them as read. You will have observed that during the year under review there have been no spectacular advances, but steady progress has been maintained on all fronts. Equally, during the year in which we now are, 1960/61, and in 1961/62 I do not foresee more than steady and sustained progress. In effect it may well be reckoned as a period of consolidation if it is borne in mind that we shall be paying interest on the loans raised to finance our Ammonium Phosphate factory at Ennore and it will only be in the latter part of 1961/62 that we may expect to start receiving compensating revenue coming in from this project.

I think it would be appropriate if I take this opportunity of reviewing the progress your Company has made since the war, and more particularly since 1956. Over this period, the Company's growth has certainly been considerable. In 1948, the year in which the management and control were transferred to India, our capital and reserves totalled £706,736 and our total assets were £1.6 million. At the end of the financial year 1955/56, during which the purchase of the Ordinary shares of Parry & Company Ltd., took place, the consolidated capital and reserves of the Group rose to £1.8 million and the total assets to £5.2 million. On the 30th of September last these figures were £3.28 million and £7.4 million respectively. During the same period the Group excess of current assets over current liabilities has risen from £304,000 in 1948 to £1.56 million on the 30th of September 1960.

Despite the surplus of sugar available, we have the anomaly

These figures tell their own story of expansion and needless to say that shareholders' interests have benefited accordingly. Bonus issues have been made and the dividend has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Progressively the emphasis on the Group's expansion has been on the industrial sector and, more and more, the pattern of our business is changing. As a result of this policy, we have been forced with great regret to dispense with some of our agency representations in order to concentrate more of our finance and management resources on the administrative problems which are tied to the Group's industrial progress.

Today we own a large and efficient sugar factory at Nellikuppam, crushing over 2,000 tons of cane per crop day and producing, over a season, more than 30,000 tons of white sugar. I am proud to say that the factory is as efficient as any other in India, and continues to show us a satisfactory return on our capital employed there. It is perhaps desirable to draw your attention to the problems which face the sugar industry in this country and South India in particular. The Government of India in its present phase of expanding economy is naturally most concerned about the exchange earning potentials of every industry. The potentials of this industry have not been overlooked, especially after our experiences in 1956 and 1957 under fortuitous conditions. Today, we have an excess of production over consumption of the order of 500,000 tons per annum. Many of you, I expect, will be familiar with the economics of exporting this surplus to foreign countries willing to pay only current world prices; in other words, to pay prices that will yield about Rs. 400/- per ton ex-factory. I hope the representatives of the industry currently negotiating for the sale on favourable terms to the United States of America will be able to report some success. Whatever the measure of success, let it be remembered that it involves a large measure of sacrifice also—sacrifice to Government revenues, to factory profit and to consumer

that control over price and distribution continues. To the extent that this control restricts sales, this continuation is bad, but one must, in fairness, recognize that the complete removal of control will increase the problems of arranging export of the surplus stocks and might well lead to forced sales at low prices by the financially weak units.

Government's task is to retain control without allowing it to restrict offtake in any way. Furthermore, for the exports even under adverse conditions to be maintained to the extent of 5,00,000 tons per annum, some control of production will have to be exercised. It may not generally be realised that the cane for the 1961/62 season is already in the ground. The earliest that action taken this year can be effective will be in the 1962/63 season and delay beyond the end of this calendar year would mean one more year's delay with heavily increasing stocks. That the internal offtake may well catch up during the course of the Third Five Year Plan is not beyond the bounds of reason, but until it does, the industry will have this difficulty to face.

Sugar producers in the South have benefited from the fact that their total production has been less than the demand and the price has been generally fixed by the cost of the sugar procured from North India; in other words, there has been a freight advantage which must inevitably disappear when the production in the South equals consumption. In common with other factories in South India, this Company has shared the freight advantage with the cane growers so that it is only a relatively small part of the reduction in price that I anticipate will fall on this Company. The balance, I am afraid, will fall on the cane growers in terms of a reduced bonus on the cane price.

Finally, the whole question of sugar price is at present before the Tariff Commission. A report was published in April 1960 which divided the country into four regions, the Southern region comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. The Tariff Commission states that a fair return for the

industry is 12% on employed capital within which to meet commitments under bonus and gratuity, interest on borrowed capital units in all the regions to declare dividend on Preference Shares, Managing Agents' commission and income-tax and, to quote the Commission's words, "finally leave a residue to a large majority of the units in all the regions to declare reasonable dividends". Obviously there is no margin with which Directors of sugar companies can rehabilitate their plant at costs which will absorb depreciation allowances four or five times over. It is precisely this point, namely the refusal of the Tariff Commission to take this in, that urged manufacturers to prevail on Government to make a second reference. I can only hope that the Tariff Commission will see facts as they are. Meantime, dependent on the price fixed, we have a contingent liability on the cane crushed since November 1958 under the Price Linking Formula announced earlier and still hanging in mid-air. For this, provision has been made in the accounts, but there is no means of knowing if this provision is adequate, for we do not know the extent of the ultimate liability, should it eventuate.

Our Pottery & Chemical Works at Ranipet which represent the other part of our old established industrial business continues to expand and, in pottery particularly, expansion has been considerable over the last few years. Development has been particularly significant in the case of sanitaryware for which, against the background of India's constantly improving standard of living, there is a growing and I believe—stable market. We are now in the process of arranging for the installation of yet a third kiln in our Pottery Works involving an outlay of about Rs. 22 lakhs and I hope shortly to be able to announce to you also the conclusion of an agreement for technical co-operation with a British manufacturer of sanitaryware, whose name enjoys world-wide repute.

But our largest expansion in recent years has undoubtedly been in the field of fertilisers. Up to date, the bulk of our trade has been the preparation and selling of conventional mixtures suited to

particular soils and crops, and of straight superphosphate, and while I believe our business in these lines will continue, we have, in order to keep abreast of the times and maintain our leading position, to ensure the availability of compound fertilisers which, in the more advanced countries, have virtually replaced the ordinary mixtures.

As I told you last year with these thoughts in mind, we ordered a complete Ammonium Phosphate Factory from Messrs. Simon-Carves of Stockport, England, and this is now under construction at Ennore, about 8 miles north of Madras. The situation is excellent, work is progressing according to plan, and I have every reason to believe that, subject to no unforeseen obstacles cropping up, the factory will be in production by the middle of 1962. In its first stage it will produce about 50,000 tons of fertilisers. By modern standards this is a relatively small output but it would be as well to compare it with our present annual turnover in fertilisers of all description, including Superphosphate from our subsidiary, Andhra Fertilisers Private Limited, which is in the neighbourhood of 160,000 tons per year. From this you will see that the Ennore Factory will make quite a substantial contribution to our turnover but there is no doubt that it would be in the best interests of the Company if the size of this plant, and its output, could be doubled. With this object in mind, the plant has been laid out in such a way that the additional equipment required to double the capacity can be installed with the minimum inconvenience and your Directors have already started to consider ways and means by which this expansion may be undertaken.

Additionally, we have just been advised, along with two very well-known American collaborators, of the issue of a licence from the Government of India to erect a fertiliser factory at Visakhapatnam in the State of Andhra Pradesh, to produce more than 300,000 tons of fertiliser per year. In this case, a substantial part of the capital is being found by our American friends, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation of Skokie, Illinois, and California Chemical Co. of San Francisco so that our own contribution, although considerable to us, will be small relative to the total capital required. A new Company will be promoted in India for the purpose and the public will be invited to participate in the issue in ample measure. Our association in the new Company will be clear cut and we bring to the consortium a readymade fertiliser sales organisation which, suitably expanded, will be available to market the new factory's output. Negotiations with our American friends—to whom I would like to pay this tribute, that they have been most co-operative and understanding—

have also been based on our having adequate representation on the Board of the new Company. The new Company will be Director managed. This new enterprise marks a great step forward, and I am sure Shareholders will share the satisfaction of the Board that we have, in these various ways, been able to consolidate our leading position, in the private sector,

The Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd. . . .	£ 600,000	=	Rs. 80,00,000/-
The State Bank of India . . .		=	Rs. 180,00,000/-
Simon-Carves Limited . . .	£ 275,157	=	Rs. 36,68,760/-

These four items of finance were required specifically for our own new fertiliser factory at Ennore and we are confident that the contribution of equity capital which we have to make to the new Visakhapatnam Fertiliser Factory to which I have referred to above, will be provided from our own resources.

To complete the picture of our fertiliser activities, I would mention that the acid and superphosphate plant of our subsidiary, Andhra Fertilisers Private Limited, at Tadepalle in Andhra State, came into production in November 1960. This plant is designed to produce 50,000 tons of superphosphate per year, for which there is a ready sale in Andhra. While we have experienced the usual teething troubles, the plant can stand comparison, for design and efficiency, with any other similar plant in India. I have been surprised recently to note that remarks have been made in some quarters to the effect that Andhra is being neglected by industrial companies whose Head Offices may be in other States and, in particular, we appear to be regarded almost as if we were foreigners! I very much deprecate these examples of parochialism. I would remind our good friends in Andhra that this Company and its subsidiary, Parry & Company Ltd., were established with a Head Office in Madras long before Andhra and Madras became separate States. We have always regarded Andhra, Madras, Kerala and Mysore as the main areas of our operation and the fact that Parry & Co. Ltd has for many years managed a sugar factory at Samalkot, the fact that we have now established a superphosphate factory at Tadepalle, and finally the fact that we are partners in the enterprise to set up a very much larger fertiliser factory at Visakhapatnam should, apart from the existence for very many years of branch offices in the main cities in Andhra, convince any reasonable person that we are very far from failing to play our part in the industrial development of Andhra.

It is customary for me to include in this speech some remarks regarding the budget. I am happy to note the Budget has generally been well received and while necessarily austere, has on the whole distributed the burden of

in the manufacture and sale of fertilisers.

All these items of expansion have required, or will require, further finance and as you know a successful 'Rights' issue of Ordinary Shares was made last September and is reflected in the Balance Sheet now before you. In addition we have arranged the following loans which are being drawn upon as required:—

The Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd. . . .	£ 600,000	=	Rs. 80,00,000/-
The State Bank of India . . .		=	Rs. 180,00,000/-
Simon-Carves Limited . . .	£ 275,157	=	Rs. 36,68,760/-

additional taxation in even measure. The real test is its reaction on the price level and a lapse of time is necessary to be reassured on this point. Meanwhile I welcome the adjustments made in taxation of inter-Company dividends and the reduction of the tax on royalties payable to foreigners, which will surely encourage the inflow of outside capital which is sorely needed if we are to achieve the targets of the Third Five Year Plan. The tax concession to short term technical personnel is also welcome. I further welcome the reduction of the rate of tax on Bonus Shares and express the hope that next year it may be possible for the Finance Minister to take one further step forward and abolish the tax altogether.

The industrial pace in India today is faster than anything we have previously experienced. We shall, however, always strive to keep in step and, if possible, one step ahead. It follows, therefore—

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF INTERIM DIVIDENDS.

The Board of Directors have declared on the 29th March, 1961, the following Dividends subject to tax deduction before payment under Section 18(3D) of the Income Tax Act.

Interim Dividends for the year ending 31st March, 1961:

On First Cumulative Preference Shares @ Rs. 4% increased by 30% thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960, i.e. making a total of Rs. 5.2%.

On Second Cumulative Preference Shares @ Rs. 2.25% increased by 30% thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960, i.e. making a total of Rs. 2.925%.

On Preferred Ordinary Shares @ 12 nP per share, increased by 30% thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960, i.e. making a total of 15.6 nP per share.

and here I am looking well into the future—that as soon as we have achieved some measure of consolidation after our two recent fertiliser developments, we shall almost certainly have to consider further programmes of expansion which will again require additional capital and one of which I have already mentioned, namely the doubling of the capacity of the Ennore Factory and when that time comes I am confident that the goodwill and co-operation of Shareholders will be forthcoming in ample measure.

I conclude these remarks by expressing the sincerest appreciation of the Board of Directors of the excellent work put in during the year under review by all members of the staff and labour, and I personally wish to add to this my thanks to my Co-Directors who have sustained me with excellent advice and co-operation.

The Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1960 were adopted and a Final Dividend on the increased Ordinary Share Capital of the Company at the rate of 14 2/7% subject to deduction of Indian Tax was declared for the year ended 30th September 1960 payable on 30th March 1961.

Messrs. C. R. Srinivasan, T. S. Krishna and A.M.M. Murugappa Chettiar were re-elected to the Board and the Auditors, Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes were re-appointed.

N.B.—This does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the General Meeting.

On 'A' and 'B' Ordinary Shares—Rs. 1/- per share.

Additional Dividends for the year ended 31st March, 1960, pursuant to the provisions of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960:

On First Cumulative Preference Shares @ Rs. 2.4% per annum.

On Second Cumulative Preference Shares @ Rs. 1.35% per annum.

On Preferred Ordinary Shares @ 7.5 nP per share.

These Dividends will be paid on or after 5th May, 1961, to those shareholders (or their mandatees) whose names appear in the Company's books on 22nd April, 1961, as the Registered Holders of the above shares.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 8th to 22nd April 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. W. HEILGERS & CO.
(PRIVATE) LTD.,
Managing Agents.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta: 30th March, 1961.

Olympus

New Import Policy

THE import policy for the licensing period April-September 1961 does not indicate any change in the general pattern. This policy, it has been explained, is geared to the needs of development. It is claimed that, while the import policy continues to be restrictive in various directions, an attempt has been made to sustain industrial activity and to ensure adequate utilisation of industrial potential within limitations of foreign exchange available. In doing so, the process of the 'dis-establishment' of Established Importers has been carried one step further. Quotas for Established Importers have been reduced or banned altogether in respect of as many as 147 items. In drawing up this list, the progress made by the indigenous industries, the stock position, the availability of goods from rupee sources and under loan programmes have been taken into account.

The savings in foreign exchange expenditure as a result of these new import cuts is estimated at about only three crores of rupees. The cuts, it has been explained, apply only to Established Importers' quotas. And the licences issued to this category of importers amounted to only Rs 59 crores out of the total value of Rs 433 crores licensed by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports during the half year April to September 1960. During previous licensing periods the proportion was about ten per cent or less. The licences issued to Actual Users, under the Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant scheme and rupee payment sources and others account for the bulk of the value of the licences issued.

The savings effected in the Established Importers' quotas will not therefore mean that the total value of licences issued during the current licensing period will be less than during the previous period. It may very well be more. For, as the spokesman of the Ministry explained, the import bill will progressively increase with the growth of industrialisation. And Actual Users' licences, especially from rupee payment sources or against special loan arrangements, will be freely issued to enable the maximum use of productive capacity. The list of items for which Actual Users will be granted licences has been expanded. Items like German silver and nickel silver scrap, industrial sewing machines, and electro

medical apparatus have been added to the list.

At the same time the list of items, the import of which is allowed under the Export Promotion Scheme, has also been expanded. The impact of these liberalisations under A. U. licences and Export Promotion Scheme on the total import Bill cannot be assessed in advance, as the total value of imports will depend on the arrangements to be made after individual examinations of the requirements of particular industries and industrial units which are now under way. The list of new items brought under the Export Promotion Scheme are; ivory against export of manufactures of

Salient Features

Foreign exchange allotments to industries which could export more but were not doing so because of the high prices ruling at home would be linked to their export performance.

The formal distinction between the dollar and soft currency areas for the purpose of licensing has been removed.

Import licences will be issued as valid for "general area" covering all countries except certain ones issued for capital goods, heavy electrical plant schemes and export promotion schemes.

The scheme of "repeat licensing" introduced during the last licensing period for established importers would be continued during the April-September period.

ivory; stamping foils, pigment dyestuffs, ferrules, china clay, paint raw, materials (like N. C. Chips, methyl alcohol) against export of pencils; red phosphorus, refined sulphur, yellow poster paper and phodamine dye against export of safety matches.

The manner in which the Export Promotion Scheme regarding the licensing of imports will be worked so as to act as an incentive to increased exports was explained by the spokesmen of the Ministry in the following terms: While every actual user will get a certain basic quota, additional availability of imported materials will depend on the extent to which either the unit or the industry is able to export. The basic quota for parti-

cular industries may vary between 70 and 90 per cent of the total requirements depending on circumstances. Utilisation of the full manufacturing capacity of the industries included under the Scheme it appears, will depend on the success achieved in exporting the products in order to qualify for extra quota, or in the alternative development of indigenous sources of the materials.

It was also explained that in framing the import policy the need to give relief wherever urgently necessary has also been kept in view. The licences for import of newsprint will be issued with a cut of 10 per cent on the entitlement instead of 20 per cent as in the last period. The provision for licensing of emergency spare parts required on an immediate basis to overcome an emergency breakdown of any production machinery has been increased from Rs 750 to Rs 2,500 in an individual case. The basic period for certain items has been extended, while the period of validity in respect of a few items has also been increased.

An important change incorporated in the new policy is that the formal distinction between the dollar and soft currency area for the purpose of licensing has been removed and licenses will be issued as valid for General Area covering all countries, except that certain licences issued under Capital Goods, Heavy Electrical Plant Schemes and Export Promotion Schemes may be restricted to specific country or countries. The change only amounts to formal recognition of an existing practice which has been followed for the past two or three licensing periods.

Along with the new import policy it has also been announced that applications for import from USA under DLF Loan No. 157, of Garage Equipment falling under S. No. 275(b)/IV of the ITC Schedule and of Agricultural Tractors of sizes below 50 DBHP falling under S. No. 74(i)/V, will be considered ad hoc. The licences will be available for import of tractors or garage equipment of USA origin from USA only. Licences for import of tractors under DLF loan will be issued subject to the conditions that a minimum of 15 per cent of the licence should be utilised by the licence-holder for the import of spare parts and components of the agricultural tractors sought to be imported against the licence. The conditions for the consideration of applications for ad hoc licences and other relevant details have been notified in Gazette of India Extraordinary (Part I Section I) under Public Notice No. 33-ITC(PN)/61 in respect of tractors and No. 32-ITC (PN)/61 in respect of Garage Equipment, both dated 1 April, 1961.

The diplomatic activity must revive after the Cabinet portfolios are reshuffled and the Russian view of Tibet's status is ascertained. It must be remembered by the Jan Sangh, too, that the restoration of Chinese authority in Sinkiang presents Moscow with a problem, and the news from Tartary is also of great consequence to the planners and controllers of military bases in Pakistan. The fact that Moscow does not expect a war and has sent off the American pilots home will perhaps be given weight by this country in examining prospects of further discussions in the light of Nepal's assertion of independence and the closer ties established with Bhutan and Sikkim lately. The bill for aid will be substantial, so that it may be necessary to do some rethinking about the erosion of territory in Ladakh. To persuade Kashmir that it is gone for ever is only the first part of the job. The border must be delimited firmly and fully with Russian assistance. Ladakh is the point where three empires once met and still meet as republics.

Missing Links

It is learnt that the Planning Commission has provided a sum of Rs 47.5 crores in the Draft Outline of the Third Five-year Plan for expenditure on National Highways. A large part of this is expected to be utilised for the works in progress at the end of the Second Plan and carried over to the Third Plan. The balance will be used for construction of about 250 miles of new roads on the missing links and

some other works which have been given high priority. According to the present position no missing links are expected to remain in the existing National Highway System by the end of the Third Plan except those on the three new national highways, namely, Agra—Jaipur—Bikaner, Jabalpur—Bhopal—Biaora and Sholapur—Chitradurg.

Bye-Election Surprise

The New Delhi bye-election result is a surprise—not least for the Swatantra party whose lady candidate lost her deposit. The Congress party's view of communal parties has made no impression on the electors who prefer the Jan Sangh. The failure of Congress in the capital may lead to some strenuous self-examination on the part of all concerned. The Jan Sangh may consider that its views appeal to the City, if not the Government, whose influence has been eclipsed by a direct appeal to the Rightist middle class. The failure of the Swatantra party may be an indication of its future and, to that extent, the Congress High Command should now feel quite pleased. The policy towards China, Pakistan or Laos will not change if a bye-election is lost, but the real issue is whether a settlement before the general election with China is not necessary. The Peace Council may even be justified in holding that India should end the cold war in the north because of the burdens of defence in a time of distress.

While it may be plausibly urged that the lack of vigour or enterprise on the Indian side hampers a surrender on the part of Peking, it is clear that non-alignment has made it difficult for India to look for outside help. The expulsion of Ladakh's Muslims from Tibet proves that China means to stay in complete control of Tibet and there is no chance of a compromise except on the terms that suit Peking. Marshal Chen Yi may feel that, having got round Burma, Pakistan and Indonesia, there is nothing at stake and India will come round in time to appreciate that China will accept the Mc Mahon line as the boundary only on certain conditions.

The diplomatic activity must revive after the Cabinet portfolios are reshuffled and the Russian view of Tibet's status is ascertained. It must be remembered by the Jan Sangh, too, that the restoration of Chinese authority in Sinkiang presents Moscow with a problem, and the news from Tartary is also of great consequence to the planners and controllers of military bases in Pakistan. The fact that Moscow does not expect a war and has sent off the American pilots home will perhaps be given weight by this country in examining prospects of further discussions in the light of Nepal's assertion of independence and the closer ties established with Bhutan and Sikkim lately. The bill for aid will be substantial, so that it may be necessary to do some rethinking about the erosion of territory in Ladakh. To persuade Kashmir that it is gone for ever is only the first part of the job. The border must be delimited firmly and fully with Russian assistance. Ladakh is the point where three empires once met and still meet as republics.

THE PRAGA TOOLS CORPORATION LIMITED

Mr S Ranganathan, ICS the Chairman, on Increase in the output of Machine Tools

Speech of Shri S. Ranganathan, I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India and Chairman of the Board of Directors at the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on March 27, 1961 at Hyderabad.

Gentlemen,

Since we met last on September 19, 1960, another year—really 9 months—of the Company's working is now ready for review. This period ended on 31st March 1960. Under the amended Company law the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company should be held within a period of 6 months from the close of the accounting period. Our office will have to be strengthened to meet this new situation and this is being done. As a Government Company our accounts have also to be audited by the Auditor General and this again requires to be done within this short period. We are suggesting to the Auditor General as well as to the Company's Statutory Auditors that they should consider undertaking concurrent audit in order to save time.

The audited statement of accounts together with the Directors' Report thereon have been with you for some time. This year, as suggested by the Government of India, we have also sent you a simplified Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, so that those who are very busy and cannot find the time to go through the complete balance sheet could gain a clear picture of the Company from the simplified data we have given. With your permission I shall take the accounts and the report as read.

When I addressed you on the occasion of the last Annual General Meeting held on September 19, 1960, I referred briefly to the details of the expansion scheme which your Company was planning. We are glad to report that technical collaboration agreements have been signed with three British firms. The first is with Messrs Kearney & Trecker—C. V. A. Ltd., of Hove, Sussex, for the manufacture of their well-known range of drill chucks in India. The second is with Messrs F. Pratt & Co., Ltd., Halifax, for the manufacture in India of their range of lathe chucks, pneumatic chucks, magnetic chucks and pneumatic vices. This is a range which should prove very useful to the steel processing industry, as without these appliances the machine tools by themselves would not be adequately useful. The third agreement is with Messrs. A. A. Jones & Shipman of Leicester, for the manufacture of their

Cutter and Tool Grinders in India by your Company. This is a new item to be taken up by the machine tool industry in India and your Company would be the first in the field.

As you may have read in the press, the Polish Government have offered a credit to the Indian Government of Rs 14.3 crores and out of this the Government of India has earmarked one crore for your Company for the purpose of equipping a complete machine tool plant. You would have seen from statistics given that only 20 per cent of our production relates to machine tools; it is the Government of India's intention that our Company should increase the output of machine tools from its present level of about Rs 12 lacs per annum to Rs 120 lacs per annum. For this huge expansion, the Polish Government would be supplying a major portion of the plant on credit.

As a first step in this collaboration with the Poles, they have been asked to prepare a complete Project Report for a machine tool plant, capable of turning out a certain quantum of machine tools per annum. Negotiations have been going on with CEKOP, an organisation in Poland which undertakes the design and supply of complete plants, and I am glad to report that on 24th March 1961 i.e. last Friday, our General Manager signed on behalf of our Company an agreement with CEKOP for the supply of this Project Report at a cost of Rs 2.5 lacs. We expect the Project Report to be in our hands by about September next, but in the meanwhile discussions are going on between the respective technicians to enable your Company to book firm capacity in Poland against their 1962 production for the supply of certain general purpose machine tools required for the machine tool plant.

The Working Results for the 9 months period ending March 31, 1960 have not been as encouraging as we had expected. The average production per month does not measure up to last year's performance. As indicated in the Directors' Report this is largely due to the unsettled labour conditions that prevailed in the factory. I had mentioned on the last occasion, the rioting which took place inside the factory on 27th November 1959 and again in May 1960. In May 1960, some officers of the Company were actually assaulted. I would have preferred not to bring back to memory these unpleasant occurrences. I do so however, as I feel that the labour has not yet quite settled down and there is still talk of strikes etc. I shall be the

last person to say that labour should not ask for, in an appropriate manner, or be given what is their legitimate due, having regard to all relevant factors. But to create a state of uncertainty in regard to continued and increasing production or about peaceful conditions being available to work in, is not the best way of setting about this business. I do hope that labour will pay heed to this advice and recognise that in this Board of a Govt. Company, there is really no interest which would wish to deny them their fair share, out of their own production. Having said this, I shall not go into the details of the demands that have been pressed for from time to time, some times, in open flouting of previously mutually accepted settlements, the methods adopted to capture power by rival Unions etc. I shall mention only that your Board has appointed a Sub-Committee to go into certain demands now made. This Sub-Committee has met several times and is now currently discussing this subject with the Union. I hope the Board will soon have proposals that will be acceptable to labour, that will be within the Company's means and finally that the proposals will ensure a fairly long period of settled conditions which could be utilised to maximise production and take in hand the large expansion schemes with confidence.

After making the necessary adjustments for depreciation, development rebate etc., the Balance Sheet shows a surplus of Rs. 3,72,867/-. Your Directors have proposed that this surplus should be carried forward and I feel sure

you would find this proposal acceptable.

The Comptroller and Auditor General in his comments has again invited our attention to the necessity to revise the method of evaluating the stock of finished goods. This has not been possible in the year under review but the revised method is being adopted in the accounts of 1960-61 and consequent on this a certain amount of write-off is expected. In the circumstances your Board of Directors feel that it would be a prudent step not to distribute the very small surplus the present Balance Sheet discloses; it would be more appropriate to get the revaluation of finished goods done on the proper basis in 1960-61 before considering any distribution of dividends. Although, the financial position is thus only of a marginal balance having been reached, I feel optimistic about the trends and given the whole hearted support by labour, the Company should be able to register a leap forward in the next year or two.

Before I conclude, I wish to thank my colleagues on the Board for their active co-operation and guidance in all our deliberations. I also wish to express my appreciation to the officers and staff of the Corporation particularly those loyal workers who strove to restore a sense of responsibility in the organisation during a difficult period.

N.B The above does not purport to be the report of the proceedings of the 16th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on March 27, 1961.

Markets

JUTE Crop Prospects Depressed Prices

BUT for a slight improvement in sentiment in later dealings, the jute and gunny markets continue to rule generally subdued. While mills are showing little interest in raw jute, buyers are scarce in the gunny market also. At the moment, rates seem to be stabilising at the lower levels and this is presumably due to the fact that this is the time of the month, when figures that will reveal the statistical position of the industry at the end of last month will be made available to the public. Bull operators are likely to use the threat of shortage of electric power in the Calcutta industrial area to bolster up their spirits. It may be recalled that, a few weeks ago, there was a report that one or two jute mills had been forced to cut down working time due to curtailment of power supply in their area. It is no longer a secret that power shortage is a reality and

that the situation has been kept in hand only with the co-operation of the industrial units. It is hoped that a compulsory power cut may not become necessary as it is expected that the power supply position will steadily improve in the immediate future.

But these are considered to be only minor factors and the main factor governing the behaviour of the jute markets is the next jute crop. It would appear that the uniformly encouraging reports from the growing areas are beginning to have their effect on those both in the upcountry centres and elsewhere who have stocks of raw jute still left with them. The recent increased arrivals in the upcountry markets seem to lend support to the theory that there is much more jute still to come to the markets than has been generally thought probable hitherto. Be that as it may, there is no mistaking the anxiety of the holders to dispose of their stocks at prevailing rates. Their efforts are not meeting with much success as mills are in no hurry to take their allotted quota. Even though this week the allotment to mills totals

600,000 maunds, buying interest continues to be limited and sellers' indications of rates are not accepted readily. A probable explanation for the leisurely attitude of mills in filling their quotas is the belief that arrivals will increase in coming weeks now that holders have realised that buyers are not much worried over supplies.

The strengthening optimism of the mills and the increasing anxiety of holders of raw jute would become intelligible for anyone who follows the steady stream of news from the growing areas. So far, the weather has been quite good with adequate rainfall and sowings are reported to be progressing very well in India. Reports from Pakistan seem to indicate that many there believe that the target of 7.4 million bales may even be considerably exceeded. From present indications it is not improbable that new crop jute will start moving into the markets quite early in the season, at least as far as Pakistan is concerned.

The jute goods market started the week under review on a quiet note with both hessian and sacking declining sharply in the absence of buying interest. Sentiment improved somewhat when the market reopened on Monday after the extended holiday. In earlier dealings, however, the undertone was quiet following news of fresh rainfall in growing areas in India. By close of transactions for the day, prices steadied up, presumably on the calculation that production of jute goods would be further reduced in case the electric power supply position in the Calcutta industrial area deteriorated further. The improvement in sentiment proved shortlived when on the following day there were reports of further beneficial rainfall in Assam and other jute growing areas coupled with reports of growing optimism in Pakistan about a bumper jute crop there which was also expected to be available quite early in the new season.

In the raw jute market, prices ruled quiet mostly due to expectations of a big crop in the coming season. Although mills were allotted a sizable quota for the week, buying continued to be at a slow pace indicating the growing confidence among mills interests that a little waiting would prove to be profitable, especially in view of the indications of the steadily increasing arrivals and holders' willingness to discount rates whenever sizable business was in prospect.

PRICE TRENDS.

	As on 29 Mar.	As on 5 April
	Rs	Rs
Hessian:		
45" x 11 ozs	68.00	66.00
40" x 10 ozs Ready	62.50	59.50
40" x 10 ozs Apr/June	61.50	59.00
40" x 8 ozs	49.75	48.00
40" x 7 1/2 ozs	46.00	44.75
Sackings:		
B. Twills Ready	180.00	172.00
B. Twills Apr/June	178.00	171.50
Hv. Coes (Green)	180.00	176.00
Cornsacks	176.00	173.00
Cubans	212.00	207.00
A. Twills	212.00	208.00
L. Twills	201.50	196.00
D. W. Flours	210.00	205.50
Sugar Twills	201.50	199.00
Raw Jute:		
Assam Bottoms	57.50	56.00
Northern Bottoms	58.50	55.00
Baluch Bottoms	59.00	58.00

TEA

Exports from South India

According to trade sources in Cochin, Tea shipments from the Cochin Port in February were slightly higher at 6.51 million pounds as compared to 5.78 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Total shipments from South India, in the eleven months ending February 1961, are, however, lower at 70.63 million pounds as against 72.57 million pounds in the corresponding period ending February last year.

Shipments to the UK declined from 43.49 million pounds in the first eleven months of 1959-60 to 42.34 million pounds during the period under review, as did those to the USA and Canada from 5.55 million and 5.75 million pounds to 4.28 and 4.98 million pounds respectively. Australia, too, reduced its offtake from 6.1 million pounds to 4.34 million pounds and Holland from 1.6 million pounds to 1.29 million pounds.

Exports to Russia, on the other hand, increased from 5.76 million pounds to 6.64 million pounds. Egypt and Sudan also increased their offtake from 1.55 million and 1.53 million pounds to 1.9 million and 1.53 million pounds respectively. Shipments to New Zealand, at 911,700 pounds, showed an increase of about 100,000 pounds.

In the internal sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 22,251 packages of dusts. There was a good and general demand. Orthodox descriptions once again declined by 10 p through the smaller and brighter lines met with better support. Legg-cut dusts were sold well at above last rates with improved quality teas in better demand. Medium CTC teas were keenly competed for, particularly the powdery types; but prices were irregular. Fibrous descriptions were, however, easier and sometimes difficult of sale. Good CTC teas were a strong feature and were sold at enhanced rates. Following rates were quoted (per kilo):—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.35 to Rs 4.55; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.45 to Rs 4.75; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.55 to Rs 6.20. Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.40 to Rs 7.00 and Legg-cut Dust Rs 4.70 to Rs 5.20. There was a good demand for the 508 packages of leaf grades offered.

Export sales at Calcutta up to 21 February were about 10 million pounds less and internal sales about 4 million pounds less as compared to the previous year. This seems to indicate the possibility that the gardens would be empty earlier this year and that the Calcutta auctions would offer a much smaller weight of tea between now and the new season.

Ceylon has produced 30.54 million pounds of tea in February as compared with 31.45 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Production for the first two months of this year totalled 64.72 million pounds as against 66.56 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

Pakistan's crop for the new season is expected to be in the region of 55 million pounds which, it is understood, is a very modest estimate as the season has started off very well. The prospects of a good tea crop has prompted the Department of Planning to lift controls on tea.

East Africa maintained its annual rate of 5 million pounds' increase in 1960, reaching 75 million pounds. Political changes are likely to upset the affairs of the industry. According to one African report, 1.25 million of the best highland acres have been put up for sale by their British owners.

In London, tea auctions for the pre-Easter week were confined to two days selling and the offerings were on a reduced scale, totalling some 55,428 packages as against 72,646 packages in the previous week. There was a good demand throughout despite the fact that the quality of the Ceylons on offer was generally less attractive.

Generally speaking, Ceylon teas fetched lower prices and this was especially evident among the lighter liquoring high-growns, which continued to show irregularity and often declined by 1d to 3d a pound, while BOP Fannings were an easier feature. Among the North India teas, too, the light liquoring teas were irregular and often lower, especially where appearance was poor. Assams and colour well-made descriptions were, however, maintained in price. No tea sale will be held this week; and the auction will commence on 10 April.

COTTON Smart Rally in Futures

The Bombay cotton futures market continued to be irregular on alternate bouts of selling and buying. The Jarilla April contract, which closed at Rs 586 per three quintals last week, came down to Rs 577 during the early part of the week on the anticipation of heavy tenders. But as the week advanced, the contract gained ground and rallied to Rs 584, deriving inspiration from the fact that tenders against the maturing contract on the first day amounted only to 200 bales. The difference of about Rs 75 per candy in the ready and forward prices of cotton was presumably the main reason for the low tenders and as the ready rates ruled high sellers preferred not to tender cotton.

Demand in the spot market once again hovered around Kalyan, CO2, and L147 styles of cotton. More mills are expected to enter the market as their anxiety about the tenders seems to have been shed. The activity in the spot market is, therefore, likely to broaden in the near future.

The export section continued to exhibit listless conditions. The trade is anxiously waiting for the announcement of a fresh export quota for 50,000 bales of cotton. Rumours are afloat in the market that the announcement will be made within a short period.

No fresh development was reported on the import front. The Government of India's policy regarding the allocation of American cotton has not yet been made available. The spinners are believed to have clarified their attitude toward American cotton and it is stated that they are reluctant to enhance their stock of that variety which is equivalent to the varieties that are available from indigenous sources.

LIVERPOOL

The intervention of Easter holidays had a dampening effect on the Liverpool futures market and spinners' enquiry was reported to have been very poor. Fresh enterprise was also restricted by the influence of the holidays. Futures drifted lower during the period under review.

NEW YORK

According to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, total purchases from fourteen spot markets amounted to 190,800 bales. Good demand for most of the medium and lower varieties was reported. Offerings were, however, restricted in volume. Domestic mill demand for the new crop indicated an uptrend.

EGYPT

Sales of Egyptian cotton officially registered for export since the commencement of the season upto 22 March declined to 672,006 bales from 938,187 bales of the previous season.

Attributable mainly to the higher support price and export subsidy announced by the Government of the United States, a generally firmer tone was visible in the international cotton market. The Liverpool spot price of the American 1" Middling indicated a rise of 65 points during the month since the announcement. The immediate effect of the US policy announcement was the rise in the support price paid to growers by just over 3 cents a pound and the export subsidy by 2.5 cents. The consensus of opinion in the market was that the cotton bought now for shipment in August must be cheaper than the new crop cotton purchased later in the year. Consequently, spot and near delivery prices, particularly of short and lower grade staples, advanced further.

As a result of the expanding world textile trade, production and consumption of cotton have been coming into equilibrium of late. Stocks in both the producing and consuming countries allow only a comparatively small carry-over for this year. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which is the main buyer and seller of American cotton, is reported to have disposed of most of its stocks. Consumer stocks, too, appear to be dwindling. According to a recent estimate, the stocks in the United Kingdom amount only to 0.2 million bales which works out to only half of the stock the country held in 1959.

PIECEGOODS

Moderate activity was visible in the piecegoods market at Bombay during the period under review.

Despite the renewed inquiries from both local merchants and upcountry centres, the turnover was far below the expectations. Fresh business with Delhi and Calcutta was reported. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Punjab were active in the market. Demand was on the whole confined to seasonal goods like mulmul, cambric, lawn, veil, dhoti and sari. Quality goods also met with increased attention. The supply position was on the whole satisfactory. The premia of most of the varieties went down by an appreciable extent.

The export front continued to be listless. The main contributory factors were the disparity in prices and the keen competition from countries like China and Hongkong which adversely affected Indian shipments. Besides, the prevailing levels in the domestic market were so attractive that very few mills were prepared to sell their stock abroad.

The Government of India's decision to reduce the import quota for printed piecegoods, printed fabrics, fabrics made of Italian or satin weave and velvet and velveteen to 14 per cent was welcomed by the Bombay Piecegoods Merchants Mahajan. This would provide incentive for consuming greater quantum of similar indigenous products.

Sugarcane Prices Unchanged

The Government has decided to retain the 1960-61 prices for sugarcane to be crushed by vacuum pan factories during the 1961-62 season at Rs 1.62 per maund for delivery at the gate of the factory and Rs 1.50 per maund for delivery at the out-station purchasing centres connected by rail.

The demand for a rise in prices had been made from time to time by the cane-growers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, while the respective State Governments had also lent their support to the demand. But, the Government of India has always viewed the present minimum price as fair and is against raising it as that will render production costlier. It is stated that, at a time when the Government is thinking in terms of reducing production costs and exploring possibilities of export, any increase in the price of sugarcane will upset all official calculations.

Meanwhile, sugar production in the four months ended February this year is expected to be about 1.79 million tons as against 1.61 million tons in the corresponding period of the last season. At this rate, the total output in the current season is estimated at 2.75 million tons.

Stocks with the factories, which were 550,000 tons at the beginning of the current season, are expected to reach the unmanageable figure of 1.3 million tons by the end of the season. Again, consumption, which had declined from 2,066,000 tons in the 1958-59 season to 2,024,000 tons in 1959-60, is running behind the last season.

In the four months ended February 1961, internal offtake was only 610,000

tons as against 629,000 tons in the corresponding period of the 1959-60 season. At this rate, the total consumption for the current season will be 1.84 million tons. Even with the most liberal estimates for the remaining eight months, the total consumption is not expected to be higher than 2.05 million tons.

Thus, with the mounting stocks of the commodity, the position is getting so serious that it may not be possible for the industry, or at least quite a good number of units in it, to start next year's crushing operations in time due to lack of storage facilities and financial resources. It is, therefore, necessary that something should be done to reduce the burden of stocks.

While exports can be helpful in the above direction, they involve considerable losses. Besides, it is not clear at this stage how much sugar can be exported. In the circumstances, it is desirable to encourage internal consumption, which is running behind the estimates of the Planning Commission. Trade circles feel that the Government should relax the rigid control over the movement and distribution of the commodity in order to increase internal consumption and thereby reduce the burden of mounting stocks.

For obvious reasons, sugar markets have continued to remain depressed due to an easy supply position and poor demand. It is reported that production of sugar in factories in West Uttar Pradesh is being continued as cane supplies remain adequate although some factories are faced with an acute coal shortage. In the Hapur market, the rate is quoted at Rs 108 to Rs 108.50 per bag.

GUR

Gur prices have recorded modest gains, being quoted at Rs 13.75 to Rs 14 for the Pansera quality and Rs 13.37 for the inferior stuff. In the Hapur market, stocks are estimated at 76,000 maunds.

KHANDSARI

The market for Khandsari ruled quiet due to lack of demand. Production is being continued at some centres but many units have closed their season for want of cane supplies at Rs 1.25 a maund as against Rs 1.62 paid by the factories. Production is reported to be much lower than last year.

FOODGRAINS

Quiet conditions prevailed in the Hapur Foodgrains market, thanks to the increased arrivals of new "rabi" crop. Heavy stocks with the Government also aided the easy sentiment.

Wheat prices recorded a fractional fall. The commodity from the Punjab was quoted at Rs 16.50 to Rs 17; the supply sold by the Uttar Pradesh Government at Rs 15.75 and the inferior red quality at Rs 14.25 a maund. Harvesting of wheat has begun and the new crop will reach the market by the middle of this month.

The Rice section continued to rule quiet, while Gram prices recorded a

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Fall of about a rupee a maund. Anxiety of stockists to sell stocks on account of the expectations of a bumper crop in the Punjab and elsewhere aided the bearish trend. Barley and Bejhar prices also eased fractionally, as the new produce began to reach the market. The Pulses section was quiet.

YARN

The Bombay Yarn market seemed to have been disappointed over the import policy for yarn remaining unchanged for the April/September period. Some operators had expected liberalisation of imports in view of an acute shortage of rayon yarn during the past few months.

The "ceilings" fixed by the market authorities for Cupressa Bamberg and 40 JP yarns were removed during the past week in view of the fact

that the uncertainty over the counter-vailing import duties on rayon yarns ended. The authorities, however, doubled the margin on over-trading to Rs 200 per case of 100 kilograms. The free limit for trading was kept at 25 cases of Cupressa Bamberg and 25 cases of 40 JP Bamberg yarn.

There were no special developments in the Stapple-Yarn section.

In the Cotton Yarn section, prices remained mostly unchanged.

CHEMICALS & DYES

Prices on the Bombay Chemicals and Dyes market moved both ways on conflicting ideas about the new import policy. While stockists were unwilling to dispose of their stocks at the prevailing prices on the expectation that there would be further cuts in the quotas for various items, con-

sumers kept away from the market in the hope that the Government would not disturb the raw material position of indigenous industries.

After the announcement of the policy, there was slight profit-taking in certain items and the top levels were not maintained till the close.

NON-FERROUS METALS

The main feature of trading on the London Metal Exchange was the impact on prices of the decisions reached at the International Lead-Zinc Study Group meeting, which ended last week-end. Under the pressure exerted by the existence of heavy unsold stocks of the metal, producers agreed to reduce lead supplies in 1961 to a level about 2 per cent below the estimated world consumption. At the same time, the USA offered to relieve other producers of part of their excess stocks in exchange for surplus agricultural produce. No specific action was taken to reduce zinc output.

The size of the agreed cutback in lead production disappointed the market. It was felt that stocks of the metal would continue to exert a depressing effect on prices. Hopes of greater cutbacks had helped to raise prices prior to the meeting. But, as a result of the disappointment, prices have now begun to fall away again. Although Zinc prices fell initially following the Group's failure to take any direct action to reduce output, they have since regained a part of their loss.

PEPPER

The export performance by Pepper is lagging behind that of the last season. Total exports from Bombay, Alleppey, Calicut and Cochin amounted to only 1,272,506 kgs in January 1961 as against 3,855,269 kgs in the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports in the current season, from November 1960 to January 1961, amounted to 4,107,073 kgs against 12,10,317 kgs in the corresponding period of last season.

Of the total export of 1,272,506 kgs during January 1961, Cochin alone accounted for about 689,482 kgs. Next came Alleppey with 371,770 kgs. Bombay's contribution amounted to 17,000 tons. Next in range were India stood last, it fared well with an export of 35,262 kgs in January 1961 as against 6,707 kgs in January last year.

The estimated world pepper consumption in 1960 totalled 59,100 tons of which the USA alone consumed 17,000 tons. Next in range were India and Pakistan with the consumption of 11,000 tons. The share of the Communist countries (excluding China) amounted to 6,000 tons, while that of West Europe to 7,000 tons. The UK accounted for 3,000 tons; Far East for 1,500 tons; Canada for 1,300 tons and Australia and New Zealand for 800 tons.

BANGALORE SILK

The Bangalore Silk market maintained a steady trend in the prices of flature and cottage basin raw silk during the week ended 31 March. The prices for flature silk 20/22 dr continued to be quoted between Rs 80.48 and Rs 83.23 per kgm and those of cottage basin silk ruled between

Rs 73.85 and Rs 76.06 per kgm as in the last week. Charka raw silk also maintained the previous week's level and the rates were quoted between Rs 54.01 and Rs 72.75 per kgm. There was moderate demand for all qualities of raw silk and the supplies were also limited.

Reeling cocoons showed a slightly upward trend and the rates were being quoted between Rs 3.20 and Rs 4.20 in Mugur area, between Rs 4.40 and Rs 5.00 in Channapatna area and between Rs 4.00 and Rs 4.50 per kgm in Sidlaghatta area. Cocoon production was limited.

Mysore race seed cocoons maintained a steady level, rates being quoted Rs 4.00 and Rs 5.00 per 1,000 as in the last week. Foreign race seed cocoons also maintained a steady level and the rates were quoted between Rs 4.00 and Rs 10.00 per 1,000 as in the previous week.

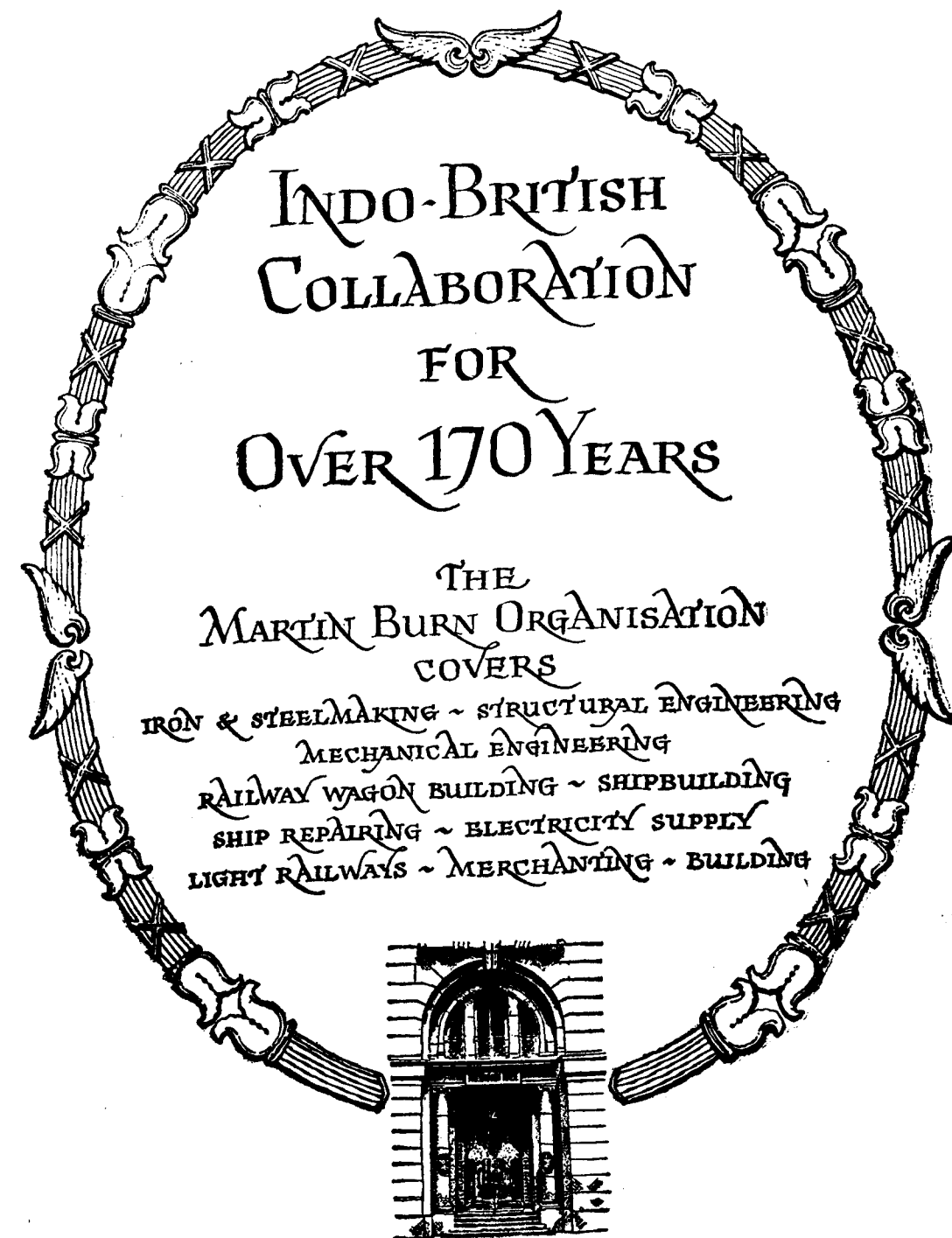
GOLD & SILVER

The bullion market in Bombay continued to rule weak due to lower advices from Delhi and Calcutta. Heavy selling by local bulls following increased receipts of both the metals

was also a contributory factor. Silver arrivals amounted to as much as 18 bars as against an offtake of only 11 bars. Silver (below .996) moved between Rs 201.95 and Rs 202.30. Gold receipts were also higher at 8,000 tolas as against an offtake of 6,000 tolas. Ready rates moved between Rs 119.50 and Rs 119.75 with Sovereign ruling steady at Rs 94.

OILS & OILSEEDS

Conditions on the Bombay Oils and Oilseeds Exchange remained generally quiet following lower advices from



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the upcountry markets. Trading in Groundnut reflected a limited activity with crushers and vanaspathi manufacturers buying cautiously. Ready Bold was quoted at Rs 53.75 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 22.85.

In the Castorseed section, shippers were reported to have bought nearly 800 tons of castor oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.80 to Rs 15.90 per 10 kgs and the BSS variety at Rs 16.80. The bulk of demand represented purchases made against outstanding export commitments. Unconfirmed reports claimed a sizable business with Russia; but there was little demand from the UK and the Continent. The outlook for exports to the USA also remained obscure. Ready Castor was quoted at Rs 35.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.85.

Linseed prices were hit hard by the slump in rapeseed in North India. Hopes that the inflow of the new crop would increase soon induced the operators to press sales. Ready was quoted at Rs 37 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.35.

Trading in the Cottonseed section was largely speculative in character with prices moving in sympathy with other oilseeds.

Slack demand from Calcutta interests has depressed the price of groundnut oil in Madras this week. Arrivals of groundnut kernels are also meagre into the city, while summer crops are expected in the Southern market centres by the middle of next month. About 50 tons of kernels are being received and they are of summer harvest and this is quickly absorbed by rotatory crushing interests.

Buyers' resistance for higher levels was evidenced from the beginning of this week in view of the better offerings of mustard oil at Calcutta. From last week, dealers were hesitant to commit themselves beyond their immediate needs. Also the factories and others preferred to work on a handtomouth basis. This week oil should have lost ground at the rate of about Rs 80 per ton and groundnuts too at the rate of about Rs 30 per ton.

Only weak holders thought of unloading their meagre stocks which did not affect the sliding price trend. Local bazar and wholesalers were content to remain without doing large deals and this also contributed to the lowering of groundnut oil prices. Down South, the vanaspathi dealers negotiated for large accounts but that did not last long.

The forward positions remained only at nominal ceilings.

The following are the closing rates at the Seeds and Oil Exchange:

- Groundnut oil per candy of 500 lbs ex-Madras ex-godown expeller ready 3 per cent l.f.f. Rs 483;
- Kernels per candy of 531 lbs Coromandel Rs 245;
- Peanut Rs 232-235.
- Castoroil per candy of 500 lbs Tirupattur Rs 360.
- Cocnutoil per tin Rs 42.
- Gingelly oil per maund Rs 31.50.
- Gingelly seed per bag Rs 109/110.
- Groundnut cake per bag of 160 lbs Rs 25/4.

Groundnut oil began to move down in prices from Friday last from Rs

485 per candy to Rs 483. It maintained the same level till the end of the last week. On Monday also the unofficial rate ruled at Rs 486 (since the market was closed due to the demise of a member of the Exchange), but buyers proved reluctant to go in for lots and the price came down to Rs 483.

Groundnut kernels kept steady around Rs 83.25 per 80 kgs for coromandel variety and lost a rupee by last weekend to be quoted at Rs 82.50. Peanut quality was lower at Rs 79.50 per 80 kgs.

Practically no groundnut kernels were received in Southern market centres during the last two weeks. No significant activities were therefore also reported. Within about two weeks time summer crops are expected to be received in these places.

HIDES & SKINS

Tanned goat skins had good demand in the market, particularly of the 8/9 and 11/12 lb averages. For run the price range was 20 sh and thirds and fourths it was 20/3d. For inferior fifths the demand was practically poor. The prices asked by Madras for these had been reported to be higher than the UK buyers offers. Firm conditions were reported

in the market for prime quality tanned sheepskins. The price of these was quoted at 38/6d. European markets are showing interest in 7/8 lb averages run and fifths.

Tanned cowhides had continued demand with the result prices advanced to some extent. Premium marks of top quality were negotiated at 82½d, 72½d and 58d.

Higher quotations were made for lightweight inferior fifths due to persistent foreign demands.

Tanned cow calf remained unaffected with continued demands.

The price of tanned buffalo calf also remained unaffected. The following prices were quoted per tanned skins lb:

- Tanned cow price 5/5½ lb Rs 3.12 to Rs 3.25; 6/6½ lb Rs 2.81 to Rs 2.94; 8/8½ lb Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.62; 10/12 lbs Rs 2.25 to Rs 2.31; Tanned cow inferior fifths 4/4½ lbs Rs 2.75 to Rs 2.81; 5/5½ lb Rs 2.53 to Rs 2.58; Tanned buffalo 12/13 lb Rs 1.88 to Rs 2; Tanned cow calf 1½/2 lb Rs 4 to Rs 4.25; Tanned buff calf 1½/2 lb Rs 2.88 to Rs 3.00; Tanned goat prime 8/9 lb Rs 10 to Rs 10.50; Tanned sheep ordy: 6/7 lbs Rs 6.75 to Rs 7; 5/6 lbs Rs 9 to Rs 9.50. Tanned sheep prime 6/7 lb Rs 11.50 to Rs 13.

NEW ISSUE NOTES
Chemicals & Fibres

Chemicals and Fibres of India Limited, a new ICI Company, was registered in Bombay last week with an authorised capital of Rs 10 crores. It will be a Public Company in which the Indian public will be invited to participate in due course. The Company has been formed to take care of the ICI manufacturing projects intended for the West Coast of India. Negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of a large site near Bombay. It is expected that the new Company will manufacture a wide variety of chemicals and related products which will make available to Indian industries raw materials which have had to be imported hitherto as well as new materials which have not been available in India in adequate quantities so far. The enterprise will result in a large saving of foreign exchange. Its Board of Directors will be under the Chairmanship of Mr J. M. Lall, Chairman of ICI (India) Private Limited, and includes two well-known Indian industrialists, Mr Neville Wadia, Chairman of Bombay Dyeing and other Companies and Sir Raghavan Pillai, Managing Director of Martin Burn. Full development of the site will be phased over a number of years.

Lynx Machinery

Lynx Machinery Limited will shortly enter the market with a public issue of equity capital worth Rs 30 lakhs. The authorised capital is Rs 2.50 crores comprising 2,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each and 50,00,000 preference shares of Rs 100 each. The issued capital will be Rs 60,00,000 of equity shares of which Rs 30,00,000 is being subscribed by the promoters, directors, their friends and associates. The balance of Rs 30,00,000 is now offered for public subscription, at par. The subscription list will open on 18 April and close on 20 April. A sum of Rs 5 is payable on application and the balance will be called up later, but not before December, 1961.

Good Year

It is learnt that Goodyear India Limited will be entering the market shortly for raising new capital. The company is expected to offer, for public subscription, 4,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each, at a premium of Rs 7 per share. The authorised capital of the company is said to be Rs 2 crores. The factory will be situated at Balabgarh in East Punjab. Production is expected to start in the latter half of 1961.

Baroda Electric

A new company, known as the Baroda Electric Meters Limited, has been formed for undertaking the manufacture of domestic and industrial meters. The plant is proposed to be located at Anand or at Baroda. The authorised capital of the company is Rs 1 crore, while the issued capital will be Rs 40 lakhs comprising 40,000 ordinary shares of Rs 100 each. The

3 April 1961

promoters, directors and their friends will subscribe for shares worth Rs 20 lakhs and the balance will be offered for public subscription.

Indian Firebricks

The Indian Firebricks and Insulation Company Limited will issue, for public subscription, 4,75,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each and 7½ per cent Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100 each. The issued capital is Rs 1,00,00,000 comprising Rs 75,00,000 in equity shares and Rs 25,00,000 in preference shares. Of this, the directors and their friends have taken up 2,50,000 equity shares. Messrs Thomas Marshall & Company, UK, the technical collaborators, will be allotted 25,000 equity shares and 10,000 preference shares. The entire public issue has been underwritten. The company proposes to manufacture all kinds of refractories. The factory will be located in the villages of Merar and Hesla near Ranchi in Hazaribagh district. The subscription list will open on 18 April and close on 28 April, but not before 21 April, 1961.

Vijayalakshmi Mills

The Vijayalakshmi Mills Limited, Coimbatore, has proposed to raise an additional capital of Rs 6,91,500 by the issue of new equity shares of Rs 100 each, at par, to the existing shareholders in the ratio of two shares for every three shares held. The balance within 30 days from the date of allotment.

Fuel Injections

Fuel Injections Limited, Bombay, will shortly issue 10,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each, at par, to the existing shareholders in the ratio of two shares for every three shares held.

Gujarat Steel

A new plant for the manufacture of galvanized steel pipes is proposed to be set up near Ahmedabad. The company will have an authorised capital of Rs 3 crores and the issued capital is Rs 1 crore in equity shares. The promoters and their friends will be taking up equity shares for Rs 51 lakhs. The balance of Rs 49 lakhs

will be offered for public subscription. The tube mill will be supplied by a West German firm and the required raw material will be obtained from Rourkela.

Benani Metal

Benani Metal Works Limited will soon come on the capital market for raising Rs 21.5 lakhs in 215,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par. Out of this, 19,000 shares will be allotted to the directors and their friends. The balance of 196,000 shares will be offered for public subscription. The entire issue has been underwritten. The additional capital is raised to finance the substantial expansion programme of the company.

INVESTMENT NOTES
TISCO

According to the figures released by the Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited, the output of pig iron has gone up from 126,100 metric tons in February to 141,600 metric tons in March and steel ingots from 126,300 metric tons to 142,300 metric tons. The production of saleable steel amounted to 114,900 metric tons against 94,300 metric tons. In respect of the year ended 31 March 1961, pro- of the year ended 31 March 1961, pro- of the year ended 31 March 1961, pro- of the year ended 31 March 1961, pro- of the year ended 31 March 1961, pro-

IISCO

In the case of the Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited, the output of pig iron has increased to 1,160,576 metric tons from 1,063,612 metric tons in 1959-60 and that of steel ingots to 914,159 metric tons from 827,072 metric tons. The output of saleable steel has improved to 718,684 metric tons from 662,113 metric tons. Des- tons from 662,113 metric tons. Des- tons from 662,113 metric tons. Des- tons from 662,113 metric tons. Des-

Premier Construction

The directors of the Premier Construction Company Limited have stated that the scheme for the con-

version of promoters shares into ordinary shares and also capitalisa- tion of reserves by the issue of bonus shares has been approved by the High Court of Maharashtra. The scheme comes into operation from 1 January, 1961.

Bonus Shares

The following textile mills have decided to issue bonus shares on the following basis:—Standard Mills 2:5 and New Shorrock 2:5 subject to Government sanction.

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The Dunlop Rubber Company (India), Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 1.25 crores for 1960 as against Rs 1.18 crores for the previous year. The dividend is maintained at 21.5 per cent, taxable.

The net profit of the Cawnpore Textiles Limited has risen from Rs 8.72 lakhs to Rs 19.70 lakhs for 1960. A taxable dividend of 36 nP per share is recommended as against nil.

The Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd. has made a higher net profit of Rs 13.37 lakhs for the year ended 31 October 1960 as against Rs 6.78 lakhs. The dividend is, however, passed.

The working of the British India Corporation Limited has resulted in a substantial rise in the net profit from Rs 63.09 lakhs to Rs 90.93 lakhs for 1960. After a lapse of three years, the directors have recommended a taxable dividend of 20 nP per share.

Killick Industries Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 8.63 lakhs for the year ended 30 November 1960 as against Rs 8.81 lakhs. The directors have reduced the dividend from Rs 9 to Rs 8 per share, taxable.

The Premier Construction Company Limited has earned a profit of Rs 16.38 lakhs for 1960 against Rs 21.09 lakhs. The dividend is proposed to be reduced from Rs 18.00 to Rs 13.50 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The Automobile Products of India Limited has turned the corner. The working has resulted in profit of nearly Rs 16 lakhs for the year ended 31 July 1960 against Rs 10.07 lakhs. No dividend is, however, proposed.

The net profit of the Associated Battery Makers (Eastern) Limited has declined from Rs 65.93 lakhs to Rs 59.86 lakhs for the year ended 31 August, 1960. Total distribution for the year works out to 16.36 per cent, taxable, on the increased capital.

The following textile mills have announced the results for 1960:— Standard net profit Rs 133.31 lakhs (Rs 93.89 lakhs for 1959) Dividend Rs 30 per share (Rs 29); Mafatlal Fine profit Rs 63.46 lakhs (Rs 57.45 lakhs) dividend Rs 30 (Rs 29); Sassoon Spinning net profit Rs 46.69 lakhs (Rs 31.77 lakhs) dividend Rs 1.70 on the increased capital (Rs 2.50 on the original capital); Gokak dividend Rs 14 (Rs 6.00); Finlay net profit Rs 16.88 lakhs (Rs 21.14 lakhs) dividend Rs 23 lakhs (Rs 23); and Swan net profit Rs 18.22 lakhs (Rs 20.10 lakhs) dividend Rs 35 (Rs 36).

STOCK EXCHANGES

Lull in Activity

Watch-Dog Writes:

TRADING in stock markets has generally been dull during the week under review. Except for a small price flutter in a few selected shares, the market performance has been far from impressive, as stray liquidation has kept the price levels rather depressed.

While it is an admitted fact that the present phase of profit-taking is mainly brought about by a technical correction, stringent money conditions have acted as a propeller. Moreover, operators seem to be busy in mobilising their resources for subscribing to the several new issues now being announced.

The past week's session on the Calcutta Stock Exchange witnessed a slight recession in the speculative issues. Conditions elsewhere were, however, quietly steady with a few firm features developing here and there.

On the Bombay Stock Exchange, settlement considerations loomed large with the operators. The close was mixed, but with declines in a majority.

Selective support continued to be the feature of trading on the Madras Stock Exchange.

CALCUTTA

REOPENING after the Easter holidays, the local stock exchange witnessed slight recession in equity values due to a general disposition on the part of the professional operators to book profits at the recent high levels before entering into fresh commitments. Also, investors preferred to wait for a recession in prices before picking up stocks of companies with sound and statistical position, not to speak of their desire to mobilise their resources for a number of new issues, which are being announced.

It was, of course, lack of any fresh incentives and tired feeling on the part of the bulls which were responsible for the current state of the market. Most operators felt that there was very little incentive ahead to warrant any further big rise in values. Although bear-covering and a little fresh buying helped to induce a modest recovery towards the close of the week, investment support was totally absent. The only relieving feature was a small price flutter in a few selected shares.

The Giltedged section displayed remarkable firmness. The demand for short and medium-dated issues was well maintained. State Loans were also in demand, but sellers were reserved. Thus, the volume of business remained restricted. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened lower at Rs. 73.80 and, after touching a fresh low of Rs 73.65, recovered gradually towards the close to Rs 74.15.

Bank shares continued to remain steady. United Commercial scored three points at Rs 90.50 following the

encouragement derived from the chairman's speech at the annual meeting. Punjab National hardened to Rs 22 from Rs 21.37.

In the Jute section, selected Jute shares continued to enjoy popularity, notwithstanding the current difficulties of the industry. Prospects of a favourable crop and the possibility of the industry recouping its losses were the main considerations. Birlas were taken up to Rs 39.50 from Rs 35.75 due to diversification of its activities, to close finally at Rs 37.62. Fort William were wanted up to Rs 27.25 from Rs 26.50; Lawrence up to Rs 171 from Rs 153; Nuddea up to Rs 54.75 from Rs 53.75 and New Central up to Rs 20.25 from Rs 19.50. Anglo-India and Kelvin were almost maintained at Rs 222 and Rs 160 respectively with Ganges hardening to Rs 11.87 from Rs 11.06. Howrah, however, moved narrowly between Rs 22.25 and Rs 22.37.

After ruling initially quiet, Coal shares displayed a steadier tendency due to the emergence of support on prospects of getting foreign exchange at an early date for the expansion of the industry. Bengal changed hands at Rs 349 to Rs 354; East Indian at Rs 34.81 to Rs 35.50; Equitable at Rs 32.12 to Rs 32.50; Central India at Rs 13.56 to Rs 13.75 and Western Bengal at Rs 9.25 to Rs 9.75. Burrakur were on offer at the close at Rs 20.06 after touching a high of Rs 20.37.

Tea shares were selectively supported on hopes of bonus issues. Scrip of good dividend-payers and those of companies with disposable reserves attracted the best of attention. Top levels were not, however, maintained till the close of the week due to profit-taking. Baghmari met with business at Rs 27 to Rs 29.75; Bharkawa at Rs 24.69 to Rs 25.12; Bishnauth at Rs 25.12 to Rs 25.25; Hasimara at Rs 28.37 to Rs 29.25; Huldibari at Rs 29.25 to Rs 29.62; Jayshree at Rs 22.50 to Rs 23 and Telojian at Rs 33.87 to Rs 33.56.

Sugar shares were selectively firm on prospects of exports of the commodity to the USA. Cawnpore were enquired up to Rs 14.62 from Rs 12.62 following the publication of satisfactory working results. Ramnugger Cand had buyers up to Rs 28.19 from Rs 27 and so also Carew up to Rs 13.81 from Rs 13.44. SKG were, however, quiet at Rs 12.75 against Rs 13; Dyer Meakin at Rs 32 against Rs 33 and Champaran at Rs 18.06 against Rs 18.87. Belsund were well maintained at Rs 12.19.

Of all the sections, Textile was the most active with impressive rise in prices being recorded. The encouraging results released by the Bombay mills for 1960, the announcement of bonus issues by some of them, availability of sufficient raw cotton supplies and the brisk offtake of cloth all these factors induced a general feeling that the industry would make equally good showing during the current year. Bowreah touched a fresh high of Rs 219 from Rs 208 (Rs 213); Dunbar Rs 30.25 from Rs 28.94 (Rs 29.44); Elgins Rs 21 from Rs 19.37 (Rs 20.62); Kesoram Rs 34.75 from Rs 32.62 (Rs 34.12) and J. K. Rayon Rs 20.87 from Rs 19.84 (Rs 20.00). The announcement of a dividend for last year as against

nil induced Cawnpore to spurt to Rs 9.56 from Rs 7.69, closing finally at Rs 9.25. Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

In the Engineering section, price movements were rather irregular due to alternate buying and selling. Indian Irons spurred by the excellent showing of production figures for the year ended 31 March 1961. Against the previous week-end closing of Rs 26.87, Indian Irons opened higher at Rs 27.42 and, after advancing further to Rs 27.75, receded at one time to Rs 27.51 on selling pressure, to finish the week at Rs 27.67. The only weak spot of the section were TEXMACO which met with more sellers than buyers. The scrip was offered further lower at Rs 22.15 from Rs 22.75 on rumours of the possibility of the dividend being passed for last year. Guest, Keen, Williams were a firm feature, having buyers up to Rs 45.87 from Rs 44.12 following the announcement of a total distribution of Rs 1.60 per share on the capital increased by the right issue as against Rs 2.40 per share on the original capital. Ropes were also entertained with regard to a bonus issue at an early date. Braithwaite were dealt at Rs 36.37 to Rs 37.19; Burn at Rs 519 to Rs 525; Jessop at Rs 22.62 to Rs 23.75; J. K. Steel at Rs 26.75 to Rs 27.25; Dalmia Iron at Rs 10.56 to Rs 10.87 and Britannia at Rs 14.75 to Rs 15.12.

The Miscellaneous section was sprinkled with handsome gains. Prospects of bonus or right issues by some companies and the flow of encouraging corporate news kept up sentiment in the section. Profit-taking, however, erased some of the extreme gains towards the close, as will be clear from the following price trends of a few selected shares:

	As on	High	As on
	30 Mar.	30 Mar.	7 Apr.
Orient Paper ...	41.00	42.20	42.05
Shree Gopal ...	27.25	27.75	27.62
Sirpur ...	17.37	17.62	17.37
Titaghar ...	36.87	37.50	37.00
Seshasayee ...	4.81	4.94	4.87
Rohtas ...	20.94	21.69	21.37
Dunlop ...	50.00	51.37	50.37
H. Motor ...	21.50	21.78	21.25
Phillips Carbon ...	18.75	19.44	18.84
Asso. Battery ...	39.00	36.50*	36.50*
NICCO ...	36.75	37.56	37.37
Isaac Holden ...	12.37	13.00	12.56
Alkali Chemls. ...	38.44	39.37	39.37
I. Cable ...	36.62	37.62	37.75
I. Aluminium ...	34.44	35.00	34.87
I. Oxygen ...	36.62	38.50	38.50
I. Steamship ...	8.84	9.03	8.81
I. Copper ...	5.35	5.45	5.43
General Tyres ...	7.25	7.31	7.25
BIC ...	7.97	8.75	8.24

* = xd.

IN BRIEFS

Thanks to a gross profit of Rs 15.57 lakhs, the Bharat Vijay Mills Limited has resumed the payment of dividend on the ordinary shares, after a lapse of 8 years, at the rate of Rs 6 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The Buckingham & Carnatic Company Limited has shown a net profit of Rs 58.28 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 43.65 lakhs. The total distribu-

tion is maintained at 10 per cent, taxable.

The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Company Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 23.49 lakhs against Rs 29.82 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at 10 per cent, free of tax.

The Trichinopoly Mills Limited has shown a higher profit of Rs 5.13 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 1960 as against Rs 3.93 lakhs. The dividend is, however, maintained at 12½ per cent, taxable. A special Silver Jubilee bonus of 1 per cent, taxable, is also proposed.

The Ochterlony Valley Estates Limited has shown an increase in net earnings from Rs 5.20 lakhs to Rs 9.18 lakhs for the year ended 31 October, 1960. The dividend is, how-

ever, reduced from 15 to 13 per cent, taxable.

The response to the recent public issue of the Fit Tight Nuts Limited is said to have been very encouraging. It is over-subscribed several times.

Kothari Sugar has announced that the final call of Rs 5 per equity share is payable on or before 25 May, 1961.

The equity shares of Permanent Magnets Limited are placed on the non-cleared securities list of the Bombay Stock Exchange. The unit of trading is 5 shares. The company states that its share numbers 1 to 3,230, allotted to the vendors, will be deemed to be on the official list with effect from 5 October, 1961 before which date the members are not entitled to deal in these shares.

Facts & Figures

FOODGRAINS

Stock of Foodgrains

There were 1,943,000 metric tons of foodgrains in the Central Reserve stock at the end of 1960. This consisted of wheat 1,239,000 metric tons, rice 678,000 metric tons, and other foodgrains 28,000 metric tons.

During 1960, 5,137,000 metric tons of foodgrains valued at Rs 216.7 crores (including incidental expenditure incurred in the country) were imported. Of this 4,386,000 metric tons was wheat valued at Rs 176 crores, 699,000 metric tons rice valued at Rs 39 crores and 5,000 metric tons other foodgrains valued at Rs 17 crores. Of the total quantity of 5,137 million metric tons of foodgrains, about 4,366 million metric tons valued at about Rs 183.2 crores were imported under P.L. 410 and other aid programme.

About 4.85 million metric tons of foodgrains were issued from the central stocks during 1960. This consisted of 3,529 million metric tons wheat, 9,30,000 metric tons rice and 6,000 metric tons of other foodgrains.

The value of the quantity of wheat issued at Rs 14 per maund was approximately Rs 132 crores and that of Milo issued at Rs 11 per maund about Rs 1 crore. It was not possible at this stage to give a correct estimate of the value of rice issued from Central stocks as the issue prices of rice vary from Rs 16 to Rs 30 per maund according to the quality of rice. This information was given by A. M. Thomas, Deputy Minister of Food, in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha.

CENSUS

UK's Sixteenth

Britain's 16th census (the first was in 1801) is to be taken on April 23. It is expected to show a total population of 53,000,000—an increase of over 3,000,000 over the last census figure, recorded in 1951. The census, which is carried out under the authority of Parliament, and in which everyone is obliged by law to answer a list of questions, will be directed by the Registrar-General, Mr Michael Firth.

The questions to the population will be contained in schedules distributed to every home and habitation in the United Kingdom. But while in the previous census everybody was asked the same questions, this time "sample" enumeration is to be introduced. Ninety per cent will be asked fewer questions, but the remaining 10 per cent will have the full range of questions.

The cost of the operation is expected to be around £3,000,000, and it is estimated that final figures will be available in about 2½ to 3 years' limit. After the last census it took five years to reach the final totals, but this time the use of computers will save time.

PLYWOOD

Good Progress

During the last twelve years, Plywood Industry has made considerable progress. The number of units increased from 43 in 1947 to 73 in 1960. Thirty-one units manufacture plywood for tea-chest, 3 manufacture commercial plywood only and 39 manufacture both tea-chest and commercial plywood. Capacity of the industry is assessed at 150.51 million sq. ft. on single shift basis. Units are authorised to manufacture annually tea-chest plywood to the extent of 203.10 million sq. ft. and commercial plywood to the extent of 124.17 million sq. ft. Production of plywood for tea-chest has gone up from 28.55 million sq. ft. in 1947 to 98.15 million sq. ft. in 1959. And the production of commercial plywood has increased from 29.85 million sq. ft. in 1957 to 43.58 million sq. ft. in 1959. Exports of plywood and tea-chest are freely allowed.

Exports of tea-chest plywood in panels of six pieces were made. The quantities exported were 1,30,024 sets in 1957, 40,390 sets in 1958, 14,000 sets in 1959 and 10,700 sets during January-March, 1960. Exports of commercial and other plywood have increased from 2,143 cwt. in 1958 to 3,088 cwt. in 1959 and 1,056 cwt. during the quarter January-March, 1960.

Indian Finance

8 April 1961

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT:			
	Week Ended		
	31-3-61	24-3-61	1-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	7,84.43	24,09.30	4,32.89
Notes in Circulation...	1984,74.43	1968,70.17	1864,52.58
	1992,58.86	1992,79.47	1870,85.47
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	...
Starting Securities ...	123,00.89	128,00.89	163,08.89
Total of A ...	240,76.92	245,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin ...	119,61.68	119,80.56	128,17.21
Rupee Securities ...	1632,20.26	1627,22.01	1461,91.34
	1992,58.86	1992,79.47	1870,85.47
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund ...	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund ...	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund ...	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt. ...	76,45.78	53,36.85	73,48.95
(b) Other Govt's ...	28,98.78	33,63.19	35,34.27
(c) Banks ...	70,84.78	74,46.64	79,01.86
(d) Others ...	87,95.78	98,51.31	104,61.61
Bills Payable ...	13,10.91	34,65.76	59,12.13
Other Liabilities ...	48,27.86	50,20.35	44,59.82
	485,63.89	474,84.10	515,28.66
ASSETS:			
Notes ...	7,84.43	24,09.30	6,32.89
Rupee Coin ...	3.21	2.33	3.47
Subsidiary Coin ...	6.06	6.09	6.28
Bills Discounted:			
Internal ...	...	...	...
External ...	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills ...	39,17.04	30,04.45	49,24.58
Balances held abroad ...	13,23.79	25,53.71	25,49.98
Loans & adv. to Govt ...	39,02.49	42,18.25	27,80.62
Other Loans & Adv. ...	185,49.73	173,17.04	143,52.18
Investments ...	180,95.09	160,34.02	248,17.80
Other Assets ...	19,82.05	19,39.01	14,60.86
	485,63.89	474,84.10	515,28.66

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 45,38,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	25-3-60	17-3-61*	24-3-61*
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified bank (A)...	12,61.67	16,17.25	15,63.60
(ii) Other demand liabilities	781,33.10	794,74.43	812,40.60
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified bank (A)...	20,49.91	9,79.92	9,68.16
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1120,69.09	1056,72.55	1053,21.02
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified bank	16,64.59	15,09.03	15,18.37
(i) Demand Liabilities ...	17.00	1,48.00	1,28.00
(ii) Time Liabilities ...	79,44.07	78,29.48	82,62.73
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I. ...	62,11.59	44,38.69	44,01.95
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India ...	90,79.26	66,79.61	72,39.54
Balances with other banks in current account in India	18,56.07	15,02.67	14,91.20
Money at call and short notice in India ...	18,20.10	23,65.10	24,73.45
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts ...	714,72.58	558,88.69	550,62.11
Advances in India ...	951,28.67	1110,78.49	1117,01.12
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	130,00.15	145,91.22	150,36.66
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	46,59.01	50,46.79	50,66.07

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	31-3-61	24-3-61	1-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds ...	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts ...	573,20.35	560,89.57	631,24.21
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc. ...	82.00	28.00	1,32.00
Bills Payable ...	9,56.97	8,65.54	6,45.29
Bills for Collection as per contra ...	1,89.17	1,90.97	1,32.37
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra ...	1,17.73	1,15.93	1,68.36
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments ...	4,17.31	3,27.74	3,44.28
Total ...	603,91.03	589,25.25	658,29.01
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I. ...	17,91.24	25,58.56	20,37.62
Balances with other Banks ...	5,62.75	2,92.40	4,20.93
Money at call and short Notice ...	2,85.33	3,18.67	1,00.00
Government and other Trustee Securities ...	233,20.67	231,43.22	354,90.06
Other Authorised Investments ...	9,83.75	9,83.75	10,77.05
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts ...	263,92.16	263,05.78	196,01.22
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	17,36.78	17,14.83	14,89.59
Bills for collection as per contra ...	1,89.17	1,90.97	1,32.37
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra ...	1,17.73	1,15.93	1,68.36
Dead Stock ...	3,13.15	3,12.70	2,41.54
Other Assets ...	46,98.30	29,88.44	50,70.27
Total ...	603,91.03	589,25.25	658,29.01

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 30 March, 1961			
Clearing House	No.	Amount	
		Rs.	p.P.
Madras ...	93612	13,60,36,716	00
Delhi ...	40140	18,59,22,902	57
Kanpur ...	24664	5,40,81,297	00
Bombay ...	227396	69,86,34,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND (In Million £)			
	Week ended.		
	22-3-61	15-3-61	23-3-60
Notes in Circulation ...	2,239.7	2,332.2	2,145.3
Notes in Banking Department ...	60.7	17.2	55.1
Govt. debt and securities ...	2,298.3	2,248.3	2,197.2
Other securities ...	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gold Coin and Bullion ...	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
Deposits—			
Public Accounts ...	18.7	11.9	13.1
Treasury Special Account ...	151.2	151.2	...
Bankers ...	233.2	271.7	262.9
Other ...	68.9	66.0	65.4
Total ...	472.0	500.8	341.4
Securities—			
Government ...	384.9	463.6	260.5
Discount and Advances ...	24.1	17.7	23.0
Other ...	29.1	20.0	20.4
Total ...	438.0	501.2	303.9
Banking Department reserves "Proportion" % ...	61.6	18.1	56.0
	13.0	3.6	16.4
Government debt is £11,015,000, Capital £14,553,000			
Fiduciary issue increased by £50 million to £2,300 million on March 15, 1961.			

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	24-3-61	17-3-61	25-3-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept. ...	8,75.43	6,66.64	9,72.51
Notes in circulation ...	386,48.33	388,65.50	368,48.16
	395,23.76	395,32.14	378,20.67
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	24,66.79	24,66.79	24,66.79

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Indian Finance

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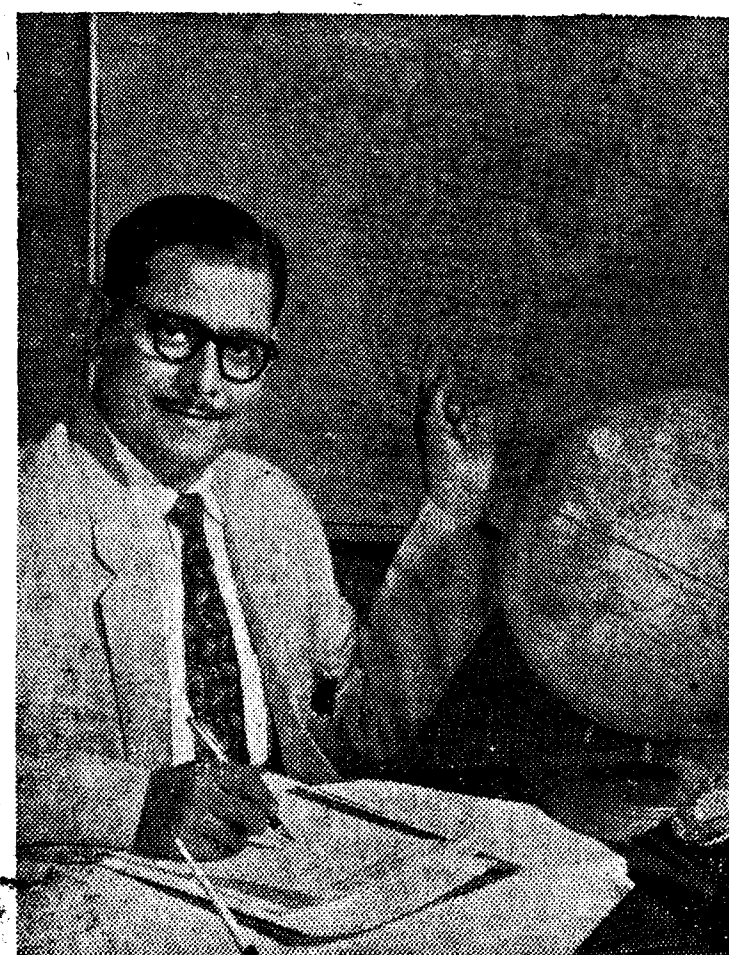
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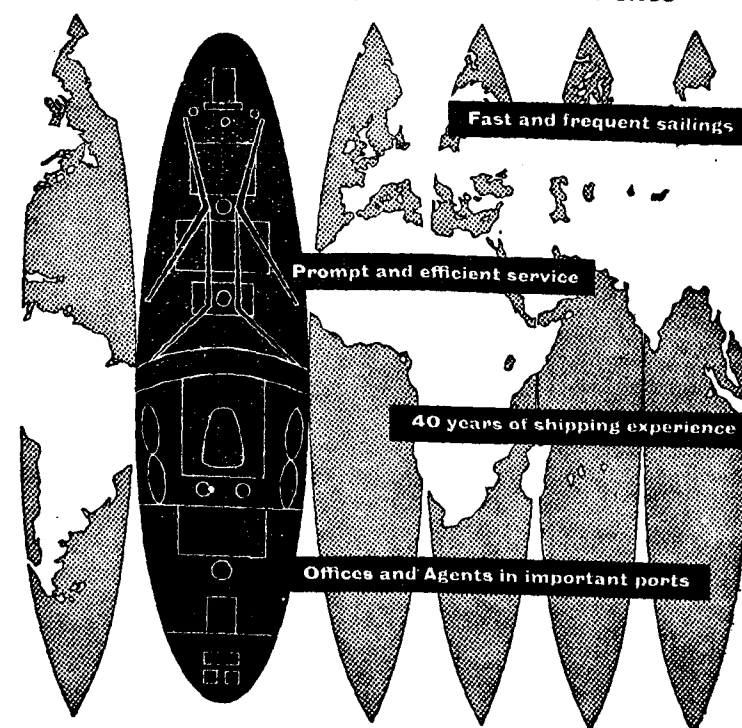
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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

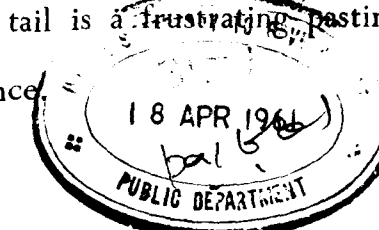
15 April 1961

Volume LXVII No 15

Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

Chasing one's own tail is a frustrating pastime.
See World of Finance.



Indian Finance

Founded in

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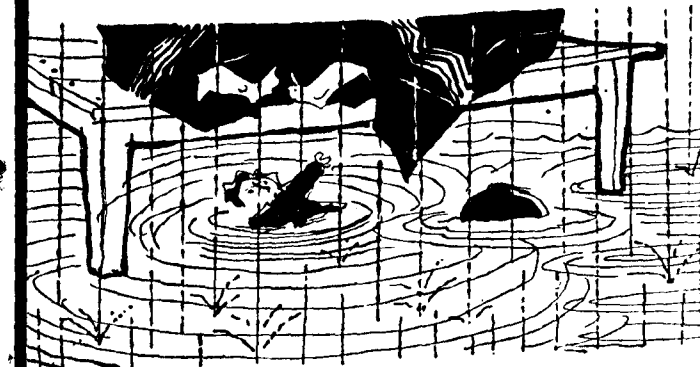
by

C. S. Rangaswami



Water, water everywhere—
all the family in despair

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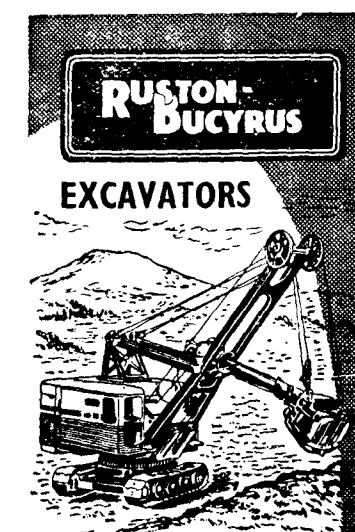


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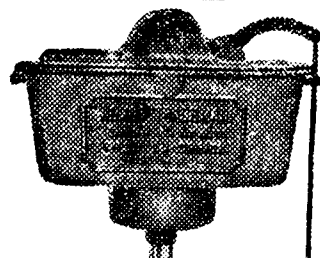
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Indian Finance

Established 1928

15 April 1961

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the World has neither Predilections nor
Prejudices. He is on the side of what
is Right'—The Analects of Confucius.

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THE three-tier bank rate, which was brought into existence when the Reserve Bank announ-
ced that credit would be made available to
banks at differing rates for different slabs, has
now been in force for half a year. During this
period, surprisingly, the gilt-edged market has
not turned unduly easy, probably because the
Reserve Bank's open market operations have
kept it in good trim; this is despite the fact
that, for most part of that period, the effective
borrowing rate for the bulk of the Scheduled
Banks was the penal one of 6 per cent. The
inference is that the prospect of Government
borrowings in 1961-62 has not been blighted;
but the fact remains that the net absorption
of gilt-edged by the public is likely to be
disappointing, in that banks will scarcely
prove to have the resources, even if they
should have the inclination, for investment in
the new loan. Nor can we expect that the
banks will be good customers at the Reserve
Bank tap; though there is an important qua-
lification, the experience in 1960-61 was one
of net disinvestment by the banking system.
Nevertheless, on available evidence, which
has been marshalled in the latest issue of the
Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, the borrowing
effort for the Second Plan can be seen to have
been more of a success than the planners
themselves had thought possible.

In the Second Plan period, the net receipts
of the Central and State Governments are
placed at Rs 747 crores; and to this, however,
we have presumably to add the Rs 50 crores
of marketable securities taken up by the
Reserve Bank in cancellation of Treasury Bills
for like amount during the last fiscal year.
For, while the Bulletin refers to the market-
able loans created by the funding operation of
1959-60, as also to the special issue of non-
marketable securities for Rs 300 crores in
1958-59 (which, incidentally, is an amount
excluded from the calculations as regards net
absorption of Government loans), there is no
mention of the funding operation carried out
in 1960-61. Hence, borrowings of the Centre
and the States have amounted to just under
Rs 800 crores, against the Plan target of a
little over Rs 700 crores.

Furthermore, it may be noted that, in 1960-61,
the State Bank was a considerable seller of
Government securities, since counterpart funds
were in process of being made over to the
Reserve Bank. While it is true that the pro-
ceeds therefrom, as also the accruals since
May 1960, have been invested by the Reserve
Bank in behalf of the American Embassy in
special, non-negotiable securities, it also needs
to be borne in mind that such investment
(amounting to Rs 240 crores in 1960-61) has
also been left out of the purview of the net
receipts by the Centre and the States against
their borrowing programmes.

Of course, to the extent that banks have
sold gilt-edged, holdings on its own account of
the Reserve Bank should have correspondingly
risen. But the sales against return of counter-
part funds by the State Bank, as has been
noted, have been made good by the Reserve
Bank's purchase of non-negotiable securities.
It is the remnant sales, particularly by banks
other than the State Bank, which would have

gone to swell Reserve Bank's holdings of
marketable loans. In fact, between the end
of 1957 and March-end of 1960, the Reserve
Bank's portfolio of marketable loans has gone
up by Rs 155 crores; and, against this, the bulk
of the rise—or Rs 150 crores—can be ascribed
to the funding operation of 1959-60. Thus, till
the end of March 1960, the Reserve Bank
figured, as from the beginning of the Second
Plan, as but a nominal purchaser of Govern-
ment Securities. In 1960-61, however, the
disinvestment by banks has been considerable,
and transfer in this behalf to the ownership
of the Reserve Bank may have exceeded Rs 60
crores. In brief, therefore, the inference
seems to be that the Reserve Bank absorption
of marketable securities, including the two
funding operations amounting to Rs 200 crores,
is around Rs 265 crores during the Second
Plan, as against a total of Rs 800 crores received
by the Centre and the States.

This is by no means a disheartening picture.
And therefore it would seem that the Third
Plan target of Rs 850 crores is chicken-hearted.
But we have to make allowance for the fact
that the Third Plan's Draft Outline was drawn
up at a time of acute monetary stringency, a
time when Government's borrowing effort
failed signally and when banks were unloading
gilt-edged in sizable parcels. On the face of it,
indeed, and in the then current circumstances,
even Rs 850 crores may have seemed an
ambitious target. Fortunately, as we remarked
at the beginning of this article, the climate in
the gilt-edged market has not been spoilt as a
result of the operation of the three-tier bank
rate.

Consequently, the success or otherwise of
Government's borrowing programme will
depend upon the state of the money market.
So long as stringency continues, the scope for
borrowing from the public will be restricted.
If money should become easy again, there
would be a better support accorded to the new
loan programme. As we see it, monetary
stringency will be relieved if Deposits should
start accruing in a more substantial manner
and/or if the rate of expansion in Advances
should somewhat abate. With Government's
determined efforts of late, and banks' own an-
xiety to induce growth of Deposits, we are
hopeful that banks will soon begin to expe-
rience a considerable increase in resources. On
the other side, with the rate of growth of in-
dustrial production inhibited by such factors as
inadequacy of foreign exchange for purchase
of raw materials and power shortage, there
is the distinct possibility that industrial
production will prove to rise less spectacularly
in 1961-62. Our conclusion, therefore, is that
Government's borrowing programme this year
can be made a modest success, with the pros-
pect that, next year, a more ambitious target
can be set—and hit.

But of course it is important that a raise in
the de jure bank rate is avoided. For, a
raising of bank rate will seriously affect the
borrowing programme for the Third Plan.
In the sense that despite the three-tier bank
rate, gilt-edged prices have kept steady there is
reasonable hope of status quo in bank rate—
and success in the borrowing programme.

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The Plan Under Preparation

THE National Development Council will meet on May 30/31 to consider the draft report on the Third Plan which is now under preparation. While extensive rewriting of the earlier draft has become necessary because of the results of the 1961 Census, there will be no change in the financial and physical targets approved by the NDC in January. The total public sector outlay of Rs 7500 crores will include Rs 1200 crores of current outlay and Rs 6300 crores of investment expenditure. Together with private sector investment of Rs 4100 crores, total investment in the Third Plan will amount to Rs 10,400 crores as against Rs 10,200 in the Draft Outline. No changes have been effected in the distribution outlays under the major heads of development which is as reported earlier in these columns (See Indian Finance of January 28, 1961).

The programmes for agriculture and employment as well as allocations for some Central Ministries had not been considered by the last meeting of the NDC. The targets for principal agricultural commodities that have been worked out are: Foodgrains 100m. tons; Sugarcane 10 m. tons (gur); Oil-seeds 9.7 m. tons; Cotton 7m. bales and Jute 6.5 m. bales (excluding mesta). The targets for the main development programmes for agriculture are as given below:

Irrigation		million acres
Major & medium	..	12.6
Minor	..	13.3
Total	..	26.1
Soil Conservation, land reclamation etc.		
Soil conservation	..	10
Dry farming	..	22

Irrigation		million acres
Land reclamation	..	3.3
Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline lands	..	0.2
Flood control, drainage and anti-water-logging	..	5
Area under improved seed		
By end of 1960-61	..	55
By end of 1965-66	..	151
Consumption of chemical fertilisers		

		million tons
Nitrogenous (N)	..	1.01*
Phosphate (P205)	..	0.4
Organic and green manure		
Urban compost	..	5
Rural compost	..	148
Green manure	..	39

*Requirements of plantations, estimated at 0.04 million tons (N) are in addition to this figure.

The target for short and medium term credit through cooperative agencies is about Rs 500 crores and for long term loans (that is loans outstanding by end of the Plan) is about Rs 140 crores.

POWER: Generating capacity is proposed to be increased from 5.7 million kW at the end of the Second Plan to about 12.6 million kW at the end of the Third Plan. The increase envisaged in the Draft Outline was 6 million kW. Electricity generated by end of Third Plan is now estimated at 45 billion kWh. as against 42.25 billion kWh. in the Draft Outline. The target of villages and towns electrified is now 43,000 as against 34,000 in the Draft Outline.

INDUSTRY: There are no significant changes in the major industrial targets. In

several directions progress is being made in drawing up detailed plans, e.g. in steel, coal, fertilisers etc.

ROADS: As a result of discussions with States, the additional mileage of surfaced roads is now estimated at 25,000 miles as against 20,000 miles envisaged in the Draft Outline.

EMPLOYMENT: Reliance is placed on works programmes for the utilisation of rural manpower to deal with the problem of unemployment whose magnitude is now seen to be much larger than was estimated before the Census. A scheme of pilot projects has been introduced under which 34 projects have been accepted for implementation in the first year. The scheme provides for certain supplementary works programmes to be undertaken in addition to agricultural, irrigation, road development and other programmes included under the State plans and the Community development programme. A provision of Rs 2 lakhs has been suggested for each project for the period ending March 1962. The works programmes which have been drawn up include irrigation, afforestation, soil conservation and other schemes. The scheme envisages that wages should be paid at the seasonal rates for the locality. On the basis of the first year's experience it is hoped to extend the programme to many other areas where there is wide-spread under-employment. But the essence of a pilot project, it is also pointed out, consists, not in the provision of supplementary works programme, which will by itself provide only a limited amount of additional employment, as in the effort to utilise fully the manpower resources of the selected areas and to reorient the working of the entire development programme so as to achieve this central object.

Adventure in Cooperation

THE discussions at the seventeenth session of ECAFE which was held in New Delhi last month covered a wide range of topics, from an overall appraisal of the economic situation in Asia and proposals for greater regional economic cooperation to specific problems in the fields of planning, industry, transport, trade, water resources development and statistics. The conference adopted three resolutions dealing with Asian Highway, Community Development and decentralisation of the economic and social activities of the United Nations. While discussions on the reports of the various committees, working parties and study groups, which had been set up in terms of resolutions adopted at earlier sessions, focus attention of the proposal for regional economic cooperation which was the principal topic on the agenda, the Annual Survey, which brings out the wide disparities in economic development, populations, resources, national income, consumption levels and trade relations, offers a necessary corrective to an idealistic approach to the problems.

In fact it is only by contrast with the rest of the world, and especially the industrialised West, that it is possible to discern any common feature among the countries that make up the ECAFE region. Even in the case of fall in prices of primary commodities which is regarded as a common problem, the fluctuations in price and supply of particular commodities do not have the same impact on individual national economies of the region. A fall in the price of rice, for instance, which will be disastrous for rice exporting countries,

may be regarded as a welcome development by the rice importing countries. Similar divergence of interest can be noticed in the case of other primary commodities which may be of vital interest to a particular country or group of countries in the region.

Intra-regional trade and diversification of production have not proceeded far enough to create an awareness of common interest in the economic fortunes of the region as a whole, strong enough to have an impact on practical policies. The emergence of powerful economic groups in Europe has induced a transient interest in the development of intra-regional trade in ECAFE. A preliminary study prepared by the ECAFE secretariat examines the forms of cooperation like an economic union, customs union, free trade area and preferential tariff and trading arrangements as well as the structure of economic integration in Europe and Latin America. But the most notable feature of the discussions on the report of the Committee on Trade was the obvious satisfaction with which the delegates received the assurance conveyed by the representatives of EEC and EFTA that these groups and their policies were not intended to restrict trade with the rest of the world.

Any incentive that exists to the formation of analogous regional groupings in the ECAFE region could be easily neutralised by the industrial countries of the West if they take action in time to maintain the level of prices and off-take of primary commodities. And it is difficult to see how the position could be otherwise so long as the region as a whole, as well as most of the countries in it, look to the West for guidance and technical and financial assistance for their programmes of economic development.

While most of the delegates who participated in the discussion on regional coopera-

tion were content to talk round the topic, the representative of Pakistan went to the heart of the matter by drawing attention to certain significant facts which stood in the way of greater regional cooperation. He pointed out that an Asian economy as such just did not exist, for the countries of the region differed widely not only in their economic characteristics like size, population, natural resources and degree of development, but also in their historical and political associations. After the establishment of new independent states, the trend, if any, had been towards disintegration. In the field of trade and industry, he said, a number of obstacles would arise, and as national resources were necessarily limited, priorities would have to be established between regional and national projects with resulting conflict of interest.

While the facts of life in the ECAFE region leave little room for doubt that it is premature to think in terms of grandiose schemes of economic integration on a regional basis, it does not mean there is no room for cooperative action. The scope for fruitful joint effort will be revealed if the sights are lowered to bring limited objectives on to the line of vision. In surveying the fields where joint effort could function effectively and in initiating action in suitable cases, the ECAFE secretariat, working quietly behind the scenes, has rendered invaluable service. Attention has been drawn in this context to joint geological surveys of border areas, the preparation of the first geological map of Asia and the Far East, bilateral agreements for development of mineral resources, and suggestions for rationalisation of customs procedures and inter-communication of power and water resources.

The Asian Highway and the Mekong Project are striking instances of successful coopera-

15 April 1961

tive endeavour sponsored by ECAFE. Eleven countries and ten UN agencies other than the four directly involved namely, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam, are cooperating on the gigantic project for the development of the lower Mekong basin, which, as at present envisaged, will comprise eight multipurpose projects and a ninth for improvement of navigation. The last session of ECAFE elicited additional offers of assistance from six Governments and two private agencies amounting to \$3,313,000 bringing the overall total of assets earmarked to the project to \$12,443,908. The new offers of assistance were made by France, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines and the United States. The Ford Foundation offered to carry out an integrated economic survey of the Mekong Basin while the Pan-Pacific South East Asia Women's Association promised to undertake studies connected with the project. As announced by President Rajendra Prasad on the opening day, India has offered to undertake the preparation of a comprehensive project report on the Tonle Sap dam site in Cambodia, an undertaking which is expected to cost \$250,000.

The resolution on the Asian Highway, which will span the Asian continent from Singapore and Saigon to Istanbul and Ankara, linking the important centres of commerce and culture, met with unanimous approval. But the discussions also made it clear that considerable technical and financial assistance from the advanced countries would be required to see the project through. It is also clear that the full benefits of the scheme would not be realised without simultaneous relaxation of customs regulations at the frontier posts. In fact both the Mekong Project and the Asian Highway which depend for their successful execution on heavy doses of external assistance, suggest the thought that cooperative action in ECAFE region will have to be conceived in the larger framework of global cooperation. And in this adventure, the ECAFE, which was entering the operational field of its activities, eminently deserves to succeed.

Export Limitations

AN appraisal of the export trade in recent years may suggest that the scope for increase is limited. Taken together with the complaint that Indian textiles and sugar too dear for foreign buyers, the question is whether the country can export raw materials like short staple cotton or oilseeds to make up the slack, the rise in steel imports last year offset the fall under foodgrains. The means to pay was, and remains, limited. The Tata Quarterly in its latest issue, calls attention to the historic factors in export trade. Of course, an industrial revolution can alter both the content and course of exports, as it did in the case of Britain, replacing woollen goods by coal and cotton textiles. But the last two traditional items have been displaced fully after the war by motors and machinery in the trade returns.

Whether the same changes are in progress in India's external trade, with machinery exports rising alongside imports of essential raw materials from cotton to rubber, may call for scrutiny by the experts in export promotion. The export of capital to pay for imports is ruled out. Restrictions are more than a symptom of the economic growth, reflected in rising imports by an underdeveloped country at present.

The limits to fiscal policy are underlined by the showing of jute manufactures. There is no export duty either on jute manufactures or coffee, but the rivals of India have still an edge in Europe over India. The cost inflation due to agricultural protection, wage awards and taxes has been mentioned more than once as a deterrent to the growth of exports. There is no item—not manganese nor mica—in which India appeals on the score of relative cheapness. Iron ore shipments might rise, but India cannot sell pig iron or steel, as the most expert observers insist. The growth of manufacturing industry sets a limit to the export of materials like oilseeds or cotton. The limited quota allowed in its own way raises prices, and hampers exports. The stability in tea exports may be termed unusual, but it is linked with the presence of foreign capital in the planting industry.

Frequent injunctions, to diversify and enhance exports, to stimulate inter-regional trade, and to reserve quality goods for export markets constitute an embarrassing admission of failure during the last decade. The increase in India's external debt, the fall in sterling reserves and the Government's patent anxiety to secure regularly more foreign capital coincide with the stagnation of trade in major exports like jute and cotton textiles. Increase under pepper or cashew is not so relevant as the decline under oilseeds or oils. New schemes for linking imports are thought up, but the results do not appear impressive so far.

The real crux is the failure of agriculture to develop as rapidly as industry. Under the two Plans, rising agricultural output has been absorbed by the increase in India's population. In any event, agriculture, unlike the secondary industries, has made little headway and it may be noted here that in 1960 the prices of industrial raw materials like jute rose more than foodgrains or oilseeds. Stability in trade with the UK or rise in exports to Russia or Eastern Europe can cause little satisfaction in the present situation.

Advice from advertising experts about potential markets should be available, and it is known that an offer was made by a Toronto firm to help the Indian Government last year push rapidly exports of Indian origin in the Canadian market. The market research needed is a specialist job and officials cannot do it, as Madison Avenue will argue. The decline of trade, due to new political factors, may extend from China to Nepal. The bearing of foreign policy on trade with Pakistan requires no detailed description here. The advantages of a return to normal trade will be stressed by many at present as the Pakistan rupee and Indian currency are in line. That Ceylon and Indonesia are trade rivals, and that Burma prefers Japan or Siam to India as a source of imports will only suggest that competitive capacity does not exist, and the future may lie in the export of special items like light engineering goods or food products like jams and confectionery to adjacent countries like Malaya. Subsidies, as in the case of sugar, may invite stringent criticism. But Australia's experience may well suggest that the steady inflow of foreign capital may weigh heavily against the decline in major exports. But Australia is industrially mature, and one Company produces more paper (over 300,000 tons) than the dozen paper mills now operating in India. The refund of excises or drawbacks given in regard to imported items used in textile or other exports may be described as a poor palliative for the malady, due as much to home demand as the rise of economic national-

ism in all countries, from Ghana to the Sudan. The fact that Ceylon, Burma or Malaya puts up tariffs and offers incentives for new local enterprises launched by foreign interests must be taken into account by habitual optimists.

The Tata Quarterly thinks that India, like Japan, can ship more manufactured goods in future to meet the over-rising import bill. Initial success in selling plastics or plywood or even oil engines must not blind one to the fact that Japan as an ally of the USA, retains some advantages denied to India and also that heavy industrial equipment must be backed by service after sales in foreign countries. And the advantages held, for instance, in paint, cement or other industries are neutralised by the lack of resources for further development to achieve a low-cost surplus. That is, of course, possible through the full use of installed capacity in every industry and by means of mergers of export firms. The cotton industry consists of many disparate units. The concentration noted in Lancashire, during and after the war, is yet to come here. What the jute industry may really need is one large firm in which all the units are merged, the marginal establishments scrapped, and surplus labour turned over to new lines like plywood or chemicals.

The transformation of management (which usually raises selling costs) is also required and foreign experts may be called in to advise on the reorganisation of the engineering industry in which large composite units jostle small firms. The lack of a precise efficient pattern in contrast to the efficient mergers in Germany created for example by Mannesmann Tube is a consequence of our planners not having looked at what may be called the Executive Suite. The replacement of managing agents with capital by directors with brains may be demanded by the circumstance that British Railways are now put in charge of a new chief, formerly a Director of the ICI, and the competence of the full-time professional as against the amateur acquiring control by birth is the cardinal fact of current economic development. This means that the Planning Commission must promote takeover bids, stimulate mergers and secure one big export firm to deal with customers abroad. The trend towards bigger and better firms in chemicals, rubber, etc., is truly inescapable and company law in future must concern itself with the encouragement of extra resources by contrived combination. That is one of the implicit conclusions to which analysis leads at present.

Cotton Textile Industry—Sick Man of Indian Economy

INDIA'S foreign exchange earnings from cotton textile exports in 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five Year Plan, are officially estimated at Rs 53 crores as compared to Rs 57.35 crores in the preceding year. In terms of quantity the export in 1960-61 was 678 million yards against 846 million yards in 1959-60. It is thus clear that the cotton textile industry has not been able to achieve the export target of 1,000 million yards fixed under the Second Five Year Plan.

These figures should cause considerable concern. Next to tea and jute goods, cotton tex-

tiles are the most important earner of foreign exchange. It is essential therefore to find out why the industry is unable to make headway in foreign markets. One reason for the fall in export is, of course, the intense competition that we have to face from other countries like Japan, the UK, Russia and to some extent Pakistan. Secondly, many countries which formerly used to import cotton cloth in large quantities have in recent years gradually established their own textile industries. But these factors do not certainly provide an adequate explanation for the decline in our cloth export. The basic cause appears to be the uncompetitive prices of Indian cloth. Japan and other competitors have been able to oust Indian cloth from our traditional markets in West Asia and South East Asia chiefly because they have been able to offer their goods at cheaper prices and, moreover, they have been successful in adjusting themselves to the changing fashions and requirements of the consumer. But so far as India is concerned, the cotton textile industry has not been able to make notable progress in equipping itself with the latest machinery. The industry is now more than hundred years old and although from time to time various committees have forcefully drawn attention to the urgent need to expedite the programme of modernisation, the progress made till now has been absolutely inadequate. The proportion of automatic looms in our textile mills at present is only about 8 per cent against 100 per cent in the United States and 61 per cent in Pakistan. It has been estimated that a sum of Rs 180 crores will be required by the industry during the Third Five Year Plan to carry out its programme of rehabilitation and modernisation; but in view of the low profitability, the industry has been finding it difficult to attract new capital. The Cotton Mills Federation has pointed out, on the basis of the studies undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India, that cotton textiles are among the enterprises that occupy the lowest rung of the ladder. Gross profits as percentage of total capital employed stood at 4.5 per cent in 1958, the latest year for which statistics are available, as compared to 9.7 per cent in engineering, 6.0 in steel, 7.6 in cement, 9.3 in sugar and 9.4 in tea plantations.

Another factor responsible for the high cost of production is the shortage of raw cotton as well as its high prices. In the last three years the consumption of foreign cotton by Indian mills has recorded sharp increase and that of Indian cotton has declined as shown in the following data given by the Cotton Mills Federation:

Period.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total
Monthly average 1958	369,965	43,653	413,618
" " 1959	386,609	38,030	424,639
" " 1960	368,276	57,148	425,424

The Federation has pointed out that there was "an abnormal rise in the prices of Indian cotton which exceeded world parity, thus aggravating the cost rigidity of the industry."

The steep increase in the wage bill is another factor which has contributed to the high cost of Indian cloth. The share of wages is as much as 25 to 32 per cent in the production cost of cloth. Since January 1960, the industry has had to bear an additional burden of Rs 14 crores per year on account of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board. Further, the rise in dearness allowance has also contributed to a higher wage bill.

As a result of these circumstances, the production of mill cloth has not shown a steady

increase as will be clear from the following figures:

	Cloth Production.
1956	.. 5,306 Million Yards
1957	.. 5,317 Million Yards
1958	.. 4,927 Million Yards
1959	.. 4,925 Million Yards
1960	.. 5,044 Million Yards

Thus at a time when there is an imperative need to maximise production we find that last year the industry produced substantially less cloth than in 1957 and 1958. Clearly, we cannot afford to permit this state of affairs to continue. The industry is one of the best among the organised industries in India. There is hardly an aspect of it about which full data are not available. Moreover, unlike other industries, the cotton mills have their own central organisation—the Indian Cotton Mills Federation—which enables the industry to speak with one voice. There is, therefore, no reason why this vital industry should remain the sick man of the Indian economy—with obsolete machinery and subjected to periodical crises. With greater co-operation from Government and greater efficiency on the part of management and labour, surely it should be possible for the industry to function on healthy lines, performing its role effectively as an earner of foreign exchange, as a provider of employment to several millions and as a supplier of cloth which, next to food, is the most important need of man.

LIVING STANDARDS

The Differential Widens

By Paul Einzig

IT has been the perennial complaint of under-developed countries since the War that, although their standard of living has improved, that improvement has failed to keep pace with that of advanced countries, with the result that the differential, instead of contracting, has widened further. Admittedly, what really matters is not the differential but the absolute standard of living of the backward peoples, and if it shows an improvement it constitutes progress in the right direction. Nevertheless, human nature being what it is, the backward peoples cannot help comparing their progress with that of more fortunate peoples, and it does not make for good feeling between the "have" and "have not" nations if there is an increase of their inequality.

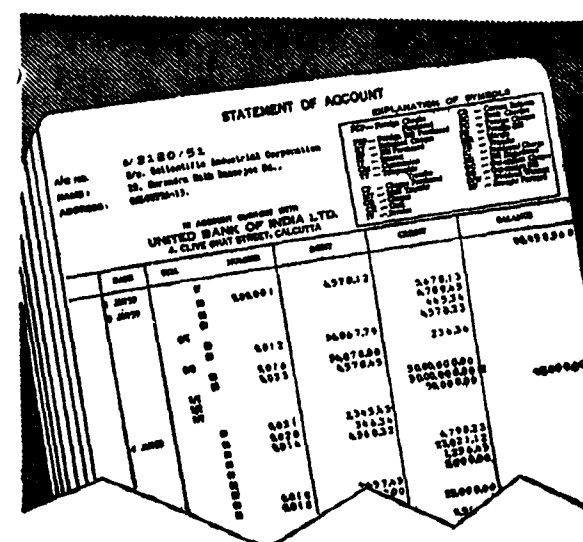
From this point of view, the successful resistance of the United States Congress to an attempt to increase minimum wages in the United States was undoubtedly a welcome event. Had their attempt been successful—and it would be as yet premature to rejoice over its initial setback which may not be the last word on the subject—it would have greatly reduced the ability of the United States to assist under-developed countries. Moreover, the resulting wage inflation would not have remained confined to the United States but would have gradually spread over all industrial countries of the free world whose capacity to contribute towards assisting backward countries would in turn have been reduced.

It should be the aim of all countries of the free world to reduce gradually the differential between standards of living. The Governments of under-developed countries could contribute towards attaining this end by pursuing policies encouraging the influx of

private capital and enterprise. What is even more important, trade unions or other organisations representing industrial labour in backward countries should exert themselves in an effort to influence the attitude of corresponding organisations in advanced countries. It is for a spokesman of workers in backward countries to persuade their fellow-workers in advanced countries to be content for the time being with what they have got, or at any rate with a moderate increase in their standards of living, for the sake of making it possible to improve that of the backward countries.

The myth that it is sufficient for Governments and Parliaments to decide to increase their contributions towards economic assistance to under-developed countries, dies hard. How are the workers in advanced countries to be expected to realise that the welfare of their fellow-workers in backward countries depends on their self-restraint if no efforts are made from backward countries to make them realise it? Each time working hours are reduced in some important industry in an advanced country, and each time some substantial wage increase is enforced, there should be an outcry of protest on the part of workers in backward countries whose prospects of improvement are thereby correspondingly reduced. It is true, world opinion has been made aware of the need for assisting backward countries towards a higher standard of living. What is yet to be realised is that this end can only be attained at a cost of sacrifices on the part of the workers in advanced countries—sacrifices in a negative sense at any rate—consisting of renouncing the full benefits of their increase in output. It is for the workers in backward countries to make world opinion aware of this obvious but almost generally overlooked fact.

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World of Finance

BANKS

Chasing One's Own Tail

THERE is more than topical interest attached to Dr N. N. Law's reasoned criticism of recent increases by banks of interest rates on Deposits. Others besides Dr Law—Mr A. V. Grantham of The Chartered Bank, for example—have felt that an increase in interest rates on Deposits is self-defeating. There is a certain amount of naivete in the assumption that so obvious and so inadequate a bait as minimal increases in interest on Deposits will make for a larger haul of depositors. From the point of view of the depositor, confidence in the banking system and in the particular bank he patronises, the intangible personal relationship the Bank establishes with him and the timely help and advice he gets from his Bank manager are more likely to influence his decision than a larger return on his Deposits. If he were merely in search of greater yield, he has other competing contenders for his nest-egg. Even if considerations of safety weighed with him, he has the post office and other agencies of national savings that siphon funds into Government tills. On the other hand, if he did not have basic confidence in the bank, even a rate of 10 per cent on his Deposits is sure to leave him cold. What the banking situation needs is not pandering to the cupidity but strengthening the confidence of the prospective depositor.

From the bank's point of view, the increase in expenditure involved in a higher interest rate will make further dents into profits unless lending rates are correspondingly raised. This kind of chasing one's own tail will leave the bank exactly where it was before, if not slightly worse off. It certainly seems more sensible, as Dr Law has suggested, to spend the money earmarked for additional interest on "opening branches in unbanked areas and improving the quality and diversifying the range of service" and stimulating the banking habit in people who either don't have it or are suspicious of it. From this point of view, the importance of the Deposit insurance scheme often canvassed by us and more recently accepted in principle by the conference of bankers in Delhi, is obvious. Early practical steps should be taken to make the idea a reality.

Dr Law, like other bankers who have spoken during the current "balance sheet season", is understandably worried about the liquidity position of the banks. We are glad to note Dr Law is unsqueamish enough to relate the low liquidity to the need for increased profits. Indeed, he considers it as probably the most important reason. For some reason, it is considered bad form to refer to this aspect. Dr Law thus formally dissociates himself with much of the cant that generally clouds this issue. Higher profits are possible only by "reducing the incidence of expenses where possible and rationalising the rates of charges and finding out newer sources of revenue." Dr Law referred in this connection

to tax concessions and in particular made the suggestion of a rebate on profits used for building up reserves. It is worth recalling that the recent Finance Bill has provided for deduction from taxable income of any special reserves created by any approved financial corporation engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India of an amount not exceeding ten per cent of the total income, under certain conditions. In the context of the undoubted need to increase the inner strength of the banks both for practical and psychological reasons, it is worth while considering whether ordinary commercial banks should not also be encouraged to create such special reserves. After all, part of the banking system's present difficulties stems from its being obliged to play the role of corporations of the sort singled out for this benefit. The commercial banks, as de facto long-term financial corporations, certainly deserve the same consideration.

BANKING RETURNS Record Currency Expansion

THE detailed analysis of the Reserve Bank returns for 7 April is being deferred until the next week because inferences that are drawn without regard for the Scheduled Bank figures for the same week are apt to be misleading and even erroneous. For example, the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have fallen by Rs 40 crores, the implication being that Scheduled Banks are largely responsible for the reduction in debt. But that would mean that the addition to the resources of the banking system in that week must have been very large indeed. We shall, therefore, wait till the next week before we attempt our interpretation of the banking returns.

In the week under review, there has been a record expansion of over Rs 55 crores to Rs 2,039.91 crores in Active Note Circulation. The Central Government has apparently exercised its right to tender Rupee Coin for Rs 5 crores and to receive credit therefor from the Reserve Bank. For, Rupee Coin is higher by Rs 2.11 crores, and, far from any contraction, there is likely to have been outflow of Rupee Coin for Rs 2.89 crores. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK				
	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Balance-sheet: (in Rs Crores)				
Deposits	1,41.16	1,39.48	— 1.68	— 1.2
Cash including call money	13.33	12.75	— 0.58	— 4.4
Cash as percentage of Deposits	9.4	9.1	— 0.3	— 3.2
Gilt Investments	60.82	40.72	— 20.08	— 33.0
Gilt as percentage of Deposits	43.1	29.2	— 13.9	— 32.0
Advances	72.51	93.53	+ 21.02	+ 29.0
Advances as percentage of Deposits	51.4	67.1	15.7	30.5
Profit and Loss: (In Rs Lakhs)				
Interest and Discount	6,29.36	6,97.12	+ 67.76	+ 10.8
Commission Exchange and Brokerage	1,07.91	1,47.87	+ 39.96	+ 37.0
Gross Income	7,97.55	8,71.16	+ 73.61	+ 9.2
Gross Income as percentage of Deposits	5.6	6.2	0.6	10.7
Interest paid	3,37.31	3,51.38	+ 14.07	+ 4.2
Salaries and Allowances	2,81.97	3,05.75	+ 23.78	+ 8.4
Balance of Profit*	66.70	65.04	— 1.66	— 2.5

*Net of provision of Rs 17.50 lakhs in 1959 and Rs 53 lakhs in 1960 for tax.

for Rs 55 crores by transfer from the Banking Department. Resultantly, Notes held are higher by Rs 2 crores odd at Rs 9.88 crores. It is obvious that the record currency expansion is due mainly to the impact upon banking returns of governmental year-end disbursements.

Month-early disbursements have caused a fall in the balances of both the Central and State Governments. Balances Held Abroad are again lower by nearly Rs 2 crores at Rs 11.31 crores.

The return of the State Bank shows that Deposits are lower by Rs 5.70 crores at Rs 567.51 crores. The Giltedged portfolio is lower by Rs 8 crores, presumably reflecting Treasury Bills discounted with the Reserve Bank. The total of Advances is higher by Rs 1.30 crores at Rs 282.59 crores. Cash in hand and with Reserve Bank has improved by Rs 1.99 crores to Rs 19.90 crores. Other Assets continue to be at an unusually high figure.

The return of the Scheduled Banks for 31 March reveals that Deposits have improved by nearly Rs 21 crores of which only Rs 12 crores are ascribable to the State Bank. The total of Advances has again jumped sharply by Rs 15.72 crores to Rs 1,333.77 crores. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank are higher by nearly Rs 12 crores at Rs 94.53 crores.

PUNJAB NATIONAL

Advances Rise, Gilts Fall Sharply in 1960

Punjab National Bank Limited has, aside from the State Bank, the largest amount of disinvestment in giltedged to show in the 1960 accounts. The stagnancy in Deposits and the sustained demand for bank credit made it inevitable for Punjab National thus to seek to enlarge its resources.

Deposits and other accounts have, in the 1960 balance-sheet, declined by Rs 1.68 crores (or just 1.2 per cent) to Rs 139.48 crores. Advances, on the other hand, have jumped up sharply from Rs 72.51 crores to Rs 93.53 crores—a rise of 29.0 per cent. Hence, giltedged holdings have been reduced by like amount—Rs 20.08 crores—to Rs 40.74 crores; as a consequence, the credit ratio has gone up from 51.4 per cent to 67.1 per cent, whereas the ratio of giltedged to Deposits has declined from 43.1 per cent to 29.2 per cent. Cash balances, at Rs 12.75 crores, show a drop of 4.4 per cent, and the cash ratio is slightly marked down at 9.1 per cent against 9.4 per cent.

Gross income has increased by 9.2 per cent, or Rs 73.61 lakhs, to Rs 8,71.16 lakhs. This is a remarkable achievement if regard is had for the fact that, in 1959, net profit on sale

of investments, etc., contributed Rs 20.44 lakhs and other receipts accounted for Rs 25.77 lakhs; in 1960, the relative figures for the two heads are Rs 2.13 lakhs and Rs 8.49 lakhs respectively. Thus, interest and discount have fetched impressively more at Rs 6,97.12 lakhs against Rs 6,29.36 lakhs—an improvement of 10.8 per cent; and commission, exchange and brokerage are marked up by Rs 39.96 lakhs (representing a rise of 37.0 per cent) at Rs 1,47.87 lakhs. The ratio of gross income to Deposits is better at 6.2 per cent against 5.6 per cent.

However, interest paid has absorbed Rs 14.07 lakhs more at Rs 3,51.38 lakhs, while salaries and allowances have cost Rs 23.78 lakhs more at Rs 3,05.75 lakhs. As a result, the balance of profit, net of the tax provision, is somewhat reduced by Rs 1.66 lakhs at Rs 65.04 lakhs.

The tax provision is sharply raised from Rs 17.50 lakhs to Rs 53 lakhs. Staff Bonus gets Rs 2 lakhs more at Rs 27 lakhs. The transfer to Reserve is pruned from Rs 17 lakhs to Rs 11 lakhs. The Charity account, as before, gets Rs 1 lakh. The dividend is maintained, and absorbs Rs 25 lakhs.

INDIAN OVERSEAS

Profit Higher by 23.9 Per Cent

Indian Overseas Bank Limited has reported a very satisfactory year of working. Remunerative use of resources, presumably sustained over the period under review, as well as a tight rein over expenses have contributed to such improved results.

The Deposits of the Bank, in common with the experience of the banking system generally during the last year, have fallen somewhat by Rs 1.20 crores to Rs 29.29 crores. Cash balances are slightly higher at Rs 2.18 crores against Rs 2.06 crores, but, because of the decline in Deposits, the cash ratio is shown better at 7.4 per cent of Deposits against 6.8 per cent in 1959. Similarly, a small drop in gilt-edged holdings from Rs 9.55 crores to Rs 9.26 crores is nevertheless accompanied by a rise from 31.3 per cent to 31.6 per cent in the gilts/Deposits ratio. Even so, though Advances have been marked up only by 1.5 per cent over the 1959 figure (Rs 19.33 crores against Rs 19.04 crores), the credit ratio has jumped up from 62.4 per cent to 66.0 per cent.

The income by interest and discount is marked up by 12.5 per cent (or Rs 17.68 lakhs) at Rs 1,59.61 lakhs. Commission, exchange and brokerage are higher by Rs 7.40 lakhs, or 12.6 per cent. As a result, the gross income is better by 12.7 per cent at Rs 2,26.63 lakhs, and the ratio of gross income to Deposits is

Balance-sheet: (In Rs Crores)	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage
Deposits	30.49	29.29	- 1.20	- 3.9
Cash including call money	2.06	2.18	+ 0.12	+ 5.8
Cash as percentage of Deposits	6.8	7.4	—	—
Gilt Investments	9.55	9.26	- 0.29	- 3.0
Gilts as percentage of Deposits	31.3	31.6	—	—
Advances	19.04	19.33	+ 0.29	+ 1.5
Advances as percentage of Deposits	62.4	66.0	—	—
Profit and Loss: (In Rs Lakhs)				
Interest and Discount	1,41.93	1,59.61	+ 17.68	+ 12.5
Commission Exchange and Brokerage	58.67	66.07	+ 7.40	+ 12.6
Gross Income	2,01.12	2,26.63	+ 25.51	+ 12.7
Gross Income as Percentage of Deposits	6.6	7.8	—	—
Interest Paid	86.31	87.02	+ 0.71	+ 0.8
Salaries and Allowances	56.18	65.29	+ 9.11	+ 16.2
Balance of Profit*	21.11	26.16	+ 5.05	+ 23.9

*Net of Rs 12.50 lakhs in 1959 and Rs 18.50 lakhs in 1960 for tax.

perceptibly improved to 7.8 per cent from 6.6 per cent.

On the expenditure side, interest paid is fractionally more at Rs 87.02 lakhs—the increase over the previous year is a scant 0.8 per cent. But salaries and allowances have absorbed fully Rs 9.11 lakhs more (an increase of 16.2 per cent) at Rs 65.29 lakhs. As an end result, the balance of profit, net of the provision for tax, is measurably better by 23.9 per cent, or Rs 5.05 lakhs, at Rs 26.16 lakhs.

From 1959 profits, an additional transfer of Rs 50,000 has been made to reserve. The transfer this year is Rs 9 lakhs against the comparable figure of Rs 6.75 lakhs (including Rs 6.25 lakhs first transferred) in 1959. Bonus to staff gets half a lakh more at Rs 5.50 lakhs. Development Rebate Reserve received Rs 75,000 in 1959, and gets Rs 50,000 in 1960. The tax provision goes up by Rs 6 lakhs to Rs 18.50 lakhs. The higher dividend at 14 per cent subject to tax absorbs Rs 10.50 lakhs against Rs 9.38 lakhs set apart for distribution in 1959.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd's Dilemma

By Paul Einzig

ON the eve of his Budget statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, is certain to be having sleepless nights. He is confronted with a more than usually awkward dilemma. He is pressed by his supporters to produce a Budget containing concessions to the middle classes. On the other hand, in view of the unpromising outlook for sterling he may feel that he could ill afford to make such concessions. It is true he could easily find the actual amount involved by simply budgeting for an increase in the yield of taxation through the expansion of production. But the budgetary problem is of relatively small importance compared with the problem that would arise from reactions of

trade unions to such concessions. They would provide a good excuse for bigger and better wage demands. Whether these demands are met or whether they lead to major strikes, it would be bad for the balance of payments.

Whether or not Mr Selwyn Lloyd will feel justified in taking a calculated risk will probably depend largely on the view his advisers take on the prospects of a major improvement in the balance of payments this year. If the March figures should be encouraging he might take the plunge. It is true even if the trade deficit were eliminated there would remain the problem of paying for last year's deficit, the counterpart of which was accumulated in the form of "hot money" in London. For the present the withdrawal of hot money is being discouraged by means of bolstering up forward sterling so as to make it profitable for arbitrageurs abroad to leave their money in London. In the long run, however, there are only two ways in which this floating debt can be dealt with. The one is to improve the balance of payments to such an extent as to create a substantial surplus of visible and invisible exports. The other is to raise money abroad by means of a long-term loan or by means of selling industrial assets to investors outside the Sterling Area. Prospects for the former solution are none too good. The latter solution would entail grave disadvantages and is bound to be subject to much criticism. Nevertheless, it is very tempting to resort to it for the sake of being able to expand production without endangering sterling.

Possibly the Government may prefer to mark time, relying on its substantial drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund, to defend sterling against the effect of withdrawals of hot money and of a speculative exaggeration of that effect. Moreover, there is always a possibility that a revival of a dollar scare might divert pressure on sterling. At present this does not appear likely, because the new Washington Administration has been well advised in avoiding any action that would lead to a revival of a dollar scare. The only mistake it tried to make was the proposed increase in minimum wages and that was prevented for the moment by resistance on the part of Congress. However, there is always a possibility that New Deal elements might gain the upper hand. In the absence of a dollar scare the prospects of sterling are closely linked with the development of the balance of payments this year. The figures for March are awaited, therefore, with more than usual interest. In the absence of a substantial improvement within the next few months the deficit would have to be financed by a further accumulation of short-term indebtedness or by capital transactions indicated above. The third alternative, that of a devaluation, has been rejected by the Government and may safely be disregarded from a practical point of view.

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Notes

FARRAKA

Saving Calcutta

The volte-face of President Ayub Khan over the Farraka Barrage issue is perhaps an indication of his declining power. There have been instances in recent weeks of growing defiance of the Government in Pakistan. Such flouting of authority for the present seems to be confined to some cities, but considering the fact that disturbances have continued now for a fairly long period, it would appear that this is not a passing phenomenon that can be quickly suppressed. It was reported that, at their meeting in London during the Common-wealth Conference both President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Nehru had agreed that the Farraka Barrage would benefit both the countries. On the basis of this report, it was believed that preparations were already afoot in both the countries for discussions on a ministerial level to settle other outstanding points. The Farraka Barrage is vital to India and it is not as though the project has been thought up only recently. The idea of building a barrage at Farraka over the Ganga in order to prevent the silting of the Hooghly, thus protecting the port of Calcutta, had been conceived by

an eminent British engineer nearly a hundred years ago. Unfortunately, nothing has come of it even though every year that passed since then brought the danger of silting of the Hooghly that much nearer in period of time.

In the past hundred years, the port of Calcutta has grown big and it today occupies a preeminent position among the ports of the country. It is serving a vast hinterland which is rapidly growing industrially. An efficient Calcutta port is therefore of vital importance to the whole of the region, and for that matter to the whole country. Teams of both Indian and foreign experts who have studied the problems of the Calcutta port have come to the conclusion that the only answer is the construction of a barrage at Farraka. Pakistan's fear that the barrage will result in diminishing the flow of water down the Ganga into East Pakistan is unfounded because there is surplus water in Ganga even during the summer months. Moreover, the whole world knows—if Pakistan chooses to ignore it, it is its own business—that only recently India has gone more than halfway to conclude an agreement on the sharing of the waters of the rivers in the Indus basin, an agreement which paved the way for loans for the development of the region from various international bodies including the World Bank.

India has made it clear that it will see to it that the barrage harms the interests of Pakistan in no way and there is no reason why the latter should not be satisfied with such assurance. It is, however, out of the question to abandon or delay the project because Pakistan has entered a protest which in any case cannot stand close scrutiny. Government is to be congratulated on its firm stand and the assurance that project will be taken up as scheduled despite Pakistan's protest will allay fears about Government's attitude in the context of the fresh impediment in the way. It may also be mentioned in this connection that we in India also cannot blame Pakistan too much for its unreasonable attitude; for are we not seeing equally unreasonable postures taken by our own people in regard to the utilisation of the waters of rivers?

AUTOS

In Top Gear

Inaugurating the first annual general meeting of the Association

the Indian Automobile Manufacturers, Mr Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Industry, commended the rapid strides made by the automobile industry and observed that the industry's performance during 1960 was the best as compared to all other groups of industries in the country. Production of automobile vehicles during 1960 was put at 52,115 as compared with 36,368 during the previous year, while in the case of motor cycles, scooters and three-wheelers, there was a phenomenal increase of nearly 100 per cent. It is noteworthy that the increase in the production of automobile vehicles during 1960 was achieved with the same amount of foreign exchange as during 1959. In respect of indigenous components, the percentage presently ranges from 50 per cent in the case of Standard to 80 per cent in the case of Dodge Truck.

While, in the light of this achievement, the industry could be considered to have turned the corner, there is room, as Mr Shah has pointed out, for further substantial progress both in respect of total production and in increasing indigenous components. A large part of the country is still without the facility of mechanised transport and it is, therefore, essential that the automobile industry should be given proper encouragement to step up production. It is heartening that the new policy toward the automobile industry enunciated in January 1961 marks a welcome change and provides for greater freedom with reference to selection of models by the manufacturers as also in regard to expansion of capacity. The industry has also been given the assurance by the Government in respect of provision of the foreign exchange element of the capital needed to implement the Third Plan schemes for the industry. However, there is one aspect of the Government's policy with reference to the automobile industry which is hard to reconcile with the need for encouraging production. This refers to the effects of the new duties imposed in the latest Budget on the raw materials and components used by the automobile industry. It has been pointed out by Mr Lalchand Hirachand, President of the Association, that the proposal to increase the duty on iron and steel manufactures from 35 per cent to 50 per cent and the duty on machinery from 10 per cent to 15 per cent will result in an increase in the landed cost of the finished and semi-finished components and in that of the finished product. Without the facility of indigenous sources for supply of all the indigenous components, etc., imposition of such taxes would inevitably raise the cost of production in the automobile industry. Such increase resulting from the fiscal levies in the latest Budget is clearly at variance with the declared objective of the Government in

bringing down costs of production in the automobile industry.

COTTON TEXTILES

Face-lift—or wishful thinking?

The decision of the Government of India to bring forward legislation with a view to compelling the textile units to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board will not be a surprise to those who have been closely observing the affairs of the cotton textile industry in the country. The reluctance of a section of the industry in implementing the recommendations is a well enough known fact.

It may be recalled that the Wage Board has broadly classified the industry into two categories and recommended a flat increase at the average rate of Rs 8 per mensem for all employees belonging to the first category from 1 January 1960 and a further increase of Rs 2 from 1 January 1962 whereas, in the second category, the increases are to be Rs 6 and Rs 2 respectively. It also recommended that three quarters of the dearness allowance should be merged into the basic pay of the employees on the basis of seventy five per cent of the average allowance received in the first half of 1959. The remaining twenty five per cent will remain as dearness allowance, which will be linked with the cost of living index in all areas where such figures are maintained and, where there is no such index, with the index of the nearest centre.

There has been a welcome shift of late to the settlement of dis-

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putes by negotiation rather than by adjudication. The Wage Board forms part of the machinery of industrial relations with the primary objective of settling disputes on a voluntary basis instead of taking up the matter before a court of law. And the Board has firmly established that no claims for further revision of minimum wages within a period of five years can be raised. This is certainly no mean achievement. In this context, the gross indifference of certain employers in accepting the decisions of their industry's representatives is beyond comprehension. The necessity of placing Wage Boards on a statutory footing has not been felt at the time of their inception. There was some sort of understanding that both the labour and management would abide by the joint recommendations of their representatives. But the statement of the Labour Minister in the Lok Sabha that he would resort to legislation

for the implementation of the Board's recommendations has proved beyond doubt that the expectations have been belied. If such things are to continue on the industrial front, the endeavour to give a face-lift to the industry by constituting Wage Boards will prove to be mere wishful thinking.

★

SUGAR Saturation Point

The sugar industry is now known to be facing a problem in disposing of the excess stocks of sugar that have accumulated with the factories consequent on the overproduction of sugar during the 1959-60 season. Sugar stocks are now estimated to amount to 600,000 tons and the sugar factories, ill provided with finances, are being hard put to it to carry such an abnormally high level of stocks. The Indian Sugar Mills'

association is reported to have served notice on cane-growers, their societies and the State and Central Governments that the industry would not be in a position to pay dues unless effective steps were taken by the Government to enable the industry to dispose of the huge surplus now held by the Government. It is further clear that carryover of this year's stocks to the next year would aggravate the marketing problem for sugar during the next year. It has now been estimated that total production during the 1960-61 season will be of the order of 2.8 million tons and with the present carryover of stocks being added to it, the total supply of sugar in the country will reach a level of 3.4 million tons. Exports offer very little prospect and the difference between the Indian and world price of sugar is such as would entail heavy losses on sugar exports. World price is at Rs 9 per maund of sugar whereas

the Indian cost of sugar production, even excluding taxes paid by the industry, works to Rs 25 per maund. With a rigid cost structure, which has been considerably inflated after the Tariff Commission's recommendations and the new wage rates fixed for the industry under the sugar wage board award, the sugar factories will not be in a position to bear a loss of Rs 16 per maund.

The cry for help by the sugar factories is one which the Government cannot afford to be heedless of if regard is had to the need for enabling the sugar factories to remain in working condition. The sugar industry in UP, the premier sugar producing State, has been gravely exercised about the drift in Government's policy and Mr Sitaram Bhawsinka, President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, Uttar Pradesh, has put in a plea for suspending issue of licences for setting up of new factories. The impact of the adverse effects flowing from the present developments would be particularly severe on the factories situated in the Uttar Pradesh since, in point of quality of cane and freight, factories in this State are at a disadvantage as compared with factories situated in the Bombay and Madras States. The Sugar industry in the State, it has been observed by Mr Bhawsinka, will cave in under the weight of overproduction if prompt measures are not taken by the Government to clear stocks. One means suggested by Mr Bhawsinka to facilitate release of stocks from the mills is the removal of the present control exercised by the Government over the movement and distribution of sugar. With excess production of sugar, controls have clearly outlived their purpose and in view of the fact that consumption has been static around 2 million tons during the last few years, it deserves to be considered whether removal of controls will not lead to greater intake within the country.

Indian Finance

15 April 1961

and American capital, and of course M. Nearchos, are all eager to make something out of the few minerals that Greece can offer.

Recovery in Greece during the Fifties helped expatriate capital to come back home and electrification in the peninsula is the big achievement that the public sector can point to at present. The old city of Megalopolis, destroyed in the Classical period, has been resurrected for a high-power plant and Greece is now able to export energy to Yugoslavia and Turkey. The existence of lignite at Megalopolis confirms the source of power for the aluminium industry. It is surprising that India has made no effort so far to see what Greece is doing now, though experts and officials will probably rate Greece superior as a tourist attraction. The use made of lignite may hold a lesson for the Madras Aluminium Company. At the party given to the Chairman last week, none made a reference to the way in which Greece is setting foreign aid for a local company in all ways and putting up the Electricity Board that has acquired all small companies in the way of development. A fertiliser factory at Ptolemais, using lignite for producing electricity, is projected and the value of both lignite and bauxite is established by German help. This may be called belated amends for the damage done by Hitler to Greece. The Greek power schemes mentioned some months ago have not won much attention here, perhaps because there is no shipping magnate abroad to whom the Neyveli project administration can readily turn for help. The recent developments in Greece should, however, interest the Madras Industries Minister who spoke at length on 29 March about the way in which foreign capital can use the improved economic climate in India to the advantage of local labour and capital alike.

★

PAPER Impressive,

The saying that everything begins on paper may enhance the essential importance of the paper-making industry. One may note that expansion in recent years has been followed by the rise of new units—from Madras to Bihar. The industry's performance may be regarded with wide approval for it has reached the point at which paper-making machinery also may be forthcoming. What the Tariff Board said when the industry asked for protection in 1925 does not matter at all. But there is still a problem of materials, though the supply of essential chemicals is vastly enlarged.

The paper industry organised into two trade associations—paper-makers and paper mills—

has units of assorted age and size. The Titagur Paper Mills set up in 1884 is known as the original claimant for tariff assistance. Its original plant at Kankannur and Titagur produce 50,000 tons of printing paper including cover paper while the new unit at Chowdwar in Orissa created out of the reserves produces many varieties including Kraft. The 10-rupee shares of Titagur Paper are regarded as safe and sound, because of the 25 per cent dividend forthcoming every year. The India Paper Pulp Co. with a mill at Naitihati was started in 1922 and its rated capacity of 15,000 represents an increase in production financed by a rights issue some years ago. The Bengal Paper Mill located at Raghunath was started in 1889 and has enjoyed prosperous times reflected in the present quotations of Rs 92 for the Rs 25 paid-up shares. In Bengal today, there are in addition two special mills. The Tribeni Tissues produces at its mill in Hooghly District both cigarette and tissue paper, while the Western India Match Co. runs since 1959 a mill to produce labels and packing paper.

The expansion of Star Paper Mills to produce Kraft and other varieties may help output in the UP to go up. The oldest mill Upper India Couper in Lucknow has long been the orphan of the flourishing industry. On the other hand, Star Paper at Saharanpur has made a better showing and is now so to say getting up starch for expansion. The largest unit, with diverse lines like bond paper and art board in its total output of 60,000 tons a year is Rohtas Industries in Bihar. As a prewar enterprise, the Company has been growing steadily and its ability to raise extra capital rested on its own dividend record. The shares of the Orient Paper Mills are more popular, because the Company with its mill in Sambalpur commands raw materials and has lately made sure of external aid for its development programme. Sri Gopal Paper which took over the earlier Indian Pulp and Paper that had failed is the single large concern in the Punjab. The mill at Jagadhri produces typewriting and manifold paper also. The ten-rupee shares are now in the forward list in Calcutta along with Orient and Rohtas but by comparison may be called sluggish. Of equal age but smaller capacity is Mysore Paper whose careful borrowing has enhanced output at Bhadravati. Since a rights issue for Rs 1 crore is proposed it is clear that the Company means to expand further owing to the increased demand in the region. The real postwar entrant into the industry is West Coast whose first dividend payment was supported by handsome earnings.

Though paper is not regarded as an industry with special growth potential, the dynamism of West Coast Paper with a big plant at Dandeli, designed already for extensions, has been recognised as the 100-rupee shares are quoting over 200 in spite of many blank years. An official account of the existing units refers to the commissioning of two small units in 1960 at Faridabad. The trend towards decentralisation is now well established and new enterprises launched since 1959 have not been big like Straw Products' project in Orissa. The new schemes to open mills in Madras and Mysore are yet to bear fruit but in the Kerala State there is the Punalur Mill set up in 1931 and sponsored by A. & F. Harvey for producing brown paper as well as coloured printing paper. The interest of Madras Mills precludes public participation in the capital. The same observation applies to Andhra Paper Mill at Rajahmundry. This is the only unit in the public sector. The chequered history deserves to be forgotten. There is a big expansion programme to raise output far above the present level of 3,000 tons to meet Government requirements. The Sirpur Paper mill is certainly larger and better known, because its yearly output is now put at 36,000 tons and the 10-rupee shares have a wide following among investors. The expansion of Ballarpur paper mill will raise its output far above the previous capacity of 12,600 tons a year. The 25-rupee shares are familiar to Calcutta. Not all the existing concerns are public companies reared on subscribed capital. Small scale units to produce specialities have come into being but Gujarat Paper set up in 1935 and producing 6,000 tons a year falls into a different category. The Deccan Paper Mills of Poona is much older but it is not to the fore, and investors have no knowledge of any except those mentioned above.

★ But....

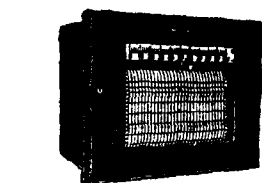
Progress made by the Paper industry in India during the Second Five Year Plan makes impressive reading. Within the space of five years, the industry's output has risen smartly by 90 per cent

from 187,000 tons produced by the end of the First Plan. The installed capacity also shot up to 410,000 tons though it was 4,000 tons short of the target fixed for the Second Plan.

A noteworthy feature in the working of the industry was the leading part played by the already installed units which accounted for four-fifths of the increased production during the period under review. Besides, all the expansion programmes of the manufacturing units were financed out of their own resources. Considerable headway has been made by the paper machinery manufacturing industry. Manufacturers of small scale plants are already in the course of completing the fabrication of the first units of 3-5 tons capacity and the manufacturers of large scale plants expect to fabricate and supply plants of 50 tons capacity by the end of next year.

Nevertheless, it will be misleading to think that the industry has had smooth sailing. As complained by Mr P. J. Egan, the Chairman of the Indian Paper Makers Association, the industry was confronted by a host of problems. The scarcity of wagons had adverse impacts on the movement of coal, raw materials and even finished products. On many occasions, the manufacturers had to resort to road transport for the movement of coal and raw materials. Another problem that caused grave concern to the industry was the shortage of electrical power, especially in West Bengal. Consequently, the completion of the expansion programmes in the affected mills had been delayed and the rate of production also slowed down to a considerable extent. A serious development during the Second Plan period was the enhanced cost of production consequent on the increased railway freights, the rise in prices of raw materials and the additional expenditure the industry had to incur on road transport. In this context, Mr Egan's demand for an upward revision of paper prices with a view to providing an adequate return on the capital employed by the industry can be fully supported.

The Third Plan targets fixed for the paper industry envisage a doubling of both capacity and production. Taking into account the rate of industrial growth and the increased emphasis laid on free and compulsory education, the raising of capacity to 900,000 tons and production to 700,000 tons may require an upward revision. In doubling the production, the reliance on new units warrants caution, for the capital outlay per ton of capacity will be greater than is required for the expansion of the existing units. The industry's capacity to fulfil the great task required of it during the current Plan will not be doubted if necessary incentives are provided.



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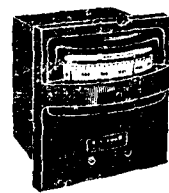


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IMPORTS

Cut to the Bone And—

Although the import policy in recent years has been made progressively restrictive, it still seems worthwhile to enquire whether there is not scope for effecting further reduction particularly in respect of consumer goods. Apart from food the import of which cost Rs 155.2 crores in 1959-60, there were other consumer goods whose import amounted to Rs 65.5 crores in that year as compared to Rs 63.9 crores in the preceding year. It is significant that the total value of non-developmental goods stood at Rs 386.3

crores in 1958-59, Rs 348.9 crores in 1959-60 and Rs 202.2 crores in the first half of 1960-61. Surely, there should be scope for some substantial reduction in this category. It is particularly important to maintain a careful check on Government imports which have shown a big rise from Rs 138.9 crores in 1955-56 to Rs 416.4 crores in 1959-60 and Rs 251.3 crores in the first half of 1960-61.

(See Table at end of Note)

The Government of India has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar to examine the working of the Import and Export Trade Organisation and also to consider the system of priorities for imports in the context of the

prevailing foreign exchange situation. The full terms of reference of this Committee have not been published so far. It is to be hoped that the Committee will thoroughly examine the various aspects of the problem and submit its report expeditiously. It is not known whether the Committee will also study the role of the State Trading Corporation particularly with reference to the import trends. It was alleged at the last meeting of the import Advisory Council that the STC did not exercise adequate care regarding price and quality while importing bulk commodities like industrial raw materials. It was stated that the prices of certain goods imported by the Corporation such as camphor and mercury were

Indian Finance

exorbitant. This aspect should also be looked into carefully.

	Imports on Government Account		
	1955-56	1959-60	1960-61
Foodgrain	28.9	155.2	114.1
Capital equipment for public sector	30.3	98.2	46.8
Iron & Steel	12.1	15.7	10.7
Railway Stores	22.7	17.0	14.0
Communication stores	13.4	17.6	9.1
Other items	31.5	112.7	56.6
Total	138.9	416.4	251.3

★

Stick with the Old

Between the drastic cut in imports and Government's seeming preference for diverting what import that is allowed direct to the actual users, the import trade seems to be fast squeezed out of existence. The minimisation of import is a necessity forced upon us by the acute shortage of foreign exchange. The country simply cannot afford large imports especially since exports are not making much headway. But this is not to say that imports can be stopped completely. This also we cannot afford to do as many of our development programmes still depend on a considerable quantum of imports for their successful implementation. The position has been sought to be met by cutting down what may be called unproductive imports such as consumer goods, etc, and even in regard to industrial raw materials and essential spare parts, a system of priority has to be adopted. It is, however, gratifying to note that Government has assured industry that everything possible will be done to facilitate an even flow of maintenance imports so as to enable industrial units to continue to work without interruption.

It will be seen, therefore, that to plead for an increase in imports will be tantamount to asking for something that is not simply there. There, however, seems to be much room for improvement as regards the manner in which the small quantum of import that is still allowed is being handled. One would have thought that, with a large body of experienced importers in the country, the licences would be granted to them. But what seems to be happening is that the authorities have deemed it a satisfactory arrangement to issue licences direct to actual users or those for whom some amount of import is essential. It would appear that this procedure has been adopted with a view to making available imported materials to actual users at reasonable prices as it is thought that importers are prone to profiteer. But it is doubtful if the alternative

15 April 1961

chosen has proved any better. Speaking at the annual general meeting of the All India Importers' Association in Bombay the other day, Mr R. C. Shah, the vice-president of that body, has pointed out that "quite a number of such licences (actual users' licences) have found their way in the open market." It is also alleged that actual users' licences are sold at high premia. Mr J. H. Forman, Chairman of the Calcutta Import Trade Association, has also entered a plea for utilising the services of the established importers for an economic and efficient use of the small amount of foreign exchange now available for import. According to him, the fact that consumers themselves want the expert services of the importers needs to be brought to the notice of Government. Established importers have long experience of the import trade and they can render valuable service to the community even at times when imports have necessarily to be small. They will also do well to diversify their activity by taking to the export trade which is now getting much Government support.

EXPORTS

Try out the New

The prospects for increasing the export of engineering goods in the West Asian and European countries have been found immensely bright by the seven member delegation headed by Mr B. S. Bugga which toured that part of the world in quest of markets for our engineering products. The delegation visited the Lebanon, the UAR, Iran, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, England and Spain. The visit has confirmed beyond doubt the earlier expectation that Indian engineering industries can successfully enter these markets. This fact has been highlighted by the tremendous amount of goodwill shown by the host countries and their keenness for developing trade with India. Their satisfaction at the quality of our products and their prices also lends adequate support to this view. Among the countries visited by the delegation, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom, Iran and the UAR offer immense scope for a wide range of engineering goods.

For availing ourselves of this golden opportunity, the need for adopting adequate steps to secure a competent place for our goods in those markets hardly requires any special emphasis. The necessity for propaganda and publicity through participation in trade fairs, organisation of exhibitions, mailing of catalogues and literature to chambers of commerce and prospective importers looms large in our minds. That much leeway has to be made in this sphere has been well evidenced by the comparative unawareness in many places toured by the delegation of the rapid strides made by the country in the field of engineering industries.

In addition to these, it will be beneficial if frequent visits are conducted by the representatives of the industry for studying the markets and for establishing and renewing personal contacts. The appointment of local agents for publicity purposes and furnishing relevant information to the importers can go a long way toward the fulfilment of our objective. The delegation firmly holds the view that our exports to these countries can be stepped up to Rs 8 to Rs 10 crores from the present level of Rs 1.5 crores in the immediate future if an earnest attempt is made.

★ EAST INDIA DISTILLERIES

Gratifying Progress

It was a success story of gratifying dimensions that Mr C. R. Srinivasan recounted to the shareholders of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd. Ever since the control and management of the Company was transferred to India in 1948, the financial position of the company has improved steadily until today the group's current assets exceed its current liability by about £1.56 million. Shareholders' have participated in this prosperity in the form of bonus issues and a satisfactory level of dividends. During the year, though progress was steady on all fronts, it was spectacular in the field of fertilisers. The company is branching into new endeavours and a new ammonium phosphate factory is to be commissioned in the middle of 1962 with the rated capacity of about 50,000 tons. Full details of the expansion programme have been given by the chairman who made it clear that the company had every intention of participating in the rapid development of the economy of the country. The traditional activity of the company, namely production of sugar, has also made progress. In this connection Mr Srinivasan has referred to the Tariff Board inquiry into sugar prices and pleaded for a realistic fixation of prices.

★ USA

Recession Eases Into Recovery

The average factory work week in the United States has begun to lengthen now—and a better indicator of rises in employment and general economic activity is hard to find.

Officially defined by the Bureau of Labour Statistics as the "average weekly hours of production workers on manufacturing payrolls," this reliable barometer has a consistent record for calling the turn of economic trends well in advance of actual developments. It has

displayed a notable tendency to signal the swing from recession to recovery at least two months ahead of time.

It is of no little significance, then, that the average factory work week, according to the most recent statistics, rose to 39 hours in February. While this meant a rather small rise over January, it also represented the second consecutive—monthly advance—something which had not happened in more than a year. Last December, the work week averaged 38.3 hours.

Of particular interest is the fact that the February rise was due entirely to an increase in time worked in durable goods industries—such as automobiles, appliances, steel, and others. These industries constitute an especially dynamic sector of the US economy, one that is notably susceptible to shifts in the general business climate.

On the basis of past experience, these developments could presage a discernible improvement in the employment situation, although the impact may be delayed. Shortening or lengthening the work week on the basis of orders on hand or received enables manufacturers to make adjustments in production before the underlying business trend becomes clear, and thus before they deem it necessary to lay off or take on workers.

In this way, the work week may be lengthened for some time in response to improving business before workers are recalled or hired in appreciable numbers. This means that in an early stage of economic recovery, employment tends to lag behind production, with the result that the level of unemployment may remain relatively high for several months after the upturn has become evident.

Indicating that the rise in the work week was anything but accidental is a Commerce Department report, published just a few days ago, that manufacturers' new sales and orders both rose in February, for the first such increases since last summer. This followed an earlier report showing an increase during the month in orders for durable goods.

At the same time, the Department reported a continued and welcome slackening in the rate of inventory liquidation during February, as factory stocks were reduced by less than \$100 million. This was about the same as in January, but substantially below the rate during the latter part of last year, when inventory liquidation was the most potent of the recessionary influences.

When inventories are being reduced at a rapid pace, it means that many sales are being made from past production. But when the rate of reduction is slow, it indicates that more business is being done from present production. And when this is combined with a rise in new orders, as now, it tends to foreshadow a significant

production increase to meet the growing demand for goods.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that production schedules are being raised in a variety of industries. Along with this have come the first scattered signs of a general build-up in industrial employment.

Production and employment increases are seen in such industries as automobiles, steel, construction, electronics, and a number of others. This could become the nucleus of a widening circle of improvement. For instance, automobile gains can be expected to have a favourable impact on the production of tyres, metals, glass, textiles and other supplying industries. By the same token, such industries as coal, transportation and machinery to enjoy better business when steel production rises.

It remains to be seen whether these still-modes advances will accelerate sufficiently to make for a marked decline in joblessness in the near future. Statistically, they may have come along too late to be reflected in the employment data for March, which will be published soon on the basis of conditions during the middle of the month.

In addition, the tendency for companies to lengthen the work week before embarking on ambitious hiring plans may hold employment increases—and unemployment decreases—within moderate bounds for a while. This normal lag between production and employment trends should be taken into account when appraising the unemployment statistics of the next few months.

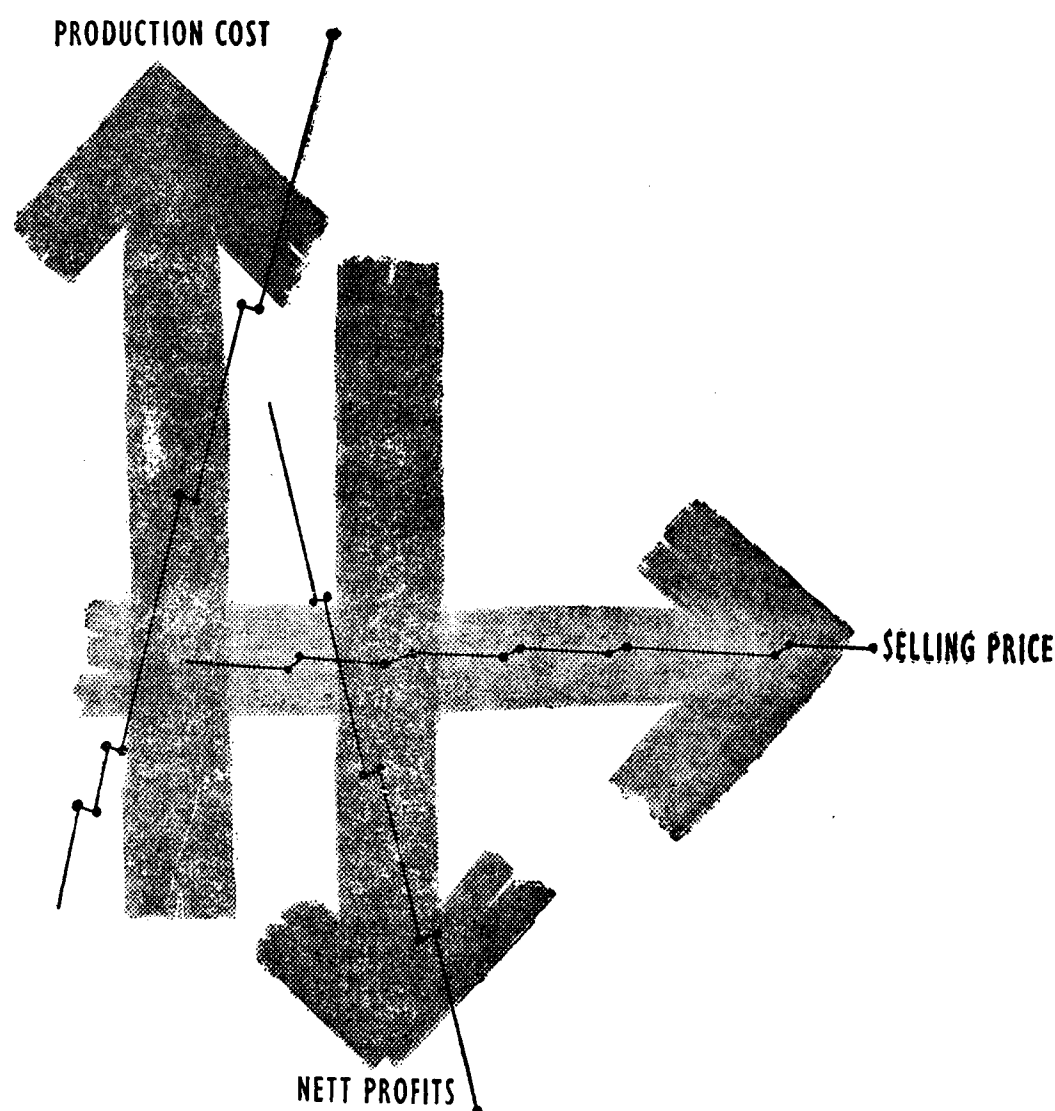
One might also take note of an interesting point being made by several companies seeking to rebuild their work forces at the present time. It is to the effect that they may actually be running into a shortage of qualified personnel, as many of the skilled workers they laid off in past months have since moved on to jobs with other companies.

This, too, is something to consider, recession in postwar United States is hardly to be equated with stagnation. Even during its brief and transitory periods of moderate business slowdown, the modern US economy maintains an underlying strength and resiliency.

★ ALGERIA

Talks at Evian Watered Down?

The talks at Melun last summer broke down. The discussions between the French Government and the Algerian leaders now arranged at Evian where the medicinal waters might produce bottled friendship, are held with the Swiss looking on and Tunisia acting as the friendly broker. General de Gaulle has won a referendum, but knows full well that Arabs stick out for more because Russia

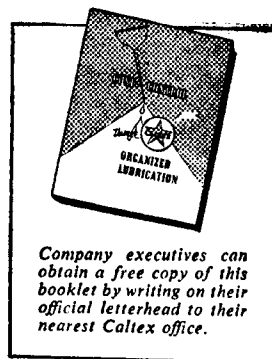


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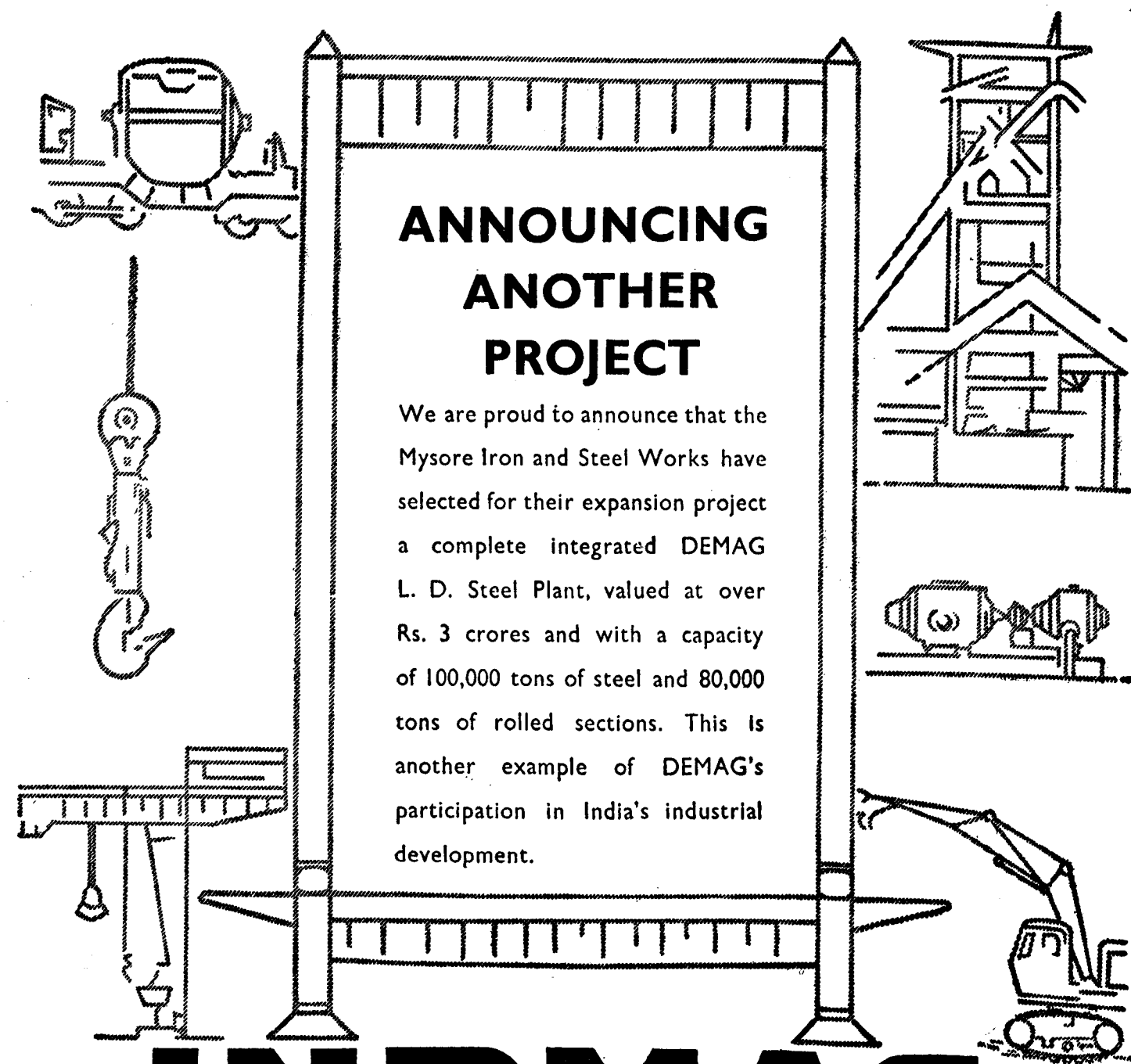
is interested. Tito's visit to Cassablanca by yacht is a move that will draw Morocco into the talks as an interested party and the Mediterranean problem will be solved perhaps by a diplomatic accord going far beyond the pact of Algeria. Mr Johnson's visit to Spain may lead to active neutrality on the part of Franco who will consider an independent Algeria a target for friendship. Franco is friendly to the Moors, long after they left Spain, and the negotiations, marred only by the sudden

violent death of the Mayor, M. Blanc may end in a settlement that promises peace with honour. The Algerian problem is now less one of settling the settlers' claims than of saving the Sahara's oil for France, and the big oil companies may be interested in the outcome, though they cannot put forward their views. Neutrality for Laos may lead to a similar promise for Algeria and the French may, by keeping the Communist Block out, hope that a free Algeria, like Iraq, might get

along with the Western Bloc. The FLN may be reconciled to the position if the French minority does not press for safeguards and de Gaulle may consider that a settlement is now vital for reinforcing the French position in Europe. The implications for the Common Market vis-a-vis the European Free Trade Association may not be measured in ore shipments or wine imports, but, in the future, the minerals of North Africa as also the phosphate will be at the call of the Common

Market; French currency, not the Egyptian pound, will be the medium of foreign trade. The difference between the involved diplomatic talks on Laos and those relating to Algeria may be put down to the Geneva conference of 1954 forcing France out of Indo-China. The continued French presence in Algeria is a material factor for the friendly Powers, but Mr Kennedy's view on the necessity for Algeria's liberation is a factor behind, or beyond the talks now in progress.

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Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

I AM glad to find from the papers that the law relating to income tax is to get at long last the facelift it so badly needs. Indeed it is to be more than a mere facelift: a brand new functional edifice with all the latest gimmicks is to come into being and it is time it did. The present Act is a magnificent statutory ruin. The stately domes of 1922 endure, but basic structural changes made in 1939 and later have left it rather like the Pallava temples after Victorian restorers have had a go at them. Since independence, the winds of change have corroded its more baroque features like, for example, that strange griffin, "resident but not ordinarily resident." Meantime, courts have been naughty and thrown pebbles at the stained glass windows and sometimes the broken panes have been hastily replaced by local glass. No wonder everybody feels that the time has come to pull down the old pile and put something more presentable in its place. The semblance of an excuse for putting off the job disappeared after 1956 when the transitional arrangements in respect of the former (and largely untaxed) princely states came to an end. Now that even Jammu and Kashmir is part of the "taxable territory", the task of enacting a new code should be put through expeditiously.

While comments on details will have to await the publication of the bill, one or two general observations may be in order. It is, I think, safe to assume that all the procedural deadwood and other vestigial accidents cluttering up the present Act will be hacked off. Similarly, embarrassments caused by hasty drafting, especially breaks in continuity caused by piecemeal amendments, will also disappear. (I think it will be a prudent course for the draftsman to avoid the pitfalls of the proviso even at the risk of swelling the number of substantive provisions.) But the most important thing is the need to articulate clearly the vast conceptual changes that have taken place in the last thirty years even in respect of familiar ideas like income and capital, their source and situs and so forth. Tax-hungry administrations all over the world have made nonsense of familiar and intelligible distinctions that Adam Smith and others had made in a

less complicated age. So much so, Lord Macmillan was once reduced to the desperation of asking his fellow peers in the House of Lords to remember that income tax was a tax on "income". Their Lordships were, of course, only too willing to make the necessary mnemonic effort, if only they knew what income was. The Privy Council, grappling with the notion, could produce nothing better than "anything which can properly be described as income is taxable unless it is expressly exempted." These philosophical uncertainties have not, however, prevented the categories of income from multiplying: indeed they were once described as endless by a judge and to-day it is possible to quote the highest judicial authority for the proposition that almost anything that comes your way is income. But I think the new act can help if it can, without in any way tying itself up in knots, indicate Authority's mind in certain doubtful cases. I know the arguments against such a procedure, but it has the merit of letting a tax-payer in a hurry know where he stands, or where he is running to.

Other conceptual changes too need a new articulation. The present position is unsatisfactory because these changes are now sought to be accommodated within the language of the original enactment by a variety of devices, judicial and administrative, none of them wholly satisfactory. Take for example an expression like "Business connection". I was told the other day that the administration feels that it is a perfectly intelligible expression and if only lawyers will leave it well alone, the tax-payer and the tax department will work the idea to their mutual satisfaction! But only last week I read an American interpretation of the expression that will chill the spines of intending American investors in India! Or take again a notion like manufacturing profits being embedded in trading profits and their severability. At the time the parent Act was conceived, ideas on the subject were vastly different from what they became later. Indeed the minority view that arose in a case then to the effect that they were inherently severable and are not the result of a legal fiction had to wait nearly twenty years before it could get the highest judicial

recognition in a famous case before the Supreme Court. And yet even today the position is obscured by the existence of provisions in the Act that imply that such a severance is possible only by the aid of a legal fiction. Since the Act itself is silent on this point and people are not sure whether in particular cases the aid of the legal fiction will be available, they dare not take advantage of the recognition by courts of the inherent severability of the two classes of profits. The new Act can, with advantage, put the matter beyond doubt. Such clarity is particularly necessary because of the fact that these are precisely the provisions that affect foreign investors anxious to help us in our efforts at industrialisation.

The examination season this year has been rather disappointing from the point of view of the man on the look-out for vicarious thrills. No chairs have been broken, though a headmaster in Midnapur had his head clouted by an irate Chemistry professor who was upset because his wife, a candidate, complained of excessive attention, though strictly professional, from the invigilators in the hall. Other professors have been, in their absent-minded way, mislaying answer books in roadside tea-shops, but that is nothing unusual. At least one candidate was polite enough to ask for permission from the invigilator for external assistance. When, contrary to the spirit of the times it was denied, he relieved his feelings less politely by tearing the answer book. But the palm must go to the examiner in Hindi in the Punjab who is reported to have asked the young hopefuls for academic honours to attempt two letters: The first was to one's boy or girl friend as the case may be, informing the other of parental opposition to their getting married. Alternatively, the candidates were to write to a friend complaining about the high-handedness of the head master. Both questions were withdrawn but only after protest. But what beats me—as it did the correspondent in a Delhi paper who rightly complained of the utter lack of responsibility on the part of the examiner—is how these things are passed by the authorities in the first instance. What are the head examiners and the host of other officials doing, apart from collecting honoraria? Complaints about questions outside the syllabus are not always lazy, especially when there are set-pieces to study. Surely, it is somebody's job to see that the man who gets paid, however poorly, for setting the questions performs his task with a minimum degree of conscientiousness. I

don't hold with rioting examinees, but I think it is a little hard that they should sweat their guts out only to find out on the fateful day that they have been reading the wrong books. Other hazards are the postponement of examinations because someone has been smart and nabbed the question paper from the press even before the examinations started. Even less excusably, the wrong paper has been sent to the examination centre or, as happened in Orissa recently, it has not been sent at all. The appalling waste involved in such inefficiency drives me to despair sometimes.

The Russians have done it again and it is a poor heart that does not thrill to the news of the safe return of Yuri Gagarin, the first real spaceman. Spontaneous congratulation is pouring into the Soviet Union from all parts of the world, especially from the US, where enthusiasm on similar occasions in the past was notably muted. Mr Kennedy has struck the right note hailing the Soviet success as "an outstanding technical achievement". The announcement does not exactly come as a surprise: ever since last August when Strelka and Belka brought news of outer space, other passengers have ventured forth: two simian visitors, Abel and Baker and later a nearer relative of man, a chimp by the name of Ham, bought return tickets to space; and unlike poor Laika's, the return halves were used. Even so, Mr Gagarin's little outing has made Homo Sapiens preen itself with justifiable pride. Americans are reported to have early plans of sending another passenger into space and in course of time, space stations will be as numerous as filling stations are today and cosmonauts as familiar as aeronauts. Inter-stellar silences will presumably no longer hold the same terror they did for Pascal, what with space-ships roaring about very much as viscounts are doing today. And yet one cannot be too sure. Man's terrors and loneliness have nothing to do with silences and noises. One can be as lonely in the market place as in the depths of the forest. And every new cosmos he conquers may, not inconceivably, make man feel even lonelier and more terrified. Moreover, man's unconquerable mind may win victories that his undeveloped heart will recklessly throw away. For a moment, the sheer grandeur of the achievement will keep us breathless with awe. But we shall pick up soon enough the threads of our petty quarrels from where we left them. There is something symbolic in the accident that the name of the first-ever spaceman is the Russian equivalent of "Wild Duck." I wonder what Herbert Spencer would have said of this, had he been alive today.

EAVESDROPPER

Olympus

Shipping: Plans and Progress

"SO far as shipping is concerned, I think we have really come to the stage of take off" declared Mr Raj Bahadur, Minister for Shipping, during the debate on the Budget demands of the Ministry of Transport and Communications last week. What exactly he meant by the aeronautical metaphor, which he used in connection with the formation of three new shipping companies in the private sector, is not quite clear. But apart from the use of this rather over-worked Rostowian cliché, the Minister also gave a factual account of the progress achieved by Indian Shipping since Independence, which sustains his confident estimate of future prospects.

The debate on the demand for grants ranged over a wide field and shipping is only one of the departments for which this omnibus Ministry is responsible; perhaps that explains why the developments highlighted by Mr Raj

Bahadur in his comprehensive speech have not been adequately reported in the daily papers. Though Indian ships even now carry less than ten per cent of India's overseas trade, the progress achieved since Independence has been steady if unspectacular. In 1947 there was a tonnage of 2.49 lakhs G.R.T. to start with, which increased to 3.9 lakh GRT by the beginning of the First Plan. Out of the First Plan target of six lakh tons, 4.8 lakh GRT were registered at the start of the Second Plan and the balance was on order. Including additions during the Second Plan, we have now 8.5 lakh GRT in operation against the Second Plan target of 9 lakh tons, and vessels totalling 65,000 tons are on order. According to the Lloyd's Register, India's total shipping tonnage even now adds up to 915,973 GRT. But this figure includes all vessels over 100 GRT while Government's computations relate to vessels over 300 GRT. Total expenditure on Shipping amounted to Rs 54 crores during the Second Plan against expenditure of Rs 18.7 crores during the First Plan.

Among the promotional steps taken by the Government, Mr Raj Bahadur listed grant of Development Rebate at the special rate of 40 per cent and concessional rate of interest of 3 per cent on loans for purchase of ships. Government's contribution to the Shipping Development Fund amounts to Rs 12 crores. A sum of Rs 2.87 crores was distributed as loans in 1959-60 and Rs 5.94 crores in 1960-61, leading to an addition of 56,000 GRT.

A recent development, to which the Minister referred with evident satisfaction as evidence of inflow of fresh capital into the field, was the registration of three new shipping companies within the last twelve months. Of these, two companies have already acquired ships and are operating both coastal and overseas services. One of them, the Surendra Overseas Limited, has acquired four ships of 30,000 GRT. The Ratnakur Shipping Co. has finalised arrangements for purchase of nine new ships each of 7000 to 8000 GRT. The third, the Jayanti Shipping Company which has been registered with authorised capital of Rs 5 crores, has signed a contract with the Mitsubishi Shipping Co of Japan for building four single screw, diesel driven bulk cargo ships of 30,500 GRT each. The contract is however subject to approval of Government in regard to price, specifications etc. Jayanti is also negotiating for tankers of 30,000 dwt as well as on charter. This company may acquire more tankers and the addition is expected to take place within the first half of the Third Plan. The decision to allow tanker expansion to take place in the private sector is a significant indicator of Government's flexible policy in regard to shipping development.

Mr Raj Bahadur has also given the breakdown of the Third Plan allocation of Rs 55 crores for Shipping. Out of this total, Rs 35 crores has been allotted to the Development Fund. Of this Rs 15 crores will be allotted for the purchase of tramp fleet, Rs 10 crores for tankers, and Rs 8 to 10 crores for purchase of other types of ships including passenger ships. The public sector will have at its disposal Rs 15 crores for the expansion of its fleet. But Mr Raj Bahadur also made it clear that sectoral allocations are only rough indications and that Government would be following a flexible policy in making funds available for expansion in the private sector. A sum of one crore has been set apart for sailing vessels. Not much progress has been registered in this field during the Second Plan. Now that Registration Rules under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, which came into force in 1958, have been finalised, the backlog of development is expected to be soon overcome. Programmes have been drawn up to render assistance for new construc-

tion as well as for mechanisation of existing vessels; a naval expert has been appointed to draw up specifications; and training centres are to be set up at Bhavnagar, Kakinada, Tuticorin and Karwar.

While the target for overseas shipping tonnage has been exceeded, Mr Raj Bahadur admitted that coastal shipping had lagged behind. Against target of 488,000 the achievement is of the order of 299,000 GRT. The main reason for the retarded progress of coastal shipping is want of sufficient cargo. The position in this respect is expected to improve with the implementation of the plans now being worked out for transport of coal by sea to destinations in Southern and Western India.

At present one million tons of coal from West Bengal and Bihar are being moved to the South Indian ports of Madras, Cuddalore Tuticorin and Cochin by the sea route. The bottleneck at Moghalsra Junction, through which bulk of the coal for consuming centres in Northern and Western India has to pass, has induced the Ministries concerned to draw up plans for transport by sea of an additional one million tons which were being moved by rail route to Bombay and Saurashtra region. In order to move two million tons of coal per year, there should be a minimum of thirty sailings per month from Calcutta. According to the tentative programme drawn up, the thirty sailings, it is learnt, will be distributed among the different ports as under:

Ships	Tons
Madras .. 6	33,500
Cuddalore .. 2	11,000
Tuticorin .. 5	28,000
Cochin .. 6	33,500
Bombay .. 5	28,000
Bhavnagar .. 2	11,000
Porbander .. 2	11,000
Sika .. 2	11,000

Transport of coal by the sea route depends not only on the availability of shipping space, but also on the readiness of the Railways to make adequate arrangements for transport of coal to loading ports and from the discharging ports to consuming centres. The Railway Board, it is learnt, has agreed to provide the required number of wagons at both loading ports and discharge ports and it is hoped that they will be as good as their word. The Indian coastal conference have agreed to provide 42 ships to begin with, which is considered sufficient to carry the two million tons provided the discharge ports are able to maintain a daily rate of 750 to 1000 tons. Shipowners have agreed to provide additional ships if found necessary.

The scheme is expected to be brought into force from May 1, 1961 and the details regarding the programme of sailings are being worked out in consultation with the Indian Coastal Conference.

Markets

JUTE Steadier Trend

A STEADIER trend has been noticeable in the jute and gunny markets since Monday following the publication of the figures for stocks of jute goods at the end of March 1961. Total stocks are up by 1,300 tons at 85,100 tons as compared with a level of 83,800 tons as at the end of February. At the corresponding date of a year ago, total stocks were at 71,900 tons comprising 27,900 tons hessian, 29,400 tons sacking and 14,000 tons other varieties. The stock position at the end of March this year shows total stocks at 85,100 tons comprising 24,800 tons hessian, 46,400 tons sacking and 13,900 tons other varieties.

The general belief had been that, in view of the high prices prevailing during March, the outgo of goods would have been rather poor and that the unsatisfactory performance would be reflected in a large increase in stocks as at the end of the month. In other words, the market expected the rise to be heftier than has actually been the case. The overall increase amounts to only 1,300 tons with one of the principal groups—sacking—showing a decline to the tune of 1,300 tons. Hessian is higher by 800 tons while other varieties are up by 1,800 tons.

The small rise in sacking is to be welcomed because the stocks of this category of goods have been rising steadily since last December. At the corresponding date of a year ago, sacking stocks were only 29,400 tons. They are about the same size as a month's production. The decline is perhaps partly due to the reported shifting of some sacking looms to hessian production. Hessian stocks at 24,800 tons at the end of March, even though they have risen by 800 tons as compared with the previous month, are still smaller than the stocks the corresponding date of the last year, when hessian stocks stood at 27,900 tons. The trend in hessian stocks, it may be mentioned here, during the past six months, has been quite the opposite of that of sacking. Hessian stocks are showing a steady decline since last October, but it has been reversed in March. The increase in stocks is perhaps partly to be attributed to the reported increase in the hessian looms in commission.

The improvement in sentiment round sacking, especially during the last two or three days, is evidently due to the belief that,

with mills shifting the emphasis in production on to hessian output, coupled with the prospects of output being adversely affected by the current power shortage in the Calcutta industrial area, there will not be much of sacking goods available in the coming months. As against the factors that may accentuate the bullish sentiment in jute goods, there are of course a number of factors which have an opposite effect.

The first of these adverse factors is the lack of overseas interest in both categories of goods. This is partly due to the fact that this is usually the slack period for the outgo of jute goods overseas. Perhaps a more powerful influence that is keeping down buying at a meagre level is the growing optimism among foreign consumers that the time when jute goods will be available once again at reasonable prices is not far off. Once buyers are convinced that they need have to wait only for another three or four months to witness a welcome change to take place in the primary jute goods markets, the tendency will be to get on during the intervening period with the minimum possible use of jute goods and that too by eating into the stocks.

STOCKS OF JUTE GOODS AT THE END OF MARCH, 1961.

	31 Mar. 1961	28 Feb. 1961	31 Mar. 1960
Hessian Cloth and Bag	24.8 (25.2)	24.0 (24.4)	27.9 (28.4)
Sacking Cloth and Bag	46.4 (47.2)	47.7 (48.5)	29.4 (29.9)
Others	13.9 (14.1)	12.1 (12.3)	14.6 (14.8)
Grand Total	85.1 (86.5)	83.8 (85.2)	71.9 (73.1)

PRICE TRENDS.

	As on 6 April	Low-est	As on 12 April
Hessian:			
45" x 11 ozs.	Rs. 64.00	Rs. 63.50	Rs. 64.50
46" x 10 ozs.	58.50	56.00	57.75
Ready	58.25	57.25	57.50
May	57.50	56.50	57.00
June	46.75	46.25	46.25
46" x 8 ozs.	43.70	43.10	43.10
46" x 7 1/2 ozs.			

Sackings:			
4 Twills	170.00	167.00	171.50
Ready	168.50	167.00	171.00
May	168.50	164.00	168.00
June	171.50	170.00	174.00
H. Cops (Green)	169.00	166.00	173.00
Corn sacks	205.00	204.00	206.00
Cubans	205.00	204.00	207.00
A Twills	193.50	191.50	194.00
L Twills	193.50	193.00	192.50
D. W. Flours	193.00	193.00	195.00
Sugar Twills			

Raw Jute:			
Asian Bottoms	55.00	53.00	56.00
Southern "	54.00	52.00	55.00
Dalse "	56.50	54.50	58.00

TEA Production Outlook

THERE is a general feeling that, despite a general fall in production, some tea gardens have maintained the output in 1960. It is reported that selected gardens in Dooars have produced a bigger crop and realised higher prices.

The future outlook is viewed optimistically. Because of good weather, an earlier crop is expected. In North India, the preliminary Darjeeling tea sale auction is likely to be held by the middle of May. The regular export auction for the new season tea may start in June. Considering that the carryover stocks from the 1960-61 season are small, the new season will get off to a good start.

Meanwhile, The Economist of London, in its current issue, warns of an impending export battle involving India, Pakistan and Ceylon with the low-cost producers in China and Africa unless international tea agreements are reviewed. Existing foreign consumers are not sufficiently imbued with the tea habit to consume all prospective surplus production.

By 1960, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation forecasts a surplus of 100,000,000 pounds. The Economist, therefore, says that, unless internal tea agreements are revived, a vigorous export race may be joined, as China threatens with much larger exports; the South American countries are sending more tea to Britain and the African production is expanding rapidly. These countries have the advantage of cost, which is aggravated by wage legislation in India.

Production of tea in British East Africa got off to a bad start this year. The outturn in January 1961 fell to 8.1 million pounds from 9.5 million and 9.2 million pounds in the corresponding months of 1960 and 1959 respectively.

Plans are going ahead in Uganda for the planting of 50,000 acres of tea and the building of a factory for producing soluble tea on a commercial scale. A statement says that the soluble tea produced will provide a strong colour and generally attractive beverage, which will assist the African tea grower to obtain a larger remunerative market for his product.

Tea production in Malaya has increased by about 2,250,000 pounds from 3,250,000 to nearly 5,500,000 pounds in the past ten years. Of the total of 5,483,885 pounds produced last year, 2,579,620 pounds were from the highland tea estates and 2,904,265 pounds from the lowlands. This shows an increase of 279,181 pounds over the previous year's production of 5,204,691 pounds.

In the Internal Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were

22,500 packages of dusts. There was a good general demand. Orthodox descriptions once again depreciated in value by up to 15 nP with the smaller and brighter lines receiving better support. Legg cut teas showed a decline of up to 15 nP except for the brighter lines which were sold well. Good and medium CTC teas with a clean leaf appearance were a strong feature and sold at considerably enhanced levels. Fibrous CTC teas were, however, easier and difficult of sale. Following rates were quoted: Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.30 to Rs 4.75; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.40 to Rs 4.75; Legg cut Dust Rs 4.60 to Rs 5.20; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.70 to Rs 6.20 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.50 to Rs 7.10. There was a good and general demand for the 705 packages of leaf grades offered.

In the Cochin market, 220,000 kgs of tea dusts were offered for internal auction. Against good but irregular demand, residuals, low medium and medium teas were 20 nP to 30 nP a kilo lower. Good medium sorts were 10 nP to 20 nP easier. The best CTC types were strong.

In the Colombo market, offerings were 7,031,428 pounds. Best liquoring highgrown BOPs from the Western districts, although slightly inferior in quality, were fully firm and those below the best were considerably dearer. Corresponding BOP Fannings were, however, generally lower. Medium teas and those from Uva districts were also in strong demand and about 5 to 10 cents per pound dearer. Low-grown teas were in good demand at steady rates.

After the Easter break, tea sales in London were resumed this week. A total of 28,721 packages of Northern India and other miscellaneous growths was catalogued for sale and most found a good demand. Best liquoring Assams were generally fully steady at rates ruling before the Eastern recess; but prices for other descriptions were irregular and easier, particularly for African teas which showed a decline of a penny to two pence per pound.

COTTON Long Liquidation

THE cotton futures market in Bombay developed a sagging tendency during the past week due to long liquidation and the absence of investment support. Consequently, both forward and ready sections dropped Rs 8 to Rs 10 per candy. The weakness was largely attributed to the reluctance of the bulls to weigh over cotton in the maturing delivery. The listless conditions prevailing in the spot section also adversely affected the sentiment.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established—December, 1911.)

Head Office:—MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY—1.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 6,30,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 5,77,50,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 3,15,00,000
Reserve Fund & Other Reserves ..	Rs. 4,15,79,722
Deposits as at 31-12-60	Rs. 2,00,07,37,976

DIRECTORS:

Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E. (Chairman).	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cooverji Hormusji Bhambha, Esqr.	H.H. Sir Jivrajrao Madhavrao
(Vice-Chairman).	Scindia, G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., Maharaja
Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esqr.	C. P. Wadia, Esqr.
Chimanlal Bapalal Parikh, Esqr.	Shivraj Sorabji Khambata, Esqr.

Mr. N. K. KARANJIA, General Manager.

Branches and Pay Offices in all important Commercial Centres of India, Pakistan and Burma.

LONDON BRANCH: 159, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Chase Manhattan Bank.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BRANCHES

Ballygunge ... 200/2C, RASH BEHARI AVENUE.	Hathkola ... 100, SOVABAZAR STREET.
Barabazar ... 71, JAMUNALAL BAZAZ STREET.	Howrah ... 18-A, GRAND TRUNK ROAD
Bhowanipore ... 86, SHYAMAPROD MUKHERJEE RD.	Kidderpore 3/1, DIAMOND HARBOUR RD.
Calcutta ... 33, NETAJI SUBHAS ROAD,	New Market 10, LINDSAY STREET.
College Street 1, CORNWALLIS STREET,	Shambazar 133, CORNWALLIS STREET.
Branches in West Bengal:—Asansol, Bankura, Burdwan, Durgapur, Jalpaiguri, Kalkinpong, Raiganj, Siliguri, Purulia.	
Branches in Bihar:—Arrah, Bettiah, Bhagalpur, Chapra, Darbhanga, Deoghar, Forbesganj, Gaya, Jamshedpur, Jaynagar, Jharia, Kathihar, Khatgar, Kishanganj, Lohorisara, Lakhisarai, Motihari, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Patna City, Ranchi, Raxaul, Samastipur, Sahibganj, Sasaram, Sitamarhi and Sevan.	
Branches in Orissa:—Sambalpur.	

THE INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED, MADRAS

To be submitted to the Shareholders at the Twenty-Fourth Annual General Meeting to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 151, Mount Road, Madras-2, on Monday the 17th April, 1961 at 3.30 p.m.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960

The Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1960 together with the Auditors' Report.

PROFITS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

1959 Rs.	1960 Rs.
33,60,870.72	Net Profit for the year 44,66,422.74
2,03,141.06	Brought forward from last year Rs. 1,76,011.78
	Less further amount transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000.00

Out of this sum the Directors have made the following provisions:

12,50,000.00	Provision for contingencies
6,25,000.00	Transfer to Reserve Fund
75,000.00	Transfer to Development
5,00,000.00	Provision for Bonus
24,50,000.00	The Directors recommend that the balance be disposed of as under:—
9,38,000.00	Payable to shareholders at the rate of 14% per annum subject to tax
1,76,011.78	Carry forward to next year

2. The Bank's business and profits continue to show good progress. During the year, branches were opened at Amritsar, Ludhiana, Mohali, Tirupitane and New Delhi-Karol Bagh. Subsequent to the date of the Balance Sheet, a branch has been opened at Wellington Island-Corbin.

3. In terms of Section 25g of the Companies Act, 1956 Messrs. V. S. Nataraja Mudaliar, O. Rm. M. Sp. Sv. M. Meiyappa Chettiar and M. Ct. Pethachi retire and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

4. The Shareholders are requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. Messrs. Suri & Co., the retiring Auditors are eligible for re-appointment.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

MADRAS, 6th March, 1961. M. Ct. MUTHIAH, Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
Rs.	nP.
1. CAPITAL:	
Authorised Capital:	
1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	1,00,00,000.00
Issued and Subscribed Capital:	
75,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	75,00,000.00
Amount Called up:	
75,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each	75,00,000.00
Less: Calls unpaid	NIL
2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES:	
Reserve Fund:	
As per last Balance Sheet	50,75,000.00
Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	9,50,000.00
Share Premium:	60,25,000.00
As per last Balance Sheet	7,86,659.50
Development Rebate Reserve:	
As per last Balance Sheet	75,000.00
Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	50,000.00
3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:	
Fixed, Time and Staff Security Deposits	15,63,14,535.01
Savings Bank Deposits	4,17,69,399.22
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts etc.	9,48,29,204.72
4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS Etc.:	
(i) In India	3,58,00,000.00
(ii) Outside India	29,42,108.66
Particulars:	
(i) Secured by part of Investments per Contra.	3,13,99,337.00
(ii) Unsecured	73,42,771.66
5. BILLS PAYABLE	3,87,42,108.66
6. BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING BILLS RECEIVABLE—	
(i) Payable in India	97,88,343.30
(ii) Payable outside India	5,21,04,838.37
(iii) Payable in India	8,73,511.12
(iv) Unclaimed Dividends	76,878.21
(v) Unclaimed Discounts	1,50,518.24
(vi) Sundries	8,40,271.41
(vii) Branch Adjustments	72,11,813.51
7. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS—per Contra	91,53,472.59
8. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:	
Profit as per Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1959	11,14,011.78
Less: Appropriations:	
Dividends declared	Rs. 9,38,000.00
Further Transfer to Reserve Fund	50,000.00
Add: Profit for the year brought from Profit and Loss Account	1,26,011.78
Less: Appropriations:	
Provision for Bonus to staff	5,50,000.00
Provision for Taxation	18,50,000.00
Transfer to Reserve Fund	9,00,000.00
Transfer to Development	33,50,000.00
Rebate Reserve	5,50,000.00
11,14,012	
10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:	
(i) Claims against the Banking Company not acknowledged as being payable	1,79,705.22
(ii) Money for which the Banking Company is contingently liable (Guarantees issued on behalf of the Directors and Officers of the Company)	2,53,32,791.02
(iii) Liability on Bills of Exchange discounted	NIL
(iv) Liability on account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	7,18,59,084.86
(v) Liability on account of Documentary Bills for collection released on Trust Receipts	1,18,760.14
(vi) Liability on account of partly paid shares	1,76,595.03
9,48,52,329	9,76,66,946.24
47,42,57,777	49,43,13,777

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960			
		Rs.	nP.
EXPENDITURE			
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings etc.	...	87,01,719.19	...
2. Salaries and Allowances, Bonus and Provident Fund and Gratuity	...	65,29,338.42	...
3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	...	24,388.40	...
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc.	...	9,12,575.80	...
5. Law Charges	...	61,140.27	...
6. Postages, Telegrams and Stamps	...	1,83,945.81	...
7. Auditors' Fees and Expenses	...	42,485.03	...
8. Depreciation on Fixed Assets	...	5,71,431.19	...
9. Selling Expenses	...	5,13,752.59	...
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	...	NIL	...
11. Other Expenditure	...	6,56,281.96	...
12. Balance of Profit, Subject to Income-tax	...	44,66,422.74	...
		2,26,63,445.20	...
Corresponding figures for 1959		Rs.	nP.
1. Interest and Discount	...	1,41,55,118	...
2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	...	58,66,862	...
3. Rents	...	NIL	...
4. Net profit on sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserve or any particular Fund or Account)	...	36,747	...
5. Net profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserve or any particular Fund or Account)	...	NIL	...
6. Income from non-banking assets	...	NIL	...
7. Other Receipts	...	15,116	...
8. Loss, if any	...	NIL	...
		2,01,11,843	...
Less: Provision made during the year for Bad and Doubtful Debts and other usual or necessary provisions		Rs.	nP.
1. Interest and Discount	...	1,59,61,466.88	...
2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	...	66,06,774.92	...
3. Rents	...	50,657.30	...
4. Net profit on sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserve or any particular Fund or Account)	...	27,881.91	...
5. Net profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserve or any particular Fund or Account)	...	NIL	...
6. Income from non-banking assets	...	NIL	...
7. Other Receipts	...	16,664.19	...
8. Loss, if any	...	NIL	...
		2,26,63,445.20	...

Mills showed practically no interest in the spot market at Sewri. Non-availability of quotas for indigenous growths and the downturn in futures trading created nervousness in the purchasers. Despite the restricted arrivals of new crop, cotton prices went down further.

Prospects for producing more cloth and yarn by the industry appears to be black. Industrial circles firmly believe that the output during March will in no case surpass that of the previous month. The reasons for this none too happy position are, inadequate supply of coal and electricity, old and rickety machinery, financial difficulties and the like. Operators in cotton were, therefore, not prepared to lend any fresh support to the market. Sellers were disinclined to offer cotton freely as the room-rates fixed were much below the ruling prices for those varieties in the ready markets.

The inordinate delay in releasing fresh export quota for Bengal Deshi has caused frustration to cotton shippers. According to the Cotton Buyers' Association more than 1,00,000 bales of Bengal Deshi are lying unsold and their prices are reported to be slipping down fast.

In the import section, moderate activity was visible with spinners' interest mostly confined to Sudan and African styles, due to the comparatively cheaper prices in relation to those of equivalent Egyptian varieties. Rumours were current that the US cotton imported under the PL 480 programme would soon be distributed to the spinners.

Consumption of cotton by the Indian mills from 1 September to 31 December 1960 amounted to 1,735,242 bales.

Description	1959	1960
Indian	1,583,502	1,276,595
Pakistan	...	11,639
American	34,128	277,053
Egyptian	24,024	42,038
Sudan	54,692	40,761
East African	44,907	74,71
Others	2,007	12,421
Total	1,743,260	1,735,242

NEW YORK

During the past two weeks, business on the futures market in New York turned out to be a tame affair on account of the absence of fresh factors to stimulate trading. The weekly weather report narrates that planting in the Lower Rio Grand Valley and South Texas and coastal bed areas was almost completed and in the South Central area nearly 60 per cent of the planting was over.

EAST AFRICA

Sales of Uganda/Kenya cotton for the period ending 31 March amounted to 282,600 bales as against the estimated crop of 347,400 bales. In the next auction

11,500 bales of AR and 2,656 bales of BR qualities will be offered.

ALEXANDRIA

Small fluctuations were reported in the long staple Karnak May contract while Ashmouni contract moved within narrow ranges. Demand from overseas purchasers was comparatively low. Export sales up to 15 March totalled 672,066 bales against 938,187 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture has estimated the crop for 1960-61 season at 1,492,300 bales.

SUDAN

Sudan cotton sold during the current season till 31 March amounted to 8,775 bales comprising mostly G2S Bar, Domain G3S Bar, G2L and a small quantum of XG31. The balance of crop unsold is estimated at 19,439 bales. In the auction held on 8 April a small quantity of Nuba Mountains 1A and 1B was sold.

PIECEGOODS

Moderate business was transacted in the domestic sector of the piecegoods market in Bombay during the last week. The export front has not yet regained its usual liveliness.

Seasonal goods like voiles, mulmul, longcloth, bleached and printed lawn attracted the attention of upcountry centres and good business was done with those destinations. Fancy goods, particularly printed fabrics, were eagerly sought after. Stringent credit conditions continued to restrain the offtake. The main consuming centres were Madhya Pradesh and the Southern States. Quality goods remained in short supply so much so that premia on certain styles were maintained around 3 to 5 per cent. A section of the trade feel that the stamping of prices did not bring about the desired result.

No appreciable change was visible on the export front. In spite of fair inquiries and occasional business, the leading overseas purchasers remained quiet for practically the major part of the period under review. For instance, the UK accounted only for a small quantum of grey sheetings owing to the intervention of Easter holidays and the shortage of licences. Business with Sudan was confined to superfine voiles and the offtake was negligible.

West Africa purchased a small quantity of grey bafts. Restricted business was transacted with Singapore in the usual styles. Small business was done with Australia in gadlapat. Denmark accounted for a small quantum of printed and plain white sheetings. Germany focussed its attention on plain and herring-bone (will). Holland, USA and Yugoslavia showed some interest in terry cloth, grey cloth, and second and fents of grey sheetings.

Sharp Fall in Yarn Prices

THE Yarn market in Bombay suffered a sharp setback last week. The premium commanded by import licences for Art Silk yarn has declined sharply from nearly 170 per cent to 152 per cent during the past few days and business has become difficult even at the lower level. Prices of indigenous as well as foreign yarn have also fallen sharply for the first time after the spurt that followed the enhancement of excise and customs duties in the 1961-62 Budget.

This all-round setback is a technical correction to the preceding upward trend which had pushed up prices disproportionately. But certain new factors have also aided the downward tendency. The recent reports that the Government is about to issue to actual users import licences worth about Rs 1 crore for the October/March period on the basis of supplies worth 65 nP per loom per shift has been an important bearish factor.

There are also strong reports that the Government of India is considering barter proposals involving export of surplus commodities such as sugar against import of rayon yarn. There is again a move to import yarn on rupee payments basis. In these conditions the scramble for yarn has tended to subside with buyers awaiting lower prices.

Stocks of Rayon yarn are reported to be heavy in the market. The changed outlook for the supply of yarn together with poor demand for cloth has brought down the price of ready Cupressa 60 Bam-

THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (INDIA) LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books and Registers of Members in respect of the Ordinary and Second Preference Shares of the Company will be closed from 25th April, 1961 to 8th May, 1961, both days inclusive, instead of from 17th April, 1961 to 30th May, 1961 as notified in the Notice of the 35th Annual General Meeting dated 30th March, 1961. As any dividends that may be declared at the Annual General Meeting aforesaid will be paid only to shareholders registered in the Company's Registers of Members, those holding shares on blank transfers are advised to register the transfers prior to 25th April, 1961.

By Order of the Board
P. B. SEN GUPTA
Director & Secretary

Dunlop House,
37B, Free School Street,
Calcutta,
7th April, 1961.

United Bank of India Limited

Peak Deposits of Pre-merger Period Crossed

Greater Credit Requirements Essential for Economic Progress

Dr N. N. Law, the Chairman, on Monetary trends during the year under review

Abstracts from the Speech addressed by Dr. N. N. Law, Chairman of the Board of Directors, United Bank of India Ltd., Calcutta, to the shareholders of the Bank at its Annual General Meeting held on 10th April '61.

Gentlemen,

It is my happy privilege to welcome you to this meeting. Last year your Bank has completed the first ten years of its united existence. It is heartening to note that during this period our basic progress has been satisfactory. We have been able to cross the aggregate peak deposits of the pre-merger period. We have closed 55 over-lapping branches and opened 24 new branches, a number of which are in previously unbanked areas.

Coming now to our operations during the last year, the balance sheet has been in your hands for some time and you would not have failed to notice that despite the tendency of deceleration which marked the growth of bank deposits last year, we have been able to achieve an increase of Rs. 4.68 crores in our deposits, a rise of 8.5% over 1959. Our advances portfolio has also registered an increase of 14.7% over that of 1959.

MONETARY POLICY

The past year has been a significant one for Indian Banking. On the one hand, it witnessed efforts on the part of the monetary authority in playing its role actively in an attempt to control the effects of various adjustments that were taking place in the economy. On the other, there were certain developments in the country inhibiting banking progress. In the monetary field, by and large, the Reserve Bank showed its alertness and did all that was within its powers to keep the situation under control.

In a situation where there is a narrow profit margin and a low capital structure of banks, (to which I shall be referring again later in this statement), the directive of the Reserve Bank in prescribing minimum lending rates and limiting the rate of interest on short-term deposits was most appropriate and timely. I have not yet been able to reconcile myself to the appropriateness of the removal thereafter of the ceiling on short term deposit interest

rates, particularly at a time when introduction of a Deposit Insurance Scheme will call for a rigid control in this regard.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE

In order to strengthen public confidence in banking, which was adversely affected during the past year, The Reserve Bank by sponsoring a scheme of Deposit Insurance is removing an important lacuna in the Indian money market mechanism. We now learn with a sense of satisfaction that the Government has, at last, made up its mind to give effect to the scheme. The Governor of the Reserve Bank is to be congratulated for having taken this right step for better development and growth of Indian banking. It is hoped that an appropriate scheme, suiting the needs of the situation, will be given effect to without further loss of time.

You would no doubt recall that as early as 1954, your Managing Director gave shape to his earlier suggestion, first made in 1948, that a scheme for Deposit Insurance be evolved and that over the past few years I have been advocating the establishment of an agency for Deposit Insurance as well as for rehabilitation of substandard units. The importance of Deposit Insurance lies not only in covering depositors' loss in case of bank failure, but more in its ability, as a tranquilliser, to bring about a general climate of confidence. However, this is not the end in itself. It is only a means to achieve the objectives of a healthy expansion and development of the banking system for sustaining the growth of the economy. Any scheme for Deposit Insurance, therefore, to be successful, will have to be designed with a view to taking care of the liabilities side of the banking balance sheet, the Reserve Bank taking care of the assets side.

The most important thing, in the present context, is to provide a better margin of safety for the depositors. This can only be done by having an adequate capital structure for the Deposit Insurance agency itself as well as generating operating conditions conducive to gradual growth of the capital structure of the individual banks, and also by ensuring that an amount of liquidity is maintained in the commercial banking system.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE:

Increased capital funds can be achieved in two ways, by augmentation of reserves from profits and by issue of fresh capital. I may point out, as the indices of variable dividend securities clearly show that bank shares are not thought to have growth prospects. In such circumstances it becomes ruinously expensive—and uneconomic too—for banks to secure capital on the only terms on which such issues can be successful. In other words, the strength secured from an addition to capital is dissipated by the higher quantum of distribution required thereon. It would follow that whether for augmentation of reserves or for issue of fresh capital on equitable terms, the profit margins of bank operations must be enhanced.

Again, the liquidity position which the banks are required to maintain has an important influence on the profit levels which can be reached. Thus, capital funds, liquidity and profitability of a banking institution are mutually the cause and effect of one another.

LIQUIDITY:

Under compulsion of circumstances liquidity is drifting downward. It is true that the liquidity position of banks in any country, at any point of time, would be a reflection of the state of activity of its national economy, extent of banking habit and coverage and pressure of legitimate demand for credit; the liquidity of banks, in the conventional sense, will reflect the degree of development and integration of the overall economic fabric of the country. In a developing economy like ours with a limited banking habit, banking liquidity will naturally tend to be lower and the pattern comparatively rigid. More so, when massive planned efforts are being made to increase the tempo of economic activities. It is also true that in these days of advanced central banking, immediate liquidity problem no longer has the significance it had in the past. Yet the basic need for liquidity in banking business cannot be ignored or its importance minimised.

Admittedly, economic expansion calls for greater credit requirements for industry and trade. But that should not eventually lead to bank finance replacing, even partly, the functions of owner

capital. In so far as high taxation and low saving force this distortion, the phenomenon calls for immediate attention; this is important for the basic need for institutional growth. It seems that the low capital structure in the industry is being sought to be supplemented, to a noticeable extent, with bank funds. In so far as this tendency is responsible for the present expansion of bank advances, pushing up the advances-deposit ratio further, it could be said to be unrealistic and even disturbing; unless of course this is considered to be only a transitory phase.

PROFITABILITY:

Another reason, may be the most important one, for the liquidity being placed low is the need for increased profits. The profit margins of the banks are already very narrow. With a number of major banks the profit, after deduction of taxes and bonus to the staff, for 1960, as ratio to deposits, ranges between 0.17 per cent and 0.30 per cent. To match the mounting operating costs; therefore, banks tend to seek better earnings through larger advances. Any increase in the quantum of profit has, thus, been the result of "double shift" in advances. This can neither be regarded as normal nor be looked upon with complacency. That even such profit has evidently failed to allow for ploughing back and make up for the decline in the investment values, is all the more a matter for concern. There is an urgent need for a study of the structure of operating costs and operating earnings with a view to achieving a better differential.

It is surprising to note that while the advances-deposit ratio has been continuing to take an upward turn, the banks have thought it fit further to raise the rates of interest on short and other term deposits. We have been expressing our views against raising of interest rates and we still believe that the recent upward revisions has been an extremely undesirable step.

INTEREST RATES:

Over the years it has been our confirmed conviction that by and large the growth of deposits does not depend so much on the rate of interest as on the confidence which the banking system inspires,

availability of banking facilities and the quality of services rendered to the community. While most of the people still live at or below the subsistence level, it would seem incorrect to assume that a feasible rise in interest rates will stimulate savings as the base for bank deposits by curtailment of consumption, particularly when the value of the Rupee is declining. The step, on the other hand, will further add to the increasing expenses of the banks. If the increased expenditure were, instead, spent on opening branches in unbanked areas and improving the quality and diversifying the range of services, the banking habit would have been further stimulated resulting in mobilisation of fresh deposits; that would have been a useful investment in the future.

The influence of rising deposit rates on the relationship between short-term and long-term rates of interest needs more consideration than it has received so far. Any increase in the short-term rates of interest in the organised sector of the money market will, sooner or later, lead to an increase in the long-term rates of interest. The short-term rates in this sense are the rates offered on bank deposits

berg from Rs 12.56 to Rs 12.12 per pound. The 40 JP ready has also declined from Rs 13.84 to Rs 12.84 per lb.

The Staple-Fibre section has also presented an easy appearance with 2/40 Kohinoor coming down from Rs 4.90 to Rs 4.78 and 2/60 Mahendra from Rs 6.10 to Rs 6.00 per pound. Imported yarns have also suffered. While the manufacturers are trying to impress on the Textile Commissioner that it will not be possible for them to absorb every increase in the cost of manufacture of rayon yarn, the authorities are reported to be insisting that the manufacturers of yarn should absorb the latest excise duty.

Listless conditions prevailed in the Cotton yarn section. Prices turned easy following the Government concessions in excise duty on cotton yarn.

CHEMICALS & DYES

Active conditions with restricted business characterised the trading on the Chemicals and Dyes markets in Bombay. The import policy for the current licensing period imparted life to the market and pushed up the prices of most of the items by about 10 to 15 per cent following the drastic cut in their import quotas. But, in the absence of follow-through support and tight money conditions, the market could not maintain the early gains.

Apart from the cut in the import quota and the consumer resistance at higher levels, the reports of a reduction in the prices of the

and the long-term rates are those offered on public bonds. The higher rates of interest paid on bank deposits may tend to push the bond rate upward in regard to the future borrowings of the Government. This will cumulatively add to the burden of servicing charges, which will, for obvious reasons, have to be met by progressive increase in taxation. Any disturbance on this account is likely to reflect itself by further complicating the difficult funding problem. In order, therefore, to prevent the servicing cost of the public debt from rising sharply, the interest rates prevailing elsewhere in the economy, particularly on bank deposits, will need to be kept under close control. The policy of varying the minimum lending rates of the banks, already initiated by the Reserve Bank, can effectively take care of the adjustments in the economy.

PEG THE RATES:

In this connection, I would also point to the danger of uncertainty about the future course of interest rates. It is our considered view that in the interest of present investment and also in order to bring about a healthy growth of future investment, proper steps should

French material affected prices in the Chemicals section. The Government decision to increase the ceiling price of Soda Ash by Rs 10 per ton did not, however, have any material effect on the imported varieties.

There was a marked rise in the prices of Dyes after the announcement of the new import Policy, which was almost maintained. Among base dyes, red KB German shot up to Rs 14, while red RC crystal was better around Rs 12.12.

SUGAR

Conditions in the Sugar markets have continued to remain quiet. The supply position is comfortable following a fresh release by the Government. In the Hapur market, the rate for the commodity is lower at Rs 107.50 per bag.

The Indian Sugar Mills Association has informed the cane-growers, their societies and the Central and State Governments that the industry will not be able to pay the dues unless effective steps are taken by the Government to dispose of the huge stocks held by the mills. The Chairman of the Association has stated that the industry can tide over the crisis only if the internal ex-factory price is raised by Rs 5.51 per maund to make up for increased production costs and export losses.

Total available supply of sugar this year is estimated at 3,550,000 tons. Allowing for internal consumption at 2,100,000 tons and a carryover of 500,000 tons at the

be taken to remove any fears of capital depreciation. To quote Keynes, "the Monetary Policy which strikes public opinion as being experimental in character or easily liable to change, may fail in its objective."

I therefore suggest that the desirability of following the U.S. method of imposing a reasonable limit on interest rates on medium term and long term public debt should be seriously considered. It may not be necessary, however, to adopt the American method of legislative provision; a stipulation as to the maximum rate of interest to be offered incorporated in the National Plans, may, perhaps, serve the purpose equally effectively.

TAX CONCESSION NECESSARY:

Returning to the question of profitability, I think that by increasing the rates of interest on deposits, the banks have again postponed the opportunity of raising their low profitability. It is high time that banks took a more realistic view of the situation, kept interest rates under control and tried other methods of improving their resources and profitability. While undoubtedly banks will have to make their own efforts

end of the season, the industry will have an exportable surplus of 950,000 tons.

The Chairman of the ISMA has stated that the export of sugar involves considerable losses and has to be subsidized by suitable adjustments in internal prices. While conceding that the increase in the internal price demanded by the industry will cause some hardship to the domestic consumer, he points out that Indian prices will still not be as high as in certain other exporting countries.

He explains that the increase of Rs 5.51 per maund, sought by the industry, includes 64 nP on account of the wage board burden, Rs 1.05 on account of increases in production costs and an export subsidy of Rs 3.82. The subsidy in the case of the US market may be about Rs 3 per maund, and efforts are being made

in this regard, it is also our view that the banking system should receive apposite assistance from the concerned authorities. Tax concessions on that part of profits, which is utilised to build up reserves and thus to strengthen the capital structure, should, for example, be seriously considered by the Government.

CONCLUSION

Indian banking needs a major reorganisation and the urgency of a close study of the whole matter cannot be overemphasised. In this connection, I am glad to mention that, your Managing Director, Sri B. K. Dutt, has given a timely lead. He was invited by Calcutta University to deliver a series of lectures as Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarker Memorial Lecturer for 1960. He selected "Monetary Discipline and Indian Banking" as the subject of his lectures. In these lectures, which are now available in book form, he has analysed in detail the prevailing situation in the Indian banking system and has put forward a number of ideas for its progressive development.

(NOTE:—This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.)

to reduce the export loss further by special freight rates.

Meanwhile, the shipment period for the export quota of 50,000 tons of sugar, released on 27 January 1961, has been extended to 31 May 1961. The shipment period of a similar quota of 50,000 tons released on 28 October 1960 has been extended to 30 April 1961.

The expected announcement about US sugar import quotas has been made this week; but it does not answer the questions which the sugar trade has been asking. The US Government has simply announced basic quotas for this year of 6.7 million tons, an increase of 500,000 tons on 1960. There is no indication, however, as to the countries to which the Cuban quota will be allocated. Faced with this uncertainty, the sugar market in London has been quiet around the previous levels.

MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS PROPOSED

Companies	Meeting Date	Dividend Previous Proposed	Transfer Books Closed
CALCUTTA:			
Sen-Raleigh	April 17	8% 8%	28/3/61 to 17/4/61
Jessop	April 20	0.858 0.858	8/4/61 to 20/4/61
Jay Shree Textile	April 21	1.00 0.80	1/4/61 to 21/4/61
Budge-Budge Jute	April 24	10.00 15.00	10/4/61 to 24/4/61
B.I.C.	April 26	4% Nil	27/3/61 to 26/4/61
Punjab National Bank	April 26	2.00 2.00	12/4/61 to 26/4/61
Indian Aluminium	April 27	1.50 1.20	6/4/61 to 27/4/61
Dunlop Rubber	April 27	2.15 2.15	17/4/61 to 18/5/61
Cawnpore Sugar	April 27	Nil Nil	10/4/61 to 27/4/61
Tide Water Oil	April 28	3.00 2.20	15/4/61 to 28/4/61
Bengal Assam Steamship	April 28	7.50 3.00	15/4/61 to 28/4/61
Empire Jute	April 29	1.25 1.25	15/4/61 to 29/4/61
Nellimarla Jute	April 29	0.36 1.40	15/4/61 to 29/4/61
Chitavalah Jute	April 29	0.50 1.50	15/4/61 to 29/4/61
Hindusthan Mercantile Bank	May 3	Nil Nil	19/4/61 to 3/5/61
Jay Shree Tea	May 5	1.40 1.00	17/4/61 to 3/5/61
Isaac Holden	May 6	Nil Nil	20/4/61 to 3/5/61
Soorah Jute	May 10	2.50 2.50	24/4/61 to 10/5/61
Burma Mines	May 12	1-1/8d 1-1/4d	Payable on 19/5/61
Union Carbide	May 15	1.80 1.80	...
Bharat Commerce	May 19	0.50 ...	24/4/61 to 19/5/61

15 April 1961

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

Director's 114th Report to the Shareholders for the Year Ended 31st December, 1960

The General Board of Directors begs to submit to the Shareholders the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

The transactions for the year under report have resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,21,23,141.75 (including Rs. 3,18,830.32 brought forward from the previous year's account) after contributing Rs. 12,81,429.00 to the Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust. The following amounts have been appropriated for the under-mentioned purposes:—

1. Transferred to Provision for Taxation ...	Rs. nP.
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund ...	53,00,000.00
3. Transferred to Bonus to Staff Account ...	11,00,000.00
4. Transferred to Charitable Account ...	27,00,000.00
5. Ad-interim Dividend at Re. 1.00 per share paid ...	1,00,000.00
	12,50,000.00
	1,04,50,000.00

The Directors recommend that the balance of Rs. 16,73,141.75 be disposed of as follows:—

(a) Final Dividend at Re. 1.00 per share making the total at 20 per cent. per annum (Gross) ...	Rs. nP.
(b) Carry forward to the next year's account ...	12,50,000.00
	4,23,141.75

The Directors consider that the working of the Bank has been satisfactory.

During the year 16 new offices were opened at various centres and one office was closed.

The Reserve Bank of India in exercise of the powers conferred by section 45(4) of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 prepared a scheme for the reconstruction and amalgamation of the Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd., with our Bank which was sanctioned by the Central Government under Section 45(7) of the said Act. Branches of the Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd., have been functioning as our branches under the above scheme with effect from 25th March, 1961.

The Directors retiring by rotation at this meeting are Shri Ramnath Goenka, Pandit J. N. Bhan and Shri Shital Prasad Jain, who being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

Shareholders are requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the General Board of Directors,
R. N. GOENKA
Chairman

March 27, 1961.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

1959 Rs.	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	AMOUNT Rs. nP.	TOTAL Rs. nP.	1959 Rs.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	AMOUNT Rs. nP.	TOTAL Rs. nP.
2,00,00,000	1. CAPITAL: Authorised Capital: 20,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each ...		2,00,00,000.00	11,28,35,549	1. CASH: In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank of India (including Foreign Currency Notes) ...		42,15,24,325.16
1,25,00,000	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital: 12,50,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each ...		1,25,00,000.00	56,38,129	2. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS: Current Account Rs. ...		
	Of the above shares 3,75,000 shares are issued as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares.			59,10,441	(i) In India—12,29,640.54 Nil		
				1,15,48,570	(ii) Outside India—44,68,215.28 Nil		56,97,855.82
1,27,00,000	2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES: (i) Reserve Fund as on 1-1-1960 1,44,00,000.00 Add: Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account 11,00,000.00	1,55,00,000.00		89,11,098	(Includes Rs. 3,88,952.63 with State Bank of Pakistan).		
17,00,000	(ii) Development Reserve ...	3,50,000.00	1,58,50,000.00	60,82,42,901	3. MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE ...		3,06,933.12
1,44,00,000				4,11,66,425	4. INVESTMENTS AT OR BELOW COST: (i) (a) Securities of the Central and State Governments 40,74,41,739.15		
3,50,000				64,94,09,326	(b) Other Trustee-Securities 3,89,15,770.00		
1,47,50,000					(Estimated Market Value Rs. 44,77,60,776).		44,63,57,509.15
71,07,22,085	3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS: Fixed Deposits ... 67,29,33,062.22			3,000	(ii) Shares: Fully Paid-up Rs. ...		
36,10,56,339	Savings Bank Deposits ... 35,69,59,156.91			36,64,543	Preference—3,000.00 Nil		
33,51,76,298	Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts etc. ... 36,00,90,496.90			36,67,543	Ordinary—30,39,543.31 6,25,000.00		36,67,543.31
46,31,707	Employees' Security Deposits (held by the Bank itself) ... 48,64,303.71	1,30,48,47,019.74		50,01,903	(Estimated Market Value Rs. 26,86,341).		
1,41,15,86,429					(iii) Debentures of Indian Joint Stock Companies ... 34,38,251.40		
3,15,59,579	4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS ETC.: (i) In India ... 4,73,66,650.02	4,73,66,650.02		45,000	(Estimated Market Value Rs. 31,31,475).		
3,15,59,579	(ii) Outside India ... Nil			13,89,717	(iv) Other Investments: Pre-partition Punjab Bonds held in India Nil		
3,15,59,579	Particulars: (i) Secured by part of Government Securities lodged ... 4,73,66,650.02			30,00,000	Pakistan Govt. Securities held in Pakistan ... 13,89,716.87		
9,17,85,325	(ii) Unsecured ... Nil		8,90,87,311.14	1,80,110	Burma Govt. Securities held in Burma ... 30,00,000.00		
9,78,72,833	5. BILLS PAYABLE ...			46,14,827	Rangoon Municipal Debentures held in Burma 1,80,110.00		45,69,826.87
61,26,572	6. BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING BILLS RECEIVABLE as per contra: (i) Payable in India 12,15,24,291.53	12,15,24,291.53	12,57,56,009.41	Nil	(Estimated Market Value Rs. 45,68,195).		
10,38,99,405	(ii) Payable outside India 41,71,717.88	41,71,717.88		66,26,93,599	(v) Gold ... Nil		45,80,33,130.73
1,66,81,80,738	Carried over ...		1,68,54,06,990.31	79,59,88,816	Carried over ...		58,55,62,240.43

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., BALANCE SHEET—Contd.

1959 Rs.	CAPITAL & LIABILITIES—Contd. AMOUNT Rs. nP.	TOTAL Rs. nP.	1959 Rs.	PROPERTY & ASSETS—Contd. AMOUNT Rs. nP.	TOTAL Rs. nP.
1,66,61,80,738	Brought forward ...	1,68,54,06,990.31	79,59,88,816	Brought forward ...	58,55,62,240.43
7. OTHER LIABILITIES:				5. ADVANCES:	
1,40,009	Dividend and interest on Advance Calls unclaimed ...	1,53,293.38		(Other than Bad and Doubtful Debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Auditors).	
75,964	Rebate on Bills Discounted ...	23,208.89		1. Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts etc.:	
2,15,973				(i) In India Rs. nP. 80,19,69,016.20	
12,76,06,720	8. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra ...	22,79,56,727.46	59,82,39,291	(ii) Outside India 24,37,143.02	80,44,06,159.22
16,98,690	9. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT: Profit as per last Balance Sheet ...	15,68,830.32	59,93,68,546	2. Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments):	
12,50,000 (free of Income-tax)	Less: Final dividend at Re. 1.00 per share ...	12,50,000.00	12,05,19,032	(i) Payable Rs. nP. 12,09,34,607.88	
4,48,690		3,18,830.32	52,16,516	(ii) Payable outside India 99,87,519.21	13,09,22,127.09
84,20,141	Add: Profit for the year brought from the Profit and Loss Account ...	1,18,04,311.43	12,57,35,548	(Particulars of Advances—As per Scheduled attached).	
88,68,831		1,21,23,141.75	72,51,04,094	6. BILLS RECEIVABLE BEING BILLS FOR COLLECTION as per contra:	
12,50,000	Less: Ad-interim Dividend at Re. 1.00 per share ...	12,50,000.00	9,78,72,833	(i) Payable in India ...	12,15,84,291.53
17,50,000	Transferred to Provision for Taxation ...	53,00,000.00	61,26,572	(ii) Payable outside India ...	41,71,717.88
25,00,000	Transferred to Bonus to Staff Account ...	27,00,000.00	10,39,99,405	7. CONSTITUENTS' LIABILITIES FOR ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra ...	22,79,56,727.46
17,00,000	Transferred to Reserve Fund ...	11,00,000.00	12,76,06,720	8. PREMISES LESS DEPRECIATION:	
1,00,000	Transferred to Charity Account ...	1,00,000.00	91,17,898	Balance on 1-1-1960 (at cost) ...	89,23,694.81
73,00,000		1,04,50,000.00	5,20,312	Additions during the year ...	1,26,847.15
15,68,631		16,73,141.75	96,38,210	Less: Transfers during the year ...	Nil
25,42,728	10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:		7,14,515	Depreciation written off to date ...	8,87,463.85
2,000	(i) Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts ...	25,31,550.53	7,32,287		8,87,463.85
4,78,85,176	(ii) Guarantees given on behalf of Directors or Officers ...	18,500.00	14,46,802	9. FURNITURE AND FIXTURE AT COST LESS DEPRECIATION:	
2,86,254	(iii) Guarantees given on behalf of others ...	8,40,03,618.73	81,91,408	As per last Balance Sheet ...	1,33,10,444.79
8,47,39,768	(iv) Bills of Exchange re-discounted ...	3,07,370.03	1,07,50,885	Additions during the year ...	11,93,166.69
25,50,000	(v) Outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts ...	2,61,27,548.20	29,91,806	Less: Sales, write-offs and adjustments during the year ...	1,45,03,611.48
	(vi) Liability for calls on partly paid shares ...	25,50,000.00	1,37,42,691		7,90,315.30
			4,32,247	Less: Depreciation written off to date ...	1,37,13,296.18
			1,33,10,444		59,55,789.71
			57,60,037		77,57,500.47
			75,50,407		
			85,95,638	10. OTHER ASSETS:	
			15,45,063	(a) Interest accrued and outstanding ...	58,41,904.25
			3,89,308	(b) Prepaid expenses, advance payments and amounts recoverable ...	16,95,368.52
			1,86,098	(c) Property not used as Bank premises less depreciation ...	3,85,979.56
			4,07,517	(d) Land purchased for constructing Bank premises ...	1,86,098.44
			14,13,762	(e) Library, Motor Cars, Cycles and other Vehicles less depreciation ...	3,50,935.57
			61,725	(f) Stationery and Stamps ...	14,75,163.87
			11,06,626	(g) Deposits with Electric Supply Companies and Government Departments ...	63,618.35
			41,85,000	(h) Amount paid for purchase of Trustee Securities ...	3,17,175.00
			88,48,879	(i) Remittances in transit (since received) ...	28,05,700.00
			2,67,39,616	(j) Income-tax deducted at source on yield of investments less provision for taxation ...	1,14,40,292.79
1,79,55,72,262	Carried over ...	1,91,52,13,361.79	1,79,51,80,466		2,45,62,236.35

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., BALANCE SHEET—Contd.

1959 CAPITAL & LIABILITIES—Contd.		AMOUNT	TOTAL	1959 PROPERTY & ASSETS—Contd.		AMOUNT	TOTAL
Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP
1,79,55,72,262			1,91,52,13,361.79	1,79,51,80,466			1,91,50,86,064.54
	Brought forward				Brought forward		
					II. NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS (at or below Cost)		
					Balance as per last Balance Sheet	3,91,795.63	
				3,91,796	Add: Additions	16,000.00	
						4,07,795.63	
					Less: (i) Sales	2,80,500.00	
					(ii) Depreciation	18.38	
						2,80,518.38	
							1,27,277.25
1,79,55,72,262	TOTAL		1,91,52,13,361.79	1,79,55,72,262	TOTAL		1,91,52,13,361.79

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960

EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT	
R.s.	n.p.	R.s.	n.p.
3,37,31,109	1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings etc. ...	6,29,38,256	1. Interest and Discount ...
	2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund Rs. (including Rs. 66,900.00—previous year Rs. 66,900.00—paid to the General Manager besides payment of bonus amounting to Rs. 8,000.00—of which Rs. 8,000.00 and use of Bank's previous year Rs. 12,81,429.00 being contribution car; includes Rs. 12,81,429.00 being contribution to Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust) ...	1,07,91,327	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage ...
2,81,97,075	3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' fees and allowances ...	13,94,816	3. Rents ...
53,302	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc. ...		4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...
20,16,524	5. Law Charges ...	20,43,899	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...
2,15,044	6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps ...	Nil	6. Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets ...
16,91,488	7. Auditors' Fees ...	11,125	7. Other Receipts ...
12,000	8. (i) Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property ... Rs. 14,77,678.75	25,77,416	
12,72,010	(ii) Amount transferred to Development Rebate Reserve ... Nil		
3,50,000	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc. ...		
14,12,929	10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...		
16,245	11. Other Expenditure ...		
23,66,972	12. Balance of Profit (subject to taxation) ...		
84,20,141	TOTAL ...	7,97,54,839	TOTAL ...

AUDITORS' REPORT

To THE SHAREHOLDERS,
THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., NEW DELHI.

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of the Punjab National Bank Limited, as at 31st December, 1960, and also the annexed Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended on that date, with the books and accounts kept at the Head Office in New Delhi, in which are incorporated the unaudited returns of the Bank's branches in Indian Union, Pakistan and Burma none of which were visited by us. Under Rule 4 of the Companies (Branch Audit Exemption) Rules, 1961, the Central Government by an Order dated 4th February, 1961, has exempted all the branch offices of the Bank from the provisions of Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 228 of the Companies Act, 1956 in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisos to Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 211 and Sub-section (5) of Sections 211 and 227 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1956. The accounts are, therefore, drawn up in conformity with forms 'A' and 'B' of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

We report that:

- (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- (b) the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;
- (c) in our opinion, proper books of account, as required by law, have been kept by the Bank, and as appears from our examination of those books, and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the Branches of the Bank;
- (d) the Bank's Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account, dealt with by this report, are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- (e) in our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies and, on such basis, the said Balance Sheet, read along with the notes appearing thereon, gives a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1960, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended upon that date.

V. SANKAR AIYAR & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

NEW DELHI, March 27, 1961.

SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS
 Making Companies Act 1949 (Act X of 1949) attached to and
 of the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1960.

1959 Rs.	PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES:	Rs.	nP.
	(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured ...		85,42,36,584.90
63,74,54,664	(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security ...		5,79,79,856.00
5,93,76,304	(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors ...		2,31,12,045.30
2,82,73,126	(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for ...		Nil
Nil			93,53,28,286.30
₹2,51,04,094			
	(v) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons		Nil
Nil	Directors	Rs.	6,25,877.10
6,14,739	Officers		6,25,877.10
6,14,739	(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the Directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies, as members ...		5,33,31,803.10
3,76,40,650	(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...		6,56,762.30
6,20,818	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the Directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies, as members ...		5,49,28,362.60
3,76,40,650	(ix) Due from banking companies ...		1,29,39,233.00
70,61,101			

S. L. VERMA
Chief Accountant.

MOHAN SINGH
Deputy General Manager.

V. SANKAR AIYAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants.
March 27, 1961.

A. M. WALKER
General Manager.

R. L. TULI
Secretary & Deputy General Manager.

R. N. GOENKA—Chairman

C. L. BAJORIA
SHITAL PRASAD
MAHARAJ KRISHNA KAPUR
KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ
MOHAN SINGH
D. D. PURI
J. N. BHAN
ASHOK KUMAR JAIN

Director.

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
BANKS			Kinnison 7%	100	90.00
Allahabad 6%	100	95.80†	Lansdowne 7%	100	90.25
Behar 5%	50	16.90*	Lawrence 7%	100	80.85
COAL			Lawrence 5½%	100	62.86
Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50*	Naihati 7%	100	98.00
Bharat 5½%	100	39.00	Naihati 4½%	100	75.00
Borra 6½%	100	77.00*	National 7%	100	93.00*
Burrakur 7%	100	98.00†	Nellimaria 6%	100	79.50
Burrakur 6%	100	7.05†	N. Central 7%	100	80.90
Equitable 6%	100	78.00	Northbrook 5½%	100	65.28
Ghusick & Muslia 5%	100	100.00*	Rameshwara 6%	100	10.00
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00*	S. Ambica 7½%	100	82.25
Karanpura 5½%	100	55.75	Soorah 7%	100	99.00
Khas Kajora 5½%	100	8.25	Union 7%	100	77.35
N. Beerbhoom 7%	100	10.00	Waverley 5%	50	31.50
N. Churulia 5%	100	5.06*	MININGS		
N. Huntodih 6%	100	45.00*	Asso. Mining 5%	50	27.50
Ondal 6½%	100	44.50	Ch. Mica 5½%	100	48.00
Parasa 5½%	100	44.50	Metal Corpn. 5%	100	99.00
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00*	CEMENT		
COTTON			Dalmia Bharat 6%	100	8.19
Basanti 6½%	100	9.25	Jaipur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00	Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00*
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00	Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50*
Bowreah 8%	100	105.00	K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	63.00
Bowreah 7%	100	65.00*	Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.00*
Elgin 8%	100	98.00	CHEMICALS		
Jagatjit 5%	100	6.97	Alkali 5%	100	96.00
Jagatjit 6%	100	81.75	Bathgate 6%	100	19.00
Jiyaveerao 5½%	100	88.50*	Bengal Chem. 7½%	100	12.25
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	93.60*	Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	100.00	Calcutta Chemical 6%	100	7.62
Kesoram 7%	100	103.00	Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00
Kesoram 5½%	100	85.00	Smith Stanistreet 10%	50	63.12†
Muir 6%	100	83.00	ELECTRICS		
N. Victoria 6%	5	2.56	Calcutta 5%	£1	9.19
Orissa 5%	100	65.00	Dishergarh 5%	100	69.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00	Dishergarh 4½%	100	69.20
Shree Niwas 4%	100	54.00*	ENGINEERING		
Shree Bhawani 8%	100	67.00	Arthur Butler 7%	100	10.75*
Swadeshi 6%	100	71.00†	Br. Building 6%	100	50.00
JUTE			Br. Engineering 7%	100	93.00*
Agarpara 7%	100	87.50	Burn & Co. 7%	100	115.00
Alexandra 7%	100	82.00	Burn & Co. 6%	100	106.00
Alliance 6%	100	70.00	Indian Iron 5%	100	32.75
Anglo-India 7%	100	92.00	India Machinery 7%	100	63.00†
Auckland 5½%	100	68.00	Ind. St. Wagon 7%	100	112.00
Auckland 4½%	100	55.73	Jessop & Co. 5%	100	83.50
Bally 7%	100	96.00	J. K. Steel 7%	100	90.90†
Barnagore 5%	100	45.38.00	Kumardhubi 5%	100	83.00
Belvedere 7%	100	90.00	R. Cruddas 5½%	100	54.00*
Bengal 5½%	100	55.50	Steel Products 5%	100	7.22
Birla 7½%	100	90.00	Texmaco 5½%	100	87.00
Birla 5½%	100	91.00	Texmaco 5½%	100	63.00
Budge-Budge 7%	100	81.93	Texmaco 6½%	100	96.50
Calcutta 6½%	100	50.75	MISCELLANEOUS		
Caledonian 7%	100	80.00	Alum. Corpn. 6%	100	93.00
Cheviot 7%	100	95.43	Alum. Corpn. 5%	100	70.00
Chitavalsah 7%	100	87.00	Amal. Dev. 5%	100	37.00*
Clive 6%	100	52.00	Asso. Hotel 7%	100	49.75
Clive 7%	100	68.00	Bharat Nidhi 6%	100	50.00
Delta 5%	100	75.25	Birds Investment 5½%	100	47.50*
Delta 7%	100	57.85	Br. Biscuits 8%	100	8.66†
Empire 7%	100	97.00	B. I. Corporation 8%	100	118.00
Fort Gloster 5%	100	104.00*	Cal. Cr. Corpn. 6%	100	23.50†
Fort Gloster 7%	100	100.00	Cal. Cr. Corpn. 5½%	100	57.50*
Fort William 5%	100	100.00	Calcutta Gas 5½%	100	49.12*
Ganges Mfg. 8%	100	102.00	Calcutta Trams 5%	100	7.94
Gourepore 6%	100	93.00	Duncan Bros. 4%	100	55.00
Hastings 6%	100	82.00	Dunlop 6%	100	112.00
Hooghly	10	10.50	Dunlop 6%	100	84.00
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	90.00†	Eastern Invt. 5%	100	67.44
Howrah 7%	100	92.40†	Gillanders 5%	100	57.00†
Kamakhand 7%	100	90.00†	Godfrey Phillip 5½%	100	56.00
Kankannarrah 6%	100	75.30†	Greaves Cotton 5%	100	91.00
Kedarnath 6%	100	68.00	Greaves Cotton 6%	100	32.86*
Kedarnath 7%	100	90.50	Hindustan Alu.	100	48.43*
Kelvin 7%	100	89.49	Hindustan Alu.	25	24.37
Khardah 6%	100	64.00	Hindustan Motors 6%	100	203.00

Indian Finance

15 April 1961

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
Hindusthan National			Darjeeling.		
Glass 8%	100	93.00*	Gielle 6%	100	80.00
Indian Alum. 5%	100	71.00	Lingia 6%	100	53.00
Indian Cables 6%	100	34.00	Okayti 7%	100	79.00*
Indian Plastics 5½%	100	40.50*	Pussimbing 7%	100	97.00
Indian Rubber 5%	100	60.25	Singtom 5%	100	5.19
James Wright 6%	50	19.75*	Dooars		
J. Henderson 5½%	100	59.00	Banarhat 6½%	100	82.42†
K. Bullen 5½%	100	57.50	Birpara 8%	100	101.00
K. Bullen 4%	100	53.00	Choonabhutti 6½%	100	95.50*
Kusum 5½%	100	64.00*	Hantapara 8%	100	101.00*
Macneill & Barry 5½%	100	54.25	Hasimara 7%	100	97.00
Madhya Pradesh Ind.	100	93.00*	New Dooars 6½%	100	82.20
6%	100	86.50	Cachar.		
Martin Burn 5%	100	49.56†	Sonai River 8%	100	77.00*
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	57.00†	Sylhet		
2nd Pref.	100	78.84†	New Samanbagh 8%	100	83.50*
Metal Box 6%	100	77.00	S. Indian		
National Rubber 6%	100	3.00	Kotamullai 8%	25	15.06
National Tannery 5%	100	74.00	Tera		
National Tobacco 3%	100	67.50	Atal 4½%	10	4.40*
National Tobacco 4½%	100	66.75	Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00
Nav. Bharat Vanijya	100	84.00†	Ordinary Shares		
Rohtas Indus 7%	100	117.00	CALCUTTA		
Rohtas Indus. 4½%	100	56.00	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS		
Sen Ralegh 5%	100	154.00	(Non-Terminable Loans).		
Shaw Wallace 6%	100	69.00	3% Govt. Paper	...	71.45
Spencer 8½%	100	6.27	(Terminable Loans).		
Spencer 8½% B	100	9.85	3% Loan (1986)	...	74.15
Standard Vacuum 6%	100	88.50	2½% Loan (1961)	...	99.50
Union Tobacco 5%	100	15.50	2½% Loan (1962)	...	98.45
OILS			2½% Loan (1976)	...	83.45
I. B. Petrol 7%	100	90.00	2½% Loan (1960)	...	98.75
PAPER			3% Loan (1964)	...	98.40
Ballarpur 5%	100	112.00*	3% Loan (1963-65)	...	98.55
Bengal Paper 7%	100	48.50	3% Loan (1966-68)	...	96.10
Bengal Paper 7%	100	97.00	3% Loan (1970-75)	...	91.30
Bengal Paper 6%	100	61.95	3½% Loan (1962)	...	99.90
Orient 5½%	100	84.00	3½% Loan (1961)	...	99.75
Orient 5½%	100	63.25	3½% Loan (1963)	...	100.00
Shree Gopal 8%	100	104.00	3½% Loan (1964)	...	99.80
Shree Gopal 7½%	100	102.00	3½% Loan (1966)	...	99.69
Sirpur Paper 6%	100	85.00†	3½% Loan (1967)	...	99.15
Star Paper 5%	100	73.50*	3½% Loan (1968)	...	99.10
Star Paper 6½%	100	91.00	3½% Loan (1969)	...	99.85
Star Paper 7%	100	81.00	3½% Loan (1967)	...	100.75
Star Paper 7% Con.	100	100.00	3½% Loan (1968)	...	100.60
Titagarh 8%	100	106.00	4% Loan (1972)	...	99.73
Titagarh 4½%	100	76.25	4% Loan (1973)	...	100.45
PRESSING			4% Loan (1979)	...	99.90
Bhagwati 5%	100	35.00*	4% Loan (1980)	...	100.00
REAL PROPERTY			BANKS		
Humayan 6%	100	7.12	Allahabad	...	329.00†
Regent Estate 4%	100	33.50	Allahabad	...	163.00†
SAW MILLS			Bank of Bihar	...	21.00†
Benga. Timber 5%	100	7.75	Bank of Baroda	...	44.50*
SHIPPING			Bank of India	...	111.75†
B-A Steam 7%	60	52.88†	Hindust. Comm.	...	50
I.G. Navigation 6%	£10	77.50	Hindust. Mercan.	...	17.50
India Steam 5%	100	82.00	Punjab National	...	50
SUGAR			United Bank	...	22.00
Carew 6½%	100	91.50	United Bank	...	4.00
Cawnpore 8%	100	108.00	United Bank	...	4.25
Jaswant 5½%	100	85.00	United Comm.	...	84.50†
Mohini 5%	100	70.00*	RAILWAYS		
New India 7½%	100	137.79*	Ahmedpur-Kutwa	...	29.50†
Purabpore 10%	100	11.75*	Arrah-Sasaram	...	30.00
Ramnagar 6%	100	84.00	Bankura-Damodar	...	30.00
Ryam 6%	100	8.40	Burdwan-Cutwa	...	31.50
South Behar 9%	100	20.50*	Chapar-Silghat	...	30.10
S. Hanuman 5%	100	55.00*	Dehri-Rohtas	...	22.56
S. K. Gyan 6%	100	63.30	Futwah-Islampur	...	30.60
S. K. Gyan 5%	100	54.25	Howrah-Amra	...	42.50
Upper Ganges 5%	100	69.00	Howrah-Sheakhala	...	44.75
TEA			Katakhal Lalabazar	...	38.65†
Amluckie 7%	100	31.00	Shabara (Delhi) Saha-	...	71.00
Bormah Jan 6%	100	56.00*	Assam		
Brooke Bond 6%	100	64.00	Ahmedpur-Kutwa	...	29.50†
Dimasuri 8%	100	3.12	Arrah-Sasaram	...	30.00
Kingsley Gola 6%	100	71.43*	Bankura-Damodar	...	30.00
Mohsena 6%	100	8.00	Burdwan-Cutwa	...	31.50
Tezpor 8%	100	10.00	Chapar-Silghat	...	30.10

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend.

Rs nP

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
COAL			Auckland	100	182.00*
Amalgamated	10	25.00	Bally	100	232.00
Asso. Karanpura	10	5.50	Barnagore	100	138.00
Asso. Laikdih	10	5.50	Belvedere	100	183.00
Bagdigi Kujama	10	7.00	Bengal	10	10.50
Bengal	100	356.00	Bharat	25	6.12
Bengal Bhatdee	10	3.48*	Birsa	10	38.50
Bengal-Nagpur	10	21.00	Budoe-Budge	100	145.00
Bhailgora	10	5.44	Calcutta	10	10.50
Bharat	10	4.31	Caledonia	100	156.00
Bhowra Kankanee	10	11.12*	Champdany	100	120.00
Bhulanbararae	10	7.40	Chiviot	10	17.25
Bokaro & Ramgur	10	17.75	Chitavalisah	10	12.87
Borra	10	23.37	Clive	10	11.12
Burrakur	10	20.12†	Dalhousie	100	100.50
Central India	10	13.44	Delta	100	195.00
Central Kurkend	10	7.00	Empire	10	19.94
Churulia	4	3.25	Fort Gloster	100	352.00
Dhomo Main	10	7.81	Fort William	50	283.75
East Indian	£1	35.50	Ganges Mfg.	10	27.00
Equitable	10	32.19	Gondalpara	10	11.56
Ghusick & Muslia	10	16.00	Gangpur	100	40.00
Gourangdi	10	8.31	Gourepore	100	414.00
Guzdar Kajora	10	6.00*	Hastings	100	119.00
Hurriladih	10	14.37*	Hooghly	10	19.25
Jainity Central	2½	0.43*	Howrah	10	22.25
Jogta	10	2.56	Hukumchand	7½	21.82
Karanpura	100	208.00	Indi	12½	17.00
Katras Jherriah	100	42.62	Kamarhatty	100	161.00
Khas Kajora	100	12.50	Kamarhatty (B)	100	155.00
Khardah	10	8.62	Kankannarah	100	83.00
Kelvin	10	15.00	Kankannarah (B)	100	81.00
Khardah	10	11.00	Kedarnath	10	6.62
Kinnison	10	13.37	Kelvin	100	158.00
Kinnison	10	8.00	Khardah	10	19.00
Landsdowne	100	22.31	Kinross	100	183.00
Lawrence	100	5.00	Kinnison	100	115.50
Mahabir	100	5.00	Landsdowne	100	171.00
Mahabir	10	15.75	Megna	100	85.00*
Megna	100	21.09	Naihati	10	13.12
North-West (F.P.)	10	17.37	Naihati	100	82.00
North-West (P.P.)	7½	8.00	Naskaranga	10	12.13
Ondal	10	17.33	National	10	21.25
Parasea	10	18.00	Nellmaria	10	10.91
Pench Valley	10	19.87	New Central	10	19.75
Pure Sitalpore	10	9.87	North Brook	10	28.00
Raneegunge	10	16.25	Nuddea	50	54.00
Raneegunge	10	26.12	Presidency	5	5.87
Rewa	10	9.75	Rameshwara	10	9.87
Santal	7	1.72	Reliance	100	6.87
Searsoll	2½	3.72	Reliance	10	25.35
Sechpore	7	17.25	S. Luchminarayan	5	7.00
Sendra	10	8.44	S. Luchminarayan	10	5.25
Sree Mahakali	10	3.31	Soorah	100	22.19
South Karanpura	10	11.75	Union	100	192.00
Standard	10	12.50	Waverley	1	4.75
Union	10	11.87			
United Collieries	10	15.56	MININGS AND MINERALS		
Western Bengal	10	9.62	Assam Sillimanite	10	11.56
West Ghusick	10	15.15	Asso. Mining	10	9.27
West Jamuria	10	7.25	Asso. Mining Defd.	1	4.90
West Laikdih	10	6.25	Bisra Stone Lime	10	44.44
			Burma Mines	34sh	0.80
			Christian Mica	10	11.87
			Christian Mica Defd.	5	4.25
			Christian Mica	2sh	5.43
			Indian Copper	100	89.00
			Kangra Valley	10	17.25
			Karanpura Devel.	10	11.75
			Mutal Corporation	10	41.77
			Orissa Minerals	10	22.25
			Sutna Stone Lime	10	22.25
			CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY		
			A-R Cement	10	5.75
			A-B. Cement Defd.	1	0.50
			Asnoka Cement	10	9.44
			Bengal Potteries	2½	8.00
			Dalmia Bharat	10	12.06
			Dalmia	2½	2.06
			Dalmia Defd.	1	2.50
			Dalmia Defd.	10	11.87
			Kalpanan Line	100	105.00
			K'dhubi Fireclay	10	20.95
			Calcutta Chemical	10	26.00
			Reliance Firebrick	7½	8.81
			Reliance P.P.	10	14.50
			Orissa Cement	5	5.34
			Sone Valley	10	16.50
			CHEMICALS		
			Alkali	10	39.50
			Bathgate	5	1.31
			Bengal Chemical	100	109.00
			Bharat Starch	10	8.06
			Burma Lime	10	7.25
			Jaipur Udyog	100	116.00
			Dharandhar	6	3.24
			Frans Ross	100	325.00
			Phosphate Co.	5	13.94
			Smith Stanistreet	10	13.94
JUTE					
Aarpara	10	11.69			
Alexandra	100	162.00			
Alliance	100	92.00			
Anglo-India	100	218.00			

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Indian Finance

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
PAPER MILLS											
Ballarpur	25	42.12	Brooke Bond	10	17.81	North-West Cachar	100	200.00	Coifee Lands 5%	100	75.00
Bengal Paper	25	93.00	Dejoo Valley	10	50.75	Pathemara	10	7.25	Cons. Coifee 6%	25	22.00
India Paper	10	19.44	Dessai and Purbat	100	147.00	Roopacherra	10	15.69	Coonoor Tea 6%	100	83.14†
Mysore Paper	10	29.87	Dneiakhat	10	24.12	Rungamattee	50	63.50	Coorg Tea 7½%	5	4.40
Orient Paper	10	42.05	Dhunseri	10	16.37	Sonai River	10	9.12*	Cottanad 7½%	10	10.12
Shree Gopal	10	27.12	Dibrugarh	10	39.62	Tea Producing Co.	10	10.37*	Devon 7½%	100	95.00
Sirpur Paper	10	17.37	Dimakusi	10	28.87	Tilkah	10	10.00*	Heileyburia 5%	100	72.50
Star Paper	10	13.37	Dufflaghur	10	36.56	Chittagong Gardens					
Straw Products	10	10.19	East India	10	22.75	Kodala	10	9.25	Highland 6%	10	7.96
Titaghur P.O.	2½	3.87	Gillapukri	10	25.75	Kornafuli	10	8.00	Kadur Coifee 6½%	10	6.50
Titaghur Ord.	10	37.00	Gohpur	10	17.75	Oodaleah	10	8.00	Karikode 6%	10	6.99
U. I. Couper	100	50.00	Grob	5	12.25	Sylhet Gardens					
West Coast	100	210.00†	Hapjan Purbat	10	13.50	Baitakhal	10	6.94	Kil Kotagiri 7%	10	8.60
PRESSING											
Bhagwati	10	5.25	Hoograjuli	10	24.00	Chundeecherra	10	24.94	Kurchemala 6½%	10	5.88
Camperdown	100	100.00	Hoolungoorie	100	195.00	Dauracherra	10	7.94	Malabar Agri. 6%	20	16.50†
Hooghly Ganges	10	5.58†	Joonktole	10	38.00	Hattikhira	10	11.62	Manimala 5%	10	9.00
REAL PROPERTY											
Bengal Bonded A	500	530.00	Jutlibari	10	29.87	Kaliti	10	7.37	Mer. Rubber 6%	10	7.40
Bengal Bonded B	62½	58.93*	Kyang Tea Seeds	10	4.75	Lackatoorah	10	18.25	Midlands 6%	10	7.40
Bengal Bonded C	100	96.00*	Kingdley Golaghat	100	157.00*	Loobah	10	4.50	Miamallay 7½%	25	24.75
Bengal Bonded D	12½	12.14*	Krishnabehari	10	10.56	New Samanbagh	10	25.19	Mysore Amal. 6%	10	6.25
Clive Bldgs.	150	150.00	Ledo	10	17.00	Rajakioa	100	164.00	Mysore Plan. 6%	10	7.00
Hindusthan Bldg.	10	4.00	Maud	10	13.75	Rajnagar	10	9.56	Neelamalai 5%	10	6.15†
Humayan Prop.	10	10.35	Methoni	10	20.12	Tellapara	100	112.00	Nelliampathy 6%	10	7.38†
Humayan Defd.	1	2.19	Moheema	10	11.50	South Indian Gardens					
Midnapur Estate	85	14.00†	Mothola	100	475.00	Kotamullai	5	11.75	Nemmeny 7%	10	9.35
Regent Estate	10	1.00*	Murphulani	10	25.00	Teral Gardens					
SAW MILLS AND TIMBER											
Andaman Timber	10	9.50	Murphulani P.O.	10	23.50	Atal	10	7.87	Talayar Tea 6%	10	7.01
Assam Saws	3	2.62	Naga Hills	10	25.06	Balgachi	10	24.25	Teekoy 6%	10	0.78†
Bengal Timber	100	14.50	Namburnadi	10	12.87	Gungaram	100	171.00	Thamarapally 6½%	5	4.05
SHIPPING											
B. A. Steam	010	97.50	New Cinnatollah	100	80.50	Hansqua	10	18.94	T. R. & T. Co. 6%	10	9.95
Calcutta Landing	10	13.12	New Monkhooshi	7½	20.25	New Chumta	10	34.75*	Udayagiri 7%	10	9.11
Calcutta Steam	10	13.00†	Rajgarh	10	51.12	New Terai	10	26.50	Vellimalai 7%	10	8.61†
Fraser & Co.	10	11.00	Sapoi	10	20.75	Pahargoomiah	10	26.62	Waterfalls 6%	10	8.40
I. G. Navigation	£0	74.50	Seajuli	10	27.12	Pulinbaree	10	45.00	Woodcote 6½%	5	3.14†
India Steam	10	9.00	Telojan	10	35.12	Tirrihannah	10	60.00	Woodlands 6½%	10	7.45
Port Shipping	10	10.62	Tengpani	10	38.00	TEXTILES					
SUGAR											
Balrampur	2½	2.94	Tezporo	10	17.87	Adoni 6%	10	10.90†	Anglo-French 6%	100	70.75
Beisund	7½	12.09	Tonkani	10	8.00	Bangalore Wool 6%	100	111.64	Bangalore Wool 6%	100	111.64
Bharat	10	16.25	Tycoon	10	46.50	Buckingham 7½%	100	113.42	Buckingham 7½%	100	113.42
Basti	100	105.50†	Darjeeling Gardens			Cambodia 7%	100	108.00	Cambodia 7%	100	108.00
Carew	10	13.44	Bloomfield	10	4.19	Cauvery Spg. 6½%	100	89.50	Cauvery Spg. 6½%	100	89.50
Cawnpore	10	14.00	Chamong	10	10.00	Coim. Kamala 8½%	100	92.00†	Coim. Kamala 8½%	100	92.00†
Champanan	10	18.06	Darjeeling	100	130.00	Coim. Mura. 6½%	100	85.00†	Coim. Mura. 6½%	100	85.00†
Darbhanga	10	15.25	Dilaram	100	104.00	Coim. Pioneer 6½%	100	61.40	Coim. Pioneer 6½%	100	61.40
Deoria	10	9.06	Giele	10	10.56	Hemalatha 5%	100	61.40	Hemalatha 5%	100	61.40
Dyer Meakins	5	32.00	Jayshree	10	22.50	Kothari Textile 6%	10	9.12†	Kothari Textile 6%	10	9.12†
Ganesh Sugar	10	19.87*	Linga	10	16.62	Loyal 5%	100	59.50	Loyal 5%	100	59.50
Jaswant	10	5.25*	Longview	10	10.25	Palani Andavar 7%	50	125.00	Palani Andavar 7%	50	125.00
Mohini	10	3.00	Margaret's Hope	10	16.50	Rajalakshmi 6½%	50	47.00†	Rajalakshmi 6½%	50	47.00†
Nawabganj	100	60.00*	Mim	100	214.00	Rajalakshmi 4½%	50	45.54†	Rajalakshmi 4½%	50	45.54†
New India	10	32.00	Nagri Farm	10	23.12	Canara I. and B. 6%	100	85.54†	Canara I. and B. 6%	100	85.54†
New Savan	10	5.69	Okayti	100	23.12	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	8.89†	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	8.89†
Punjab	100	50.00†	Pashok	100	60.00	BANKS					
Purtapore	10	12.44	Poobong	10	20.00*	Canara Bank 5%	50	36.84†	Canara Bank 5%	50	36.84†
Ramnugger Cane	10	28.19	Pussimbnig	10	8.03	Canara Bankng 5%	50	47.47†	Canara Bankng 5%	50	47.47†
Ratna	10	1.45*	Runglee Rungliot	100	385.00	Canara Banking 4½%	50	45.54†	Canara Banking 4½%	50	45.54†
Raza Buland	10	12.31	Seeyok	10	11.75	Canara I. and B. 6%	100	85.54†	Canara I. and B. 6%	100	85.54†
Ryam	10	11.75	Singell	100	37.25	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	8.89†	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	8.89†
Samastipur	10	11.00*	Singtom	10	37.25	ELECTRICS					
Shree Anand	10	6.37	Soom	10	5.87	Berhampur 6%	10	7.30	Berhampur 6%	10	7.30
Sitalpur	10	3.87	Sungma	10	36.00	Kumbakonam 6%	10	9.00	Kumbakonam 6%	10	9.00
South Behar	2	0.25*	Teesta Valley	10	16.25	Nepapatam 6%	10	8.90	Nepapatam 6%	10	8.90
South Behar (Defd.)	10	17.00	Tukvar	10	7.31	Salem Erode 6½%	10	8.52	Salem Erode 6½%	10	8.52
Sri Hanuman	10	12.75	Doon Garden			South Madras 5½% 1st	10	8.10	South Madras 5½% 1st	10	8.10
S. K. Gyanoday	10	7.00	Banarhat	100	333.00	South Madras 5½% 2nd	10	8.25	South Madras 5½% 2nd	10	8.25
Shree Sitaram	5	5.50	Baradighi	10	30.87	Tin. Tuticorin 6½%	10	8.87	Tin. Tuticorin 6½%	10	8.87
Tulsipur	100	102.00*	Bhatkora	10	25.25	Vellore 6%	10	6.33	Vellore 6%	10	6.33
Upper India 'A'	25	8.75*	Birpara	100	172.00	West coast 5½%	10	6.19	West coast 5½%	10	6.19
Upper India 'B'	10	55.00	Carron	100	171.00	SUGAR					
Upper Ganges	10	17.00	Cnoonabbhutti	100	271.00	Andhra 6½%	100	100.00	Andhra 6½%	100	100.00
United Province	10	17.00	Ellenbarrie	100	157.00	Cauvery 6%	100	94.00	Cauvery 6%	100	94.00
TEA											
Amluckie	10	26.87	Engo	100	196.00	Deccan 7%	100	17.75	Deccan 7%	100	17.75
Ananda Assam	10	16.50*	Ethelbari	10	9.81	E.I.D. 7%	100	83.63	E.I.D. 7%	100	83.63
Anandabag	10	29.75	Gairkhatta	100	194.00	India 7½%	100	95.50†	India 7½%	100	95.50†
Baghmari	10	29.75	Gopalpur	25	22.32	Jeyapore 6%	100	95.50†	Jeyapore 6%	100	95.50†
Basmatia	10	31.00	Hantapara	100	148.50	Jeyapore 7%	100	100.00†	Jeyapore 7%	100	100.00†
Bateli	5	22.25	Hasimara	10	28.87	K.C.P. 5%	100	94.45	K.C.P. 5%	100	94.45
Betian	10	30.87	Hill Tea	10	10.25	K.C.P. 6½%	100	94.00	K.C.P. 6½%	100	94.00
Bishnauth	10	25.19	Huldibari	10	29.25	Kirilumpudi 5½%	100	117.00	Kirilumpudi 5½%	100	117.00
Bokakhat	10	13.70	Jaybirpara	10	19.82	Travancore 5%	10	7.40†	Travancore 5%	10	7.40†
Bornahajan	10	19.94	Kadambini	10	20.62	PLANTINGS					
Borpukhuri	10	15.06	Killicott	10	17.25	(S. India)			(S. India)		
Assam Gardens											
Amluckie	10	26.87	Manaburree	100	54.25	Amalgamated 6%	10	7.00	Amalgamated 6%	10	7.00
Ananda Assam	10	16.50*	Nagalsurree	100	219.00	Anandam 7%	10	7.81	Anandam 7%	10	7.81
Anandabag	10	29.75	New Doonars	100	326.00	Artihala 6%	10	9.20	Artihala 6%	10	9.20
Baghmari	10	29.75	Oodlabari	100	127.00	Attikhan 9%	10	9.43†	Attikhan 9%	10	9.43†
Basmatia	10	31.00	Phaskowa	100	127.00	Bababuddin 6%	10	7.67	Bababuddin 6%	10	7.67
Bateli	5	22.25	Rajabhat	10	19.75	Badra Coifee 7½%	10	8.50	Badra Coifee 7½%	10	8.50
Betian	10	30.87	Ranicherra	10	25.90	Balanoor 7½%	10	10.36	Balanoor 7½%	10	10.36
Bishnauth	10	25.19	Rydak	10	37.00	Balmadies 6%	10	8.38	Balmadies 6%	10	8.38
Bokakhat	10	13.70	Sarugaon	10	36.12	Be Be 6½%	5	2.43	Be Be 6½%	5	2.43
Bornahajan	10	19.94	Cachar Gardens			Be Be 6½% R.	10	5.71	Be Be 6½% R.	10	5.71
Borpukhuri	10	15.06	Arcuttipore	10	7.00	Chandramalai 7½%	2	1.88	Chandramalai 7½%	2	1.88
Cachar Gardens											
Amluckie	10	26.87	Central Cachar	100	74.00	Cochin Malabar 7%	50	51.25	Cochin Malabar 7%	50	51.25
Ananda Assam	10	16.50*	Eastern Cachar	10	2.94	Preference Shares					
Anandabag	10	29.75	Kalimpong Property	100	102.00	MADRAS					
Baghmari	10	29.75	Kalinugger	100	100.00	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
Basmatia	10	31.00	Kunehapore	10	7.87	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
Bateli	5	22.25	Assam Gardens			NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
Betian	10	30.87	Amluckie	10	26.87	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
Bishnauth	10	25.19	Ananda Assam	10	16.50*	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
Bokakhat	10	13.70	Anandabag	10	29.75	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
Bornahajan	10	19.94	Baghmari	10	29.75	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
Borpukhuri	10	15.06	Basmatia	10	31.00	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 7-4-61 Rs nP
MISCELLANEOUS											
Amrutnathan 7½%	100	131.00†	Andhra Cement 6%	100	120.00	Andhra Cement 6%	100	120.00	Andhra Cement 6%	100	120.00
Andhra Cement 6%											

NAME	Paid- Quotation up per as on Share. 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid- Quotation up per as on Share. 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid- Quotation up per as on Share. 7-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid- Quotation up per as on Share. 7-4-61 Rs nP
AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES				INVT. CORPORATION			
Hind Cycles 5% ...	100	65.00*	...	100	110.00	...	...
Hind Cycles 5 1/2% ...	100	75.00*	...	100	90.50	...	...
Hind Cycles 5 3/4% ...	25	25.00*	...	20	14.00	...	...
Hind Cycles 6% ...	100	78.50	...	100	40.00*	...	...
Hindustan Motors 6% ...	100	200.00	...	...	...	...	...
Sen Releigh 5% ...	100	145.00	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Motor 6 1/4% ...	100	103.00*	...	...	...	...	...
'A' ...	100	103.00*	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Motor 6 1/2% ...	100	103.00*	...	...	...	...	...
'B' ...	100	103.00*	...	...	...	...	...
SHIPPING				ELECTRICS			
Great Eastern 5 1/2% ...	100	91.00	...	...	...	...	...
DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS				...	...	...	...
Al embic Chem. 6 1/4% ...	100	91.20	...	...	...	...	...
Alembic Chem. 5% ...	100	86.00	...	...	...	...	...
Alembic Chem. 6% ...	100	75.00	...	...	...	...	...
Amar Dye 6% ...	100	100.00	...	...	...	...	...
Dharamgadha 6% ...	100	82.00	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Dyestuff 6% ...	100	106.00	...	...	...	...	...
Poly Chem. 7 1/2% ...	50	46.00	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Chemicals 5% ...	100	85.00	...	...	...	...	...
SUGAR				...	...	...	...
Bhopal 5% ...	100	84.50	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery 6% ...	100	99.50*	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan 5% ...	100	90.00	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra 7% ...	250	240.00	...	...	...	...	...
Ravalgaon 5 1/2% ...	100	62.50	...	...	...	...	...
South Behar 7 to 9% ...	100	20.00*	...	...	...	...	...
Walchand 7% ...	100	121.50	...	...	...	...	...
PLANTATION				...	...	...	...
Highland ...	10	8.40*	...	...	...	...	...
Midland ...	10	8.40*	...	...	...	...	...
Nelliampathy 6% ...	10	9.20*	...	...	...	...	...
Rajagiri 6% ...	10	7.24*	...	...	...	...	...
Waterfall 6% ...	10	8.80*	...	...	...	...	...
ELECTRICAL GOODS				...	...	...	...
Bajaj Electricals 5% ...	100	71.50	...	...	...	...	...
Estreta Batteries 5% ...	50	35.75	...	...	...	...	...
FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS				...	...	...	...
Polson 6% ...	100	76.20	...	...	...	...	...
Sathe Biscuits ...	100	94.20	...	...	...	...	...
Sundatta Foods 8 to 11% ...	50	50.10	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Oil 4 1/2% ...	100	60.50	...	...	...	...	...
POTTERIES & TILES				...	...	...	...
Bombay Pottery 6 1/4% ...	100	75.00	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Pottery 6 1/2% ...	100	60.00	...	...	...	...	...
Digvijay Tiles 6% ...	100	85.00*	...	...	...	...	...
Khodiyur Pottery 4 1/2% ...	100	100.00*	...	...	...	...	...
Parshuram Potteries 6% ...	25	26.00	...	...	...	...	...
Parshuram Potteries 4% ...	25	17.00	...	...	...	...	...
RUBBER GOODS & TYRES				...	...	...	...
Associated Rubber 7% ...	100	100.00*	...	...	...	...	...
National Rubber 6% ...	100	82.00	...	...	...	...	...
Premier Tyres 6 1/4% ...	75	71.00	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS				...	...	...	...
Asso. Stone 6% ...	100	100.00	...	...	...	...	...
B. I. Corporation 8% ...	100	118.00	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Safe 6% ...	100	100.00*	...	...	...	...	...
East India Hotels 6% ...	100	100.00*	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Const. 6 1/4% ...	100	70.00	...	...	...	...	...
Hingir Rampur 4 1/2% ...	50	32.00*	...	...	...	...	...
L. Hume Pipe 5% ...	100	56.50	...	...	...	...	...
Madhusudan 4% ...	12 1/2	5.00	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 8% ...	100	106.00*	...	...	...	...	...
Motor & G. Fin. ...	25	36.00*	...	...	...	...	...
N. I. Fisheries 6% ...	100	101.00*	...	...	...	...	...
Premier Const. 1st ...	100	76.00	...	...	...	...	...
Premier Const. 2nd ...	100	73.00	...	...	...	...	...
Premier Const. 3rd ...	10	5.36	...	...	...	...	...
Robtas Indus. 7 to 4% ...	100	110.00*	...	...	...	...	...
Robtas Indus. 4 1/2% ...	100	58.00	...	...	...	...	...
Stanvac 6% ...	100	91.50	...	...	...	...	...
Supreme Ind. ...	100	67.50	...	...	...	...	...

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Some Adverse Factors

The stock market continues to be in two minds about prospects in the immediate future. While the uniformly encouraging corporate news is not allowing selling pressure to gather momentum, bullish fervour is being curbed rather effectively by persistent reports of imminence of restrictive measures from Government. Lyons range is particularly depressed by the alarming reports about the power supply situation in the Calcutta industrial area. It is reported that even though concerted measures are being taken by all concerned to improve electric power supply in this region, indications are that the period of shortage will be a fairly long one. There are daily reports of interruption of working due to power failure and it would appear that the position is much more serious than it has been made out so far. As a matter of fact responsible spokesmen of Government no longer mince words but admit that it would be wrong to expect an early improvement in the situation. This means that industrial production will be adversely affected for some time at least. This cannot be construed a bull factor by any manner of reckoning.

The fact that there are still no indication that bonus share issues will be coming in quick succession is not conducive to a broadening of activity. Although shares with bonus issues prospects continue to meet with support, interest in these counters does not seem to be as sustained as before.

The stringency in the money market is not a new phenomenon but since there is no indication that the position will show improvement in the near future, operators are not very keen to extend commitments. On their part investors have reason to be quite discriminating in the deployment of their funds as some attractive new issues are in the offing in coming weeks. They are naturally anxious to have enough funds with them for participating in them.

INVESTMENT EXCLUSIVE Madras Rubber Poised for Expansion

The rubber exhibition, arranged in Madras by the Madras Rubber Factory which is now a public company bent on expansion for producing tyres

with the help of the Mansfield Tyre Company, may be a local event, but is meant to establish that India now consumes more rubber than she produces, needs synthetic rubber and chemicals as well as reclaimed rubber as a raw material. The raison d'être of the rubber factory for long was comeback for retreading tyres and the private company's contribution to economy in the use of tyres stands out in an era of shortage and controlled sales. How the industry started in 1946 on a small scale has grown will be obvious when the prospectus, in which the investing public has already shown much interest, comes out. But the main impression left is that another tyre company is really wanted, because the Third Plan envisages a steady demand for tyres needed by half a million motor vehicles and the present output is just about half the quantity required. So a new tyre factory based on a running enterprise will meet a real, urgent need. But MRF has other lines at present. Surgical goods, foam upholstery and industrial rubber items represent an apt contribution to efficiency and comfort. That turnover from year to year is up and the Madras Rubber Factory has evoked appreciation from Mr R. Venkataraman for building up new industry which has already secured an export market. The evolution of rubber, chemicals and the wide application of rubber in industries, as different as printing and tanning, is emphasised vividly enough by the exhibition in Madras. As a curtain raiser to the development programme, the effective exhibition has its points and the goodwill that has been created by fifteen years of successful growth is not the least important aspect of the profitable enterprise built up by the late Mr Mammen Mappillai and his sons whose interests range from rubber-growing to the manufacture of rubber toys, affording a classic example now at home of vertical integration. The collaboration agreement reached last year with a US firm that will give continuous technical aid for a specified percentage of the proceeds of sales is a good sign that Madras' improved economic climate impresses foreign capitalists who are welcomed because there is both technical skill at call and a tradition of political and economic stability.

Ahmedabad ... 100 83.50
Andhra Valley ... 1000 991.25
Bombay Suburban ... 100 101.50
Tata Hydro ... 100 1017.50
Tata Power ... 1000 1017.50

CEMENT
Andhra 'B' ... 10 11.04
A.C.C. ... 100 159.00
Orissa ... 10 14.48
Shree Digvijay ... 100 155.50

STEEL
Indian Iron ... 10 27.55
Mukund ... 10 27.00
Tata ... 75 151.75

ENGINEERING
Alcock ... 100 319.00
Cooper ... 100 211.00
Larsen and Toubro ... 100 44.00
Tata Engg. and Loco- ... 100 344.50

SHIPPING
Great Eastern ... 10 15.76
Scindia ... 20 15.24

SUGAR
Belapur ... 50 295.00
Bhopal ... 10 29.00
Phaltan ... 50 145.00
Shree Changdeo ... 12 1/2 26.00
Walchand ... 100 230.00

MISCELLANEOUS
Bombay Burmah ... 125 617.50
B. B. Petrol ... 12 1/2 1.44
Hindustan Motor ... 10 21.04
Indian Copper ... 25 5.44
Ind. Invt. Trust ... 100 80.80
National Rayon ... 100 177.00
Polson ... 100 177.50
Premier Auto ... 100 244.00
Premier Const. ... 100 244.00
Sivarampur ... 100 177.50
Sivarampur ... 100 177.50
Tata Chemical ... 100 177.50
Tata Oil ... 100 177.50
Winco ... 100 177.50

5,000,000 preference shares of Rs 100 each. The issued capital will be 6,000,000 equity shares of which a little over Rs 30 lakhs is being subscribed by the promoters, directors, their friends and associates. The subscription list will open on 18 April and close on 20 April. A sum of Rs 5 is payable on application and the balance will be called up later, but not before December 1961.

The issued capital of Rs 60,00,000 will be utilised toward the purchase price of Lynx Machinery Company as a going concern and for the import of plant and machinery for the proposed expansion for which the company has obtained approval from the Government of India. The company has acquired all the fixed assets, including plant, machinery, equipment, buildings, factories, at Rs 14,00,000 from the partnership firm.

It would be recalled that Lynx Machinery Company was established on 1 June 1957 since when it has been carrying on business as manufacturers of concrete vibrators, concrete mixers, rolled pan-mixers and other equipments used in the building and construction trade. The progress made by the company from its very inception has been so consistent and so satisfactory that its products now enjoy a good reputation in the market.

The firm also feels it necessary to expand the range of its production. It has, therefore, decided to undertake the manufacture of other items like engines, cranes of all types, grinders and tools, etc., in view of the increasing demand and the necessity for indigenous production.

The company has entered into technical collaboration agreement with reputed foreign machinery manufacturers. These collaborations extend to making available to the company blue-prints and technical know-how in the manufacture of their respective products in India and the use of their established brand names. Most of the collaboration agreements provide for export rights and the indigenous production of these items will not only help to save foreign exchange to an appreciable extent, but will also earn foreign exchange by way of exports to the neighbouring countries. With this background, the profit potential of the company may be expected to increase as production increases.

NEW ISSUE NOTES Goodyear

More details with regard to the proposed issue by Goodyear India are now available. A special feature of this issue is that no reservation of shares or firm allotments have been made to any of the firm's directors or friends, so that the entire issue of 400,000 equity shares will be made available to the public.

United Wire Ropes

A new company, based on the United Wire Ropes Ltd., has been formed to manufacture the much-needed rope for the Indian market. The plant, which is proposed to be located at

Thana, will have an installed capacity of 3,600 tons per annum. The factory is expected to go into production by the end of 1962. The company is expected to enter the market in May with the issue of 25,000 equity shares and 10,000-9½ per cent taxable Preference shares, both of Rs 100 each. The entire public issue is proposed to be underwritten.

Kothari Sugars

The Kothari Sugars & Chemicals Limited has decided to make the final call of Rs 5 per share. The amount is payable on or before 25 May 1961.

Madras Rubber

More details are now available about the proposed issue of capital by the Madras Rubber Factory Limited. The company proposes to offer, for public subscription, 500,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each. A sum Rs 2.50 per share is payable on application and Rs 2.50 on allotment. The balance of Rs 5 is payable in two equal instalments of Rs 2.50 each. The subscription list will open on 24 April and close on 29 April or earlier, but not before 26 April, 1961.

Industrial Cables

The Industrial Cables (India) Limited is to enter the market on 17 April to raise capital for financing its Rs 70-lakh cable project at Rajpura in the Punjab. The public issue is understood to have been fully underwritten.

Walchandnagar Rights

The directors of the Walchandnagar Industries Limited have accepted the suggestion of the Controller of Capital Issues for issuing new equity shares of Rs 100 each at a premium of Rs 30 per share. The shareholders will have to pay Rs 80 on application inclusive of the premium of Rs 30. The balance of Rs 50 will have to be paid on allotment. The company has decided to close its books for this purpose from 2 to 15 May 1961.

Mysore Paper

The Mysore Paper Mills Limited has proposed to issue 1,000,000 shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 2 per share instead of at par. Government sanction is awaited.

Parrys Confectionery

Parrys Confectionery Limited has a proposal to issue right shares in the proportion of one for two shares held, at a premium of Re 1 per share.

Aeronautical Services

Aeronautical Services Limited proposes to issue 100,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each at par. The directors and their friends are to be allotted 15,000 shares, while 25,000 shares are reserved for the existing shareholders. The balance of the issue amounting to Rs 10 lakhs in 100,000 equity shares will be offered to the public.

IN BRIEF

The Industrial Investment Trust Limited, Bombay, has recommended a taxable dividend of Rs 6.20 per share for 1960 as against Rs 6.00 previously.

Kothari Textiles Limited has maintained the dividend at 10 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

Ogale Glass Works Limited has raised the dividend from 8 to 10 per cent, subject to deduction of tax, for 1960.

Andhra Bank Limited has recommended a final dividend of 4½ per cent, making a total of 8 per cent, taxable, for 1960, the same as previously.

★

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The Chitavalsah Jute Mills Company Limited has reported a substantial decline in the net profit from Rs 10.05 lakhs to Rs 1.25 lakhs for the year ended 31 July 1960. The Ordinary dividend is lowered from Rs 1.50 to Rs 0.50 nP per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The Empire Jute Company Limited has maintained the dividend at Rs 1.25 per share, taxable, for the same year despite a higher net profit of Rs 4.18 lakhs against Rs 3.51 lakhs.

The Nellimaria Jute Mills Company Limited has made a net profit of only Rs 95,447 as against as much as Rs 7.96 lakhs for the preceding year. The dividend is reduced from Rs 1.40 to 40 nP per share, taxable.

★

STOCK EXCHANGES

Subdued Sentiment

Watch-Dog Writes:

THE easier tendency in equity prices, that was noticed towards the previous week-end, has been more pronounced during the week under review. While the professional operators are making their best endeavours to bag as much profits as possible, investors have a desire to mobilise their resources for subscribing to a number of new issues. Again, the growing feeling that the tight conditions prevailing in the money market will continue sometime with very little prospect of easing has enabled the bear operators to have a slight advantage over the bulls. Above all, it is feared that there may be a possible dislocation of industrial production due to the power shortage.

Prices on the Calcutta Stock Exchange were on the downswing due to fresh offerings, although desperate attempts were made to reverse the trend.

Barring a small flutter in a scrip or two, activity on the Bombay Stock Exchange was unimpressive.

The general tone of the Madras Stock Exchange reflected caution born out of "wait and see" attitude.

CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

ALTHOUGH prices opened fairly steady on the local stock exchange, sentiment was demoralised by increased selling pressure all round. Apart from the fact that some caution was evident owing to fears of possible dislocation of industrial production in view of the power shortage, it was thought that the possibility of a substantial amount of investible funds being locked up following the release of the new issues might encourage a quiet phase in the stock market in the next few weeks.

Again, conditions in the money market continued to remain tight. Operators thought that the siphoning out of large funds by the Centre through its ambitious borrowing programme would add to the already acute monetary stringency. Sentiment was also affected by unconfirmed rumours about fresh measures from the Government to curb excessive speculative activity. Thus, the tendency for prices was to sag slowly, although the bulls seemed to be trying to re-establish their hold at every opportunity.

The Giltedged section, displayed a firmer tendency. More interest was shown in the shorter maturities; but sellers were reserved. Small sellers were, however, seen in the long-dated issues. But, with buyers scarce, prices showed hardly any variations. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan changed hands at Rs 73.60 to Rs 73.85, to finish the week at Rs 73.65.

Bank shares remained steady, United Commercial turned ex-dividend at Rs 86.25, while Punjab National were nominally quoted at Rs 22.

Jute shares recorded only a very moderate volume of business without any spectacular alteration of trend. This was due to a general disposition to await further developments in the raw jute situation. The only scrip, which was keenly sought after at enhanced levels, were Birlas which touched a fresh high of Rs 37.62 against Rs 37.06 on rumours of the possibility of a bonus issue. Bangalore were well maintained at Rs 138, while Anglo-India turned quiet at Rs 214 against Rs 218; Port William at Rs 26.44 against Rs 27; Megna at Rs 12.87 against Rs 13.12 and New Central at Rs 19 against Rs 19.50. Howrah were sticky at Rs 22.

The Coal section was mostly marked by maintenance of values with stray rises here and there. Operators were generally inclined to restrict commitments, pending the wagon shortage for the movement of the commodity being relieved. Amalgamated had buyers at Rs 24.94 to Rs 25.06; Bengal at Rs 349 to Rs 352; Burrakur at Rs 19.44 to Rs 19.75; Central India at Rs 13.06 to Rs 13.25 and Western Bengal at Rs 9.25 to Rs 9.50.

In the Tea section, the picture was not very different. A few selected shares advanced rapidly on investment support, while others recorded little variations in prices. Bishnauth came in for business at Rs 24.75 to Rs 25.00; Hasimara at Rs 27.50 to Rs 28.50; Hantapara at Rs 139 to Rs 143; BIC

Jutlibari at Rs 29.75 to Rs 30.19 and Telojian at Rs 34.50 to Rs 34.62.

After initial firmness, Textile shares met with some realising pressure. The initial firmness was inspired partly by the improved working conditions of the industry and partly by the flood of bonus issues proposed by certain Bombay and Ahmedabad textile mills. Cawnpore were easily absorbed upto Rs 9.12 from Rs 8.87 following the news of a dividend of 36 nP per share for last year as against nil previously. Bowreah were, however, marked back to Rs 204 from a high of Rs 212; Kesaram to Rs 32.87 from Rs 33.62; Elgin to Rs 19.62 from Rs 20.12 and J. K. Rayon to Rs 19.62 from Rs 19.81. Jayshree closed better at Rs 17.69 after touching a low of Rs 17.44 from Rs 17.50.

If there was any section that could be considered to have been totally neglected and subdued, it was sugar. This was mainly due to the fact that the problem of surplus sugar stocks was causing anxiety. Raza/Buland were on offer at Rs 12 against Rs 12.31; Balrampore at Rs 2.75 against Rs 2.95; Carew at Rs 13.06 against Rs 13.25; Cawnpore at Rs 13.50 against Rs 14.12 and SKG at Rs 12 against Rs 13.

Engineering shares remained generally quiet on lack of fresh support, while the price movements in the speculative shares—Indian Iron and TEXMACO—were influenced by the settlement considerations. After opening steady at Rs 27.12, Indian Irons were subjected to heavy selling pressure, resulting in the scrip slipping down to Rs 26.82. There was, however, a partial recovery at the close to Rs 26.85. In sympathy, TEXMACO closed better at Rs 22 after touching a new low of Rs 21.90. Guest, Keen, Williams were on offer at Rs 44.87 to Rs 45.25; J. K. Steel at Rs 25.62 to Rs 26.25; Jay Engineering at Rs 29 to Rs 29.25 and Braithwaite at Rs 36 to Rs 36.25. Jessop lost another half point at Rs 22.12 with Escorts well maintained at Rs 21.25.

Miscellaneous issues suffered heavy losses due to general liquidation, although some bear-covering induced a minor recovery towards the close. Following were the price trends of a few selected shares:

	Week's High	Week's Low	Week's Closing
Orient Paper	41.60	40.80	41.00
Shree Gopal	26.50	26.00	26.50
Sirpur	17.37	16.87	17.00
Titaghur	36.75	36.50	36.62
Alkali Chemicals	38.62	38.00	38.50
NICCO	37.50	36.87	37.31
Asso. Battery	35.62	35.25	35.25
Phillips Carbon	17.87	17.50	17.87
British Paints	25.62	24.75	24.75
Isaac Holden	12.12	11.50	11.81
Usha Martin	7.37	6.87	6.94
General Tyres	7.12	6.75	6.74
H. Motor	20.75	20.00	20.00
I. Cable	37.19	36.37	37.00
I. Aluminium	34.87	33.69	34.50
I. Steamship	8.95	8.75	8.84
I. Copper	5.36	5.28	5.28
BIC	8.28	8.12	8.22

Indian Finance

15 April 1961

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA				
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)				
	Week Ended			
	7 4-61	31 3-61	8 4-60	
LIABILITIES:				
Notes in Banking Dept.	9 88 29	7 84 43	12 40 12	
Notes in Circulation...	2039 41 68	1984 74 43	1896 76 79	
	2049 79 37	1992 58 86	1909 16 91	
ASSETS:				
(a) Gold Coin & Bullion	117 76 03	117 76 03	117 76 03	
(b) Outside India...	...	...	nil	
Sterling Securities	123 00 89	128 00 89	163 00 89	
Total of A	240 76 92	240 76 92	280 76 92	
(B) Rupee Coin	121 82 20	119 61 68	126 48 65	
Rupee Securities	1687 20 25	1632 20 26	1501 91 34	
	2049 79 37	1992 58 86	1909 16 91	
BANKING DEPARTMENT:				
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up	5 00 00	5 00 00	5 00 00	
Reserve Fund	80 00 00	80 00 00	80 00 00	
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40 00 00	40 00 00	30 00 00	
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5 00 00	5 00 00	4 00 00	
Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.	54 56 43	76 45 78	62 32 79	
(b) Other Govt.	8 31 49	28 98 78	5 56 52	
(c) Banks	70 59 62	70 84 78	86 59 56	
(d) Others	98 41 66	87 95 78	98 31 68	
Bills Payable	37 71 66	43 10 91	43 00 30	
Other Liabilities	42 86 28	48 27 86	45 28 68	
	439 47 34	485 63 89	460 09 53	
ASSETS:				
Notes	9 88 29	7 84 43	12 40 12	
Rupee Coin	2 37	3 21	2 34	
Subsidiary Coin	6 40	6 06	6 72	
BILLS DISCOUNTED:				
Internal	...	...	nil	
External	...	...	...	
Govt. Treasury Bills	55 54 67	39 17 04	53 53 33	
Balances held abroad*	11 31 31	13 23 79	24 56 94	
Loans & adv. to Govt.	70 69 27	39 02 49	24 23 66	
Other Loans & Adv.	146 28 38	185 49 73	112 01 14	
Investments	125 20 72	180 95 09	208 44 77	
Other Assets	19 96 17	19 82 05	14 80 51	
	439 47 34	485 63 89	460 09 53	

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 33,63,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA				
(In 000's of Rupees)				
	Week Ended			
	1-3-60	24-3-61*	31-3-61*	
Demand Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	13,19.27	15,63.60	14,19.84	
(ii) other demand liabilities	794,60.23	812,40.69	820,29.01	
Time Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	20,19.61	9,68.16	10,73.20	
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1114,72.60	1053,21.92	1064,19.26	
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank				
(i) Demand Liabilities	15,95.33	15,18.37	16,12.42	
(ii) Time Liabilities	10.00	1,28.00	2,34.00	
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I. ...	68,30.07	82,67.73	94,53.35	
Cash in India	57,61.70	44,01.95	45,32.41	
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	79,38.27	72,29.54	70,75.64	
Balances with other banks in current account in India	17,80.53	14,91.20	17,83.98	
Money at call and short notice in India	17,72.96	24,73.45	20,93.81	
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	714,85.20	559,62.11	558,43.46	
Advances in India	949,71.23	1117,02.12	1125,76.10	
Island Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	137,93.24	150,36.66	158,92.46	
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	45,19.75	50,66.07	49,07.97	
*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.				
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.				

STATE BANK OF INDIA				
(In 000's of Rupees)				
	Week Ended			
	7 4-61	31 3-61	8 4-60	
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up	5 62 50	5 62 50	5 62 50	
Reserve Funds	7 45 00	7 45 00	7 20 00	
Deposits and other Accounts	567 50 52	573 20 35	637 20 27	
Borrowings from other Banks Agents, etc.	98 75	28 00	1 37 00	
Bills Payable	12 95 01	9 56 97	10 85 21	
Bills for Collection as per contra	2 00 10	1 89 17	1 32 95	
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1 15 63	1 17 73	1 71 10	
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	4 64 65	4 17 31	3 66 78	
Total	602 33 16	603 91 03	668 95 81	
ASSETS:				
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	19 90 34	17 91 24	31 59 38	
Balances with other Banks	6 96 28	5 62 75	4 70 39	
Money at call and short notice	2 40 00	2 85 33	1 33 33	
Government and other Trustee Securities	225 20 25	233 20 67	354 97 89	
Other Authorised Investments	9 83 76	9 83 75	10 72 05	
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	263 60 01	263 92 16	198 03 46	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	18 98 90	17 36 78	15 96 24	
Bills for collection as per contra	2 00 10	1 89 17	1 32 95	
Constituents' Liabilities etc., as per contra	1 15 63	1 17 73	1 71 10	
Dead Stock	3 14 69	3 13 15	2 41 17	
Other Assets	49 13 20	46 98 30	46 17 65	
Total	602 33 16	603 91 03	668 95 81	

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

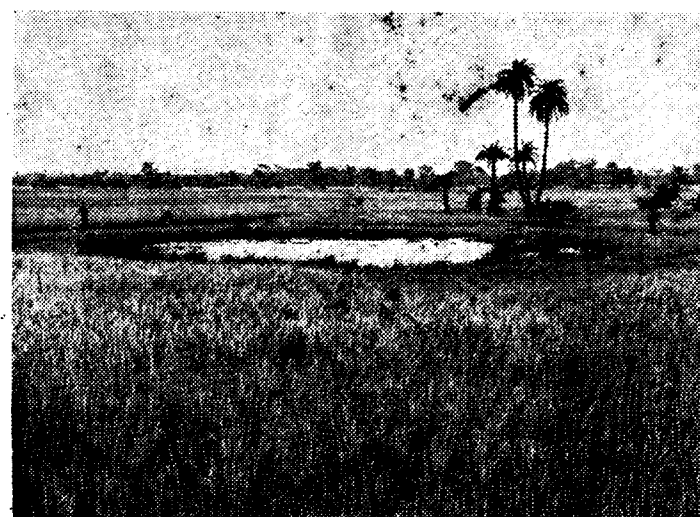
Week ended 7 April, 1961			
Clearing House	No.	Amount	
		Rs.	nP.
Madras	112882	17 83 34	966 00
Delhi	65488	16 80 05	384 00
Kanpur	24443	5 32 98	583 00
Bombay	227396	69 86 34	000 00

BANK OF ENGLAND				
(In Million £)				
	Week ended			
	5-4-61	24-3-61	6-4-60	
Notes in Circulation	2 286 6	2 269 7	2 176 2	
Notes in Banking Department	13 8	30 7	33 2	
Govt. debt and securities	2 298 3	2 298 2	2 197 2	
Other securities	0 7	0 7	0 7	
Cold Coin and Bullion	0 4	0 4	0 4	
BANKING DEPARTMENT:				
DEPOSITS—				
Public Accounts	18 8	13 2	10 8	
Treasury Special Account	150 1	151 2	...	
Bankers	238 8	257 7	248 0	
Other	68 8	72 1	64 4	
Total	476 6	494 3	323 2	
SECURITIES—				
Government	425 6	422 8	263 2	
Discount and Advances	35 0	38 0	25 0	
Other	18 1	20 4	18 7	
Total	479 6	481 3	306 8	
Banking Department reserves	14 6	31 6	34 1	
"Proportion" %	3 00	6 3	10 5	
Government debt is £11,015,000, Capital £14,553,000				
Fiduciary issue increased by £50 million to £2,300 million on March 15, 1961.				

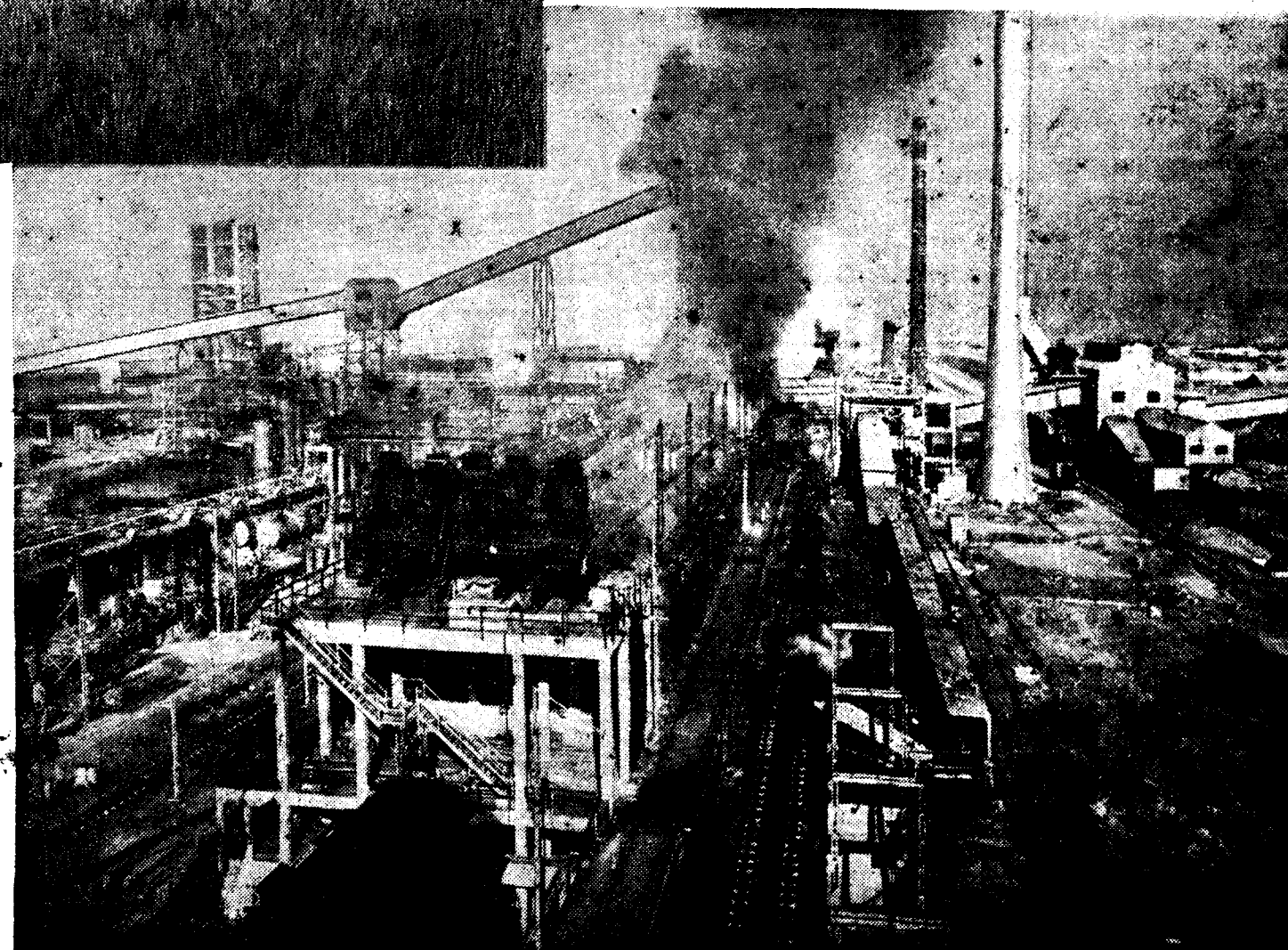
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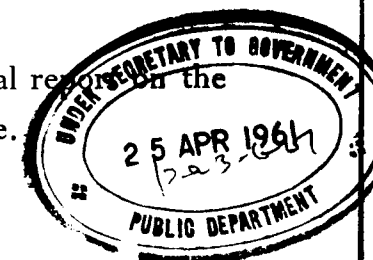
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HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

The Estimates Committee's controversial report on the LIC is discussed in the Second Leading Article.



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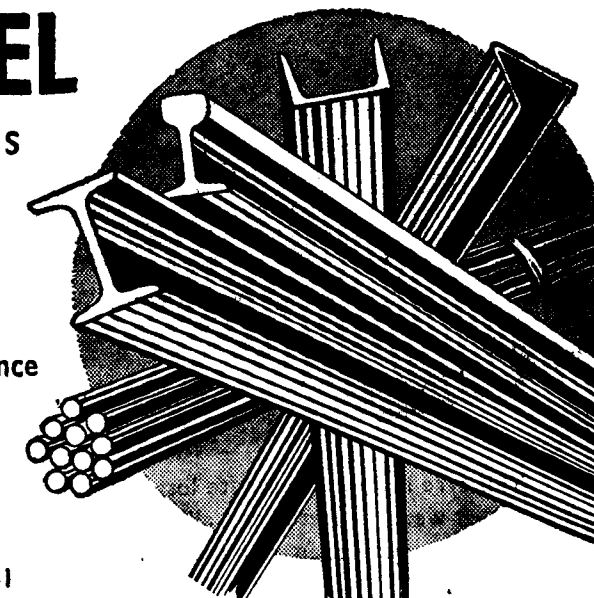


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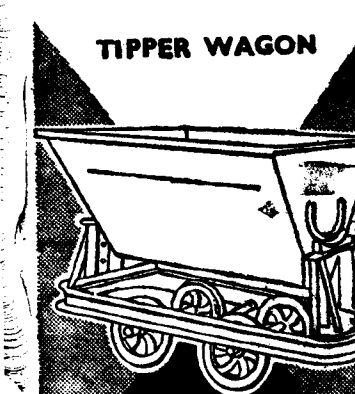
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Process of Final Revision

THERE is now afoot the process of final revision of ideas about the Third Plan which calls for attention and careful study for the reasons behind this revision and the consequences of possible changes have both great significance for the future.

The process of finalisation however is much more complex than one would think, because unlike the Second Five Year Plan, in which the uncertainty about foreign exchange availability was to be revealed in alarming clarity only at a later stage, the Third Five Year Plan has suffered all along from a haziness of outline and also much uncertainty about the exact sources of income and the extent of yield from each of them.

For this, the changes in the conditions of the country and in the nature of each five year plan are both equally a cause. In the First Plan, we had the advantage of a substantial surplus accumulation made both at the Centre and in the States during a period in which there was both an increase in revenue and a difficulty of effecting immediate increase in expenditure. There were also the accumulated sterling balances, the benefits of which were in fact expected to last to the end of the Second Five Year Plan. In the Second Plan, while there was no revenue surplus, there was a fair certainty about the sources of new taxation that would be available and the extent to which they could be tapped. At the same time, there was less trepidation both in the press and among the public about the risks of deficit financing, the reason being that it was felt that the danger limit of deficit financing was still far away. For these reasons, the first two five year plans were not deemed to suffer from uncertainty on the resources side of the budget.

As we move into the Third Plan, not only are there no surpluses such as we had ten years ago, but the State Governments have announced, without any noticeable compunction, budgets which are mostly on the wrong side of the account. The surplus at the Centre is the result of a painful process of straining to the limit available sources of taxation. Foreign exchange resources, which seemed large enough at least on paper five years ago, are today well below the safety levels. The level of prices is such that we cannot contemplate deficit financing with anything like the complacency of the olden days—the Governor of the Reserve Bank uttered more than one warning in this regard. In these conditions, it would perhaps be unfair to cavil at the hazy outlines of the financial part of the Plan.

Strangely enough, this worsening of the financial position has not stood in the way of either the Government or the public planning on an even larger scale than before. This must be attributed in the main to the increase, in quality and quantity, in our capacity to increase production and productivity. It is thought that such contrast as there may be between the physical and the financial positions should be regarded as a call for a change in the methods of acquiring plan finances or mobilising the resources of the nation, rather than as an excuse for reducing the targets in the various spheres. It is

this feeling that explains the apparently strange fact that, while the Second Plan was criticised as an ambitious one at the time of its inception, there is no similar criticism heard of the Third Plan in spite of the conditions prevailing in the financial sphere today. Even more surprising is the fact that proposals for increasing the total outlay by about Rs 200 to Rs 500 crores have been made and have met with influential support.

The consequences of these developments must be of two kinds. One is the attempt to scrape the utmost out of available resources, so as to raise the yield above the levels of previous anticipations and the other, and the more important, is the beginning of a tendency to give future productivity a greater importance than immediate yields.

It is the attempt to scrape the pot harder that is now in evidence. For the immediate effect of the present tendency is the flow of reports about the contributions which the public enterprises started in the planning period may be expected to make towards the Third Five Year Plan. These reports bear a striking contrast to the silence of earlier stages and the paltry sums shown in the official papers as the profits of most of these concerns. In this context, one cannot but recall the somewhat disingenuous attempt made in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan to cover up this question of the profits of public enterprises by lumping them together with expectations from new taxations. The separation of these two heads, which was proceeding but slowly since the publication of the Draft Outline, is not only being speeded up now, but is also leading to bigger figures under the head of profits of public enterprises.

Obviously, all these undertakings are not on the same footing, some are on a frankly non-profit basis. Nevertheless, no Plan would be workable if an outlay of Rs 605 crores, (exclusive of the Railways, the P & T, and the DVC. (Rs 36 crores)) should be freed of obligation to help the financing of the next Plan. The pressure to yield profits which was not there formerly must make a big difference.

What measures are contemplated for putting up the yields of new taxation are not so easily indicated. It is obvious that taxes that increase costs and push up prices will cause inflation and plan finance will flounder on this rock. The incompatible objectives of high taxes and low prices can be reconciled only by a radical revision of the ideas that rule in the whole sphere of taxation. The new budget has revealed the conflict in an arresting and distressing form and the concessions so far made only touch the fringes of the problem. What is more, persistence in this policy will endanger small savings, institutional and of other kinds, on which more and more reliance will have to be placed in a society set on the reduction of inequalities of income. A more open mind, deeper thinking and a readiness to wait for results can alone render possible the revision of the tax structure, such as will yield the requisite revenues without a chain reaction on prices and inflation.

Deposits has improved from 7.0 per cent to 8.3 per cent. Interest paid has absorbed Rs 2.93 lakhs more at Rs 25.38 lakhs, but there is a welcome and unusual drop of Rs 1.94 lakhs—or 6.4 per cent—to Rs 28.15 lakhs in salaries and allowances. In the result, there is a balance of profit of Rs 2.29 lakhs as contrasted with a loss of Rs 6.78 lakhs in 1959.

EASTERN BANK

Magnitude of Loss Reduced in 1960

In its rupee balance-sheet for 1960, The Eastern Bank shows largely fractional changes, but the net impact of the working for the year is a reduction in the size of the loss.

Deposit resources are lower by 6.3 per cent at Rs 5.80 crores. Giltedged holdings have fallen by 5.9 per cent to Rs 1.28 crores. The total of Advances has risen by 2.2 per cent to Rs 5.39 crores. The cash ratio has improved sharply from 10.7 per cent of Deposits to 18.1 per cent. The credit ratio works out to 92.9 per cent against 89 per cent in 1959.

The income by interest and discount is higher by 8.7 per cent at Rs 24.48 lakhs, and commission, exchange and brokerage are better by 1.8 per cent at Rs 14.05 lakhs. The gross income has marked a rise of Rs 2.13 lakhs to Rs 46.76 lakhs, and the ratio to Deposits has gone up from 7.3 per cent to 8.1 per cent. Interest paid has cost Rs 3.61 lakhs more at Rs 19.10 lakhs, but Eastern Bank is another institution to report a fall, of 3.5 per cent, to Rs 20.10 lakhs in salaries and allowances. Consequently, the loss for the year is shown, at Rs 5.22 lakhs, to be less than the relative figure for 1959 by Rs 2.21 lakhs.

BANK RETURNS

Steep Rise in Deposits

The year-end transactions of the Central and State Governments, as can be gauged from the banking returns for 7 April, have clearly resulted in:

(a) An unprecedented rise of over Rs 55 crores in Active Note Circulation, and outflow of Rupee Coin for Rs 2.80 crores.

(b) A reduction of nearly Rs 22 crores in the balances of the Central Government, on top of credit being received for Rs 5 crores from the Reserve Bank in respect of Rupee Coin tendered for such amount.

(c) A fall of Rs 20.67 crores in the Depo-

sits of State Governments and a steep rise of Rs 31.67 crores in the ways and means borrowings of the States.

(Of course, the net disbursements of Governments may also be partly due to beginning of the month expenditures; but, as will be evident from figures relating to Scheduled Banks, the main reason for heavy expenses is fiscal year-end payments).

(d) It is evident that banks' Deposits have benefited by the governmental expenditure. For, the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have moved down sharply by Rs 38.71 crores.

(e) The such was the case is confirmed by the return of Scheduled Banks for 7 April, in which net Deposits are seen to have risen by over Rs 25 crores; and since the State Bank in the same week experienced a fall of Rs 6 crores in Deposits, it is clear that accruals with other banks exceeded Rs 31 crores.

(f) Banks were consequently in a position to reduce indebtedness to the Reserve Bank by Rs 34 crores; the implication is that other entities entitled to borrow from the Reserve Bank, and shown under the head of Other Loans and Advances, have been able to liquidate debt, also consequent on receipts from Government, by Rs 5 crores.

(g) Lastly, it may be noted that constituents of banks in receipt of Government payments, reducing their borrowings from Scheduled Banks, are responsible for the total of Advances of Scheduled Banks declining, despite month early pressure and busy season, requirements, by nearly Rs 5 crores to Rs 1,328.81 crores.

There has been some speculation that the recent improvement in bank Deposits is owing to the higher rates being paid on Deposits by banks. But it is noteworthy that, of the rise of Rs 43 crores in Deposits in the last two weeks, over Rs 20 crores is in respect of demand Deposits.

The returns of the Reserve Bank are notable for the further disquieting fall of Rs 6.33 crores in the foreign exchange reserves—the total in the two departments is now a shade under Rs 120 crores—and inter-governmental transactions whereby the Centre, with balances marked up by over Rs 14 crores, has obviously received payment from the States, which, in addition to running down balances by Rs 4.32 crores, have borrowed Rs 17.48 crores more in the form of ways and means advances.

Deposits in Foreign Currencies

By Paul Einzig

THE vocabulary of financial journalism has recently been enriched by two new terms

Indian Finance

"Euro-dollars" and "Euro-sterlings"—horrible terms, indicating dollar and sterling deposits respectively, offered and taken as deposits outside the United States and the United Kingdom respectively. Actually the newly-developed practice is not confined to Europe nor is it confined to the two Anglo-Saxon currencies. There is a market not only in dollar and sterling deposits, whether held by Europeans or other, but also in Swiss franc and D. mark deposits and to a lesser extent the deposits in some other continental currencies. The essential characteristic of the traffic is that it is concerned with deposits in terms of currencies other than those of the place of residence of the banks who accept them from their holders.

For a long time the very existence of such deposits escaped attention even though the turnover in their market was expanding rapidly ever since 1957. Even now there are only occasional references to it in financial columns, and the general public ignores it, owing to the highly technical character of the subject. It is doubtful whether even the monetary authorities have grasped the actual and potential significance of the practice. For instance, although British banks have to declare in their monthly returns to the Bank of England the amounts of the foreign currency deposits they hold, these amounts are outside the limit fixed by the Bank of England for their holdings of covered balances abroad. This discrimination between dollars acquired through swap transactions and in the form of deposits means that London banks are in a position to accept unlimited amount of the latter while the amounts of the former are strictly limited. Yet the only difference between the two types of transactions is that outward arbitrage is initiated by the London banks while transactions in foreign currency deposits are supposed to be initiated by non-British holders of such deposits. Even this difference has largely disappeared with the development of any active market in such deposits.

The expansion of the new practice entails three major disadvantages. It frustrates the efforts by the Western Germany monetary authorities to discourage the influx of unwanted short-term funds by placing a ban on interest payments to foreign depositors. Holders of Swiss francs or D. marks can earn a high yield by offering their deposits outside Switzerland or West Germany. The other disadvantage is that the possibility of swapping the foreign currency deposits for national currencies on a large scale greatly relaxes the discipline enforced by the monetary authorities in the domestic money market. It is possible to expand credit quite considerably in defiance of the official monetary policy by acquiring foreign currency deposits and swapping them for national currency. This was done on a large scale in Japan last year, much to the dismay of the Japanese monetary authorities.

Last but by no means least, all these foreign currency deposits constitute a source of potential selling pressure on the currencies concerned. Such pressure can develop either through the swap transactions referred to above or through speculative sale of the foreign currencies obtained as deposits. Considerable as the extent of such potential pressure is at present, it is likely to increase further as and when the practice comes to be adopted even more widely. The only remedy against it is the payment of proper deposit rates determined by supply and demand, instead of trying to ban or reduce artificially the rates paid on deposits.

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Notes

CALCUTTA

Partial Black Out

Calcutta has been passing through an unprecedented power famine for nearly a month following the breakdown of the three generator sets of the Cossipore station of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. The normal working of industries in and around the city has been gravely threatened and production has been running 15 to 20 per cent below normal capacity. Heavy losses in production have been reported by some industrial firms consequent on reduced production rendered inevitable by the power cut. A big steel foundry and machine shop with a monthly production of 250,000 reported 20 per cent loss in output since the end of the third week of March owing to power shortage. A well known textile mill affected by its power shortage has estimated its loss in production for three weeks at Rs 3 lakhs. Industry has been called upon to adjust itself to the situation by staggering working hours to reduce pressure upon supplies during peak hours. It was the view of the CESC spokesmen that if industrial units as well as small consumers effected reduction in their quota of power consumption during peak hours, the power shortage could be passed

over without any untoward effects on industrial working. In this light, the CESC appealed to industrial units to accept a reduction of nearly 40 per cent in their quota. But such appeal for voluntary sacrifices having failed to evoke any encouraging results, the West Bengal Government has decided to intervene and enforce cuts in supplies under the powers conferred upon the Government by the Electricity Rules. It is now learnt that the Government would issue orders restricting the use of power by bulk consumers big and small at specified hours.

Though arrangements are being made for quick despatch of machinery parts from England for the units now out of commission, there is no prospect of any return to normal supplies for a couple of months. The present demand of CESC is 410 mw of which DVC was capable of meeting only 85 mw. The balance of 330 mw was being met from the CESC's new generating station that is now out of commission. In view of the fact that the CESC's other stations could carry this load only to the extent of 220 to 230 mw, the breakdown of the generating sets at Cossipore has resulted in a shortfall in generating capacity of nearly 230 mw. While the power shortage underlines the failure of the CESC to provide for emergency replacement of machinery and spare parts, it also highlights the fact of the DVC's failure to achieve its target for power generation. One important consequence of the power shortage is that it has brought home the need for long term planning of the power needs of the city in the light of the prospective growth of industries in the area.

FERTILISERS

Optimum Use

Increased use of fertilisers constitutes an important plank in the programmes which the Third Plan envisages for stepping up agricultural production. Though agriculture at present is greatly deficient in fertiliser application, the Second Plan schemes for agricultural production have set up a great demand for fertilisers and it is recognised that the failure of the foodgrain production in the early years of the Second Plan stemmed in a large measure from fertiliser shortage. The Third Plan target fixed at 1 million tons (in terms of nitrogen) and 400,000 to 500,000

tons in terms of P₂O₅ for phosphates. (The actuals at the end of the Second Plan were 360,000 tons and 67,000 tons respectively.) In view of the pronounced nitrogen deficiency of the Indian soil, priority for the production of this fertiliser in the manufacturing programmes can hardly be denied. The present capacity of the five operating units manufacturing nitrogenous fertilisers is of the order of 168,000 tons per annum. The attainment of the Third Plan target of one million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers would, therefore, represent a big step forward in ensuring better returns from the land. The Third Plan programmes originally envisaged the setting up of a fertiliser plant in every State by the end of 1965-66. Some preparatory work in the investigation of sites for projects has been done by the Technical Committee set up by the Government of India. More recently, the Fertiliser Industry Survey Mission sent by the UN Technical Assistance Board to India has examined the question of setting up new units from the point of immediate scope and feasibility. In its report, the Committee has recommended the setting up of four new fertiliser projects each with a capacity of 85,000 tons and has suggested Gorakhpur, Ankleswar, Ennore or Tuticorin and Mangalore as prospective sites.

It has to be understood that consumption of one million tons of nitrogen by the end of the Third Plan is possible only on the assumption that more fertilisers are used in areas where they are not used and also that they are introduced in areas where they are not in use now. The long-term economic arguments in favour of larger use of fertilisers are obvious enough. In the short-run, delicate balancing of factors vis-a-vis other factors of increased production is necessary. Also the marginal response to its use for particular crops needs close study from the point of view of optimum utilisation of scarce resources. Researches carried on by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have proved that response of yield is greater for fertilisers than for other means of increasing production such as irrigation and also that it involves less in costs. A mass campaign to educate agriculturists in the economics of fertiliser utilisation is, therefore, essential. The UN Fertiliser Mission has suggested that factories in both the public and private sectors should take a big share in this campaigning. In this connection, the importance of a clear-cut price policy for fertilisers as emphasised by the UN Mission cannot be ignored. Indian fertilisers are high cost products as compared to imported ones, and it has to be examined how far this circumstance would operate as a factor against the extended application of fertilisers in the country. On this question of fertiliser prices, it would be relevant to recall the

remark of the Fertiliser Distribution Inquiry Committee about the distribution charges of fertilisers in the country. The Committee had observed that while on reasonable calculation the distribution charges should work out to only Rs 30 per ton, the actual charges, mainly on account of Central and State taxes, came to Rs 90 per ton. This was an anomaly which the Committee wanted to be rectified. On the side of production, the correlation between costs and size may point to the desirability of large plants for economical working providing scope for reduction in costs. In the interest of popularising fertilisers, it is necessary that such reduction in costs as is possible should be coupled with assurance of minimum prices for crops. The FAO report on the Fertiliser Economy of Asia and the Far East region has pointed out that stabilisation of producer prices even at certain minimum levels would increase incentives for fertiliser use by reducing cultivators' uncertainty as to probable return.

MAHARASHTRA

Targets Hit—And Missed

The Estimates Committee of the Maharashtra Legislature has brought to light grave shortfalls in the implementation and effects of the first two plans in the Maharashtra State. In its twenty-third report, presented to the State Legislature last week, the Committee has expressed the view that while financial targets of the first two plans have been fulfilled there has not been any material improvement in the standard of living

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of the people. The Committee was highly critical of the achievements in the agricultural and industrial spheres in which performance is shown to have fallen short of targets. The backlog in agricultural production about which a serious view has been taken by the Committee is attributed to the paucity of irrigation facilities in the State, it being pointed out that only 5.8 per cent of the gross area under crop was irrigated in Maharashtra as against about 18 per cent in the country as a whole in the

year 1957-58. The Committee has therefore suggested that special and speedy measures should be taken by the Government to bring more land under irrigation. The Committee has also recommended a sample survey to find out whether the productivity of land is directly related to the size of the holding in view of the differences of opinion expressed on this subject. Underlining the need for a scientific study of the question relating to improvements in agriculture the Committee observes "un-

less agriculture becomes self-generating and rewarding, it would not be correct to expect any substantial increase in agricultural production."

The Committee has also taken a grave view of the decline in some of the established industries in the State and has ordered an inquiry for tracing the causes for this disquieting development. Growth of industries in the public sector is shown to be comparatively slow in the Maharashtra State and the Committee has recommended to the Government to undertake an inquiry to find out how in this respect, the State compares with other States. The Committee takes the Government to task for failure to evolve a plan for the integrated industrial development of the various regions of the State as envisaged in the Draft Outline of Third Plan.

Another count on which the Committee criticises the planning and administrative machinery of the State Government is for failure to provide basic amenities in the urban areas in the State. Though the extent of urbanisation in the Maharashtra State is high being 25 per cent, the progress in the provision of urban amenities is shown to be very poor and the Committee has recommended the appointment of a study group to suggest how much amenities can be provided quickly.

OIL
Politics or
Economics?

The public sector in the oil industry in India is to develop like the coal mines run by the Government. The fuel supplies will be controlled and rationed perhaps in time of scarcity, for Mr Malaviya, apart from relying on the industrial policy resolution, looks to the growth of output and independent refineries to apply price regulation and to make profits. Only a dim view of the future can be had, if collaboration is to be secured on the Government's terms. But the East European countries give aid: so Government can be independent of the private oil companies. That view may be related to emergent socialism but the companies will probably hope for rising consumption to offset the higher taxes and the competition envisaged in coastal regions. Supplies from Russia for rupees afford a guarantee of profits for the Government and the first thing that Parliament can now ask for is an accounting of what has been done so far by the Government in the oil business. The lack of tankers does not seem to deter the Government, because of hope that Cambay will help greatly to augment supplies and the State transport undertakings will ensure an outlet.

While the end of monopoly appears to please the Government some Congress MPs feel that the companies can help to locate new sources and help also in development. The Minister's view, however, is different, and the reason may be that the new refineries may put the Government at an advantage, especially, if the three private refineries are not allowed to expand, as desired. The surplus of oil in the Middle East may also give the Government an edge: so will the offer of Italian help to start an officially controlled oil industry that would limit dependence on imported oil and save foreign exchange. How India's trade with Iraq or Indonesia would fare, if oil imports are kept down may not call for immediate notice, but it is fairly certain that the reduction of oil imports a major item at present, would hurt exports of tea, spices and textiles and attempts must be made to regulate supplies to markets like Iran or Aden. The idea of autarchy is attractive enough but the cost must be reckoned, for a fall in takings of oil or rice from Burma has already led to a fall in exports, with Japan steadily getting a bigger share of Burma's import trade. Whether a petro-chemical industry can be raised without foreign aid may be debated also. But the danger to export markets for manufactures may be mentioned as a more forbidding factor, in case the oil companies are forced to cut back import of crude oil and take Government oil for refining, if and when pipelines are ready. The claim that Government should control a strategic industry is impressive enough: the cost will be high if the expense of exploration and extraction is considered and if the import of equipment for a political industry, even if it is got on credit will entail a drain on exchange, limiting the essential imports for essential, running industries.

ORISSA ELECTIONS

What Odds for
the Future?

Orissa celebrated on 1 April its jubilee as a separate State but nothing was said about the O'Donnell Commission's contribution to the formation of an Oriya-speaking State or to the subsequent troubles in the Eastern States Agency. The Governor and the ci-devant Ministers preserved a complete silence about the Telugu minority problem or about the claim to Seraikella and Kharasawan. That may be due to the outbreak of election fever in view of the Centre's decision to hold mid-term elections.

Dr Mahtab's indifference to the preparations suggests that the Congress Party is divided, that the

FCC has got a quarrel with the late Ministry and the progress of Hiraakud or other projects is not felt to be enough to commend the Congress cause to the electors. The return of certain Congress politicians to the campaign may not have much influence on the selection of candidates. As for the manifesto, the promises may not impress a backward electorate and the local Ganatantra Party may gain actually from the tribal unrest in Bastar. The latent resemblance between Swatantra and Parishad views may not impress many today whereas previous princely power may help in many districts. The Parishad speaks out against monopoly in industry, because outside capital is dominant in Orissa and local enterprise is absent. The record of the late coalition is hardly the issue.

It is rather the attitude to Prohibition and forest leases that will greatly weigh with many urban voters. The Ganatantra Parishad realises that distilleries help the State to export, and if the party opposes rice exports, it may gain even extra strength. The absence of cities equal even to Kharagpur or Bhopal may spoil Congress's chances to some extent. The poor shape of Cuttack as a major municipality may not be disregarded by voters who feel that the backwardness of Orissa is due to Congress' failure to develop both resources and the coastal towns of Balasore and Puri.

The sudden resignation of the coalition ministry may be cited by the PSP as an argument for giving the Left a chance but a party of the Right is the major opponent of the Congress at present. Politics in Orissa does not run on lines parallel with the rest of India and the migrant labour from Orissa advertises the ineffectiveness of planning. The plea for socialism will not make much impression when organised labour is not a force to be used against the feudal elements which can appeal to the past instead of the future.

COMMUNISTS
Patched up Front

Vijayawada where the Indian Communist party engaged in a careful review of its programme did not reveal the rifts in the lute. The visit of M. Suslov made no difference to the school that is careful not to offend China by open condemnation. The parliamentary wing is still undamaged by deep discussion. The general elections are likely to attract the Communists and stimulate alliances in some States. The rift in Andhra Congress party ranks may help, so will the open PSP—Congress clash in Kerala. That Mr E.M.S. Namboodiripad, the only leader with experience of office, will take over as General Secretary may provoke guesses about

OPPORTUNITIES

Madras Calling Entrepreneurs

The Madras Government in 1946 put out a list of industries that seemed desirable or promising. It was very big and comprehensive, but it was exposed to criticism as there seemed little likelihood of anyone coming forward to start these industries. Cable-making plants then seemed as remote as cigarette factories or newsprint mills. But planned development in 14 years has been followed up by a precise survey of resources and the Government sensing the better climate for investment in Madras reflected in the advent of foreign aid for local enterprises has got ready a list that will encourage private planners to think of automobile springs, tyres and tubes owing to import control and rising domestic consumption. The making of cycle parts, in spite of a big, modern factory that has started to make chains, lamps and saddles is also held feasible. There is no hope for large independent soap factory or vanaspathi plant but more glycerine to be exported is held desirable and the crushing of cotton-seed may afford a supply of raw materials. The estimated demand for typewriters as well as plastics explains the official view that there is scope now for increased local production. While no new enterprises to produce dry batteries will be approved, it is urged that there is scope for expansion. The shortage of copper and the prospect of aluminium supply locally has influenced a recommendation for making cables and wires. Two large units are being set up, but

extra capacity may be needed and hence licensed. Government is prepared to approve both the manufacture of meters and electric lamps. The limited growth of paints and varnishes accounts for the view that Madras should also encourage local output since the Plan target is set at 1,90,000 tons. Another useful suggestion is for reconditioning oil barrels. There is not much likelihood of pharmaceutical manufacture on a large scale or even of sewing machines. The outline is based on the achievements to date, for instance, under switchgear and transformers but it seems difficult to expect a large increase under electric fans, since the electricity tariff is known to be high. As the Government in its review of prospects dealt with paper, rayon and aluminium enterprises, and already expects half a million tons a year from the Salem steel plant, the outline may not seem unrealistic. There has been a steady expansion of industries as also in the flow of outside capital. The growth of heavy chemical industry is an index of the industrial advance.

According to a list prepared by the Madras Government, opportunities for new units and additional capacity in existing industries are available in the State in the following industries:—

Industrial Chemicals

Glycerine; styrene monomer and polystyrene and its co-polymers;

Barium chemical compounds; Salts of Glycerophosphoric; Malathien; Benzene Hexachloride; Zinc Phosphide; Dichlorophenox acetic acid; Orange mercurials; Methanol; Mixed fatty acid from cottonseed; Urea and formaldehyde moulding powder.

Electrical Equipment

HRC fuse, fuse bases and triple pole fuse isolators; Welding generators; Loudspeakers; Microphones; Dry batteries; Tape recorders; Silicon rectifier devices; Semi conductor elements; Paper insulated power cables; Brass lamp caps; Electric fans.

Underground Cables

Aluminium underground cables; Enamel covered winding wires; Paper, cotton and rayon wires; Power and distribution transformers; Capacitors; Electric metres; Safety fuse; Detonators; Blasting powder; Acetate rayon yarn; Viscose staple fibre.

Miscellaneous Goods

Laminated springs for automobiles and railways and automobile leaf springs; Automobile tyres and automobile tubes; Bicycles parts, rims, hubs, saddles, fork head fittings, and BB fittings; Furnaces for the ceramic and chemical industries.

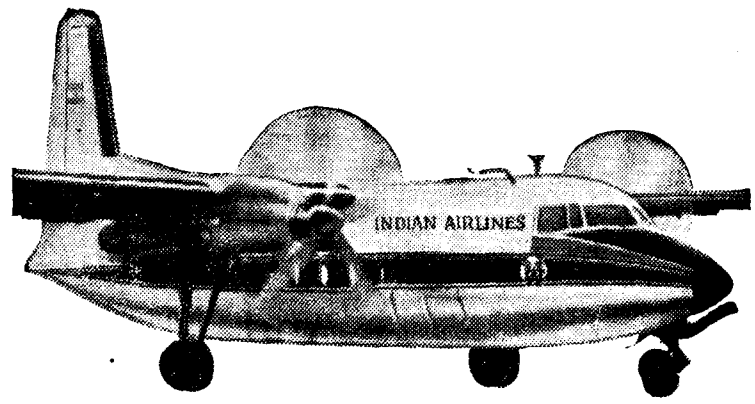
Wired glass and figured glass; Refrigeration compressors and industrial refrigeration accessories; Lead sheets; Brass lamp caps; Paints enamels and varnishes; Newsprint; Sewing machines; Bolts, nuts etc; Reconditioning barrels; Typewriters.

ling alliances or adventures nourished by the quarrel with China. In a sense the coming election in Orissa may provide a test for the Communists who are now resolved to conceal internal differences carefully and to see what Congress means to do about its programme and candidates. As a small party, with able propagandists at call always, it can afford to take the field late and concentrate on votes rather than seats. The percolation of Communist views is the immediate goal, and not capture of power, for that would be possible only if economic and moral collapse were around the corner.

RAILWAYS
Expansion in the
South

The demand for new railway lines in the South, especially, that from Hassan to Mangalore is likely to be met as the State Governments have endorsed the old, familiar plea for connections that would complete rail communications. The

Salem-Bangalore line is regarded as necessary as also one from Tirunelveli to Cape Comorin. If the ceiling of Rs 25 crores on new constructions is kept in view, the chances of World Bank aid appear bright after the investigation of needs and resources by a visiting team of experts. The promise of railway links or electrification over a larger stretch than presumed may be set down to the election ahead by the cynics. But the fact that the Southern Railway shows a deficit has not been cited over again and the argument that ore shipments from Cuddalore port will increase has been mentioned to prove that the balance of advantage lies in laying down new lines, as was done in 1956 to link Quilon with Ernakulam. The increase in the Third Plan outlay may explain the proposal to provide rail links in the Tamil districts, because of the need to open up the interior served by Tuticorin port as also to give the South the feeling that the extensions made about 1926 for connecting Trichy with Dhanuskodi do not really represent the limit of railway development.



The IAC
FRIENDSHIP
ARRIVES



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- * Powered by 2 Rolls-Royce engines of the type mounted on Viscounts
- * Equipped with storm-warning radar
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- * High wing configuration - shields cabin from sunlight, allows unobstructed view

THE FRIENDSHIP WILL BE INITIALLY INTRODUCED ON SOME OF
IAC'S REGIONAL ROUTES ORIGINATING FROM CALCUTTA



INDIAN AIRLINES

BANKS

Merger Problems

At the Indian Bank's annual meeting on 11 April a reference was made to the competition for deposits by agencies other than banks and the strain of rising advances. The efficiency of service performed is also a factor like the security offered for deposits. But the critical view of amalgamations under pressure was also put forward. The mergers carried out are few, but they have posed problems. Small banks in the countryside have their uses. Caution is advisable, according to the President of the S I Chamber who is now Chairman of the Indian Bank.

Whether inflation has created a prejudice in favour of assets other than cash and led to a limited increase in bank deposits is an issue that may be usefully dealt with by Bank Chairmen in future. It is well to recall that disinvestment by banks has been noted by observers who see that advances are still rising. And advances are wanted also on account of the rise in the price-level. The credit controls do not operate against the rise in prices, though they set a limit to the banks' advances and hence limit profits in a business that is a public service. Whether this trend should continue may be arguable. But the Reserve Bank's own profits continue to rise, and not only from paper currency and token coinage. The Government, of course, gains thereby while the Reserve Bank's employees derive advantages denied to the staff of other banks. All this may engender jealousy at some time, and it is well to remember that an award is pending as to the claims of bank employees for higher pay and allowances.

The difficulties of merger are only discreetly stressed for the present. The imposition of moratorium—not by Court order but by executive decision—as a prelude to a merger may seem questionable to lawyers, for the Reserve Bank cannot be called a judicial body that relates the claim of creditors to those of the shareholders. The law has been amended to facilitate mergers—not only of State-associated banks but those of joint stock banks whose shareholders have apparently no voice in deciding the future. And depositors do not get the full satisfaction of their claims to repayment of money held. This will seem rough justice to many who may argue that protection afforded to staff endangers the interest of shareholders who may be asked to meet calls on unpaid capital. So far, no bank seems to have moved in the direction of raising extra capital. If due provision is to be made for deposit insurance by annual earnings additional reserves are needed and the banks should become bigger by pointing to their enhanced capital. The advantages of large capital and reserves in a business in which competition is keen cannot be de-

nied. Fusion is not the only means to improve present capital and future resources. And marginal units in other industries, including insurance, may ask for early mergers to ensure their future.

INDUSTRIES

Locational Problems

Investment under the Third Plan will lead to a dispersal of the heavy industries owned and run by the Government. The pattern of growth (and of costs also) will be different in future because of Mr Shah's promise that the engineering industry should be developed in each State. Transport requirements are likely to be substantially greater, if new large enterprises are set up to meet regional claims on the score of previous stagnation or neglect. Whether skilled labour in volume can be got may be doubted, but one may presume that metal industries will not grow in Bihar or Bengal in view of a declaration that UP or Madras should (or would) hereafter receive more consideration in the interests of large-scale employment.

The question whether location should be rearranged in view of the States reorganisation may be answered by a reference to the reorganisation of British steel-making—under both Government and private auspices after the war. But the point to note is that coal resources in India are irregularly distributed and the present inadequacy of washeries is a handicap. If Mr Manubhai Shah has spoken of the need to remove regional tension or jealousy, he has not quite made out a case for altering the distribution of factories in the private sector which must consider access to export outlets as well as the entry of essential imports for efficient operation in the case of batteries, chemicals or rubber. There has so far been no review of the location of industry on the lines of the Barlow Commission in Britain and there has been no need to restore depressed areas to economic health such as was necessary in Britain. But a defence may be offered by reference to the USA where the needs of the Southern States assume great importance for political or other resources. The plea that the industrial complex in each State should be developed may be justified by a reference to the creation of new seaports or the establishment of minor enterprises using skill.

PLAN FINANCE

Confusing Picture

For all the tremendous interest it had earlier created, the Third Five Year Plan has had a feeble start. The lack of public enthusiasm is perhaps due to the fact

that a number of important points are yet to be made. Moreover, the shock created by the wide disparity between its estimate of the country's population and that of the Census is yet to be absorbed. Some of the basic requirements like foodgrains and cloth have been calculated on the basis of a figure that is sizably smaller than the 438 million which we now know are the population of the country. The determining of resources to be mobilised is thus in a confusing state.

The present position is somewhat like this: As a result of the meeting of the National Development Council, the outlay in respect of the public sector has been raised to Rs 7,500 crores from an indication given in the Draft Outline of Rs 7,250 crores. The increase has been made possible by the revision of resources that are expected to be available by Rs 250 crores. This amount is to be contributed by the Central and State Plans.

But the problem of filling the gap of Rs 500 crores between the financial and physical limits, left untackled at the January meeting must be met squarely at the NDC's coming meeting at the end of next month. The task does not promise to be easy even with the reported indication given by the Life Insurance Corporation to increase its contribution to Government loans from Rs 350 crores to Rs 500 crores during the five year period. But all this increase of Rs 150 crores under the head loans cannot be taken as effective increase, as the receipts under Prize Bonds has now been estimated to amount only to half of the original estimate. Taking into account the increased receipts from small savings, the additional resources that may thus be found roughly amount to only Rs 200 crores. There will still be a gap of about Rs 300 crores for the filling of which no indication is as yet available.

Even with regard to some of the items of resources which seem to have been taken as certain by the Planning Commission doubts have come to be expressed lately. The break-up of the surplus of Rs 300 crores from Public sector undertakings shows that as much as Rs 111 crores are expected from the steel plants. It is doubtful if such a huge surplus can be obtained from these enterprises.

IND. CO-OPS

Financial Problems

The three-day seminar on industrial cooperatives held in New Delhi last week and which was presided over by Mr Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Industry, discussed the various problems facing these cooperatives. Industrial cooperatives have a recognised role for increasing indus-

trial production though their present importance is limited by reason of their small number. It has been estimated that by the end of the Third Plan, there would be 40,000 industrial cooperatives societies with 3 million members and a share capital of Rs 20 crores. There has been a gratifying trend evident recently for small producers to organise themselves into industrial cooperatives with common facility services like tool rooms, assembly plants, processing plants and industrial estates on a cooperative basis. The Seminar has recognised that the membership of these societies should be open to all small industrial units and to workers employed in the societies' workshops. What, however, would provide the impetus to further growth of these societies is the provision of finance in respect of which considerable difficulties are experienced at present. The Reserve Bank is reported to have offered to take a lead in this matter. It is important that the cooperative banks which are the channelling agency for credit should be helped to enlarge their resources. For this it is necessary that the Government should lend its support to the industrial cooperative banks and make available to them all the facilities that are available to the other cooperative banks. The Seminar has recommended a selective approach with certain districts in the States being selected for concentration of efforts on the basis of integrated credit provided by the cooperative banks and the State Bank. This would ensure better utilisation of the limited resources which the financing agencies and the Government could spare for the development of industrial cooperative societies.

Another problem faced by industrial cooperatives for which a solution has to be found relates to marketing of the goods turned out by the industrial cooperatives. The Seminar has suggested the setting up of marketing unions or federations in each State.

SOUTH AFRICA

Yellow is not Black

The report that South Africa may develop trade with Japan cannot excite surprise, for sterling realised by sale of gold will always give South Africa the means to pay for a variety of imports. She can also sell hides and wool to Japan in return for textiles or machinery. The racial bias applied against residents does not affect dealings with Japan and it is certain that Japan will probably find in South Africa a base for whaling operations in the Antarctic. Japan may be disposed to sell readily as the trade of the Union with the Commonwealth may shrink to some extent, and it may be good business for her to ignore the present views of Ghana

Indian Finance

22 April 1961

or Nigeria about present South African attitude. That the Japanese cannot supply capital needed for developing new mines may not be a bar to greater trade with East Asia and the Japanese unable to reach China may find in South Africa new opportunities simplified by the offer of minerals that Japan requires.

The ECAFE region must be reckoned inferior to South Africa and even if the Whites in South Africa are relatively few, the national income has been rising since 1939 and the tradition of paternal regulation may well lead to an increase of trade with Japan. The Boer view is that foreign capitalists cannot lay down policy and South Africa may find in Japan a trading partner who can now get ships as well as sealing wax for it. The supply of heavy railway equipment, such as is now made available to Latin America, may be arranged on easy terms and the South African republic may deliberately turn east, for Japan may provide a market for coal from Natal as well as sugar. Significant changes in policy implying that Japanese are not Asiatics have been mentioned but it is well to note that Japan has long been viewed as different from other Asian countries in the same way as Lebanon, an Arab country that has been assimilated by the Mediterranean countries not on account of the Christian element but because of wealth. The Japanese will certainly have a revenge on Europe if South Africa chooses to increase trade in textiles and machinery. The threat to secondary industries may be small but the European or the Asian trader will see that Japanese competition cannot be resisted easily. The middle class White may by reason of necessity accept Japanese goods just like the Americans, and the East African markets may also be inclined to buy more of Japan for the simple reason that the quality of postwar goods is high and Japanese supplies can offer capital goods needed for the plantation industry as well as cheap consumer goods like cycles and rubber shoes. The native standard of living may be raised: that alone can be said to justify the South African move, though it may be argued that pique, not policy, is at the bottom of a new friendship.

USA

Business Advisory Council

The businessmen who advise the Commerce Department on economic trends and prospects are now officially on record as agreeing that the recession has about hit bottom, and an upturn in economic activity is under way.

Members of this group, who represent some of the most important companies in the country, arrived at this conclusion at a meeting last week with Secretary

of Commerce Luther B. Hodges and other key government officials.

The consensus of this top business group seems to be that US economic activity, as measured by the Gross National Product (GNP) the total output of goods and service—will rise moderately during the second and third quarters of this year, and will gather momentum during the fourth quarter.

Their expectation is that by the fourth quarter, the GNP will be running at an annual rate of about \$520,000 million. This would compare with an estimated rate of slightly less than \$500,000 million during the first quarter, just ended, although no official figures have yet been published for this period. The peak period so far has been the second quarter of 1960, when the GNP reached an annual rate of \$505,000 million.

On the basis of a fourth quarter rate of \$529,000 million, it would appear that the 1961 GNP would average out at about \$510,000 million. This is just about what the Kennedy administration has been predicting, and would represent a new annual high. The existing record is last year's \$503,000 million, which was achieved despite the onset of the recession shortly before mid-year.

This was the first meeting of the business advisory council since the inauguration of President Kennedy, and it is significant that several important changes in its organization and procedures were introduced. These changes, proposed by Secretary Hodges after consultation with the President, were approved unanimously by the council members.

In essence, they boil down to a

widening of the council's membership, closer Commerce Department surveillance of its activities, and more open deliberations.

The council accepted Secretary Hodges as a "general chairman", with authority in effect superceding that of the elected Chairman, Roger M. Blough, head of the US Steel Corporation. It also gave Mr Hodges authority to select new members from a slate of nominees and to review the membership periodically.

At the same time, the council agreed to increase and "diversify" its membership, raising the number of active participants from 60 to 65. The new members, by and large, would come from the ranks of small business, giving an enlarged voice in council deliberations to this important segment of the business community.

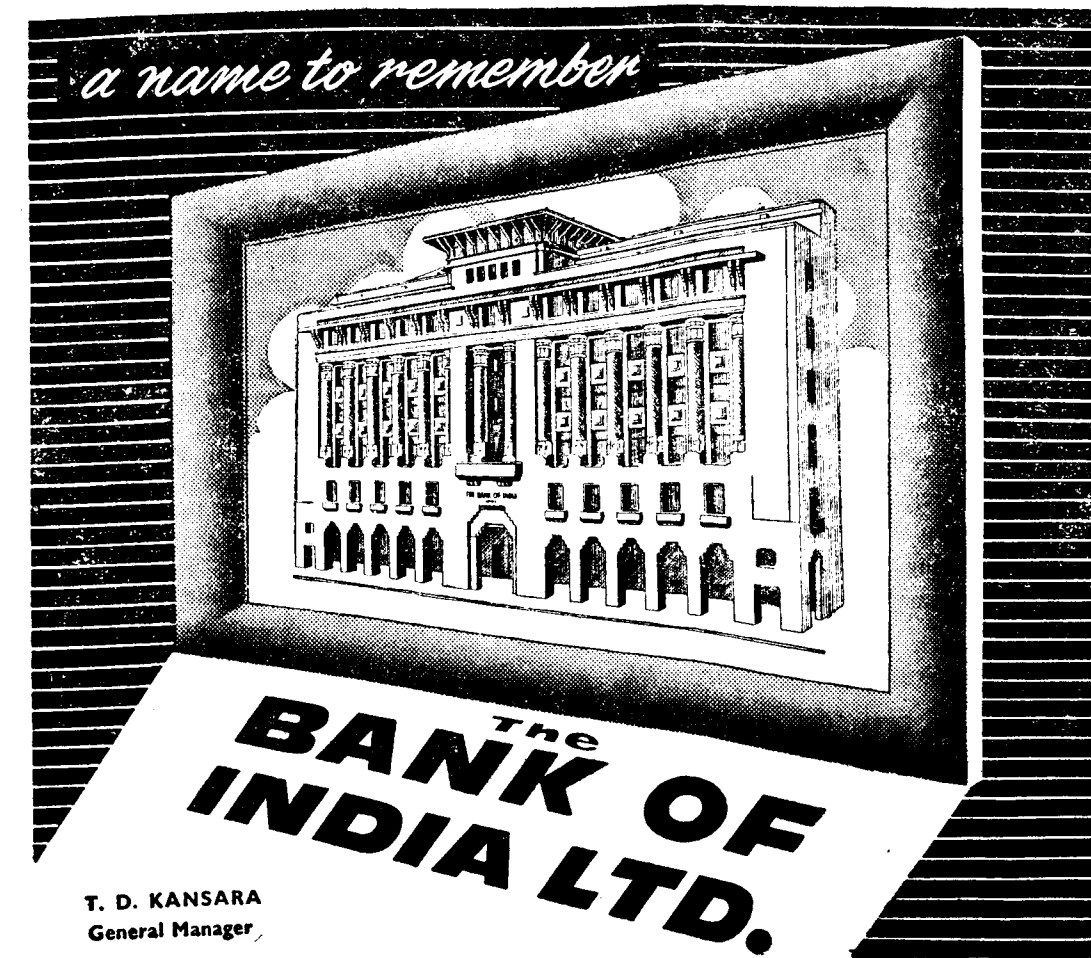
Finally, in a notable break with past practice, the council agreed to open its meetings to the press when government officials speak. In recent years, Mr Hodges indicated, the group's value as a source of economic advice has been limited by the narrowness of its membership and its practice of holding meetings behind closed doors.

The business advisory council was formed in the early 1930's during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, to advise the Secretary of Commerce on business matters. The net result of the new changes in its make-up and procedures could be to make it a more effective liaison with the government. In commenting on the changes, Chairman Blough said the Council members are "not only accepting but welcoming" them.

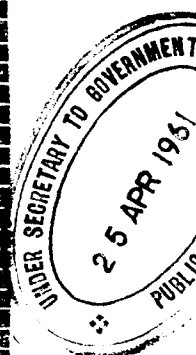
SOUTHERN STRUCTURALS

A Hundred Wagons a Day

The rolling stock position of the Southern Railway is sure to be eased by the inception of wagon building at Pattabhiram, near Madras under the auspices of Southern Structurals which has a paid-up capital of Rs 60 lakhs. The Southern Railway will get 100 wagons a day built in the neighbourhood of the Perambur Railway workshop that can carry out effective inspection of equipment delivered. The enterprise launched in 1956 has come of age and instead of mere assembly, a complete 22 tons wagon is got ready in its shops that now receive the frame on wheels and send them out as covered wagons. If the labour force of 600 is modest, its dependence on imported steel plates will soon end. Both the layout and operating efficiency suggest that instead of attempting to create new plants elsewhere, the promising new enterprise in Madras should be given ample opportunities to grow. The lack of enough work at present explains the undertaking of general engineering work for others including the Neyveli project and it has to be borne in mind that tools and machines from many countries have been got and put to work so that the usual problems of getting on to a start does not arise. An arrangement with a leading UK firm will probably help to remove difficulties encountered.



T. D. KANSARA
General Manager



COAL Conditions of Success

It is a tremendous task that awaits the coal industry during the Third Plan period. Production is sought to be raised from the present level of 45 million tons to 97 million tons. This will mean that the private sector collieries have to step up their production to 62 mil-

lion tons per annum by 1965-66. It is not as though the reaching of the target is automatic once the quantum is stipulated. Far from that. The private collieries require some important facilities if they are to be enabled to carry out their part of the task satisfactorily. There is first the question of the region of operation and although there seems to have been a change in Government policy in this regard, firm indications are yet to come. It is only when the private collieries know that their sphere

of operation is not unduly restricted they will be encouraged to embark upon expansion programme without which they cannot hope to achieve the rate of production expected of them. Expansion programmes inevitably mean new machinery and at present they have to come from abroad. Unless, therefore, import licences are made available to them in time, the needed additional production from the private sector may be delayed.

Mr N. Stenhouse, Chairman of the Bengal Coal Company Limited, has told the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the company that though Bengal coal has already raised additional funds to the tune of Rs 1 crore, through rights shares and debentures the actual implementation of the expansion programme would still depend on Government's policies. Mr Stenhouse has also emphasised the need for ensuring increased supplies of electric power to the coal companies because much of the extra coal production will have to come from increased mechanisation of mines. According to him, however, the present electric power shortage will continue to be experienced throughout the Third Plan period because the additional generating capacity proposed is far short of the potential demand.

SEN-RALEIGH More Wheels on The Road

Few industries have such a fine record as the bicycle industry. In the course of the past ten years it has taken long strides and production of cycles today is placed at 1.5 million whereas as early as 1950-51 the country was producing only about 100,000 bicycles. In recent years the installed capacity of the industry has sizably increased to reach the level of 2.2 million at present. No further addition to installed capacity seems likely during the Third Plan period as the Draft Outline of the Third Plan puts the target for capacity for 1965-66 at only 2.2 million. Production is estimated at 2 million showing a rise of 500,000 above the estimated output at the end of the Second Plan period. The target for bicycle production is put at 2.5 million and it is indicated in the Draft Outline that an additional 500,000 bicycle are expected to be produced by the small scale sector.

Such commendable progress has not come without tears. The industry has been hard put to it to get steel of suitable quality in sufficient quantities and the drastic import cut, inevitable though it is, has put further obstacles in the way of getting some of the essential raw materials. While reviewing the working of the company during the last accounting year, Mr Abhijit Sen, Chairman of the Sen Raleigh Industries, has referred to other difficulties also. Plans for the future expansion of

the company are clouded, he says, by the present shortage of power and water at Asansol. Sen Raleigh's expansion plans however are under active consideration. Efforts at developing exports are to continue and with the incentives now made available by Government the company should be able to show good results on the export front also. Mr Sen makes a valid point when he says that the distinction made by the Finance Bill 1961 between foreign associates of Indian enterprises before and after April 1961 is invidious. Such benefit as has now been given should first be made available to those who have collaborated with Indian entrepreneurs in the early years when conditions were rather uncertain.

HINDUSTAN LEVER The Consumer's Pulse

The predominant part played by successful marketing Research in promoting sales of consumer goods has been highlighted by the working results of the Hindustan Lever Limited. At the annual general meeting of the company Mr P. L. Tandon, the Vice-Chairman, states that "successful marketing is our life blood... Marketing to us is a total operation, more than mere selling. It has a wide band of activity from product development to consumer satisfaction." The marketing research of the Company operates in a variety of fields. The conventional research, popularly known as quantitative research, has brought forth excellent surface bearings. But more often than not the results obtained from such research have turned out to be quite divergent from the true index of consumer attitudes. For the elimination of this anomaly, the Company leans heavily on motivation research, by which certain conclusions are arrived at after analysing the beliefs and actions of the people. Motivation research has proved more advantageous in places where the emotional content looms large.

Rural surveys are another device by which the Company feels the pulse of the consumers. The changing habits of the people, especially of the denizens of the mofussil areas, are taken into account before finalising sales promotion programmes. For conducting these surveys on a successful scale, the Company is equipped with a bevy of specially trained, well educated and energetic young ladies whose visits are considered by the housewives as occasions of rare import. Test marketing is yet another feature introduced by the Company. These measures have yielded rich dividends. After gauging their impact on the consumers, requisite steps are adopted by the Company for improving the quality of its products which ultimately lead to enhanced sales.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

THE boxing at Lumumbanagar was anything but shadowy, though the discreet revelation of indiscretions would make one easily fall into this error. True enough, in all the half a million words reportedly spoken in the course of twelve days, Chinese aggression rated only a passing reference. But this curious evasion was the result of the most intense manoeuvring. Besides Mr Ajoy Ghosh's more-in-sorrow-than-in-anger reference in his report to Chinese comrades' convenient deafness, there were three resolutions of various shades of ideological red—the Maharashtra draft barely identifiable as red at all. The rightist faction would have dearly loved to have this, the weakest spot of the left exploited, but the left refused to consider such an important issue at "a late hour". After this, the right was continually on the defensive and was in constant danger of being routed. Indeed, the jargon dished up for public consumption about the "tactical line" to liquidate the right reaction hides what was perhaps the most determined effort to liquidate the right in the party itself. In retrospect it appears that the effort was barely foiled. It is an open question whether a different denouement would not have resulted if the general elections had not been round the corner and the present balance in Sino-Russian ideological bout was not in the inconclusive stage it is. The left, momentarily thrown back, did nevertheless try very hard indeed. The crucial struggle was for the capture of the National Council whose membership has now been expanded from 101 to 110. At one stage Mr Ranadive had the hardihood to insist on the acceptance of a panel in which the Ghosh-Dange group had no place at all. This was hardly likely to have been accepted without splitting the party. The left, which was playing a cool hand for high stakes took a calculated risk and threatened a walk-out, when the middle-of-the-road (or the cat-on-the-wall) faction took a hand. The fact was that if a vote had been forced, the right would have won, but that would have been a Pyrrhic victory. The left would have walked out and that would have been the end of the Communist party as we know it today. The National Council ultimately elected has a technical rightist predominance, but the leftists are far

from defeated. Though a tired Mr Ghosh, announced a party "more-than-ever-united", Mr Ramamurthi conceded that everything was exactly where it was before the Party Congress met.

I must say that the American stand on the Cuban rebels' insurrection against the Castro regime sounds perilously like a piece of disingenuous technicality to me. Everyone knows from past experience that there are many forms of intervention and the US assertion that there will be no "US intervention under any conditions" seems to cover only the most blatant form of sending one's own troops. At the UN, Mr Stevenson who scored a debating point against the Cuban Foreign Minister Dr Raul Roa by quoting his (Dr Roa's) colourful denunciation of Soviet Russia's intervention in Hungary, was uneasily aware of the equivocation in the US attitude. Long before the actual operations started, there were detailed reports in the US Press, of plans to use Miami and Guatemala as spring boards for action against Cuba. That is why he added, almost parenthetically, that "we are opposed to the use of our territory for mounting an offensive against any foreign government." What practical steps his government would take to ensure this, he did not elaborate. The fact that the rebel leader Dr Jose Miro Cardona has been ostentatiously hobnobbing with the State Department and that the training of rebel forces took place, among other places, in Florida—a fact mentioned by Mr Nehru in the Rajya Sabha last Thursday—have their own sorry tale to tell. After this, the slanging match that the actual landings set off hardly came as a surprise. Mr Kennedy's invocation of the Eisenhower version of the Monroe doctrine was the retort courteous to Mr Khrushchev's battle cry "Hands off Cuba". The Cuban crisis differs from the Laotian and the Congolese in that both the parties have permitted themselves in their latest clash a kind of language that they may feel obliged to make good for reasons of prestige. That way lies annihilation.

Mr J. M. Lall's sudden passing away last week at the age of 48 has come as a profound shock to me. Death was the last thing I associated with him when I last

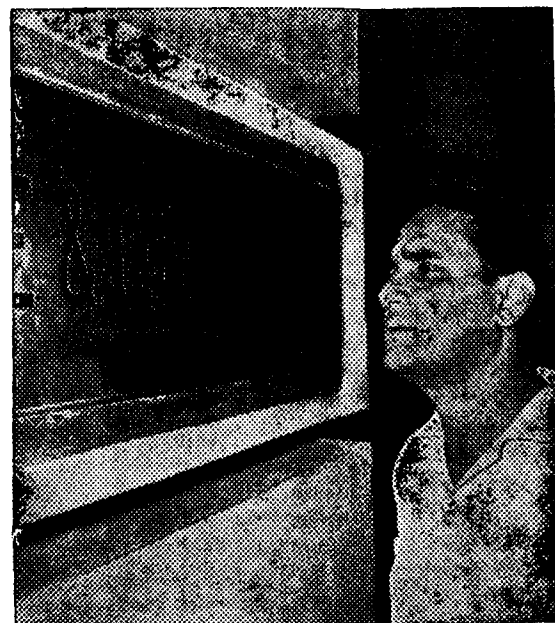
met him. He was then so full of energy and enthusiasm, talking about the ICI plans of further expansion, especially of Chemicals and Fibres of India Limited recently floated in Bombay. Earlier in February, he made some telling points about Indian taxation at a Press Conference which was also addressed by Mr Chambers of ICI London. Taxation indeed was something of a speciality with Mr Lall since the day he joined the ICI in 1939 in its Calcutta regional office in the accounts department after winning the Whinney Prize of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. During the war years, he grappled with the intricacies of the Excess Profits Tax. Since then, his horizons widened and he became successively, the first Indian to join the Board of Directors and its Chairman. Like so much else in India, Indian economy accommodates the widest extremes. The bullock cart coexists with the jet plane in transport, and in the sphere of management, we run the whole gamut from the self-employed tradesman to the most sophisticated executive suit. Mr Lall was a very accomplished member of this latter band and his nimble and acute mind had a comprehen-

sive grasp as well as a sure eye for detail. He had great faith in the future of Indian economy and worked for its development with rare devotion. By his death, the meagre stock of leadership of the kind we sorely need is further diminished. It is a loss we can ill-afford.

Death has been busy among the young last week in Calcutta. Besides Mr Lall, it has claimed as its victim Mr Bimal Chandra Sinha, the Land and Land Revenue Minister of the West Bengal Government at the age of 43. Unlike an earlier generation of leaders, the younger set has to win its battles in the secretariat and legislative assemblies instead of in the maidan. It also lacks the psychological compensations of mass adulation that was readily given to those who had the halo of martyrdom around their heads. Mr Sinha was by all accounts proving his mettle in this, and in some respects more difficult, school of leadership. I also understand that, unlike certain other politicians, Mr Sinha's interests ranged wider than what the duties of his office and party dictated and that he was a litterateur of merit. The country is notoriously ill-provided with the second line of leadership which, in the fullness of time will take over from the veterans. Mr Sinha's death is a serious blow to hopes in this regard.

EAVESDROPPER

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EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	nP.	Previous year Rupees	INCOME (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions).	Rs.	nP.
72,47,966	1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings etc. ...	79,15,067	77	1,97,58,336	1. Interest and Discount ...	2,15,58,953	66
1,24,53,261	2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (of which payment to Managing Director Rs. 45,500/- and Bonus paid to staff Rs. 5,76,868.48) ...	1,35,27,250	46	34,42,519	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage ...	39,02,201	04
(45,500)	3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' fees and allowances ...	45,524	00	3,58,031	3. Rents ...	3,41,856	77
(54,6,023)	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc. ...	11,17,345	42		4. Net Profit on sale of Investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...		317 72
44,258	5. Law Charges ...	1,00,029	17	253	5. Net Profit on revaluation of Investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...		Nil
11,20,421	6. Postage, Telegrams, Telephone and Stamps ...	5,50,647	75	Nil	6. Income from non-banking assets ...	1,588	09
1,23,175	7. Auditors' Fees ...	31,600	00	9,944	7. Other Receipts ...	11,75,765	74
4,90,950	8. Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's property ...	8,31,246	41	10,87,698			
30,900	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc. ...	7,77,825	31				
4,33,575	10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...	Nil					
6,94,859	11. Other Expenditure ...	6,21,026	10				
21	12. Balance of Profit ...	14,63,120	63				
5,83,458							
14,28,839							
	TOTAL ...	2,69,80,683	02	2,46,56,781	TOTAL ...	2,69,80,683	02

Note: The above accounts have been drawn up in accordance with the provision of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

UNITED BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of United Bank of India Ltd. as at 31st December, 1960 and also the annexed Profit & Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended upon that date in which are incorporated, the Returns from the Branches audited by other Auditors. The reports on the accounts of the branches audited by other Auditors have been dealt with in preparing our report in the manner considered necessary by us.

In accordance with the provisions of section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisos to sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 211 and sub-section (5) of section 211 and section 227(5) of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956. The Accounts are therefore drawn up in conformity with Forms A & B of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

We report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- the transactions of the bank which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank;
- in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law, have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the branches of the bank;
- the Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies and on such basis the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1960, and the Profit & Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the Profit for the year ended upon that date.

Dated, Calcutta,
The 4th March, 1961

RAY & RAY,
Chartered Accountants.

N. N. LAW
Chairman

C. B. MEHTA

S. B. DUTT

K. G. M. FAROQUI

K. C. DAS

B. K. DATTA
Managing Director

M. J. VAIDYA
T. S. SANTHANAM
Directors

B. N. CHATURVEDI
J. M. DUTT
Directors

S. GUPTA
N. C. DATTA
Directors

S. N. RAY
A. K. ROY
Directors
Secretary

Schedule of particulars required under the Banking Companies Act, 1949, attached to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at December, 1960.

Previous year Rupees	PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES.	Rs.	nP.
24,88,29,809	(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	28,98,10,322	66
1,84,43,059	(ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	2,03,99,946	41
78,86,293	(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	60,11,024	14
Nil	(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad not provided for	Nil	
27,51,59,161		31,62,21,293	21
3,08,304	(v) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	59,676	20
1,73,16,603	(vi) Debts due by Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in case of Private Companies as Members	1,60,48,136	31
3,35,767	(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	4,70,383	40
1,82,75,830	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of Private Companies as Members	2,04,45,248	85
88,341	(ix) Due from Banking Companies	28,641	81

The Bengal Coal Company Limited

Record Production

Expansion Programme During III Plan Period

Mr N. Stenhouse, the Chairman, on Power and Transport

The following is the statement of Mr. N. Stenhouse, the Chairman of the Bengal Coal Company Limited, circulated with the Annual Report and Accounts to the shareholders of the company:

I have pleasure in reporting to the members of The Bengal Coal Co., Ltd. on the operations of their Company during the year ended 31st October, 1960.

THE YEAR'S TRADING

The income from coal sales increased by Rs. 53 lakhs to Rs. 6,89,00,000. As a result of a general increase in output, there has been a satisfactory improvement in the trading results, the profit before taxation being Rs. 16 lakhs higher than for the previous year.

After providing Rs. 41,50,000 for taxation and transferring Rs. 21,00,000 to Reserves, the Board are recommending a final dividend of Rs. 15 per share less tax

on the Ordinary Shares, making Rs. 25 per share less tax for the year and thus maintaining the same dividend as for the previous year. Calculated on the Capital employed in the Company, the dividend for the year represents a gross return of under 7.5% per annum.

Costs, however, continue to rise: safety measures, stores and spare parts—in a hazardous industry such as mining, there can be no question of providing anything but the best available. In spite of the high standard of mechanisation at many of your collieries, there has been a further increase of over Rs. 20 lakhs in "Salaries and Wages", the total expenditure under this heading amounting to some Rs. 3,33,00,000 or approximately Rs. 11 per tonne of coal raised.

PRODUCTION

You will observe that the words "tonnes" and "tons" are used in

this Statement. The reason for this is that, although the coal industry has now gone over to the metric system of weightment, the total output of coal in the country is still officially referred to in tons and not tonnes. One tonne= 0.9842 of a ton.

Raisings during the year increased by over 215,000 tonnes to a level of 3,096,500 tonnes, which constitutes a record in the long history of the Company. Mainly as a result of increased mechanisation, the Company's Poniati and Dishergarh collieries have recorded most satisfactory increases in their production. The only decline in output has been at Chanch Colliery; the installation of the sand stowing plant is, however, nearing completion, and this will result in increased raisings from the colliery.

In the context of the need for increased output of Selected "A" grade coal, which is so urgently required for the Steel Plants, the

Railways and other high priority consumers, it is interesting to note that the Company produces almost 30% of the all-India output of Selected "A" coal. In addition to our large production of this grade of coal, we have also been developing seams of other grades, conscious of the need of Selected "B" and Grade I coals by industrial consumers throughout the country. For instance, sinking to the Hatnal Seam at Sodepore 9 and 10 pits has been completed and, although raisings from this seam during the year under review amounted to less than 2,000 tonnes, I am glad to be able to report that we are currently raising over 7,000 tonnes monthly from this new development, and production will increase steadily over the coming months.

In my Statement last year I referred to the introduction of a Cess to assist deep, difficult and gassy mines. Unfortunately, we have not yet received any payment

against our claims for assistance submitted some months ago, and it is now almost 2½ years since the introduction of this assistance was recommended by the Coal Prices Revision Committee. We believe, however, that payments will commence shortly, and we shall welcome this assistance. The Company operates many "deep, difficult and gassy mines", four of which are working either at a loss or making a negligible profit of under 50 nP per tonne.

The quantum of sand stowed at the Company's collieries showed a most satisfactory increase from last year's figure of 772,000 tonnes to 1,122,000 tonnes. The increased level of stowing assistance received was applicable to the whole of the year under review, and consequently the gap between the total cost of stowing and the assistance which we received from the Coal Board narrowed to Rs. 6 lakhs compared with Rs. 9 lakhs in the previous year.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Third Five-Year Plan period commenced on 1st April, 1961. The all-India coal target has been fixed at 97 million tons per annum, of which 62 million tons are planned to be raised by the private sector of the coal industry by 1965/66. This will mean increased raisings of 17 million tons per annum over the next five years by the private sector, the present annual level of production being approximately 45 million tons. In the light of this very substantial increase in the all-India production, we have submitted details to Government of plans to raise output at our existing collieries by at least one million tons per annum. This greatly increased output is, of course, largely dependent upon our receiving import licences for the necessary plant and machinery and on other factors which are at present the subject of discussion between the Industry and Government. We are also planning the sinking of new shafts, the output from which, provided no obstacles occur, should materially increase still further the total raisings of the Company by the end of the Third Plan.

FINANCE

These very considerable expansion plans have necessitated the Company raising initially a total sum of Rs. 1,00,00,000 by way of the issue of 20,000 Rights Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 at a premium of Rs. 100 per share and Rs. 60,00,000 Debentures. It is satisfactory to record that these issues were oversubscribed, and the response from our shareholders to the Rights issue and from the public to the issue of Debentures has given great encouragement to the Board and to all connected with the Company.

POWER SUPPLY

For too long, Industry, particularly in West Bengal, has been working in conditions of electric

power shortage. As new generating capacity in the area has come into operation the demand from Industry has taken up all additional energy available and there is still a very large demand for power which just cannot be met. A result of this shortage has been the overloading of existing capacity with the recurrent breakdowns which must be expected from overworked plant. The output of the proposed new units to come into operation during the Third Five-Year Plan period will be more than required to meet the ever-increasing railway electrification, industrial and domestic demand, and we must anticipate that throughout the period electric power will continue to be in short supply. This is a situation which gives rise to serious concern and has inhibited and will inhibit the growth of industrial expansion so vital to the country.

Planning to provide the power required as and when demand arises is not sufficient, and what is needed is a far-seeing policy to provide ample power well before demand materialises so that potential users may themselves make their plans in confidence. During the next five years generating capacity must be planned to meet the estimated demands of 10 or 15 years hence.

The Third Five-Year Plan depends to a very large extent on the increased output of coal. Much of the extra coal production will come from increased mechanisation of existing mines and, for this alone, increased supplies of electric power will be required over the next five years. I cannot stress too strongly the necessity for meeting the power requirements of the basic coal industry.

LABOUR & WELFARE

In my Statement last year I referred to the improved amenities which were being provided for our workers by way of new quarters, water supply, the extension of schools and Co-operative Societies, as well as medical amenities. We are at the same time increasing the recreational facilities by the provision of club rooms and sports grounds. These facilities are, I am sure, appreciated by the Company's employees, and it is satisfactory to report that labour relations during the year have been satisfactory.

TRAINING

To obtain the increased coal production now planned for the country, a very large number of additional technical personnel of all grades will be required to work in the mines. The Company attaches great importance to its training schemes which have been in existence for many years. Not only are we providing technical courses for 106 Mining Trainees, but we also hold classes for Overmen and Sirdars in our Technical School at Sanctoria. In addition, we have under training at present at our two Central Workshops,

TRANSPORT

Stocks at the end of the year under review increased by almost 40,000 tonnes to a level of 94,000 tonnes, and the overall rail transport position has since deteriorated still further. The Company's collieries, however, have not suffered as badly as many others in the industry by reason of the fact that with the installation of modern screening plants, overhead bunkers etc., we are in a position to load large numbers of wagons in the form of block rakes in accordance with the present transport policy of Government. In spite of this, however, it is necessary to restrict raisings from time to time when stocks at individual collieries reach unmanageable proportions.

In the absence of any definite assurance regarding the ability of the Railways to meet the ever-increasing demands for coal transport, we have decided to increase considerably the despatches of coal by lorry to meet the demands of consumers situated within reasonable distance of our collieries. Our first large lorry weigh-bridge has been installed at Poidih Colliery to cope with despatches by road from this and four of our other collieries.

In addition to the new sidings which will be required to serve new pits, the capacity of old existing sidings has to be increased as and when additional output makes this necessary. I regret to state, however, that difficulties have been experienced in getting such work undertaken by the Railways. In particular, the alterations to Pabelia Siding have still to be completed, although application for the extension was made some four years ago. Because of this Colliery's limited available space for receiving, loading and marshalling wagons, the output continues to be affected to the extent of about 20,000 tonnes per month.

STAFF

A very great deal of the credit for the satisfactory results in the past year is due to the staff at all levels in our coalfields organisation. In addition to the very competent mining staff, we have well qualified teams of electrical and mechanical engineers and surveyors, and we are also fortunate to have men of high calibre in charge of the Medical, Labour, Legal, and other Departments of the Company.

Our Chief Mining Engineer, Mr. F. G. Massmann, has had a

most successful first year in his appointment, and I thank him, and Mr. L. D. Hughes, the Deputy Chief Mining Engineer, and the other senior members of the staff, for all their hard work; they shoulder very heavy responsibility and their conscientious devotion to the interests of the Company and its 21,000 employees is an inspiration to us all.

News! "ADMARS" Advertising, Marketing, Selling, magazine, Single Copy only 30 nP. Annual Subscription Rs. 3.00 from Admars Company GPO Bag 10032, Bombay 1. For Specimen copy send 30 nP. postage stamps. Stockists: W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE BENGAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The Board of Directors of the Company has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, the payment of a Final Dividend of 25 per cent for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.

D. MANSON
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.
15th April, 1961.

BURN AND COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared additional dividends on 6% and 7% Preference Shares in the Company in respect of the accounting years 1959/60 and 1960/61 as required under the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act 1960, and sanctioned payment of dividend on the same for the four months ending on 30th April 1961.

The dividends will be paid on or after 10th May 1961 to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's respective Registers of Preference Shareholders on 1st May 1961 or to their mandatees.

The Preference Share Registers and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed for this purpose from 24th April, 1961 to 1st May 1961, both days inclusive.

For Burn and Company Limited
Martin Burn Limited

S. GUPTA,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta 1,
12th April, 1961.

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960		Corresponding figures 31st Dec. 1959	
		Rs.	nP.
EXPENDITURE			
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings etc., etc., of Rs. 15,750/- paid to the General Manager and bonus of Rs. 1000/- payable to him subject to the approval of the Reserve Bank;	...	25,59,989	99
2. Salaries and allowances and Provident Fund (Salary and Allowances etc., of Rs. 15,750/- paid to the General Manager and bonus of Rs. 1000/- payable to him subject to the approval of the Reserve Bank);	...	13,21,735	17
3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances;	...	8,543	9
4. Rent, Taxes, Lighting, Insurance etc.,	...	1,79,296	35
5. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps;	...	1,43,947	07
6. Auditor's Fees;	...	2,500	00
7. Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's Property;	...	34,160	18
8. Stationery, Printing, Advertisements etc.,	...	1,09,325	27
9. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets;	...	Nil	...
10. Other Expenditure;	...	1,03,600	36
11. Balance of Profit;	...	6,07,022	90
12. Balance of Profit;	...	50,62,993	01
TOTAL		50,62,993	01

Olympus

NIDC—Variegated Functions

Mr MANUBHAI SHAH'S intervention in the Lok Sabha discussion on his Ministry's budget demands was marked by a remarkably comprehensive and enthusiastic review of the many-sided industrial progress achieved by the country in the public and private sectors, especially in the former. Mr Shah, who spoke for more than an hour and answered interruptions with poise and assurance, also dealt extensively with the performance of the National Industrial Development Corporation. This organisation in the public sector was set up in October 1954 with an authorised capital of Rs 1 crore of which shares worth Rs 10 lakhs were issued and fully paid up by the President and his nominees. The issued capital has since been increased to Rs 35 lakhs. The main functions of the Corporation are: to promote, establish and execute industries, projects or enterprises for the manufacture and production of plants, machine tools etc., and for that purpose prepare and/or get prepared project reports, blue prints etc., as well as to establish companies or associations for the prosecution or execution of industrial undertakings. In addition to its promotional activities in the industrial field, the Corporation also acts as the agency of the Government of India for the grant of loans to cotton textile and jute industries for the purpose of rehabilitation and modernisation of their machinery as well as for the grant of loans to the machine tool industry to modernise, install balancing plant or otherwise expand production of light and medium-sized machine tools of general application.

Criticisms generally advanced against the working of the NIDC—among others, by the Estimates Committee—appear to be based on inadequate appreciation of its variegated functions and of its actual performance. Explaining the historical background of the establishment of the organisation, Mr Manubhai Shah said that it was Mr T. T. Krishnamachari, the then Minister of Commerce and Industry, who thought of it and added: "We are grateful to him that he conceived of this instrument specifically, on the one hand, to prepare projects for the public sector undertakings and secondly, for modernisation/rehabilitation of the cotton and jute textile industries." In the latter field, the NIDC does not, as is some times said, merely duplicate the functions of other

credit institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation. It renders a distinct service, which the IFC, for instance, cannot, on account of the limitations imposed by its statute regarding the terms and conditions under which it may make loans. The IFC cannot make loans except as a first charge and the amount is limited to fifty per cent of the block. But the National Industrial Development Corporation gives loans to units which do not qualify for IFC loans, almost up to 80 per cent of the value of the fixed assets and in some cases loans are given as a second charge.

The annual report of the Corporation which was presented to Parliament last week along with Government's review of its working, gives details of its performance during the two and a half years of its active existence both in rendering financial assistance to the textile industry, as well as in promoting industrial development in the public sector. The report covers the period of 15 months from 1 January 1959 to the end of March 1960. As on 15 March 1961, the Corporation had received 193 applications from cotton and jute textile mills for total assistance of Rs 67.95 crores. Of these 86 applications for a total sum of Rs 19.6 crores had been sanctioned by the Corporation. Thirty-eight loan applications for Rs 15.64 crores were rejected, while 13 applications for Rs 4.79 crores were under consideration.

The Short-term Rental Scheme, under which the Corporation provides machinery on hire-purchase basis, has also made progress. Five applications for a total of nearly Rs 30 lakhs have been sanctioned, and four other loan applications for a total sum of Rs 33 lakhs were under consideration. The Corporation has formulated another short-term scheme for assistance to cotton textile and jute mills, which aims at providing loans on short-term basis against guarantees and collateral security for the installation of imported machinery. As regards the loan scheme for machine tool industry, the Corporation had, as on 15 March 1961, sanctioned two applications for Rs 35 lakhs while two applications for loans totalling Rs 21 lakhs were under consideration.

The Corporation had also made notable progress in what is intended to be the main fields of its activities, namely promotion of new industrial undertakings in the public sector. The NIDC during the period under review had undertaken preliminary studies in respect of eighteen projects, namely: Organic Chemicals and In-

termediates; Sulphur from Pyrites; Raw Films; Heavy Electricals (II & III); Foundry Forge; Heavy Machine Building; Coal Mining Machinery; Ophthalmic Glass; Heavy Machine Tools; Drugs; Heavy Structural Fabricating Works; Heavy Plate & Vessel Works; Phosphorus from rock phosphate; Aluminium; Precision Instruments; Bio-gas/Fertiliser (Pilot Plants); Newsprint from Bagasse; Rayon Grade Pulp.

Of these, the first nine projects have been already finalised as a result of the work undertaken by the Corporation and, subsequently, these projects have been established in the public sector under different Corporations. The fact that, when a project has been finalised, further work of implementation is entrusted to a different organisation specially set up for the purpose, has apparently disabled its critics from appreciating the amount of work put in by the NIDC. In regard to the tenth item above, namely Drugs, it was announced by Mr Manubhai Shah in the Lok Sabha on 14 April that a new Company by the name of "Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd." had been registered in New Delhi to implement the four Drug Projects to be set up with the assistance of the USSR Government. The authorised capital of the Company would be Rs 15 crores. A detailed project report from the Soviet experts on all the four projects was expected to be received shortly. The implementation of these projects as well as the establishment of the drug farms would be processed by this Company.

The Bio-gas project is already being carried out in the public sector on a pilot basis. The project for newsprint from bagasse was given up because no technologically and economically satisfactory results were available as a result of the trial experiment, while the Rayon Pulp project was dropped because several units for this item were coming up in the private sector. As regards the other items, namely, Heavy Structural Fabricating Works, Heavy Plate & Vessel Works, Phosphorus from Rock Phosphates, Aluminium, and Precision Instruments, these were being further processed, and it was expected that undertakings in the public sector would be constituted soon to implement these projects.

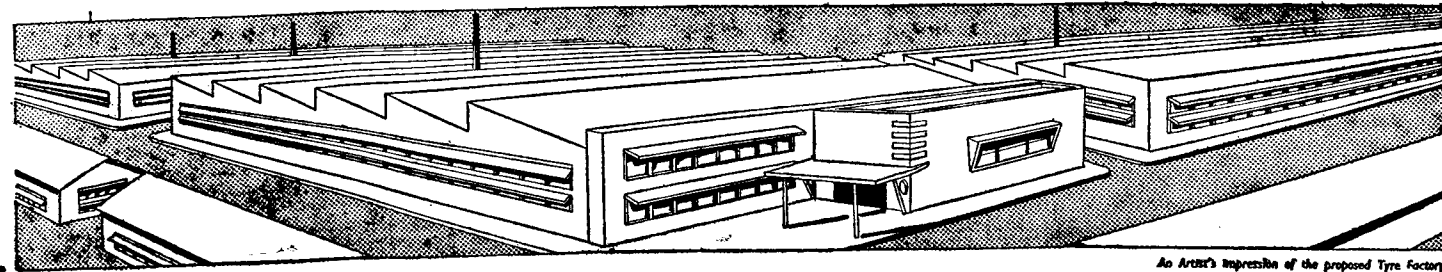
Another important activity started by the NIDC is provision of consultancy service for public sector undertakings. The nucleus of a Technological Consultancy Bureau has been set up. The functions of the Bureau would include preparation of preliminary studies, investigation and selection of sites, preparation of detailed project reports and the designing of structures. For the present the work of the Bureau will be confined to public sector projects of the NIDC and the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained for this issue by Order No. R. 361-CC1/60 dated 6-1-1961 a complete copy of which is open to inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent, the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them. Licence No. L/30(1)(4)-NA/CH(1)/60 dated 15-9-1960 has been obtained from the Central Government for the establishment of this new Industrial undertaking in Madras State. copy of which is open to public inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in granting this licence, the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of this undertaking or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed in regard to it.

A copy of the Prospectus having attached thereto the documents specified therein has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies, Madras, as required by Section 60 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Application will be made to the Madras Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for an official quotation of the Company's shares. THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL OPEN AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF BANKING HOURS ON 24th APRIL 1961 AND WILL CLOSE AT THE CLOSE OF BANKING HOURS ON 29th APRIL 1961 OR EARLIER AS SOON AS SUBSCRIPTIONS APPROXIMATING TO THE AMOUNT ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BUT NOT EARLIER THAN 26th APRIL 1961.



An Artist's impression of the proposed Tyre Factory

MADRAS RUBBER FACTORY LIMITED

(Incorporated as a private Company on the 5th November 1960 and converted into a Public Company on 1st April 1961).

SHARE CAPITAL Rs.	
Authorised	4,00,00,000
Divided into 10,00,000	
—64% Tax free—	
Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,00,000
30,00,000—Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	3,00,00,000
	4,00,00,000

CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED	
2,50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	25,00,000
(This includes 2,49,650 shares allotted for consideration other than cash being the value of the business of "Madras Rubber Factory as a going concern").	

PRESENT ISSUE	
10,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,00,000

CAPITAL RESERVED FOR SUBSCRIPTION	
Messrs. Mansfield Tire and Rubber Co. Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.A. (Reserved to be subscribed against payment for Machinery etc. to be purchased in U.S.A. and or in cash to be allotted within 24 months from the date of the prospectus) — 2,50,000 Equity shares at Rs. 10/- each	25,00,000
Promoters, Directors, Managing Agents, Friends and Associates have agreed to subscribe for 2,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	20,00,000
	50,00,000

CAPITAL OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION	
5,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	50,00,000

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

- On application—Rs. 2.50 per share.
- On allotment—Rs. 2.50 per share.

The balance of Rs. 5/- per share is payable in two equal instalments of Rs. 2.50 each provided these shall be at intervals of at least 2 months between the two calls.

The entire issue now offered to the public has been underwritten.

DIRECTORS

- SHRI K. M. CHERIAN, M.A., Journalist, Manorama Building, Kottayam. Director: Press Trust of India Ltd. (Chairman); Malaya Manorama Co. Ltd., Gokul Rubber & Tea Plantations Ltd., Balanoor Tea & Rubber Co. Ltd.
- MR. JAMES H. HOFFMAN, Industrialist, Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.A. President: Mansfield Tire & Rubber Company. Director: Pennsylvania Tire Company; Inland Rubber and Tire Company; Mansfield Rubber (Canada) Ltd.; South Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Co.; Co-Polymer Rubber & Chemical Corporation.
- SHRI D. C. KOTHARI, Industrialist, Oriental Buildings, Madras-1. Director: Blue Mountain Estates Ltd.; Waterfalls Estates Ltd.; Kothari Textiles Ltd.; Balanoor Tea & Rubber Co. Ltd.
- SHRI K. M. EAPEN, M.A.B.L. Businessman, 8, Infantry Road, Bangalore-1. Director: Balanoor Tea & Rubber Co. Ltd.; Devon Tea & Produce Co., Ltd.; Badra Coffee Estates Ltd.;

- SHRI V. EMBERUMANAR CHETTY, Merchant, 3 Stringers Street, Madras-1. Member. Reserve Bank of India, South Area Local Board. President: Andhra Chamber of Commerce. Director: Kirampudi Sugars Ltd.; Engine Valves Ltd.; Tirupati Cotton Mills Ltd.; Transformer & Switch Gear Ltd.;
- SHRI K. M. PHILIP, M.A., Industrialist, 11-A Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay-5. Director: India Coffee & Tea Distributing Co. Ltd.; Devon Tea & Produce Co. Ltd.; Badra Coffee Estates Ltd.;
- SHRI D. M. Khatau, Businessman, Khatau Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay-1. Director: Diner's Club (India) Private Ltd.;
- SHRI K. C. SOOD, Industrialist, 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta. Director: The Aluminium Industries Ltd., Seshasayee Paper & Boards Ltd.;
- SHRI K. M. MAMMEN MAPILLAI, B.Sc., Industrialist, 71 G. N. C. Road, Madras-17. Director: Badra Coffee Estates Ltd.; Kadur Coffee Estates Ltd.;

TECHNICAL COLLABORATORS

The Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co., Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.A.

MANAGING AGENTS
The Young India Agencies Private Ltd., Madras.

BANKERS

- State Bank of Mysore Head Office and all branches.
- The Eastern Bank Ltd., Madras, Calcutta, Bombay.
- Union Bank of India Ltd. Head Office and all its branches.
- Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, Madras, Calcutta.
- State Bank of Travancore, Head Office and all its branches.

- The Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Ltd., Head Office and all its branches.

UNDERWRITERS

- Messrs. P. R. Subramanyam, 70-A Stock Exchange Building, Fort, Bombay.
- Messrs. J. R. Motishaw & Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Messrs. A. B. Pandit & Co., 32 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Messrs. Kothari & Sons, Oriental Buildings, Armenian St., Madras.
- Messrs. Chitra & Co., 322/23 Linghi Chetty St., Madras-1.
- Messrs. Maconochie & Co., Mercantile Bank Buildings, Madras-1.
- Messrs. Somayajulu & Co., 337 Thambu Chetty St., Madras-1.
- Messrs. Lokkur & Co., Kempe Gowda Road, Bangalore.
- Messrs. G. M. Pyne, Allahabad Bank Bldg., India Exchange Place, Calcutta.
- Messrs. M. R. Dhawan & Co., 4/8 Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi-1.

AUDITORS

Messrs. Sastri & Shah, Madras.
Messrs. M. M. Nissim & Co., Bombay.

LEGAL ADVISER

Mr. P. C. Kurien, M.A., B.L., Madras.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Dhun Buildings, 175/1 Mount Road, Madras-2.

BANGALORE OFFICE

- Infantry Road, Bangalore-1.

BOMBAY OFFICE

Metropolitan Insurance House, 278, Dr. D. Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

OBJECTS

The Company was formed generally for the purpose set forth in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which is attached to the prospectus and in particular to enable the company to expand its business in the line of manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes in collaboration with the Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co., Mansfield, Ohio, U.S. America.

PROSPECTS OF BUSINESS

The annual production programme at present envisaged by the Company is as follows:—

	Tyres
I. (A) Heavy Truck and Bus Tyres ..	2,04,000
(B) Car, Delivery Van and Motor Cycle Tyres ..	96,000
	3,00,000
	Tubes
II. (A) Heavy Truck & Bus Tubes ..	2,04,000
(B) Car, Delivery Van and Motor Cycle Tubes ..	96,000
	3,00,000
III. (A) Camelback and Tread Rubber ..	1,00,00,000 Lbs.

The total installed capacity of all automobile tyre factories in India, including those in existence and those licenced and coming into production in the next two or three years amount to only 2.5 million tyres. At 80% effective capacity, the actual production from these units may be only about two million tyres.

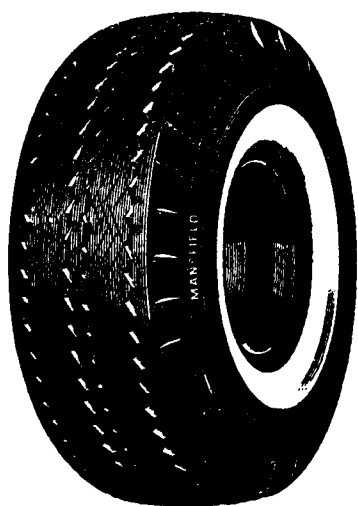
There are at present, over 5,00,000 motor vehicles in India and in the next five years, this figure is expected to reach a million mark with the enormous increase in the demand for automobiles, consequent on the increase in the Road Transport Industry. Taking into account the number of old vehicles that may go out of the road and of the probable short-fall in the production in the 3rd Five-Year Plan, it can confidently be estimated that there will be at least 7,50,000 vehicles, by the end of the 3rd Five-Year Plan. Estimating the annual requirements of these vehicles at 1.5 tyres per car, delivery van, jeeps, etc., and 5.5 tyres per truck and 0.5 tyre per motor cycle, the minimum yearly requirements at the end of the 3rd Five-Year Plan may be of the order of 4 million tyres and tubes. Laying the cornerstone of Goodyear Tyre Factory in Delhi the Union Minister of Industries, Sri Manubhai Shah said on 12-11-1960 that demand of tyres in India will increase manifold and will reach 4.5 million by the end of the 3rd Five-Year Plan and therefore many more tyre factories will have to be

erected. So there will be a substantial gap between supply and need and the Madras Rubber Factory is attempting to manufacture only 0.3 million tyres and tubes out of a total shortfall of nearly 2 millions. Though the production and installed capacity of tyres at the Madras Rubber Factory will be one of the largest among the new factories that had been licenced, it is clear that there will be no difficulty of marketing this production as the gap between supply and demand is still very great.

U.S. COLLABORATION

The Company had been fortunate to secure the collaboration from one of the leading international tyre manufacturing companies of America viz. 'The Mansfield Tire & Rubber Company,' on very favourable terms. They are subscribing for 1/4 of the present issue of the Equity Capital of the Indian Company. They will give the complete know-how and also station their experienced staff in India and meet their salaries for the erection and working of the tyre factory so that the quality of the tyre production in India will be equal to the international standards. They will also train all the necessary technical personnel from India and will meet all the expenditure of our staff in America when sent for training. In addition, the Mansfield Tire and Rubber Company have given permission to the Madras Rubber Factory to export to all world markets except the United States of America and Canada, tyres having 'MANSFIELD' trade mark and name. This is a very valuable and unique concession extended to this Factory.

The Mansfield Tire and Rubber Company was established in 1912 and today, it is one of the oldest and leading tyre manufacturers of America. Their main factory at



MANSFIELD tyres and tubes will be manufactured by the Madras Rubber Factory.

Mansfield has a capacity of produce 14,000 Tyres per day which is more than double the total production of tyres in India today.

Mr. James H. Hoffman, a leading business magnate and President of the Mansfield Tire & Rubber Com-

pany, has agreed to become a Director of the Indian Company.

BRIEF HISTORY

The firm Madras Rubber Factory (MRF) was founded in the year 1946 and today, has become one of Indian's leading Rubber Factories and is the largest manufacturer of tyre rubber (tread rubber and camelback) in India. It had in 1959-60 a production worth about Rs. 1,00,00,000/- and the production exceeded Rs. 1-1/2 crores in 1960-61. The Factory has received licence for substantial expansion from the Government and in 1961-62 it is anticipated that the production will exceed Rs. 2,00,00,000. Likewise the profits were over Rs. 6 lakhs in 1959-60 and has been Rs. 10 lakhs in 1960-61 and is expected to be over Rs. 15 lakhs in 1961-62.

The Madras Rubber Factory, located in the heart of the Industrial area of the city, has over 11 acres of vacant land attached to the factory. It has already a team of chemists, engineers and technologists experienced in rubber manufacture. They have also a well equipped laboratory and the quality of 'MRF' Tread Rubber has established a fine reputation, not only in India but also in fourteen neighbouring countries where 'MRF' Tread Rubber is being exported. The Factory is even now unable to meet the full demand and hence, production is being stepped up every month. The Company has also a net work of branches and Sales Depots spread throughout India, and in particular in all the important centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore, Coimbatore etc etc.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

The first and foremost advantage is that the Madras Factory is already an established rubber factory with large production facilities. It is already earning substantial profits enough to declare a dividend even for the increased capital, from the very first year of working of the Company even before the commencement of production of tyres. The company has sufficient spare land for putting up the tyre factory for further expansion.

The technical collaborators, viz. the Mansfield Tire & Rubber Company have agreed to take 1/4 of the present issue of Equity Capital of the Company and have offered very valuable concessions especially in the matter of technical fees to be given to them.

The earnings from the tyre factory are expected to be more than 100% of the Equity Capital of the Company.

The Directors and the Managing Agents have long experience in all aspects of the Rubber Industry and business management and are connected with a large number of rubber plantation companies and rubber factories.

Indian Finance

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS

Even before tyre production starts, a turnover of over Rs. 2 crores and a net profit of over Rs. 15 lakhs can be expected from the existing business of the Company from the first year of the Company's working. When the tyre factory goes into full production a turnover of Rs. 10 crores is expected giving a net return of over 1-1/4 crores of rupees. Thus the company can earn a reasonable profit even in the first year of its working and very substantial profits after attaining full production of tyres.

CAPITAL ALLOCATION

The estimated additional capital requirements of the Company are as follows:—

	Rs.
Additional Buildings	15,00,000/-
Machinery and installation	1,50,00,000/-
Preliminary expenses	50,000/-
Expenses for this issue	3,50,000/-
Working Capital	31,00,000/-
	2,00,00,000/-

It is proposed to meet the above capital expenditure in the following way:—

Rupees One crore by issue of further Equity Capital. The balance of rupees One crore as well as any increase if any in the actual cost of plant, machinery and facilities will be raised, to the extent required, by loans from Bankers and other financial institutions and if necessary from other sources.

No Promotion Expenses—No payments are to be made to the promoters or Managing Agents for expenses incurred or for their services in the promotion of the company. The entire expense thereof has been met by the promoters.

ACQUISITION OF BUSINESS OF MADRAS RUBBER FACTORY AS A GOING CONCERN:—

The Company has been promoted by partners of Madras Rubber Factory. The Partners had equal shares in the partnership. Their names appear in the prospectus as signatories of the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

The entire business of the firm of Madras Rubber Factory has been acquired as a going concern by Madras Rubber Factory Private Ltd., for a consideration of Rs. 24,96,500/-

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Application for 50 Equity shares or multiples thereof will only be considered and must be submitted on the printed form attached to the prospectus or a printed copy thereof and delivered with the amount payable on application

22 April 1961

MADRAS RUBBER FACTORY LIMITED, ANNOUNCEMENT—(Contd.)

before the date of the closing of the subscription list to:—

- The Registered Office of the Company at Madras or its Bombay, or Bangalore Offices.
- The Head Offices or any of the branches of the Bankers of the Company mentioned herein or
- The office of any of the Company's brokers mentioned in the prospectus.

Remittances should include Bank charges at 15 nP per cent subject to a minimum of 65 nP

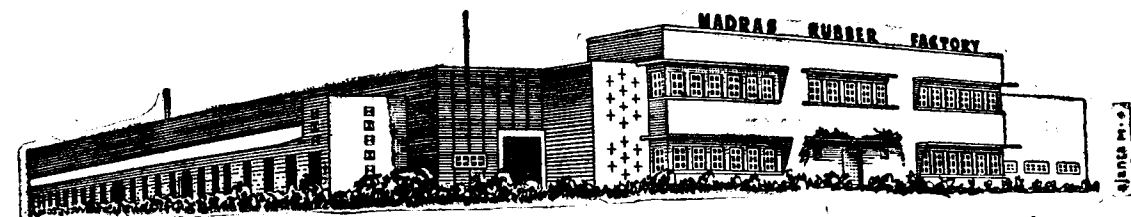
in cases they are by cheques or drafts on places, not covered by the Bank offices mentioned herein.

Cheques or drafts should be

crossed—A/c Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.

Copies of the Application forms and Prospectus may be obtained from the Registered Office of the

Company, its brokers and underwriters or Bankers mentioned in the Prospectus. Separate remittance should accompany each application.



A view of the present factory

Hindustan Lever Limited

Marketing in Hindustan Lever

MARKETING RESEARCH

Marketing research tries to find out what the consumers, the men and women who constitute the market, think and want. It keeps us in touch with the consumers' minds and to study their changing likes and dislikes and habits.

Marketing research operates in a variety of fields. There is conventional research, known as quantitative research, where, with the aid of questionnaires, we find out what products of interest to us people use; how much they buy and how often; who in the family use them; what the qualities are that they look for and what is their opinion of the brands they buy. This type of research gives us excellent surface bearings, but sometimes, what people say is not always why they do it. Quite un- consciously there can be a difference between people's spoken and unspoken attitudes. This is an area where the newly developed techniques of motivation research can help to bring us closer to people's thinking.

Motivation research, instead of relying upon direct questioning, goes deeper into what motivates people's actions and beliefs, especially in areas where there is a good deal of emotional content. That is particularly so with products where the social connotation is equally as important as personal satisfaction. When it comes to finding out women's views on beauty and adornment, direct questions are unlikely to bring out the real answers. But get them together in a group and the discussion will be revealing to the trained ear of our psychologist, who will pick up nuances that are otherwise likely to be missed.

Our marketing research also operates in a variety of other fields. It conducts rural surveys to find out about habits of people in the countryside and the changes that are taking place. It operates consumer panels in towns where housewives are visited regularly

for budgetary enquiries. It also conducts surveys of more general, sociological interest to study the growth that is characteristic of our society today.

All this may sound an imposition on the housewife, but it is not. She, in fact, enjoys greatly to being called upon by our market research girls and discussing domestic matters with them. These young ladies are well educated, mostly graduates, from good homes, and they are carefully trained by their senior managers, also women. They are therefore very acceptable to the housewives; in fact, their problem often is how to get away from an interview.

We firmly believe in marketing research and we use it extensively. Altogether, we interviewed over 1 lakh people in 1960. We consider it cheaper than making mistakes. We go a stage further and test-market the new product when it is ready for marketing but before we feel it can be launched on a national scale. Both marketing research and market-testing help us by bringing forth ideas for improving the products.

TEST-MARKETING

In test-marketing we select one or more towns or an area and try out the product under live conditions. Test markets are selected for their representativeness, either of the country or the problem. An area or town may be doing well in the sale of a type of product but not so well for our own brand. When we bring out an improved product this might be just the area to find out how far we can increase our share of the market. If we succeed here we are sure to do well elsewhere. Test-marketing can also help us to try out an advertising approach or a sales promotion scheme on a pilot scale at a small cost.

Yet another form of test-marketing is sampling, where our girls will leave samples of the pro-

duct and return after a while to ask what the family thought of it in use; how does it compare with other brands they use; and would they buy it when it is available. The opinions we received can be very helpful, particularly when they lead to a modification of the product.

During test-marketing our marketing research can also help. It may come in with enquiries before and after the launch of the product to study its impact.

At the end of all this, I should like to emphasize, we are using our judgment, and the whole problem is to create men of adequate judgment. These are tools and aids which, well employed, assist their judgment and decisions. Hunches are good if they are more often right than wrong; and backed by information they are more likely to be right.

PRICE

While the product is being thus tested, our accounts will be busy discussing with marketing people the likely price and profit margins. Accounting is so much part of our marketing thinking, but our accounting approach here is a little different from the conventional one. We do not go in for a detailed and elaborate allocation of overhead costs in an arbitrary manner, but rely instead upon each product group taking its share of overheads in block.

There are two points about price which I should mention here. The first is price and quality. The widespread impression that India is a price market is no longer wholly true, because there are growing sections of population which demand quality. This is becoming more important as the country's economy and living standards improve. Therefore, to cut quality or packaging in a consumer product and to think only of cheapness would prove a false economy, at least in sections of the market that demand something better. Secondly, advertising

and sales promotion are necessary parts of the product price to achieve good demand which, in turn, will lead to high volume of production and a consequent reduction in price. This point, I feel, deserves further attention and I will return to it.

After the product has been successfully developed and tested, both in our research and development laboratories and in the homes of potential consumers, we are now ready to launch it. The first stage is distribution, backed by a selling effort.

DISTRIBUTION

Our distribution goes deep into the country. Having adequately covered the urban areas, our promotion efforts are constantly directed at taking our products into more and more small towns and villages. In 1954, our distribution covered 1,400 markets with a total population of 38 million. Today, we cover over 6,500 markets with a population of over 91 million, and beyond that is the still wider distribution that is done by the enterprising traders in small villages that we do not reach ourselves. It would be fair to say that there would be very few villages in India where Sunlight Soap does not reach. Interestingly enough, our sales increase in the smaller markets, especially in the rural areas, have been most gratifying. In the last five years the average annual growth of some of our popular products in the rural areas has been more than four times that of the all-India expansion. This is but natural in a growing economy in which there is vastly more room for improvement in the villages than in the towns. Wide distribution, too, helps to keep prices low by increasing sales volume by creating competition among retailers.

And now a few words about our distribution system in general, and how we reach the villages.

The central point of our distribution system is our chain of wholesalers throughout the country. From our five factories, goods are despatched to 60 stock depots which are the primary distribution points scattered over the country. From here they go to our wholesalers. In each one of the 6,500 markets we shall cover in 1961, we have one or more wholesalers for each group of our products.

Our wholesalers are local people who will always know local conditions better than we can. Being neighbours, their contacts with the retailers are close. As our representatives in the towns and as men of substance, their importance as our associates is good for their business and for us. They buy the goods from us outright for cash, warehouse them, distribute them with almost clock-work regularity, and extend credit to the retailers. All this saves us working capital. Belonging to

the community, they form an effective and intimate link between us and the thousands of retailers who stock our products, and they do the whole operation smoothly and profitably for themselves and economically for us. They are loyal to us and rarely leave; we, in turn, treat them with respect and keep their interests always before us. Most of our vanaspati and soap wholesalers who began with us over 20 years ago are still with us. And our bad debts in the past have not amounted to even a thousandth of one per cent of turnover.

SELLING

At the back of our wholesalers is our own large sales force, which today comprises 511 salesmen and supervisors. They have a set of specific and clear-cut functions. The first is, of course, selling. They visit every market at periodic intervals ranging from 4 to 8 weeks, depending upon the type of product and size of the market. Upon their visit, they discuss local conditions and problems with the wholesalers and then go out in the market to sell alongside them. This stimulates the wholesalers and their salesmen and brings us into direct contact with the retailers. At the same time, they arrange display of point-of-sale advertising material and of our products to attract the consumer's attention when he or she enters the shop. The salesmen have, besides, other functions like inspecting the quality of our goods, their packaging and contents and withdrawing anything which in their opinion is not in a prime condition. Fortunately, our speedy turnover and distribution methods make sure that our goods are fresh in the market.

I have spoken already about our penetration into the countryside, and our spearhead here is a fleet of 45 motor vans spread over the country. These vans do a pioneering job, mainly covering small towns and nearby villages, working their way progressively deeper into the rural areas. They call at all worthwhile retail outlets; appoint wholesalers in new places where there is a sufficient volume of business to justify it; interest new retailers in stocking our products; and display advertising material and our goods. As soon as a market responds to this pioneering treatment and develops regular sales, it is put on the permanent journey plan of a regular salesman.

At the back of the rural work is another fleet of 12 cinema and 7 demonstration vans which combine the functions of propaganda and consumer sale. They give cinema shows in the villages at which large audiences happily see our advertising films coupled with an entertainment film. In addition, we show a suitable Government of India information film for broad educational purposes.

ADVERTISING

Wide though our distribution is, by itself it cannot sell. It has to be taken to its next logical stage which is persuading the consumer to buy it. Distribution merely makes the product available, the consumer has to want it before the real sale takes place. Between distribution and consumption, therefore, there is the vital area of demand, created by consumer persuasion through advertising.

There is some confused thinking about advertising. It seems to be regarded by some in India as unnecessary and by others as a case of the chicken and the egg; which comes first? Some go even further and argue that advertising is an economic waste and a luxury. We differ from this view.

We believe that by creating and expanding consumer demand, advertising promotes volume which alone can effectively bring down costs. We do not believe in cutting quality to save cost, but to look for saving through increasing sales. Advertising in a free society therefore performs a vital economic function and at a surprisingly small cost. Our own advertising costs us only two rupees and eighty paise for every hundred rupees of sale.

Advertising in fact is not even a cost to the consumer, for by the high volume of sales it brings, it actually means a saving to him. It also ensures a regular demand which, in turn, enables our factories to operate with minimum fluctuations. There are other savings too. For instance, the reduction in working capital that accrues from the rapidity with which advertising helps to move the products from our factories, the wholesalers' godowns and the retailers' shelves. This speedy turnover of stocks helps the trade to operate on smaller margins than they would be willing to accept on slow-moving goods.

All told, advertising helps us in many ways. It introduces our products to millions of homes; it gives an assurance of quality to the consumers; and it helps reduce costs and the working capital employed.

With the household products of wide appeal that we sell, our advertising has to be spread over a large area. As it has to reach millions of homes in towns and countryside, we have to use as many available media as possible, and it takes two forms—direct and indirect. In direct advertising, we go straight to the consumer and make a personal approach by sampling and demonstration, while, in indirect advertising, we use media like the press and cinema to carry our message.

Our advertising thus aims to reach the consumer, usually the housewife, in three ways; by meeting her and explaining to her about our product and how to use it; by reminding her through the daily newspaper and

whenever she goes to the pictures; and by the last-minute appeal when she enters the shop and sees our showcards attracting her attention to the goods displayed on the shelves.

It is important that our advertising, while trying to attract, should, at all times, be sincere and correct. We go to considerable trouble to make sure that the claims we make for our products are justified. For this purpose, all written advertising is submitted to both our legal and technical departments who scrutinise each copy to make certain that all claims are tenable. Advertising creativeness has to be given freedom but only up to the point of truth, and no further.

It is not possible to evaluate advertising expenditure as we can our capital expenditure. The effect of advertising cannot be measured as closely as the effect of spending money on new production facilities. Nonetheless, it is very important, when we are spending large sums on advertising, to develop some means of evaluation, and these we are trying to create through our operations statistics department, who are experimenting with the new techniques in measurability of advertising; through our market research who pre-test virtually every new campaign; and through sales analyses.

STAFF

And now I come to the most important area in our marketing operations—that of the men and women who run it. I have made a particular reference to women because they are playing a growing part in our organisation. There are 41 women working today in marketing and marketing research, mostly in the latter, and they are trained in a variety of disciplines; one has done a doctorate in psychology, another in social sciences, and a third in nutrition chemistry; there are two who have graduated in domestic science; and of the remaining 36, 27 are graduates in arts and sciences.

We keenly appreciate that although for its vitality and success our marketing will require the use of latest methods and techniques, in the ultimate analysis, we depend upon the calibre of the men and women we employ, upon their proper selection and training. Total efficiency of the operation must be a sum of the jobs well done.

For selection we look far and wide, and process the applications through a carefully designed multi-tiered procedure which aims at ruling out anything other than ability. It looks for those qualities of mind and manner which make for a good marketing type, possessing initiative and yet objectively analytical, resourceful, and with a mind that will grasp a situation quickly and meet it with energy and courage.

Indian Finance

For promotion, we attach great importance to developing our own employees at all levels so that as many of them as possible can rise. Among our marketing managers today, 40 per cent joined the Company as salesmen and clerks; 20 per cent joined us as trainees, and 40 per cent were recruited directly from outside. While we are satisfied that our selection and promotion procedures work well, we have to be absolutely sure that we do not allow standards at any level to fall. If that happens, efficiency and morale will deteriorate and that will be injurious not to the organisation, but to the individual whose well-being and future is so intimately bound with it. Training in the Company is a

continual process. Training during probation must first make sure that the person employed is in fact cut out for the job and is capable of making a career with us; and then teach him the job. After confirmation, we are strong believers in developing the individual through devolution of responsibility and training. It takes various forms. We organise courses at our Training Centre in Bombay to which employees from all levels are brought for one-week to three-week courses. These are designed with two purposes in mind: a broader understanding of the Company's objectives and policies; and the inculcation of skills and techniques. Salesmen and supervisors have quarterly conferences with their area

sales managers; branch conferences are held twice a year and bring together all levels in branch marketing; annual conferences are held at all-India management level; and special conventions are organised every year at all-India or branch levels for all staff whenever we launch an important new product.

We encourage our managers to attend and participate in outside marketing and management conferences and seminars, and we also send men regularly to the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad. In addition, we make use of the considerable training opportunities provided by Unilever. A few have been to the U.S. and Australia, and many to Britain and Europe. Our own

training facilities have developed so far that Unilever are using them for sending men from their associate companies from Africa to the Philippines.

This, then, is a brief account of our marketing; the thinking and philosophy behind it; the tools and aids that are made available to the men and women who run it, and of the men and women themselves. It is an operation that has run well, but we are constantly watchful of complacency creeping in. We are always studying change and trying to adapt ourselves to the new.

Note:—This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

Indian Paper Makers Association

Existing Units' Production Up By 80%

Lack of Rail Transport — A Handicap

Mr. P. J. Egan on Development During III Plan Period

The following are extracts from the Speech delivered by the Chairman, Mr. P. J. Egan, at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Paper Makers Association held in Calcutta on 11th April 1961.

The Second Five Year Plan envisaged a target capacity by the end of 1960/61 of 450,000 tons of paper and board a year and an annual production of 350,000 tons; against this the actual installed capacity achieved to date amounts to 410,000 tons, while production for 1960 was 345,000 tons or only 5000 tons short of the production target. Within the space of five years, the Industry has increased its output by nearly 90%.

2. An important feature of this achievement on the part of the Industry was the predominant part played by existing units, which between them accounted for approximately four-fifths of the increased production in the Second Plan. Another feature is the extent to which expansion of existing mills' production was financed out of their own resources. The increase in production was in no small measure due to the Industry's restraint in the declaration of dividends and to its policy of ploughing back its resources.

3. The Third Plan sets the Industry targets of 900,000 tons and 700,000 tons for capacity and production respectively, and whereas in the Second Plan four-fifths of the increased production resulted from the expansion of existing units, for the Third Plan, new units are required to provide four-fifths of the expansion envisaged. A point which this at once raises is that capital outlay per ton of

capacity is much greater for the setting up of entirely new units than for the expansion of existing units and consequently the cost of servicing capital and depreciation per ton of production is higher in the case of new units.

4. Another feature of the Third Plan is the development of capacity through the medium of small scale paper units, which are expected to produce 30 per cent of the total increase in installed capacity. Given a combination of cheap labour, cheap local raw materials, and proximity to markets these small units may be an economic proposition but their manufacturing costs will always be considerably higher than the costs of the larger units. In view of the vital part which new and small scale units are being called upon to play in the Third Plan, and, as present prices are largely based on the costs of the bigger, older established, and therefore the more efficient low cost units, of the Industry an immediate revision of prices to make them more representative of the Industry as a whole is surely necessary.

5. Although paper production during 1960 amounted to 345,000 tons representing a rise of 50,000 tons over 1959, the Industry was faced with an increasing number of problems as the year progressed. In July, 1960, the Paper Industry was downgraded from selected grades to Grade 1 for its requirements of coal, resulting in increased consumption and grave difficulties for some mills in maintaining the required pressure of steam. Moreover, the supply position of railway wagons has deteriorated to

such an extent that some mills have had to resort to road movement of coal.

6. Shortage of rail transport is even more serious in relation to supplies of raw materials. Despite strong representations which resulted in the Railways deciding to make regular allocations of block rakes for bamboo movement, the Railways have been unable to do so with the result that, while thousands of tons of bamboos are accumulating at the railheads, stocks at the Mills are reducing at an alarming rate. China clay and lime supplies, as also despatches of finished paper, have been seriously affected by wagon shortage.

7. If even at the present level of production, the Industry is being handicapped by lack of rail transport I cannot see how it will be able to fulfil its obligations under the Third Plan, unless a vast improvement is made in wagon availability.

8. Another problem which is causing some mills concern is the serious shortage of electrical power in West Bengal. If the shortage persists it will undoubtedly impede the much needed expansion of the Paper Industry apart from slowing down the present rate of production.

9. Last year this Association in its Memorandum requested Government to grant an increase in the price structure which came into effect on 1st January, 1960. At a conference held in May, 1960, the Union Minister for Commerce & Industries accepted that a case had been made out in the Indus-

try's favour on certain points which deserved looking into, but considered that there should be a reasonable lapse of time before prices were reviewed. A review of the price structure is now long overdue.

10. Since the Tariff Commission's investigations Mills' production costs have steadily increased and Government itself is directly responsible for part of Mills' increased costs. I refer in particular to the 5 per cent Railway freight surcharge which came into effect from 1st April, 1960, to increases in railway freight as a result of alterations in the minimum weight conditions for transport of bamboos and other raw materials from November, 1960 and to the new excise duty on Caustic Soda and Soda Ash levied from 1st March of this year.

11. The prices of raw materials and chemicals have increased considerably and packing costs have soared due to the inordinate increase in the price of gunnies. The price of coal has gone up, and due to wagon shortage Mills are now incurring additional expenditure on road transport. In addition, coal bills have shown an all round increase due to the downgrading of coal for the Paper Industry. Moreover, labour costs have increased as a result of Tribunal Awards.

12. The 5 per cent contingency allowance provided by the Tariff Commission in the price structure recommended by them has long since been absorbed. On the consideration of costs alone therefore an increase in paper prices is now well overdue.

13. At the recent Rate Contract meeting, the Industry asked for a price increase to offset the increase in production costs. Although Government is still of the opinion that it is premature to revise paper prices, they have agreed to reconsider the matter as soon as they receive from the Industry details of increases in Mills' costs.

14. I trust that when Government are re-examining paper prices they will not confine themselves to the question of cost increases alone, but will also take into consideration the necessity for an adequate return to the Industry on employed capital. The return of 12 per cent provided by the Tariff Commission which is intended to cover a wide variety of payments including labour

bonus and managerial remuneration both of which are items of cost, taxation, transfer to reserves, interest on working capital, debenture and loan interest, as well as dividends is wholly insufficient. Moreover the necessity for a suitable rehabilitation allowance to enable Mills to make up the disparity between their depreciation provisions and replacement costs is just as much in the Paper Industry as in any other industry.

15. Scarcity of raw materials is another problem which is facing the Industry today. I hope that State Governments now are awakening to the realisation that the policy of granting annual contracts, although possibly a source of immediately increased revenue, has been the cause of the gradual wasting away of forest resources.

To ensure scientific exploitation and development of the forests it is essential that leases of at least 20 years are given to Paper Mills to enable them to undertake widespread plantation of bamboos, grass and other fast growing cellulose raw materials. As such development work involves a considerable outlay spread over a period of years it would only be warranted if the lessee has the assurance of a long security of tenure. The necessity for widespread planting of bamboos has become all the more now that it is proposed to make use of bamboo for the manufacture of rayon grade pulp for which schemes totalling 280,000 tons have already been approved by Government. To ensure that the requirements of existing paper mills are not

jeopardised it is very essential that raw materials resources are carefully surveyed.

16. Bagasse is becoming extremely important as a raw material for the manufacture of paper and in order that it can be made available for the expansion of the Paper Industry it is essential that Sugar Mills are given early assurance of a regular supply of an alternative fuel.

17. The urgent necessity for building up a substantial export market for paper has been engaging the close attention of the Industry.

18. Considerable progress has been made in India's paper machinery manufacturing industry and already the fabrication of the first units of 3-5 tons capacity is in course of completion.

Sen-Raleigh Industries of India Limited

The 11th Annual General Meeting of the Sen-Raleigh Industries of India Ltd., was held in Calcutta on the 17th April, 1961. Below are extracts from the speech of Mr Abhijit Sen, Chairman of the Company:

Your Directors have felt that from this year the Chairman's Statement should be circulated in advance so that all members, irrespective of whether they can attend the Annual General Meeting or not, may share the information contained in the Statement.

The profit for the year after providing Rs 20,00,730/- for depreciation amounts to Rs 24,49,361/-. Your Directors recommend that the dividend on the Ordinary Shares be maintained at 8% as in the previous year and that the dividend on the Preference Shares be stepped up to 6.5% in order to comply with the provisions of the Preference Shares (Regulation & Dividends) Act 1960.

Past experience has shown that the capacities installed and worked to at the end of each Plan period are only stepping stones to further expansions in the succeeding Plans and so the Company's policy of retaining a major portion of the profits in the business should be taken as a necessary adjunct to an expanding economy.

Increasingly greater use of indigenous raw materials, wherever available, did allow bicycle production to record a slight increase over the previous year, but this increase was hardly of the order where it could make itself felt in the face of rising demand for our products. Marked increases in production were also recorded in some friction parts where a freer release of raw materials made operation at near capacity levels possible.

Demand in general for your Company's products continued to outstrip the increase in production but this satisfactory position may not long continue in one or two of the components we make, in which saturation point may be reached

* Chairman's Review

in the foreseeable future as licensing of industrial capacity for these items has been more liberal than wise. In the competition that is bound to develop, it is felt that our early entry into these lines will stand us in good stead, as our range of products have established a reputation for quality and service.

The biggest single factor limiting production still continues to be the lack of suitable steel in sufficient quantity. Can we hope that the indigenous steel processing plants would be able to rush into production and alleviate the steel shortage from 1962 onwards so that the industry could face the future with greater confidence.

The import licensing policy for steel continued to be on an annual basis but the benefits of this policy were rather lost on the industry as licences were switched in two successive periods to two different currency areas namely the Rupee Payment area (consisting of the Eastern European countries) and the United States of America (against DLF loans).

Foreign exchange problems still dog our footsteps and will continue to do so on an ever-increasing scale both for raw material and for plant requirements in the future. Government policy now appears to favour only such new schemes or major expansions where foreign investment matches the requirement of plant import and as this may very well become the pattern for the day in the 3rd Five Year Plan, your Company may have to consider this feature as a determining factor in undertaking some of its future expansions.

For the present industrial licences have been received for substantial expansions in chain manufacture and for manufacture of a new item—Dynamo Lamps. In the case of the chain expansion, import licences have also been

received and plant is now being ordered.

Your Company naturally expects to play its due part in raising the country's bicycle production to 2.5 million in the 3rd Five Year Plan. Schemes for expansion are now under consideration and construction of buildings to accommodate expansions have already begun.

Plans for our future expansions are rather clouded by present shortages of power and water at Asansol. Notwithstanding the fact that our factory is situated in the heart of the Ruhr of West Bengal, and in the midst of various Multipurpose Projects, power is already on ration and no serious consideration seems to have been given to a rapidly growing industrial area—not to speak of supply to rural areas about which the Union Government is so concerned today. An Assansol/Ranigunge water supply scheme has been in the offing from 1945 onwards, but, two successive Plans have passed it by and residents of Asansol town still have to buy water by the bucket in summer, and industries fear to expand for lack of water.

Considering the important part Asansol plays in the industrial and economic life of the State—if not the nation—it does appear to be the most neglected town in India as far as the planners of the country are concerned. Unless Asansol receives some attention from the planners in the 3rd Five Year Plan not only will it rapidly deteriorate into the second nightmare city of the State, but industries will hesitate to venture into further investment in this area.

Last year, I mentioned the need for your Company to consider diversification of interests within the Light Engineering range. After careful thought your Directors have now applied for and obtained Industrial sanction for manufacture of Electric House

Service Meters. They are satisfied that there will be a continuing demand for such Meters in this country for some years to come, and this is a line where the experience gained by your Company can be profitably utilised.

With the growing shortage of foreign exchange there is a likelihood of imports of materials being linked with export performance. Your Company has been exploring the possibilities of obtaining a wider export market for some time. Although the export performance in bicycles has not been very good for the industry as a whole in 1960, our saddles have gone out to many new markets and we now await the reaction from the importing countries. Efforts to develop bicycle exports are continuing and it is hoped that 1961 will show better results in this direction than the past year.

I cannot conclude without a passing reference to the provisions of the present Finance Bill in as much as these concern foreign collaboration. To us it appears that an invidious distinction has been drawn between foreign Associates who have helped in developing the industries of the country in the uncertain stages of the First and Second Five Year Plans and those associates who intend to come in after April, 1961 when the country's economy has become relatively more stable. All the benefits in the way of lower taxes on inter-corporate investment and on royalty remittances have been made applicable to arrangements entered into after April 1961 whilst older arrangements remain liable to tax at the higher rates.

Before I close I would like to thank my colleagues, the staff and the workers of the Company, and our foreign associates for the work they have put in to conclude one more successful year of operation.

NOTE: This does not purport to be a record of the Proceedings of The Annual General Meeting.

Markets

JUTE Earlier Steadiness Not Maintained

After ruling steadier in earlier dealings the jute and gunny markets are once again displaying a quieter trend. The uptrend noticed in the first part of the period under review was largely due to the rather unfavourable weather conditions reported from the jute growing areas both in India and Pakistan. With new crop prospect thus somewhat adversely assessed, holders became reserved and with mills showing some interest, raw jute prices were pushed up. It would however appear that the steadier trend could only be a passing phase for the simple reason that the progress of the new crop has been quite satisfactory till a few days ago and any temporary hot spell will not have much adverse effect on the crop if the weather shows improvement subsequently. That is exactly what has happened now. It is reported from Pakistan that beneficial rainfall has been received in the growing regions and that raw jute prices are tending to be easier. A similar trend is also noticeable in the Calcutta jute and gunny markets. It is to be expected that similar fluctuations will continue to characterise trading during the next few months as adverse weather may be reported from the growing regions now and then. The fact that supplies of old crop jute continue to be meagre will be pressed into service by bulls whenever there is an adverse report about the new crop. Even so it is unlikely that prices will touch the previous high levels again because both mills and overseas buyers of our jute goods are not likely to show any extraordinary interest as before.

As has been noted last week, the jute mill industry along with other numerous industrial units in the Calcutta industrial region is now faced with the problem of power shortage. There is now some sort of power rationing in force and no hope is held out for an early improvement in the situation. Production will have to be curtailed and mills may not be very much anxious to obtain raw jute at the maximum prices. It is not improbable that jute goods prices are rigged up what with mills already working short time and the power shortage, but the odds are against such a development. This is the time of the year when overseas buying is not active. The additional factor this year is the general tendency on the part of the overseas buyer to eat into his stock rather than enter into fresh commitments in view of the general belief that prices are most likely to come down within the next three or four months when new crop jute will become

available to the jute mills in quantity.

The jute goods market opened the week on a steady note following local buying interest. Figures released as to production of jute goods by the IJMA that day revealed that output during March was higher than during the previous month. Production in March amounted to 87,500 tons comprising 29,000 tons hessian, 46,200 sacking and 11,900 tons other varieties. The higher production is due to the fact that during March mills have worked 187 hours while during February they had worked only 161.5 hours. Apart from February being a short month, mills' working hours had been further reduced by 8.5 hours lost due to the strike on 13 instant. During the corresponding month of last year production amounted to 91,100 tons and mills had worked during the month for 208 hours.

By Monday sentiment showed considerable improvement although overseas buying continued to be meagre. The main support for the market came from local buyers and by close of the day's transaction hessian 40"×10 oz ready was done up to Rs 61.50 while B Twills ready advanced briskly to Rs 181. In the raw jute section, sellers became reserved and Assam Bottoms was quoted up to Rs 60.50. The steadier trend however proved shortlived and following reports of rainfall in the growing regions prices in both the sections reacted to be finally placed on Wednesday as follows: Hessian 40"×10 oz ready Rs 59.00; B Twills Ready Rs 174 and Assam Bottoms Rs 59.

PRODUCTION.			
(100 Tons & Metric Tons)			
	Mar. '61	Feb. '61	Mar. '60
Hessian	29.4	25.2	37.0
	(29.9)	(25.6)	(37.6)
Sacking	46.2	41.7	45.0
	(46.8)	(42.4)	(45.8)
Others	11.9	16.5	8.1
	(12.1)	(16.6)	(8.2)
Grand Total	87.5	77.4	91.1
	(88.9)	(78.6)	(92.6)
Hours worked	187.0	161.5*	208.0

*This was the number of hours worked after deducting 8.5 hours lost due to the strike on the 13th February, 1961.

PRICE TRENDS.			
	As on 13 April	High-est	As on 19 April
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Hessian: 45"×11 ozs	64.75	67.00	65.75
40"×10 ozs:			
Ready	58.00	61.50	59.00
May	57.75	61.25	58.75
June	57.25	61.00	58.25
40"×8 ozs	46.00	48.00	46.00

Sackings:			
	Rs	Rs	Rs
B. Twills:			
Ready	172.50	181.00	175.00
April	171.00	180.00	174.00
May	169.00	178.00	173.00
Hy. Cees (Green)	175.00	180.00	177.00
Cornsacks	174.00	178.00	175.00
Cubans	212.00	212.00	210.00
A. Twills	208.00	208.50	200.00
L. Twills	196.00	200.50	198.00
D. W. Flours	303.00	208.00	206.00
Sugar Twills	168.00	201.00	201.00

Raw Jute:			
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Assam Bottoms	55.50	60.50	59.00
North Bottoms	55.00	60.00	58.00
Daisee Bottoms	58.00	63.00	61.00

Outlook for New Season

THE latest monthly report, issued by Messrs Carrit Moran & Company Private Limited, states that the world tea consumption increased by about 20 to 30 million pounds during 1960, while world crops showed little variation from the previous year. India's domestic consumption has increased by about 7 per cent or 15 million pounds. In addition, the Middle Eastern countries seem to be drinking more tea, while off-take in the UK has recovered from the setback it suffered in 1959.

Regarding the prospects for the 1961-62 season, the report adds that the new marketing season will get off to a good start. The argument is that stocks in the UK now are about as big as they were at this time last year, while stocks in India are a good deal smaller. If India and Ceylon particularly, produce bigger crops this year, the outlook can change. But, since consumption last year appears to have exceeded production, Carrit Moran thinks that there is room for an increase in world crops of 30 to 40 million pounds without bringing the market into grave imbalance.

According to the latest reports, the weather in the tea-growing areas has been quite favourable so far. As things are, the earliest teas will probably be ready for shipment very soon. Their arrival is likely to be welcomed in the markets, especially by internal buyers, who may have stocks to replenish. But, the trends in world production will remain the dominant factor for deciding the scale of overseas demand.

Meanwhile, it is learnt that the impact of excise duty on the economic health of the tea industry is now being examined by the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee. The Committee has issued a questionnaire to associations of the tea trade and industry seeking their views on this subject. Information is sought about the effect of splitting up the tea excise duty into separate rates of duty for package tea and tea other than package tea and the economic health of the industry, particularly the blending and packaging industry. Other questions relate to the use of differential excise duty rates as a balancing factor to improve the competitive capacity of low grade teas in the home and export markets.

In the Internal Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 23,512 packages of Dusts and 789 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for Dusts. Orthodox types continued to decline in value except for the few small and bright teas which received much better support. Legg-cut Dooars were irregular and eased as the sale progressed. Bright lines were sold well. There was keen competition for all clean medium and good CTC grades and these registered a considerable advance; but the fibrous teas of this category were much easier and diffi-

cult of sale. Following rates were quoted (per kilo):—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.30 to Rs 4.40; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.40 to Rs 4.75 Legg-cut Dooars Rs 4.50 to Rs 5.20; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.80 to Rs 6.30; and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.60 to Rs 7.10. There was a good demand for Leaf grades.

In the Cochin market, offerings were 750,000 kilogrammes of Leaf grades. Against good general demand at lower rates, plain and low medium teas were 5 nP to 15 nP per kilo lower than last week's rates. Medium, good medium and Nilgiri types were 20 nP to 30 nP a kilo easier.

According to tea sources in Calcutta, exports of North-East Indian tea were slightly higher at 17.78 million pounds in March as against 15.21 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Total exports in the nine months ended March 1961 were, however, lower at 328.15 million pounds as against 346.72 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

Production of tea in Ceylon declined to 30.5 million pounds in February 1961 from 31.5 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Preliminary estimates for the March crop indicate a decrease of about 10 per cent as compared to last year, which gives a figure of about 41 million pounds.

Production has also declined in British East Africa from 5.09 million to 3.71 million pounds in January this year. The decline was shared by all areas with the output falling to 2.46 million pounds in Kenya; to 645,100 pounds in Uganda and to 607,700 pounds in Tanganyika in the month under review from 3.19 million; 834,400 pounds and 1.06 million pounds respectively in January last year.

In London auction, some 74,814 packages were offered. Although prices overall were a little irregular, they did not show a great deal of change. The rate for quality was quoted at 4sh 10d to 6sh per pound as compared with 4sh 10d to 5sh 7d before Easter. Plain tea was quoted at 3sh 5d to 3sh 9d against 3sh 5d to 3sh 10d. The best feature of the sale was the South Indian teas, which encountered an improved demand. Although the North Indian and other miscellaneous growths on offer met with a good demand, prices for the thin and plainer liquoring Africans showed a seasonal decline of one pence to two pence a pound. Ceylon teas met with a good off-take and prices generally showed little change although some of the lighter liquoring BOPs were occasionally easier.

Tea stocks in London, as on 7 April were 154.37 million pounds. Total afloat was 17.37 million pounds including from Calcutta 9.35 million pounds; from Chittagong nil; from Cochin 2.01 million pounds; from Ceylon 3.33 million pounds and from other Ports 2.68 million pounds. The average realised was 51.13d as against 47.97d in the corresponding period of last year.

COTTON Import Quota

THE Government of India has decided to allocate to mills about 300,000 bales of American cotton stapling 1" and below, but not less than 13/16" under the PL 480 programme. To ensure the import of this cotton, the mills are required to execute a bank guarantee at the rate of Rs 50 per bale and send it to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, within 20 days from the date of the quota letter which is being issued. On receipt of such bank guarantee, the Textile Commissioner will issue the last instalment of Indian cotton quota for the season, which will be for a quantity equivalent to 25 per cent of the Indian cotton consumption of each mill during the last season less the quantities of 1" below cottons allocated during this season under PL 480.

Compulsory imports of American cotton have made the trade nervous, because such a step is bound to react

adversely on the consumption of indigenous cotton in the coming months. Many mills are stated to be reluctant to enter the market till the implications of compulsory imports are known. A section of the trade, therefore, feels a fresh break in ready cotton prices.

Imports are compulsory in the sense that, in case of failure, mills will have to forfeit the guarantee amount and also sacrifice next year's quota of indigenous cotton. The industry is thus compelled to import American cotton despite the fact that it is costlier than equivalent indigenous growths by about Rs 150 per candy.

Again, the Government announcement allocating the last quota of indigenous cotton to the mills has also failed to impress the market. The last instalment of Indian cotton quota comes to only about 510,000 bales (rough estimate). In addition, mills have been given special quotas for starting a third shift. On the basis of last season's consumption of 4,400,000 bales, the indigenous cotton allocated to mills comes to about

3,810,000 bales this season, leaving about 1,400,000 bales in the hands of the trade. Traders, who were expecting the last instalment of about 1,100,000 bales, were very much disappointed and feared that they would not be able to dispose of their stocks.

For obvious reasons, easy conditions have continued to prevail in the cotton market where Jharilla August contract has touched a new low of Rs 563 due to a fresh wave of selling. Ready prices have also declined by about Rs 10 to Rs 15 per candy.

On the export front, shippers were found to be very anxious to participate in the quota of 60,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton, recently announced by the Government. Many of them were reported to have done substantial business with Japan and other buyers. It was believed that the quota would be exhausted within a short time.

Exports by rail from 1 September 1960 to 6 April 1961 were 174,853 bales. Estimated mill consumption in Bombay during the same period was

745,467 bales as against 746,889 bales in the corresponding period of last year. Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 6 April 1961 was 703,590 bales as against 405,461 bales on the corresponding date of last year.

The actual arrivals of foreign cotton into this country during the seven months September to March of the current season with the quantity licensed for import mentioned in brackets are as follows:—Egyptian 41,099 bales (49,380); Sudan 37,655 bales (35,080); East African 83,008 bales (39,288) and other varieties 27,066 bales (30,113). The arrivals of American cotton are estimated at 468,630 bales. The quantity licensed under PL 480 is calculated on the basis of value.

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World Production

According to the reports released from London, world cotton production is soaring outside non-Communist countries. About 32,500,000 bales are expected to be produced this season compared with 31,100,000 bales last season. It is said that the increase will not adversely affect the relationship between supply and demand. Stocks, at the beginning of the season, were 1,300,000 bales less than at the beginning of 1959-60 and were, in fact, the smallest for several years.

Production in Russia and China has tended to fall off, in some areas quite seriously, and any surplus in the West will be eagerly required by these two countries alone. The International Cotton Advisory Committee reports that, while the US consumption is lagging behind, last season's expansion continues in most of the other large textile-producing countries. In Canada, there are signs of emergence from the recession last year. More plentiful supplies are available for Indian mills, which are making efforts to increase their output of textiles further. Japan is almost certain to achieve a new high this season.

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Cloth and Piecegoods

Easy conditions prevailed in the Bombay Piecegoods market. Offtake was at a low ebb, presumably due to tight conditions prevailing in the money market.

In the domestic sector, hopes of fresh demand, usual at this time of the year, had not materialised. The demand from upcountry centres was also negligible. Whatever demand there was, was confined to seasonal goods. Mills were reported to have shown willingness even to enter into forward business.

On the export front, there was no improvement. Enquiries from major overseas customs, such as the UK and Sudan, were very meagre. Business with other destinations was also restricted. Reports from Cambodia indicate that the authorities there have announced the release of foreign exchange worth about Rs 4 millions for the import of textiles during the first half of 1961. There were only few enquiries from New Zealand.

Indian Finance

22 April 1961

Export Enquiry for Cashewnut

EXPORT enquiry for Cashewnut has broadened appreciably during the past few weeks. Russia has bought recently about 7,000 cases for prompt shipments at 53 cents a pound. The USA, which was keeping away from the Indian market when the prices were hovering around 51 cents, has returned and bought about 5,000 cases at 53 cents for April/May shipments and at 54 cents for shipment in subsequent months.

There are further enquiries for bulk quantities at 54 cents for delivery in October. US peak purchases are expected to begin only after a month or so. Canada, Australia and the Middle East countries as well as the UK are also expected to take more than what they did last year. Shippers are, therefore, optimistic to the extent that the entire output of cashew kernel this year can be sold by August-September.

The Indian crop, which is now available in the market in fairly large quantities, is likely to go down by 15 per cent. The total availability of both Indian and African nuts is estimated by the processors at about 170,000 tons. The Indian season is in full swing now. Indigenous nuts are now available at Rs 260 a candy or at about Rs 870 a ton. African nuts are steady at Rs 880 a ton.

Imports have also been fairly regular during the past few months. So far, India has bought from Africa about 100,000 tons out of the available stocks of 130,000 tons. The balance will be reaching the country before the end of June next.

★

PEPPER

The slight improvement in the price of black Pepper, after a long period of dullness, has failed to impress the trade. In Bombay, ready pepper has moved up to Rs 206 per 50 kilograms only to slip down to Rs 204. In Cochin, the May position is quoted at Rs 399 per quintal after touching Rs 408. Advice from New York also suggest that the spot material has been done lower at 47 cents a pound.

In fact, the rise in prices has come as a surprise to most of the exporters, as the current period is one of slack demand from the USA—the main consumer of black pepper. A section of the trade, however, attributes it to the fact that "shorts" in New York has been covering their sales from India on the fear that adequate stocks will not be available in Singapore on account of the recent move on the part of the Indonesian Government to suspend the release of its stocks.

World supply position in the coming months is also expected to be better. In addition to the supplies from India, the international market may receive about 7,000 tons of black pepper from Sarawak in May-June against 3,000 tons last year. Lampong is reported to be nursing a large stock of this variety, which is expected to reach the market in July-August. The new crop from India will start moving into the market in November.

RUBBER

According to the figures released by the Rubber Board, production and consumption of natural rubber in the country has declined sharply to 2,527 metric tons and 4,084 metric tons in January from 3,100 metric tons and 4,976 metric tons respectively in the previous month. Imports were also lower at 1,600 metric tons against 4,127 metric tons.

Stocks of natural and synthetic rubber fell from 16,277 metric tons at the end of December, 1960 to 15,427 metric tons at the close of January 1961. While natural rubber stocks rose from 12,993 metric tons to 13,036 metric tons, synthetic rubber stocks fell from 3,234 metric tons to 2,391 metric tons.

Many London rubber dealers say that the price of their commodity is likely to firm up for a while at least, because of speculation coming from outside the market. Despite quite trading, the price has moved up since Easter and, at about 25½d a pound nominal, it is half-way between the 1961 high and low, though still 9d below a year ago.

The firming up of prices is unexpected in view of Malaysian production turning out to be larger than expected, big Singapore stocks and a general price level which permits sales from Government stocks. Many London marketmen say that the improvement in prices stems from uncertainty about the foreign exchange market. This appears to have worked to produce increased turnover, more movement and, for the time being, firmer prices in the rubber market.

★

COFFEE

According to the Coffee Board, the receipts of coffee into the 1960-61 Pool up to the end of March 1961 amounted to 53,159 (37,743) tonnes, made up of 28,331 (24,154) tons of Plantation variety; 7,842 (4,714) tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 16,986 (8,875) tonnes of Robusta. The figures shown within brackets were the pool receipts for the same period last year.

The release of coffee in the internal market during March 1961 amounted to 2,568 (2,172) tonnes made up of 1,118 tonnes of Plantation; 223 tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 1,227 tonnes of Robusta, bringing the total release for the first quarter ending March 1961 to 8,131 (7,268) tonnes made up of 3,223 tonnes of Plantation; 814 tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 4,094 tonnes of Robusta.

The total quantity sold up to the end of March was 5,990 tonnes as against 2,857 tonnes in the corresponding period of last year. The overall average prices secured in the Pool sales during March 1961 are as follows:—Plantation PB Rs 230.08; Plantation A Rs 223.13; Arabica Cherry Flats Rs 182.22 and Robusta Cherry Flats Rs 158.32 (rates per 50 kilos).

★

RICE

The all-India final estimate of Rice for 1960-61 puts the current year's area and production of the crop at 83,335,000 acres and 33,700,000 tons respectively. This is an all-time record. As compared with the

partially-revised estimate of 82,829,000 acres and 30,963,000 tons for 1959-60, the estimates for 1960-61 show an increase of 506,000 acres in area and 2,737,000 tons in production. The yield per acre for the current year for the country as a whole works out at 906 lbs—an increase of 8.2 per cent over the revised yield rate for 1959-60.

The bulletin, just issued from London by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, states that production of rice in the 1960-61 season now promises to reach a new high level. India expects a record crop, while the estimate of Pakistani production shows some increase over the previous record output in 1959-60. India's output of rice is expected to reach 31,000,000 tons (47,000,000 tons in paddy equivalent)—substantially more than the heavy crop of 1958-59. In Pakistan, the second estimate puts production at 14,500,000 tons of paddy as compared with the previous record of 13,900,000 tons in the final estimate for last season.

★

SUGAR

It is expected that the Reserve Bank may likely relax the selective credit control on the sugar industry. There are indications that the margin in respect of sugar advances may be reduced to 10 per cent from the present level of 25 per cent. This is believed to be in response to the representation made by the industry that the present credit policy is one of the main factors for the inability of the industry to hold its huge stocks.

While a decision on an increase in the internal sugar price is still to be taken, it is clear that there will be no reduction in the price of sugarcane, which recently was fixed at Rs 1.62 per maund, same as in last season. The industry has suggested that, in

case the Government cannot agree to the full extent of the price increase on sugar, the price of cane may have to be reduced to the original level of Rs 1.42 per maund.

It is also clear that the Government has not favoured the decontrol of sugar as a remedy to ease the current crisis of surplus facing the industry. Instead of easing the situation, it is feared that decontrol will have some adverse effects. It will lower the price of sugar compelling some of the factories to suspend production and reduce its labour strength. Short of decontrol steps are, however, likely to be taken to liberalise some of the restrictions on the release of sugar. Meanwhile, the rate for the sweet commodity is presently quoted at Rs 109 per bag in the Hapur market.

★

BANGALORE SILK

The Bangalore Silk market maintained a steady trend in the prices of filature and cottage basin raw silk during the week ended 14 April. The prices for filature raw silk 20/22 Dr. continued to be quoted between Rs 80.43 and Rs 83.23 per kgm and those of cottage basin silk ruled between Rs 73.85 and Rs 77.16 per kgm as in the last week. Charka raw silk also maintained the previous week's level and the rates were quoted between Rs 54.01 and Rs 72.75 per kgm. There was moderate demand for all qualities of raw silk and the supplies were also limited.

Supply of reeling cocoons in the market was uncertain. Channapatta reeling cocoons were not transacted in the market during the week. However, reeling cocoons from Mugur area ruled between Rs 3.25 and Rs 4.00 per kgm and those of Sidlaghatta area were quoted between Rs 4.40 and Rs 5.40 per kgm.

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PHILIPS INDIA LIMITED

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 12-4-61 Rs nP
BANKS		
Allahabad 6%	100	96.50*
Behar 5%	50	16.00*
COAL		
Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50*
Bharat 5½%	100	37.00
Borrea 6½%	100	77.00*
Burrakur 7%	100	98.00†
Burrakur 6%	10	7.50†
Equitable 6%	100	76.00
Ghushick & Muslia 5%	100	100.00
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00*
Karanpura 5½%	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5½%	10	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7%	10	10.00
N. Churulia 5%	10	5.06
N. Huntodih 6%	100	45.00*
Ondal 6½%	100	74.50
Parasa 5½%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00*

COTTON

Basanti 6½%	10	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowreah 8%	100	105.00
Bowreah 7%	100	65.00*
Elgin 8%	100	98.00
Elgin 5%	10	6.97
Jagatjit 5%	100	81.75
Jayajee Rao 5½%	100	38.50*
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	93.60*
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	100.00
Kesoram 7%	100	103.50
Kesoram 5½%	100	85.00
Muir 6%	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6%	5	2.56
Orissa 5%	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4%	100	54.00*
Shree Bhawani 8%	100	87.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	74.00†

JUTE

Agarpara 7%	100	87.50
Alexandra 7%	100	82.00
Alliance 6%	100	72.00
Anglo-India 7%	100	92.00
Auckland 5½%	100	71.25
Auckland 4½%	100	55.73
Bally 7%	100	96.00
Barnagore 5%	25	38.00
Balvedere 7%	100	90.00
Bengal 5½%	100	55.50
Birla 7½%	100	90.00
Birla 5½%	100	91.00
Budge-Budge 7%	100	81.93
Calcutta 6½%	100	80.00
Caledonian 7%	100	95.43
Cheviot 7%	100	87.00
Chitavalsah 7%	100	87.00
Clive 6%	100	52.00
Clive 7%	100	69.00
Delta 5%	100	75.35
Delta 7%	100	57.85
Empire 7%	100	87.50
Fort Gloster 7%	100	104.00*
Fort Gloster 5%	100	64.00*
Fort William 7%	100	110.00
Ganges Mfg. 8%	100	102.00
Gourepore 6%	100	93.00
Hastings 6%	100	82.00
Hooghly 6%	10	10.50
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	90.00
Howrah 7%	100	92.40
Howrah 6%	100	90.00
Hukumchand 7%	100	75.30
Kamarhatti 6%	100	91.00
Kankannarrah 6%	100	68.00
Kedarnath 6%	100	90.50
Kedarnath 7%	100	89.49
Kelvin 7%	100	89.49
Khardah 6%	100	64.00

Kinnison 7%	100	90.00
Lansdowne 7%	100	90.25
Lawrence 7%	100	80.85
Lawrence 5½%	100	62.86
Naihati 7%	100	98.00
Naihati 4½%	100	75.00
National 7%	100	93.00*
Nellimarla 6%	100	79.50
N. Central 7%	100	80.00
Northbrook 5½%	100	66.28
Rameshwara 6%	10	10.00
Reliance 7%	100	82.25
S. Ambica 7½%	100	82.00
Sorrah 7%	100	99.00
Union 7%	100	77.35
Waverley 5%	50	31.50
MININGS		
Asso. Mining 5%	50	27.50
Ch. Mica 5½%	100	48.00
Metal Corp. 5%	100	99.00

CEMENT

Dalmia Bharat 6%	10	8.12
Jaipur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00*
Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50*
K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	63.00
Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.06*

CHEMICALS

Alkali 5%	100	90.00†
Bathgate 6%	100	19.00
Bengal Chem. 7½%	10	12.25
Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6%	10	7.62
Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00
Smith Stanistreet 10%	50	63.12

ELECTRICS

Calcutta 5%	£1	9.34
Dishergarh 5%	100	69.00
Dishergarh 4½%	100	69.20

ENGINEERING

Arthur Butler 7%	10	10.75*
Br. Building 6%	100	50.00
Br. Engineering 7%	100	93.00*
Burn & Co. 7%	100	115.00
Burn & Co. 6%	100	106.00
India Machinery 7%	100	63.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7%	100	115.00
Jessop & Co. 5%	100	83.50
J. K. Steel 7%	100	90.90
Kumardhubi 5%	100	83.00
R. Cruddas 5½%	100	54.00*
Steel Products 5%	10	7.22
Texmaco 5½%	100	87.00
Texmaco 5½%	100	83.00
Texmaco 6½%	100	96.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Alum. Corp. 6%	100	93.00
Alum. Corp. 5%	100	70.00
Amal. Dev. 5%	100	37.00*
Asso. Hotel 7%	100	49.75
Bharat Nidhi 6%	100	50.00
Birds Investment 5½%	100	47.50
Br. Biscuits 8%	10	8.66†
B. I. Corporation 8%	100	118.00
Cal. Cr. Corp. 6%	100	34.50*
Cal. Cr. Corp. 5½%	100	23.50*
Calcutta Gas 5½%	100	57.50*
Calcutta Silk 5%	100	49.12*
Calcutta Trams 5%	100	7.94
Duncan Bros. 4%	100	55.75
Dunlop 6%	100	113.00
Dunlop 6%	100	84.00
Eastern Invst. 5%	100	67.44
Gillanders 5%	100	57.00
Godfrey Phillip 5½%	100	56.00
Greaves Cotton 5%	100	32.86*
Greaves Cotton 6%	100	48.43*
Hindustan Alumina 6.5%	25	24.37
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	194.00

Hindustan National		
Glass 8%	100	93.00*
Indian Alum. 5%	100	71.00
Indian Cables 6%	10	34.00
Indian Plastics 5½%	100	40.50*
Indian Rubber 5%	100	60.25
James Wright 6%	50	19.75*
J. Henderson 5½%	100	59.00
K. Bullen 5½%	100	57.50
K. Bullen 4%	100	55.75
Kusum 5½%	100	64.00*
Macneill & Barry 5½%	100	54.25
Madhya Pradesh Ind.		
6%	100	93.00*
Martin Burn 5%	100	85.50
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	49.56
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	57.00
2nd Pref.	100	78.84†
Metal Box 6%	100	77.00
National Rubber 6%	100	3.00
National Tannery 5%	10	74.00
National Tobacco 4½%	100	67.50
Nav. Bharat Vanija	100	66.75
Rallis 6%	100	84.00
Rohtas Indus 7%	100	117.00
Rohtas Indus 4½% B	100	56.00
Sen Ralegh 7%	100	154.00
Shaw Wallace 6%	100	69.00
Spencer 6½%	10	6.27
Spencer 5½% B	10	9.85
Standard Vacuum 6%	100	91.00
Union Tobacco 5%	100	15.50

OILS

I. B. Petrol 7%	100	90.00
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PAPER

Ballarpur 5%	100	112.00*
Bengal Paper 7%	50	48.50
Bengal Paper 7%	100	97.00
Bengal Paper 6%	100	61.95
Orient 5½%	100	88.00
Orient 5½%	100	63.25
Shree Gopal 4%	100	104.00
Shree Gopal 7½%	100	102.00
Sirpur Paper 6%	100	85.00
Star Paper 5%	100	73.50*
Star Paper 6½%	100	91.00
Star Paper 7%	100	81.00
Star Paper 7% Con.	100	100.00
Titagarh 8%	100	106.00
Titagarh 4½%	100	78.25

PRESSING

Bhagwati 5%	100	35.00*
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REAL PROPERTY

Humayan 6%	10	7.12
Regent Estate 4%	100	33.50

SAW MILLS

Bengal Timber 5%	100	7.75
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SHIPPING

B-A Steam 7%	60	52.88†
I.G. Navigation 6%	£10	77.50
India Steam 5%	100	82.00

SUGAR

Carew 6½%	100	90.00
Cawnpore 8%	100	108.00
Jaswant 5½%	100	85.00
Mohini 5%	100	70.00*
New India 7½%	10	137.79
Purtapore 10%	10	11.75*
Rannugger 6%	100	84.00
Ryam 6%	10	8.40
South Behar 9%	100	20.50*
S. Hanuman 5%	100	55.00*
S. K. Gyan 6%	100	63.30
S. K. Gyan 5%	100	54.25
Upper Ganges 5%	100	69.00

TEA

Amluckie 7%	10	31.00
Arrah-Sasaram	100	56.00*
Brooke Bond 6%	100	64.00*
Burdwan-Cutwa	3	2.12
Dimachal 6%	10	3.10*
Kingsey Gola 6%	100	71.43*
Mozema 6%	10	8.00
Tezpora 8%	10	10.00

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend
Rs nP

Darjeeling.

Gielle 6%	100	80.00
Lingia 6%	100	53.00
Okayti 7%	100	79.00*
Pussimbing 7%	100	97.00*
Singtom 5%	10	5.19

Dooars.

Banarhat 6½%	100	82.42†
Birpara 8%	100	101.00
Choonabhutti 6½%	100	95.50*
Hantapara 8%	100	101.00*
Hasimara 7%	100	97.00
New Dooars 6½%	100	82.20

Cachar.

Sonai River 8%	100	77.00*
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Sylhet.

New Samanbagh 8%	100	83.50*
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S. Indian.

Kotamullai 6%	25	15.06
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Tera.

Atal 4½%	10	4.40*
Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

Ordinary Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 12-4-61 Rs nP
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS

(Non-Terminable Loans).		
3% Govt. Paper	...	71.50
(Terminable Loans).		
3% Loan (1986)	...	73.65
2½% Loan (1961)	...	99.50
2½% Loan (1962)	...	98.45
2½% Loan (1976)	...	83.45
2½% Loan (1960)	...	99.75
3% Loan (1964)	...	98.40
3% Loan (1963-65)	...	98.75
3% Loan (1964-68)	...	96.25
3% Loan (1970-75)	...	91.20
3½% Loan (1962)	...	99.90
3½% Loan (1961)	...	99.95
3½% Loan (1963)	...	100.00
3½% Loan (1964)	...	99.80
3½% Loan (1965)	...	99.90
3½% Loan (1966)	...	99.55
3½% Loan (1967)	...	99.07
3½% Loan (1968)	...	99.90
3½% Loan (1969)	...	98.85
3½% Loan (1970)	...	98.75
3½% Loan (1974)	...	100.60
4% Loan (1972)	...	99.73
4% Loan (1973)	...	100.45
4% Loan (1979)	...	99.90
4% Loan (1980)	...	100.00

BANKS

Allahabad	...	329.00†
Allahabad	...	163.00†
Bank of Bihar	...	21.00*
Bank of Baroda	...	44.50†
Bank of India	...	111.75†
Hindust. Comm.	...	17.25
Hindust. Mercan.	...	15.50
Funjab National	...	22.00
United Bank	...	4.85†
United Comm.	...	86.25

RAILWAYS

Ahmedpur-Kutwa ...	100	19.50
Arrah-Sasaram ...	140	30.00
Bankura-Damodar ...	100	30.00
Burdwan-Cutwa ...	100	31.50
Chapar-Silghat ...	100	30.10
Dehri-Rohtas ...	10	22.00
Futwah-Islampur ...	100	30.60
Howrah-Amta ...	100	42.50
Howrah-Sheakhala ...	100	44.75
Katakhal Lalabazar ...	100	38.65
Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur ...	100	71.00

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 12-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 12-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 12-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 12-4-61 Rs nP			
PAPER MILLS														
Ballarpur	25	42.12	Brooke Bond	10	17.81	North-West Cachar	100	200.00	Coffee Lands 5%	100	75.00			
Bengal Paper	25	88.00	Dejoo Valley	10	50.75	Pathemara	10	7.25	Cons. Coffee 6%	25	22.00			
India Paper	10	20.06	Dessai and Purbat	100	148.00	Roopacherra	10	15.69	Coonoor Tea 6%	100	83.14			
Mysore Paper	10	29.87	Dhelakhat	10	24.12	Rungamatttee	50	63.50	Coorg Tea 7 1/2%	5	4.40			
Orient Paper	10	41.00	Dhuniseri	10	16.25	Sonai River	10	9.12*	Cottanad 7 1/2%	10	10.12			
Shree Gopal	10	26.50	Dibrugarh	10	39.62	Tea Producing Co.	10	10.37*	Devon 7 1/2%	100	95.00			
Sirpur Paper	10	17.00	Dimakusi	10	28.87	Tilkah	10	10.00*	Heileyburia 5%	100	72.50			
Star Paper	10	13.50	Dufflaghur	10	36.87	Chittagong Gardens								
Straw Products	10	10.19	East India	10	22.75	Kodala	10	9.25	Kadur Coffee 6 1/2%	10	6.50			
Titaghar P.O.	2 1/2	3.90	Gillapukri	10	25.75	Kornafui	10	8.00	Karikode 6%	10	6.99			
Titaghar Ord.	10	36.62	Gohpur	10	17.75	Oodalesh	10	8.00	Kil Kotagiri 7%	10	8.60			
U. I. Couper	100	50.00	Grob	5	11.75	Sylhet Gardens								
West Coast	100	210.00*	Hapijan Purbat	10	13.50	Baitakhal	10	6.94	Kurchemala 6 1/2%	10	5.88			
PRESSING														
Bhagwati	10	5.25	Hoograjuli	10	24.00	Chundeecherra	10	24.94	Malabar Agri. 6%	20	16.66*			
Camperdown	100	100.00	Hoolungoorle	100	195.00	Dauracherra	10	7.94	Mer. Rubber 6%	10	7.65*			
Hooghly Ganges	10	5.59*	Joonktole	10	38.00	Hattikhira	10	10.75	Miamallay 7 1/2%	25	24.75			
REAL PROPERTY														
Bengal Bonded A	500	530.00	Jutlibari	10	4.75	Kaliti	10	7.37	Mysore Amal. 6%	10	6.25			
Bengal Bonded B	62 1/2	58.93*	Kingsley Golaghat	100	157.00*	Lackatoorah	10	18.25	Mysore Plan. 6%	10	7.00			
Bengal Bonded C	100	96.00*	Krishnabehari	10	10.56	Loobah	10	4.50	Neelamalai 5%	10	6.15			
Bengal Bonded D	12 1/2	12.14*	Ledo	10	18.62	New Samanbagh	10	25.19	Nelliampathy 6%	10	7.38*			
Clive Bldgs.	150	150.00	Maud	10	14.00	Patrakia	100	164.00	Nemmeny 7%	10	9.35			
Hindusthan Bldg.	10	4.00	Methoni	10	19.75	Rajnagar	10	9.56	Nilambur 6%	10	6.55			
Humayan Prop.	10	10.35	Moheema	10	11.50	Tellapara	100	112.00	Nilgiri Tea 6 1/2%	5	3.80			
Humayan Defd.	1	2.19	Mothola	100	475.00	South Indian Gardens								
Midnap-4c Estate	85	14.00	Murphulani	10	25.00	Kotamullai	5	11.75	Pearmade 6%	100	87.59			
Regent Estate	10	1.00*	Murphulani P.O.	10	23.50	Teral Gardens								
SAW MILLS AND TIMBER														
Andaman Timber	10	9.50	Naga Hills	10	25.06	Atal	10	7.87	Rajendra 6%	10	8.00*			
Assam Saws	3	2.56	Namburnadi	10	12.87	Balgachi	10	24.25	Rajendra 5 1/2%	10	6.72			
Bengal Timber	100	14.00	New Cinnatollah	100	80.50	Gungaram	100	171.00	Sangameswar 7%	10	9.73			
SHIPPING														
B. A. Steam	010	97.50	New Monkhooshi	7 1/2	20.25	Hansqua	10	19.94	Talayar Tea 6%	10	7.01			
Calcutta Landing	10	13.00	Rajgarh	10	20.75	New Chumta	10	34.75*	Teekoy 6%	10	6.78			
Calcutta Steam	10	13.00*	Sapoi	10	27.12	Terapai	10	26.50	T. R. & T. Co. 6%	5	4.05			
Fraser & Co.	10	11.00	Teloian	10	36.00	Pahargomiaah	10	28.75	Udayagiri 7%	10	9.95			
I. G. Navigation	10	75.50	Tengpaal	10	17.87	Putinbaree	10	45.00	Vellimalai 7%	10	8.61*			
India Steam	10	8.84	Tongani	10	8.00	Tirrihannah	10	60.00	Waterfalls 6%	10	8.40			
Port Shipping	10	10.62	Tycoon	10	45.87	WOODCLOTS								
SUGAR														
Balrampur	2 1/2	2.75	Darjeeling Gardens						Woodcots 6 1/2%	5	3.45			
Belsund	7 1/2	12.19	Bloomfield	10	4.19	Adoni 6%	10	10.90*	Woodlands 6 1/2%	10	7.22			
Bharat	10	16.25	Chamong	100	130.00	Anglo-French 6%	100	70.75						
Basti	100	105.50*	Darjeeling	100	104.00	Bangalore Wool 6%	100	111.64						
Carew	10	13.06	Dilaram	10	10.94	Buckingham 7 1/2%	100	113.42						
Chawnpore	10	13.50	Gielle	10	22.06	Cambodia 7%	100	108.00						
Champaran	10	18.06	Jayshree	10	16.62	Cauvery Spg. 6 1/2%	100	89.50						
Darbhanga	10	15.25	Longview	10	10.25	Coim. Kamala 8 1/2%	100	92.00						
Deoria	10	9.06	Margaret's Hope	10	16.81	Coim. Muru. 6%	100	85.00						
Dyer Meaking	5	32.00	Mim	100	214.00	Coim. Pioneer 6 1/2%	100	85.00*						
Ganesh Sugar	10	19.87*	Nagri Farm	100	600.00	Hemalatha 5%	100	61.40						
Jaswant	10	5.25*	Okayti	10	20.00*	Kothari Textile 6%	10	9.20*						
Mohini	10	3.00	Pashok	10	6.00	Loyal 5%	100	59.50						
Nawabganj	100	80.00*	Pooabong	10	8.62	Palani Andavar 7%	50	125.00						
New India	10	5.62	Russimbinig	100	385.00	Rajalakshmi 6 1/2%	50	47.00*						
New Savan	10	12.44	Runglee Rungliot	10	11.75	Tirupati 6 1/2%	10	8.75						
Punjab	100	50.00*	Seeyok	100	37.25	Travancore Rayon 5%	10	7.65*						
Purtabpore	10	1.45*	Singell	10	5.87	Vasanta 6 1/2%	100	93.79*						
Ramnugger Cane	10	28.50	Singtom	10	36.00	Vasanta 6%	100	94.02*						
Ratna	10	12.00	Sungma	10	16.00	Venketasa 6%	50	50.00						
Raza Buland	10	11.75	Teesta Valley	10	16.12	Vijayakumar 6%	100	83.34						
Ryam	10	11.19	Tukvar	10	7.31	Virudunagar 5%	100	55.00						
Samastipur	10	11.00*	Doon's Garden											
Shree Anand	10	6.47	Banarhat	100	333.00									
Sitalpur	10	3.87	Baradighi	10	30.87									
South Behar	2	0.25*	Bhatkora	100	180.00									
South Behar (Defd.)	10	17.00	Birpara	100	171.00									
Sri Hanuppan	10	12.00	Carroa	100	271.00									
S. K. Gyanoday	10	7.00	Choonabhatti	100	157.00									
Shree Sitaram	5	5.50	Engo	100	196.00									
Tulsiapur	100	102.00*	Ethelbari	10	9.81									
Upper India 'A'	25	8.75*	Gairkhatta	100	194.00									
Upper India 'B'	10	55.00	Gopalpur	25	22.32									
Upper Ganges	10	17.00	Hantapara	100	140.50									
United Province	10	17.00	Hasimara	10	27.62									
TEA														
Assam Gardens	10	26.87	Hill Tea	10	10.25									
Amluckie	10	16.50*	Huldiabari	10	29.25									
Ananda Assam	10	26.50	Jaybirpara	15	16.00									
Anandabag	10	29.75	Kadamdini	10	20.62									
Baghmari	6	9.75	Kilikott	10	17.25									
Barduar Tea	5	22.25	Malhati	10	54.25									
Basmatia	10	31.00	Manabarrie	100	219.00									
Betel	10	30.87	Nagaisurree	100	326.00									
Blechnath	10	24.75	New Doora	100	127.00									
Bokakhat	10	13.70	Oodlabari	100	127.00									
Bormahjan	10	18.94	Phaskowa	10	19.56									
Borpukhuri	10	15.06	Rajabhat	10	25.00									
Cachar Gardens														
Arcuttipore	10	7.00	Ranicherra	10	37.00									
Central Cachar	100	74.00	Rydak	10	36.12									
Eastern Cachar	10	2.94	Sarugaon	10	36.12									
Kalimping Property	100	102.00												
Kalinugger	100	100.00												
Kunchanpore	10	7.87												
Preference Shares														
MADRAS														
NAME														
Paid-Quotation up per Share.														
as on 14-4-61 Rs nP														
BANKS														
Canara Bank 5%	50	36.84	Canara Bank 5%	50	47.47	Canara Bank 5%	50	45.54	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*			
Canara Bank 6%	50	47.47	Canara Bank 6%	50	45.54	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*			
Canara Bank 4 1/2%	50	45.54	Canara Bank 4 1/2%	50	45.54	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*			
Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*			
Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*	Canara I. and B. 6%	10	85.54*			
ELECTRICS														
Berhampur 6%	10	7.30	Berhampur 6%	10	9.00	Berhampur 6%	10	8.90	Berhampur 6%	10	8.90			
Kumbakonam 6%	10	9.00	Kumbakonam 6%	10	8.90	Kumbakonam 6%	10	8.90	Kumbakonam 6%	10	8.90			
Nepapatam 6%	10	8.90	Nepapatam 6%	10	8.90	Nepapatam 6%	10	8.90	Nepapatam 6%	10	8.90			
Salem Erode 6 1/2%	10	8.52	Salem Erode 6 1/2%	10	8.52	Salem Erode 6 1/2%	10	8.52	Salem Erode 6 1/2%	10	8.52			
South Madras 5 1/2% 1st	10	8.10	South Madras 5 1/2% 1st	10	8.10	South Madras 5 1/2% 1st	10	8.10	South Madras 5 1/2% 1st	10	8.10			
South Madras 5 1/2%	10	8.25	South Madras 5 1/2%	10	8.25	South Madras 5 1/2%	10	8.25	South Madras 5 1/2%	10	8.25			
Tin. Tuticorin 6 1/2%	10	8.67	Tin. Tuticorin 6 1/2%	10	8.67	Tin. Tuticorin 6 1/2%	10	8.67	Tin. Tuticorin 6 1/2%	10	8.67			
Vellore 6%	10	6.33*	Vellore 6%	10	6.33*	Vellore 6%	10	6.33*	Vellore 6%	10	6.33*			
West coast 5 1/2%	10	6.19*	West coast 5 1/2%	10	6.19*	West coast 5 1/2%	10	6.19*	West coast 5 1/2%	10	6.19*			
SUGAR														
Andhra 6 1/2%	100	100.00	Andhra 6 1/2%	100	100.00	Andhra 6 1/2%	100	100.00	Andhra 6 1/2%	100	100.00			
Cauvery 6%	100	94.00	Cauvery 6%	100	94.00	Cauvery 6%	100	94.00	Cauvery 6%	100	94.00			
Deccan 7%	5	5.60	Deccan 7%	5	5.60	Deccan 7%	5	5.60	Deccan 7%	5	5.60			
E.I.D. 7%	20sh	17.75	E.I.D. 7%	20sh	17.75	E.I.D. 7%	20sh	17.75	E.I.D. 7%	20sh	17.75			
India 7 1/2%	100	83.63	India 7 1/2%	100	83.63	India 7 1/2%	100	83.63	India 7 1/2%	100	83.63			
Jeypore 6%	100	88.98*	Jeypore 6%	100	88.98*	Jeypore 6%	100	88.98*	Jeypore 6%	100	88.98*			
Jeypore 7%	100	92.39*	Jeypore 7%	100	92.39*	Jeypore 7%	100	92.39*	Jeypore 7%	100	92.39*			
K.C.P. 5%	100	95.45	K.C.P. 5%	100	95.45	K.C.P. 5%	100	95.45	K.C.P. 5%	100	95.45			
K.C.P. 6 1/2%	100	94.00	K.C.P. 6 1/2%	100	94.00	K.C.P. 6 1/2%	100	94.00	K.C.P. 6 1/2%	100	94.00			
Kirilumpudi 5 1/2%	100	117.00	Kirilumpudi 5 1/2%	100	117.00	Kirilumpudi 5 1/2%	100	117.00	Kirilumpudi 5 1/2%	100	117.00			
Travancore 5%	10	7.40*	Travancore 5%	10	7.40*	Travancore 5%	10	7.40*	Travancore 5%	10	7.40*			
PLANTINGS														
(N. India)	10	7.00	(N. India)	10	7.00	(N. India)	10	7.00	(N. India)	10	7.00			
Amalgamated 6%	10	7.81	Amalgamated 6%	10	7.81	Amalgamated 6%	10	7.81	Amalgamated 6%	10	7.81			
Anandam 7%	10	9.20	Anandam 7%	10	9.20	Anandam 7%	10	9.20	Anandam 7%	10	9.20			
Arthala 6%	10	9.43	Arthala 6%	10	9.43	Arthala 6%	10	9.43	Arthala 6%	10	9.43			
Attikhan 9%	10	7.67	Attikhan 9%	10	7.67	Attikhan 9%	10	7.67	Attikhan 9%	10	7.67			
Bababuddin 6%	10	8.50	Bababuddin 6%	10	8.50	Bababuddin 6%								

Shivrajpur	...	10	90.00
Sirpur Paper	...	10	17.32
Tata Chemical	...	10	19.36
Tata Oil ..	...	25	81.70
Wimco ..	...	100	296.00

Perhaps the Estimates committee's recommendation would not have created much disturbance if there had been other powerful forces on the side of the bulls. As a matter of fact conditions were propitious for any scare news to induce selling, what with the continued stringency in the money market, and the growing apprehension that industrial production in the Calcutta region would be seriously affected by the power

in 2,50,000 equity shares is offered, at par, for public subscription. Of the public issue, a preferential allotment will be made to the people of Assam. The Assam Government has underwritten 50,000 equity shares on the above condition. The entire public

issue has been underwritten. The subscription list will open on 28 April and close on 6 May or earlier, but not before 3 May, 1961.

Urmi Cheese

It is understood that the Urmi Cheese and Chemicals Limited will offer shares worth Rs 25 lakhs to the public out of the total issue of Rs 50 lakhs. The promoters, directors and their associates will subscribe Rs 25 lakhs. The entire issue of 250,000 shares has been underwritten. A sum of Rs 2.50 per share will be payable on application and Rs 2.50 on allotment. The balance of Rs 5 per share will be payable on calls.

Rayon Pulp

A new company, known as Rayon Pulp Manufacturing Company, Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs 50 lakhs, has been formed for undertaking the manufacture of rayon grade pulp. The plant, which will have an annual capacity of 4,500 tons, is proposed to be located either at Kalyan or at Roha in Kolaba district. The capital outlay is estimated at Rs 75 lakhs. According to current indications, the company will raise capital amounting to Rs 45 lakhs, consisting of Rs 35 lakhs of equity shares and Rs 10 lakhs of preference shares. The directors, promoters and their friends are expected to take up equity shares of the value of Rs 15 lakhs. The balance of the issue amounting to Rs 30 lakhs will be offered for public subscription. Negotiations for foreign collaboration are in progress. The plant is expected to go into production by the end of 1962.

Pesticides

Pesticides Limited has decided the basis of allotment. Full allotment will be made in respect of applications for 50 shares, and 100 shares will be given to those who applied for shares ranging from 100 to 200. Following are the details of allotment in respect of other categories, the number of shares applied for being given in brackets:—150 (250/300); 200 (350/400); 250 (450/550); 300 (600); 350 (700/750); 500 (1000/1050); 650 (200); 750 (2,800); and 1,100 (5,000).

*

INVESTMENT NOTES

Polychem's New Plant

Polychem Ltd. Bombay, have proposals for setting up a new plant to produce "styrene monomer" the basic raw material for producing polystyrene powder. This was disclosed by Mr P. B. Bhatt, the Executive Director of Polychem Ltd. in the course of Press conference held in Calcutta last week. The project is estimated to cost Rs 3 crores and will produce about 15 million pounds of "styrene monomer". Foreign collaboration will be provided by the Dow Chemical Company of the USA which will jointly bear the cost with the Polychem of the raw material plant. The plant is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1962. Mr Bhatt has ex-

pressed the hope that when the plant attains full production capacity, India will be able to export a part of the raw material.

Tata A.G.

In order to assist in the development of India's foreign trade and with a view to earning foreign exchange for the country, Tatas have formed, with the approval of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India, a small subsidiary company in Switzerland called "Tata A. G." The company has been established in Zug near Zurich and is expected shortly to undertake exports from India of various products and commodities, some of which may be further processed in Europe before being marketed.

Trianthrene Dyes

Trianthrene Dyes, Drugs and Organics Limited has now been registered with the main object of producing vat dyes as per Mr T. R. Sath's scheme. The authorised capital is Rs 1 crore and the issued capital is Rs 10 lakhs, made up of equity shares of Rs 100 each.

Chase Bright Steel

It is learnt that the entire plant and machinery of the company has been installed at the factory premises at Thana. A part of the unit has already been put into commission with satisfactory results.

Mukand Iron

The shares of Mukand Iron have been a firm feature at Rs 27.25 during the past few days. The firmness is attributed to the news that the company has in hand a major expansion project to set up a wire-rod mill in Thana at a cost of Rs 2.75 crores.

Synthetics & Chemicals

With a view to accommodating the shareholders in the prevailing tight money conditions, the directors of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited have extended the date for payment of the second call of Rs 25 per share from 15 April to 29 April, 1961.

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STOCK EXCHANGES

Recovery After A Landslide

Watch-Dog Writes:

AFTER ruling initially weak, stock markets have staged a modest recovery towards the close of the week under review.

The report of the Estimates Committee's recommendations to the Government regarding the taking over of the LIC's investible funds had a depressing effect on sentiment and, in the absence of any support coupled with fresh offerings, prices suffered a sharp setback on Tuesday. But for

the tax concessions announced by the Union Finance Minister and the resultant short-covering, the market would have finished at the lowest levels for the week.

Equities on the Calcutta Stock Exchange recorded a handsome recovery from initial low levels, thanks to some replacement buying.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled generally quiet due to approaching settlement.

There was a general fall in equity values on the Madras Stock Exchange.

CALCUTTA

Friday, Evening.

ALTHOUGH the local stock exchange started the week on a steady note due to rumours of the possibility of the LIC accepting offers of a sizable parcel of Indian Irons, heavy selling touched off by the recommendations of the Estimates Committee that the entire investible funds should be taken over by the Government, found buyers few and far between. Thanks to second thoughts and the announcement of concession in tax reliefs, scattered short-covering coupled with some replacement buying induced a modest recovery in prices towards the close of the week.

In general, the weaker trend of the market, noticed during the past two weeks, gathered momentum, especially when there was little prospect of easing in money conditions. It was also thought that, with several new issues entering the market in the coming weeks, substantial funds would be diverted for this purpose and thus the hoarding ability of the bull operators would seriously be limited. The power shortage was also causing much anxiety especially since reports had appeared that many industry units had to cut their production quite drastically. In the circumstances, the tendency for prices was to sag slowly although scattered support was lent at lower levels.

As in the previous weeks, the demand in the Gilt-edged market was mainly for short-dated issues, mostly from institutional investors. Near-dated issues were well maintained due to the absence of offerings, while long-dated loans continued to be neglected. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan changed hands at Rs 73.70 to Rs 73.80.

Bank shares were fairly steady with United Commercial showing a recovery to Rs 88 from the recent low level of Rs 86.25. Punjab National moved narrowly between Rs 20.62 and Rs 21.19.

Enquiry for Jute shares slackened, resulting in most of them shedding a part of gains stored recently. Operators were found to be cautious in extending commitments in view of the indecisive trends of jute goods prices. While the foreign demand remained poor, they also seemed to be worried that the present power shortage in the Calcutta area might seriously affect the working of the mills. The only two steady features were Barnagore at Rs 138 and New Central having sustained

support up to Rs 19.62 from Rs 19. Howrah, after touching a low of Rs 21.75, recovered to Rs 22.25 on speculative support, while Birlas were marked back to Rs 36.62 from the recent high of Rs 37.62; Chitavalasah to Rs 12.44 from Rs 12.94; Ganges to Rs 11 from Rs 11.44 and India to Rs 16 from Rs 17.

Except Bengal which met with good support up to Rs 351 on reports of the company's Debenture issue being over-subscribed. Coal shares were generally dull. Operators showed some anxiety with regard to the accumulation of stocks at various pit-heads. Burrakur were on offer at Rs 19.94 against Rs 20.19 quoted early in the week, while New Beer-bloom met with some enquiry up to Rs 22.69 from Rs 22.19. Equitable were on offer at Rs 31.75 against Rs 32.19 and Western Bengal at Rs 8.91 against Rs 9.31.

In the Tea section, prices generally displayed a reactionary tendency especially when anxiety was shown by certain circles over the reports of surplus of Common teas available in the London market. Dealings were, therefore, restricted. Brooke Bond had sellers at Rs 17.37 against Rs 17.81 quoted in the previous week; Hasimara at Rs 26.37 against Rs 27.19 and Telojan at Rs 34.12 against Rs 34.62. Jay Shree, however, recovered to Rs 22.75 from the recent low level of Rs 22.06.

Engineering shares developed a reactionary tendency due to selling pressure in the speculative issues. After opening better at Rs 27.16 and improving further to Rs 27.17, Indian Irons slipped down gradually to Rs 26.20, to recover towards the close to Rs 27.05. In sympathy, TEXMACO moved down to Rs 21.60 from Rs 22.15; Guest, Keen, Williams to Rs 44.12 from Rs 45; J. K. Steel to Rs 24.94 from Rs 26.12 and Braithwaite to Rs 32.25 from Rs 33.62, to close finally at Rs 21.65; Rs 44.12; Rs 25.56 and Rs 33.50 respectively. Indian Standard wagon remained steady at Rs 103 with Jessop quoting better at Rs 21.94 against Rs 21.87. Dalmia Iron were quiet at Rs 10.19 against Rs 10.37.

In the Miscellaneous section, certain shares were held up well, while others suffered a sharp decline from the previous week's levels, as will be clear from the following price trends:

	Week's Week's Week's		
	High	Low	Closing
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orient Paper	41.15	40.40	41.00
Shree Gopal	26.87	26.00	26.75
Sirpur	17.12	16.37	16.37
Rohtas	21.16	20.31	20.50
Dunlop	51.19	49.62	50.50
H. Motor	20.31	19.44	20.25
Phillips Carbon	18.31	17.50	17.87
NICCO	37.12	36.87	36.87
Isaac Holden	12.25	11.87	12.25
British Paints	24.37	23.69	23.69
I. Oxygen	36.50	36.00	36.25
I. Cable	37.50	36.56	37.37
I. Aluminium	34.94	33.87	34.37
I. Steamship	8.84	8.75	8.84
I. Copper	5.35	5.24	5.32
Usha Martin	6.85	6.44	6.50
General Tyres	6.69	6.50	6.69
BIC	8.25	7.94	8.12

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	14-4-61	7-4-61	15-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	10,78,17	9,88,29	11,77,53
Notes in Circulation	2038,53,33	2039,91,08	1902,24,34
	2049,31,50	2049,79,37	1914,01,87
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	118,00,89	128,00,89	163,00,89
Total A	235,76,92	245,76,92	280,76,92
(B) Rupee Coin	121,63,73	121,63,73	126,50,41
Rupee Securities	1002,10,85	1002,10,85	1506,74,54
	2049,31,50	2049,79,37	1914,01,87
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00,00	40,00,00	30,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00,00	5,00,00	4,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	68,67,52	54,56,43	75,07,83
(b) Other Govt.	3,98,96	8,31,49	6,01,05
(c) Banks	73,70,23	70,59,62	92,35,21
(d) Others	94,19,24	89,61,86	98,66,04
Bills Payable	34,76,12	37,71,66	39,64,95
Other Liabilities	51,89,06	48,86,38	45,72,88
	457,21,13	439,47,34	477,47,96
ASSETS:			
Notes	10,78,17	9,88,29	11,77,53
Rupee Coin	2,33	2,37	1,50
Subsidiary Coin	6,53	6,40	6,57
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	64,72,96	55,54,67	67,23,52
Balances held abroad*	9,97,80	11,31,31	20,82,02
Loans & adv. to Govt.	88,17,11	70,69,27	44,31,62
Other Loans & Adv.	142,60,67	146,78,32	114,98,99
Investments	120,74,19	125,20,72	203,39,37
Other Assets	20,11,37	19,96,17	15,85,84
	457,21,13	439,47,34	477,47,96

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 33,63,50,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA			
(In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	8-4-60	31-3-61*	7-4-61*
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	14,94,12	14,19,84	21,34,61
(ii) Other demand liabilities	790,87,52	820,29,01	832,56,80
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	20,73,54	10,73,20	11,94,83
(ii) Other time liabilities—	1140,09,38	1065,18,26	1076,16,40
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank	14,66,74	16,13,43	14,52,22
(i) Demand Liabilities	43,00	2,34,00	2,79,00
(ii) Time Liabilities	41,31,47	94,53,35	60,44,70
Borrowings in India from R. B. I.	51,09,29	45,32,41	47,41,62
Cash in India	86,25,31	70,75,64	67,67,15
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	16,54,34	17,83,98	17,75,11
Balances with other banks in current account in India	24,79,39	20,93,81	28,89,51
Money at call and short notice in India	...	...	...
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	717,52,73	558,93,46	551,29,21
Advances in India	950,86,11	1125,76,10	1117,55,67
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	134,09,41	158,92,46	162,40,97
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	45,13,15	49,07,97	48,85,46

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks. A—excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA			
(In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	14-4-61	7-4-61	15-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
Reserve Funds	7,45,00	7,45,00	7,20,00
Deposits and other Accounts	560,82,22	567,50,52	633,44,71
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	28,75	98,75	1,45,00
Bills Payable	15,67,04	12,96,01	10,83,42
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,34,82	2,00,10	1,31,26
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,14,07	1,15,63	1,72,06
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	4,91,05	4,64,65	3,90,89
Total	598,15,45	602,33,16	665,49,84
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	20,09,67	19,90,34	28,25,69
Balances with other Banks	4,55,01	6,96,28	4,71,70
Money at call and short Notice	2,46,67	2,40,00	2,46,67
Government and other Trustee Securities	336,78,49	225,20,25	369,99,33
Other Authorised Investments	9,63,76	9,83,76	10,74,05
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	262,60,46	263,60,01	201,27,53
Bills Discounted and Purchased	17,52,42	18,98,90	16,57,14
Bills for collection as per contra	2,24,82	2,00,10	1,31,26
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,14,07	1,15,63	1,72,06
Dead Stock	3,14,59	3,14,69	2,42,23
Other Assets	37,87,49	49,12,30	26,04,18
Total	598,15,45	602,33,16	665,49,84

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS		
Week ended 14 April, 1961		
Clearing House	No.	Amount
		Rs. p.P.
Madras	92736	11,60,92,926 00
Delhi	56088	10,36,50,155 56
Kampur	26066	5,53,62,790 00
Bombay	347053	79,15,61,000 00

BANK OF ENGLAND			
(In million £)			
	Week ended.		
	12-4-61	5-4-61	13-4-60
Notes in Circulation	2,287.0	2,286.6	2,187.5
Notes in Banking Department	38.4	13.8	62.9
Govt. debt and securities	2,325.3	2,298.3	2,247.3
Other securities	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
Deposits—			
Public Accounts	12.3	18.8	9.2
Treasury Special Account	150.1	150.1	...
Bankers	261.4	238.8	250.7
Other	66.1	68.8	64.6
Total	489.9	476.6	324.5
SECURITIES—			
Government	405.7	425.6	229.4
Discount and Advances	44.2	35.9	59.9
Other	18.5	18.1	18.2
Total	468.4	479.6	278.5
Total Banking Department reserves	29.2	14.6	63.7
*Proportion %	8.0	3.0	19.6

Government debt is £11,015,100, Capital £14,553,000. Fiduciary issue increased by £25 million to £2,325 million on April 12, 1961.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	7-4-61	31-3-61	8-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	12,57,90	15,06,65	11,74,98
Notes in circulation	382,97,78	380,71,68	370,93,93
	395,55,68	395,78,33	382,68,91
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	24,86,11	24,86,11	24,66,79
Approved Foreign Exchange	81,09,01	81,09,01	71,41,86
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank	43,01,64	43,01,64	43,01,61
(B) Rupee Coin	2,43,12	2,65,77	2,75,70
Govt. of Pak. Securities held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	338,25,74	338,25,74	234,99,89
Gold coin & Bullion	19,02	19,02	19,02
Sterling Securities	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
Rupee coin	29,51	29,51	29,51

New power in industry

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A special section reviews the annual reports on the activities of the various ministries and departments of the Union Government.



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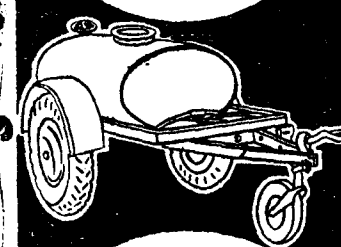
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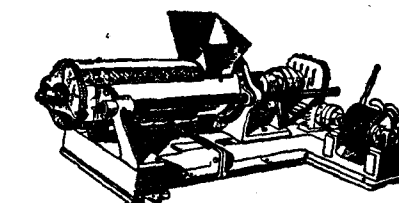
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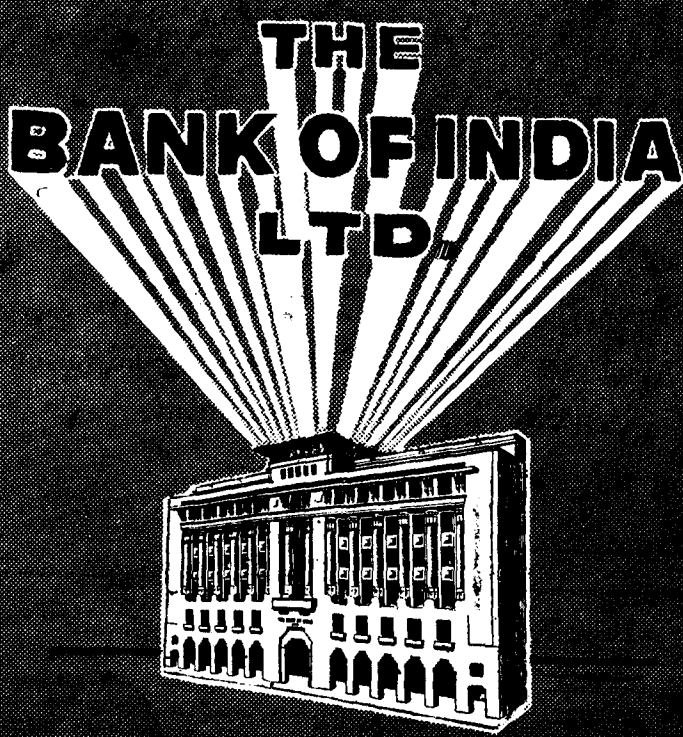
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Foreign Aid Requirements and Prospects

THE need for a change in the pattern of foreign assistance or in the strategy of planning is emphasised by the latest appraisal of requirements and prospects which was undertaken on the eve of the "Aid India Club" meeting in Washington. India's Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs, Mr B. K. Nehru, who was in New Delhi for consultations with the Government of India, left for Washington, with the Government's views on the subject.

While a clear picture of the minimum requirements, regarding quantum, type and period of assistance, has emerged out of the appraisal, the outline of the prospects still remains hazy.

The estimate of total requirements for the Third Plan remains unaltered at Rs 2,600 crores, (excluding PL 480 loan). Out of this about Rs 600 crores will be required for debt repayments. The total requirement of \$5,500 million (Rs 2,600 crores) includes aid already committed. The estimate of Rs 750 crores for the latter, which was given by the Finance Minister on his return from his foreign tour about six months ago, has to be scaled down, as it has been possible to achieve a higher rate of utilisation during the remaining period of the Second Plan. At the start of the Third Plan on 1 April 1961, the amount of aid committed in respect of continuing Second Plan projects and for new projects in the Third Plan is estimated at about Rs 660 crores (\$1,350 million). This figure does not, however, include recent arrangements with W. Germany and the UK.

After taking the unutilised aid into account, the balance of payments deficit is estimated at about Rs 300 crores (\$638 million) for the first year of the Third Plan and, out of this, about Rs 40 crores will be in respect of new projects for which foreign exchange has not yet been arranged. The deficit for the second year will be \$884 million.

External assistance already committed is mostly tied down to specific projects. New aid that is forthcoming will not help India to meet the payment obligations, unless the bulk of it is "untied". Unlike the Second Plan, which India started with about Rs 750 crores of, sterling balances to draw upon to meet requirements for free foreign exchange, India is entering the Third Plan with sterling balances drawn down to the barest minimum. This has aggravated the problem of finding free exchange for maintenance imports and to meet repayment obligations.

Unless there is an assurance that substantial amounts of the aid decided upon at the Washington meeting are untied project wise or country wise, it will not be possible to plan ahead with confidence or to place orders for machinery and equipment which has to be done in the first year if the projects are to come up according to schedule. Forward planning will also need an indication of the total quantum of aid that will be forthcoming. The period of the loans is also relevant in this context. There is now greater appreciation of the fact that developing countries will not be helped by foreign loans unless the period of repayment is spread out over a long period. Short-term loans with

their heavy amortisation charges will only add to their burden. India has suggested that development loans in future should be for a period of fifty years, repayments starting at the end of the first ten years and that no interest should be charged.

On all the three points set out in the preceding para, the prospects are uncertain. While the willingness of friendly countries to help India's Third Plan will be reaffirmed, it is not likely that a clear picture of the pattern of aid will emerge out of the Washington meeting. The United States is said to have a clear and sympathetic understanding of India's requirements and is willing to go ahead. But the US Government, which is the biggest source of assistance, will not be in a position to make firm commitments before the foreign aid programme is approved by Congress. Other participating Governments are reluctant to enter into commitments for periods extending beyond their annual budgets. As for untied loans, the US Administration understands India's difficulties but here again the type of US assistance depends on the approval of Congress. West Germany, it has been indicated, will be prepared to make untied loans. But this will not go very far, as India's payments to West Germany in respect of import of equipment and repayments of earlier credits are far in excess of current assistance received from that country. The UK Government is said to be willing to consider the proposal, whereas Japan is not very enthusiastic. The World Bank for its part makes loans only to particular projects which have been processed by its teams of experts. The free loan made to Australia a few years ago was an exception, and it is said to be the first and last of the type.

The expectation that more countries will join the Consortium this year has not materialised. Netherlands and Italy, which sent observers in the past, have dropped out. Italy, it is understood, would prefer bilateral arrangements for the aid it is able to offer.

More of foreign private investment is expected during the Third Plan, but it is possible to exaggerate its contribution to relieving the pressure on foreign exchange. The total is not likely to exceed 5 per cent of overall requirements. In this connection it is emphasised that, while India is already providing all reasonable incentives and can do little more in that line, the main factor determining inflow of private capital is not incentive provided by Government, but the assessment by foreign investors of the prospects of economic and political stability. The greater interest shown by foreign investors in India can therefore be regarded as a favourable trend. The impact of Government's oil policy remains an indeterminate factor in the assessment of foreign assistance.

The assessment of foreign exchange requirements and aid prospects has again underlined the need for stepping up the country's exports. In this context, attention has also been drawn to the experience of India's representatives abroad who find that it is easier to secure loans than relaxation of the import restrictions.

Staff Cost of Indian Banks

By P. K. SEN

IN his presidential address at the last Annual General meeting of the Indian Banks Association held in March, 1961, Mr C. H. Bhabha has made a pertinent reference to the lower output and lesser number of working hours of bank employees in India, compared to their counterparts in other advanced countries of the world, particularly the USA. This has brought forth controversies, and questions have been raised in some quarters. Are the Indian bank employees inefficient? Are the conditions in the USA and India comparable? Mr Bhabha's intention was perhaps not to assert the inefficiency as such, but to bring home the truth that there existed an imbalance in the relationship between the emoluments of bank employees (in this country) and their productivity, pointing to the need for correction, and that there was considerable scope for improvement all round.

GLARING FACTS:

Admittedly, a correct comparison on the basis of an accurate common measure is possible only through a detailed investigation into and study of the whole matter. But there are certain glaring facts which are adequate to point to this imbalance. It is true, conditions in the USA and in India are not identical. Yet it is possible to find out common grounds where a comparative assessment can be useful. For instance, Mr Bhabha has pointed out that the number of employees needed to service \$ 1 million of bank assets in the USA is 2.38, against 19 needed to service Rs 1 million in bank assets in this country. This, by itself, need not mean that the productivity in this country is low or that the cost of bank operation is high. But the fact is undoubtedly a pointer to the need for study in this regard.

LOAD OF RETAIL BANKING:

There is a common mis-conception in this country that owing to a larger number of small accounts, the volume of work for servicing a certain level of deposits is more in this country than that in the American banks for a similar level of deposits. A critic has quoted that deposits per account in a particular bank in India, having a total deposits of Rs 35 crores, is Rs 1,750, which points to the fact that the bulk of the accounts of the bank must be carrying an average balance of a few hundred rupees. According to him, the position would be quite different in the USA. In actual fact, however, the American banks are in no better position in this respect. As an illustration, the case of the Bank of America, the largest bank in the world, can be cited. According to the Annual Report of the bank for the year 1960, the average deposit per account amounts to \$81,444. (In the relative positions in the respective countries, a level of \$1,440 in the USA would be comparable with a level of Rs 1,440/- in India). The average would be much lower if allowance is made for very large accounts maintained by correspondent banks, State and Federal Governments, etc. The evidence does not support the view that the Indian banks are alone in cashing small accounts. Indeed, the present trend in American banking emphasises expansion of what they call "retail banking", and have to cope with the whole range of activity that flows from it.

"ACTIVITY" COMPARED

The average deposit per account is not a true index of staff requirement for servicing a given level of deposits. It is the volume and frequency of activity relating to bank accounts that determine the staff required for servicing deposits, rather than the value of the account. Without going into an elaborate and detailed study, it will be sufficient for the present purpose, to indicate the relationship of the number of cheque clearances to the amount of deposits in the two countries. This would at least give a rough indication of the quantum and frequency of activity reflected in the banking accounts in the respective countries.

In 1959, such ratio in the USA was around 0.4 per cent against nearly 0.2 per cent in India. In this sphere, therefore, activity in the USA is about double that in this country. With the same rate of output (of labour) in both these countries, the ratio of staff requirement (to service a comparable level of deposits) as between the USA and India should be 2: 1. That is to say, the level of deposits which can be serviced by 2 persons in the USA should be serviced by 1 person in this country. But if in actual operation it requires more persons to do the job in India it would then point to a lower output compared to the USA.

MACHINE OPERATION:

Again, in the matter of machine operation, a private study notes the fact that, with a similar working system and identical machines, the output per man hour in American banks is nearly 100 per cent higher than that obtained in this country. With an Accounting Machine, an operator in a bank in the USA posts, on an average, about 1000 entries in a day of nearly 8 working hours. On a similar job with a similar machine, an operator in an Indian bank does not normally make more than 400 entries in a day of 6½ working hours. That is to say, whereas a machine operator in the USA makes nearly 200 postings per hour, an operator in India does only 62.

There is, however, a difference in that the American process is that of continuous posting whereas in India the postings are made as and when the activity occurs during the day. But, on the other hand, an operator in the USA sorts his own vouchers and picks the ledger cards himself, whereas in India, to have the said output, sorting and picking has to be done by another person. It would, therefore, not be far wrong if by giving weightage for continuous posting, after setting off for the operation of sorting and picking, the figure of output per hour in India is raised to 100 to bring it on a comparable basis with the operation in the USA. The output still would be 100 per cent lower in this country.

DISSIMILAR CONDITIONS:

As already mentioned the purpose here is only to give broad indications. Certainly, these should be properly investigated into and all relevant factors duly considered before an accurate conclusion can be drawn. Broadly speaking however, two major questions can be posed at this stage. Firstly, the productivity in these two countries is not strictly comparable in as much as banking operation in the USA is highly mechanised while it is mostly manual in this country. This is of course true. But it must also be remembered that the level and quality of mechanisation in the USA is not such as would give a ratio, with regard to number of employees needed to service a similar level of

Indian Finance

bank assets, of 2.38: 19, against India, as pointed out by Mr Bhabha.

Again, while the operations in the USA are mechanised, there are various other activities attached to the servicing of bank accounts in that country which are absent in India. For instance, the Credit Departments, or the Instalment Loans Departments, in the US banks are very elaborately set up and have to perform various functions which are not done in this country. Every account in an American bank is analysed daily and in great detail for the purpose of assessing the cost involved in servicing a particular account. This is not done in this country. Therefore, the gains with regard to requirements of staff that the American banks have over the Indian banks, on account of mechanised operation, is to an appreciable extent set off by their requirements with regard to the activities just mentioned (and similar others) which do not occur in this country.

The other point that may be raised is the influence of climatic conditions of productivity. But generally speaking, climatic conditions in the USA are not any more pleasant than they are in India. A large part of the country has extreme climates (more extreme than in India) and the summer months are more sticky than in this country generally. A good number of bank offices are not air-conditioned. Thus, bank personnel in the USA do not work under any more congenial climatic conditions than their Indian counterparts work in.

STAFF COST:

The question of output is more important, particularly in the present state of profitability of Indian banks, from the point of view of the resultant staff cost. Including one month's bonus (but excluding gratuity provision) the average emoluments of a clerical bank employee in India would be around Rs 350 per month (in 1960). In the USA, the average monthly emoluments of a "non-officer" bank employee amounts to \$270* (vide Annual Report of the FDIC, 1959). It must be mentioned here that in the category of "non-officer" staff in the USA are included employees who, by Indian standards, would come under the category of officers. In the absence of a suitable break up, the average monthly emoluments of such of the employees in the USA as correspond to the Indian clerical cadre cannot be calculated, but it would be even lower. On the basis of Mr Bhabha's calculation, the cost by way of emoluments for servicing \$1 million worth of bank assets in the USA (staff requirement 2.38) would come to around \$650 per month as against the cost of Rs 7,600 per month (on 19 employees), needed to service Rs 1 million of bank assets in this country. For the year 1959, the ratio of staff expenditure to deposits for some of the larger American banks varied between 1.01 per cent and 1.40 per cent; such ratio for a number of major Indian banks, for that year, varied between 1.16 per cent and 2.68 per cent.

SOME INHIBITING FACTORS

Thus, the technique of management in Indian banks needs reorientation. There is ample scope for improvement and progress in this regard. It is true that the improvement in the quality of management will contribute towards raising the productivity of bank employees. At the same time, it must be remembered that the situation demands

* On the basis of internal prices, an income of Rs 350/- in India would not be unfavourable compared to an income of \$270 in the USA.

29 April 1961

much more than this. There is need for appreciation of the correct situation and for efforts on the part of the employees themselves, and the concerned authority, towards removing the limitations.

It is worth mentioning here that, in the USA, there is no imposition of time scale of grades, comparable to what has been enforced on the Indian banks. The rates of emoluments in the USA are determined on the basis of job evaluation by relating to it the efficiency of the particular incumbent. Such a system provides scope for encouraging and rewarding efficiency and it acts as a stimulant. On the other hand, the imposition of time scale grades, as is found in this country, seriously restricts the scope and ability of Indian banks to reward efficiency on the basis of proven merit.

Again, the facility of "hiring and firing" enjoyed by the American banks, puts them in a more advantageous position than the Indian banks; it enables them to effect quicker improvements in efficiency and productivity, both generally as well as by adoption of new methodology. Any reorganisation of methods and systems of banking operation, with a view to achieving higher efficiency and productivity, is bound to call for a degree of staff turn-over and adjustment. The situation in India, in this regard, can still be improved if bank employees readily respond to the need for mobility and adaptability.

For instance, by a change in the method and system of a particular operation, it is possible to reduce the work-load. The benefit, however, will be lost if the staff so released from the concerned operation cannot be transferred to meet the requirements for extension of banking services elsewhere, say, for extension of banking service to unbanked areas. Further, the success of any change in operational procedure would, to a large measure, depend on the adaptability of the staff. The "teller" system is an example. The need for prompt and efficient service is being generally felt. But its introduction would call for adaptability on the part of the staff towards such an innovation. The customs and habits of work, which have been handed from the past, put checks on the introduction of new systems and methods. Many of these "sacred cows" will have to be sacrificed in the interest of progress.

CONCLUSION

The problem has to be approached from an objective and practical perspective and tackled jointly by the management and the employees themselves, and with support from the Government. We need not bother about who is to be blamed. The issue is: is there a problem? If so, what is the magnitude? And how are we to tackle it? There is need for analysis and study and the will to achieve progress. In this respect, Mr Bhabha has done good service to Indian banking by posing the problem, which merits the urgent attention of all concerned.

Imbalances in Development

AGAINST the background of a comprehensive and enthusiastic review of the progress of planned development in India, the President's address to this year's annual conference of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation has pinpointed the inadequacies of allocations and achievements. Mr G. V. Puranik has covered a wide ground and made constructive suggestions on a variety of subjects including sectoral allocations in the

Third Plan, taxation and export promotion, to mention a few of the more important topics touched by him. The suggestions made by him in his speech have been precisely formulated in the resolutions adopted by the Conference during its two-day session. And the AIMO can have the satisfaction that its resolutions will not be treated as just so much seasonal verbiage. The Prime Minister who inaugurated the Conference referred more than once to the importance of the points raised by the President's address and gave the categorical assurance that they would receive the fullest consideration of his Government.

Mr Puranik has referred in passing to the crucial problem of the growing imbalance in growth rates between investment and national income, without however suggesting any way of rectifying it. The imbalance between imports and exports, to which also he has referred, like the inflationary pressures in the economy and the growing burden of taxation, only reflects the fundamental imbalance in planned development. While investment in the national economy has increased by 200 per cent during the last one decade of planned effort, per capita income, said Mr. Puranik, has only increased by 12.3 per cent during the last nine years. In fact the latest estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation show that the in-

Year	Net national output (in Rs 100 crores)		Per capita net output (in Rs)	
	At current prices.	At 1948-49 prices.	based on 1941 and 1951 census data.	based on 1941, 1951 and 1961 census data.
1951-52	...	99.7	274.0	250.3
1952-53	...	98.2	266.4	255.7
1953-54	...	104.8	280.7	266.2
1954-55	...	96.1	254.2	267.8
1955-56	...	99.8	260.6	267.8
1956-57	...	113.1	291.5	275.6
1957-58	...	113.9	269.8	267.4
1958-59	...	126.0	316.5	280.2
1959-60 (preliminary)	...	128.4	318.4	276.9

While national income in real terms has registered a rise of 18.4 per cent during the First Plan period, the increase during the Second Plan (first four years) is only 12.2 per cent despite a much higher level of investment. Total investment during the two plan periods is about Rs 10,000 crores in the public and private sectors taken together. Of this total, a sum of Rs 3,360 crores is estimated to have been invested during the First Plan.

Though the President of the AIMO has not himself made the suggestion in so many words, the lack of correspondence between the rates of growth of investment and incomes underlines the need for a re-examination of the assumptions regarding capital investment ratios which govern the allocations of investments made by the Planning Commission. The unforeseen increase in population revealed by the last census raises the question whether the country can afford to sustain for another five years a programme of heavy investment which is not capable of yielding quick results in the form of increased employment and incomes for the mass of the population. The question at issue is whether, in pursuit of a higher rate of growth in the future, indicated by theoretical considerations, it will be advisable to seek to depress living standards in the present and immediate future.

Delays in the execution of projects which account for the bulk of the investment in the public sector, and difficulties in utilising capacities already laid down, partly explain why growth of income lags so far behind the growth of investment. Mr Puranik has drawn attention to procedural delays which hold up execution of projects; even where project reports are ready, considerable delays

crease in per capita income is even less than the figure mentioned by the President of the AIMO.

The National Income (at 1948-49 prices) has registered only a marginal increase of Rs 110 crores during 1959-60 over the previous year. And per capita income, based on 1961 census data, has actually declined from Rs 280.2 in 1958-59 to Rs 276.9 in 1959-60. The fall in overall estimates of national output and per capita incomes confirms the findings of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry regarding deterioration in earnings and employment of all categories of agricultural workers. The enquiry has revealed that casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57 as compared with 90 days in 1950-51. And the average daily wage rate of adult male workers decreased from 105 nP. in 1950-51 to 96 nP. in 1956-57. The earnings and employment of adult female workers and children also show similar decline. If the increase in prices and the cost of living is also taken into account, it will be possible to arrive at a statistical estimate of the deterioration of the levels of living of the masses, which, the Prime Minister told the AIMO, is the ultimate test of the reality of economic progress.

The trend in national output at current prices and 1948-49 prices during the last nine years is shown in the table given below.

'occur in subsequent stages of implementation like inviting tenders, erecting factories and so on.

Apart from these delays in implementation of projects, the allocation of resources among different heads of development based on wrong assessment of requirements of different items of manufacture, and the policy of licensing industries without sufficient examination of important requirements has also contributed to the disappointing results of the investment effort. The imports of raw materials required by new industries have been underestimated. The trend of imports during the Second Plan has not fulfilled the expectation that, after reaching a peak of Rs 990 crores in the third year imports would decline to the same level as at the start of the Plan. On the other hand, imports are running at the level of Rs 1,000 crores and are still on the upgrade. The analysis of import trade statistics made by Mr Puranik shows how imports of raw materials have tended to rise faster than imports of capital goods. When shortage of foreign exchange forces the imposition of drastic import restrictions, manufacturing capacity set up at great cost, in the expectation that raw materials and intermediate products would be freely available, perforce remains idle. According to a recent estimate made by the Indian Statistical Institute, idle capacity in industry is of the order of Rs 300 crores in value. The trend of imports with raw materials and intermediates forming the biggest item, is an insistent reminder of the need to give high priority to the development of basic raw materials, agricultural, industrial and mineral.

The severe foreign exchange crisis the country has been passing through has induc-

ed in some quarters an uncritical acceptance of joint ventures as the simplest and surest solution of our troubles. Quite apart from the fact that private foreign capital, at the most grievances estimate, is not expected to amount to more than five per cent of total foreign exchange requirements of the Third Plan, establishment of industries with foreign collaboration, far from reducing the requirements of maintenance imports, only aggravates the position, as many of these industries cannot carry on without imported materials and components, and are also reluctant to utilise indigenous substitutes. Mr Puranik has given a timely warning that every joint venture is not likely to be helpful to a country in the throes of development. There is no justification for inviting or encouraging foreign collaboration in the manufacture of non-essential consumer goods for which there are quite a number of Indian firms in the field. In many cases, as Mr Puranik has pointed out collaboration amounts to little more than the use of foreign trade marks by indigenous manufacturers and processors.

Perils of Deficit Financing

THE role of deficit financing in planning has been the subject of lively discussion in India during the last ten years. The Planning Commission, the Taxation Enquiry Commission, the Reserve Bank, the Financial Press as well as individual economists have made valuable contributions to this debate. And now, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry have made available to us the views of Sir Theodore Gregory on this important question.

Sir Theodore Gregory, it will be recalled, was Economic Adviser to the Government of India for about 8 years between 1938 and 1946. In 1959, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry invited him to come to India and study the economic problems of this country in relation to planning. One of the terms of reference was to discuss the general principles of planning and to assess the progress so far achieved; and to examine particularly the results of deficit financing undertaken hitherto. Sir Theodore's study is based on the discussions he had with the officials of the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank, leading Chambers of Commerce and eminent economists.

"Deficit Financing," according to Sir Theodore, "is a term of art". It does not in general terms refer to that portion of a possible overall deficit met by borrowing from sources other than the central bank. It refers only to that portion of the deficit whether incurred on revenue or capital account or both, which is met by a reduction in Government balances at the central bank, and by ad hoc borrowing, in whatever form, that is, whether against treasury bills or ways and means advances, from the central bank.

Sir Theodore points out that although from the beginning of the First Plan, the expediency of deficit financing was treated with "great circumspection", in practice the authorities were not able to keep it within safe limits. For the period of the First Plan originally Rs 290 crores out of a total expenditure of Rs 2,069 crores was to be provided by deficit financing but actually out of the revised figure of Rs 2,398 crores, Rs 532 crores were provided in this way, or 26 per cent of the total. The Second Plan contemplated an original total expenditure of Rs 4,800 crores of which one quarter or Rs 1,200 crores was to be provided by deficit

financing. But deficit financing to the end of 1959-60, that is, in a four-year period, was estimated to reach Rs 1,245 crores. "Thus," says Sir Theodore, "in spite of the moderation of official language and the explicit recognition of the danger of over-reliance on deficit financing, not only did the absolute amount of deficit financing contemplated officially greatly increase but the actual rate of increase was greater even than that originally envisaged." The result has been a sharp increase in prices. Between 1953-54 and 1959-60, wholesale prices rose by 11½ per cent and the cost of living by about 15 per cent while the money supply with the public over the whole of the planning period has risen by about 36 per cent.

Commenting on these figures, Sir Theodore says: "The inference to be drawn is not that there is no quantitative casual relationship between money supply and the rise in the price level but that the increase in money supply has been offset in part by changes in liquidity preference; the extension in the money using habits of the community and the decline in the sterling balances. It is now generally agreed that the level of the sterling balances is such that they no longer constitute an effective long-term buffer against further gross monetary expansion and that an end must be put to a cumulative resort to deficit financing over the next plan period."

Sir Theodore submitted his report to the Associated Chambers of Commerce before the Draft Third Plan was made available to the public. That does not, however, detract in the least from the importance of his suggestion regarding the danger of deficit finance when over-done. The Third Plan as at present envisages deficit financing only to the extent of Rs 550 crores but how far the Government will be able to stick to this limit depends on a number of factors over which the authorities cannot have control. Having committed the country to a big and bold Plan and raised the expectations of the masses, it will be very difficult for the Government at a later stage to cut down its size if adequate resources are not forthcoming. In such a situation there is the danger of exceeding what is now considered the safe limit to deficit financing. In this connection, we would do well to heed the wise words of Sir Theodore:

"Nothing is more striking, in the modern world, than the growing disfavour into which the gilt-edged market is falling and in a country like India, where large-scale borrowing by Government is inevitable and where the saving habit ought to be encouraged, a continuous watering down of the real value of savings deposits, long-term stocks, insurance policies and the like through prolonged price rises is not a matter to be taken lightly. It may in the end prove fatal to the prestige of Government Now-a-days a reasonable stability in the value of money has become socially and politically an absolute necessity, and is increasingly recognised to be such; in this respect, India should profit from the experience of the rest of the western world."

IIC

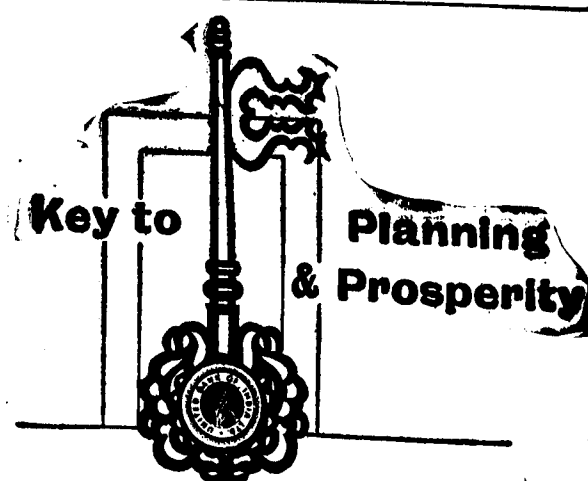
Investment Brains Trust

The Indian Investment Centre which was inaugurated by the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji R. Desai, on 16 February 1961 has

started functioning at New Delhi. As is by now well known, the Centre acts as a clearing house for investment ideas. It collects information on Government policies, laws, and terms and conditions of foreign investment and on procedures for licensing, import of capital goods, control of capital issue, and terms of collaboration etc. It also maintains up-to-date data on industrial capacity, current production, trade, markets, labour, communications, available industrial sites, power supply and other utilities.

The Centre has now a complement of officers and technical experts to handle inquiries. Several inquiries have been received from both Indian and foreign entrepreneurs and are being processed. The enquiries from foreign firms relate to the investment climate in general and specific requests for collaboration. The inquiries from Indian firms refer to specific projects for which the parties seek foreign participation/collaboration. The Centre is making arrangements in principal capital-exporting countries whereby inquiries emanating from Indian entrepreneurs and those received from foreign investors will have prompt attention.

The Centre will advise and assist Indian and foreign industrialists at all stages of proposals for joint ventures. Entrepreneurs who wish to expand their productive capacity or to establish a new undertaking may approach the Centre for assistance in building up their proposals up to a project stage. The Centre has prepared a Check-List of information required for proposals for foreign technical or financial collaboration which entrepreneurs will find useful. It will be worth to intending industrialists to formulate their proposals on the basis of this Check-List in as comprehensive a manner as possible so that the Centre would be able to assist them effectively.



Individual well-being is linked with national prosperity and only planned efforts can ensure both in the shortest possible time. And planning, for its success, largely depends on savings, individual as well as national. Saving in the form of Bank Deposits provides resources for the National Plan.

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World of Finance

MONEY MARKET

Easy Conditions in the Offing?

IN the last week of March and the first week of April the banking returns disclosed, after months of stagnancy, a spectacular rise in Deposit resources. The cause of this sudden affluence was, in certain circles, held to be the lure inherent in the higher rates that were being offered by the banking system on their Deposits. But the fact that the bulk of the rise was in respect of Demand Liabilities proved that some other factor provoked the new accretions. In fact, this journal had long been expecting such a phenomenon at just this time; in recent years, the spate of governmental disbursements at the end of the fiscal year has usually made its unmistakable impress felt upon the resources of the banking system. Consequently, since these receipts were exceptional, and could be expected to occur only once a year, the inference is — or was — that Deposits of the banking system would again turn stagnant. But we suggest there is reason to believe that the banking system may now be in sight of some relief from the sustained stringent monetary conditions that have been witnessed almost without break since the beginning of the 1959-60 busy season.

For, it is significant that, in the return for the second Friday in April, a further rise has been registered in Deposits; and the increase is wholly under the head of Time Liabilities—there is even the suggestion, with the fall in Demand Liabilities, that there may be a switch from current accounts to time deposits, howsoever short a notice at which the money might have been placed. While the higher interest rates are proving to be an inducement, it would be wrong to believe that they alone are the reason for a change in trend which, in our view, is likely to prevail at least for the currency of the 1961 slack season.

With the Palai Central failure fading from the memory, and with the Reserve Bank no longer zealously—too zealously, perhaps—announcing moratoria, it would appear that public confidence in banking is in process of being restored. Furthermore, the knowledge that in due course insurance of bank Deposits will be put into effect may be expected to give fresh impetus to the spread of the banking habit.

We have also to consider the fact that private sector projects in behalf of the Second Plan have long since been executed; the added production is contributing to expansion in Deposits; and the foreign exchange scarcity is preventing an erosion of Deposits through import of capital equipment, as happened in 1956.

Hence, the first year of the Third Plan seems assured of emerging with an expansion in Deposits which can compare favourably with Deposit expansion, net of accruals

of PL 480 funds with the State Bank, in the second and third years of the Second Plan.

On the other side, it is possible that 1961-62 will offer a parallel with 1958; in the latter year, it may be recalled, there was a striking fall in bank credit, owing partly no doubt to the relatively lower rate of growth of industrial production. Lack of foreign exchange, insufficient transport capacity, shortage of raw materials and power cuts may together cause a slowing down in the rate of growth of the economy during 1961-62. Falls in the total of Advances of Scheduled Banks in the first and second week of April, despite the demand for funds owing to month early disbursements, suggest not so much that the busy season is tapering off earlier this year in regard to agricultural or crop financing, but that industrial demand for funds has perceptibly slackened. The qualifying statement needs to be made that marginal industrial borrowers may now be tending to rely less on banking finance because it has been made so much more costly.

It may be argued that a three-week period is far too short to draw any definitive conclusions. We agree that a wait-and-watch policy needs to be adopted for the next month or two. But we have felt it necessary to focus attention on the already available indicators, so that alertness will be present, when the time comes for taking corrective action. We have in mind the fact that well into 1958, and from around May 1957, banks "bought" Deposits that they had no use for at the time. It would be unfortunate if there were to be a recurrence of that phenomenon in 1961. For, should bank credit show vigorous signs of contracting, high-cost Deposits may greatly affect banks' earnings. This article is therefore intended to ensure vigilance and alertness as to the emerging money market conditions.

INTEREST RATES

Goodyear and the Money Market

One of the important implications of the spectacular over-subscription of the Good-year Rubber new issue is that short-term money rates, particularly in Calcutta, may turn and stay easy for a month or two. Normally, such would not have been the case, for, one bank's gain would have merely been another bank's loss, and the Deposits of the banking system as a whole would have been unchanged. But there comes an issue, once in a while, which attracts money not only from those with bank accounts but also from the non-banking sector. The Goodyear issue is a case in point. Though no official figures are as yet available, it is thought possible that, against Rs 68 lakhs worth of shares on offer, subscriptions may possibly aggregate Rs 20 crores. While, correspondingly, Deposits with one of the exchange banks will show a bountiful rise, it is by no means certain that other banks will have experienced a drain on their Deposits of similar magnitude.

For, it would not be erroneous to believe that subscriptions in cash were not inconsiderable. It would be interesting if the break-down as between cash and cheque subscriptions could be made available.

BANK RETURNS

Currency Contracts, Deposits Rise Again

AFTER the record expansion in currency in the week ended 7 April, when the governmental year-end disbursements caused a rise of some Rs 55 crores in Active Note Circulation, it was to be expected that there would be return of funds as and when funds were deposited with banks. In the week ended 14 April, currency contraction was nominal; in the returns of the Reserve Bank for 21 April, it is to be noted that Active Note Circulation is sharply lower by Rs 30.86 crores at Rs 2,007.65 crores. Furthermore, there has been inflow of Rupee Coin in an amount of Rs 0.66 crores. Currency has been contracted against Rupee Securities for Rs 20 crores by transfer to Investments in the Banking Department. The Reserve Bank's cash in the till, as a result, is marked up by Rs 11.50 crores at Rs 22.28 crores.

That the governmental disbursements continue favourably to make their impress felt upon the position of Scheduled Banks is suggested in the return for the Banking Department. In the first place, the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have fallen further by Rs 16.34 crores to Rs 126.27 crores; in the second place, the Reserve Bank's advances to Scheduled Banks against usance bills are lower by about Rs 7½ crores at Rs 25.81 crores; and, in the third place, the Reserve Balances of member banks have registered an improvement of Rs 13.35 crores to Rs 87.06 crores. It may be inferred that continued receipts of new Deposits have enabled Scheduled Banks not only to reduce their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank but also to augment balances with that institution. It may be noted that the State Bank accounted for roughly Rs 9½ crores of the rise in Reserve Balances. Nevertheless, it is obvious that accruals with other banks may have been of the order of Rs 15 crores.

With cheques being presented for payment, the Centre's balances have come down by Rs 4.76 crores to Rs 63.91 crores. Similarly, although States' Deposits are seen to be slightly higher by Rs 0.31 crores at Rs 4.30 crores, it is significant that their ways and means borrowings from the Reserve Bank have risen further by Rs 5.28 crores to Rs 93.45 crores.

There is a rise of Rs 13.76 crores in Other Deposits, which may conceivably relate to the payment made during the week by the State Bank in respect of the monthly instalment of Rs 12 crores of counterpart funds; and, on this account, the State Bank sold Government securities for Rs 20 crores, the balance of the sale having gone to swell the bank's cash in hand and with Reserve Bank. The Investment portfolio is higher by Rs 31.50 crores, of which Rs 20 crores was by transfer from the Issue Department. Since the Reserve Bank moreover relieved the State Bank of Rs 20 crores of securities, it would appear that the Central Government was in a position to cancel ad hoc Treasury Bills for something like Rs 10 crores.

Lastly, Balances Held 'Abroad are higher by Rs 0.81 crores at Rs 10.79 crores—but the total in the two Departments is still below Rs 130 crores.

The return of the State Bank for 21 April reflects the payment of the April instalment of Rs 12 crores against counterpart funds being made over to the Reserve Bank. Deposit resources have fallen by Rs 9.84 crores to Rs 550.98 crores. Giltedged has been sold for Rs 20 crores. Cash in hand and with Reserve Bank is higher by Rs 9.52 crores at Rs 29.62 crores. The total of Advances shows small upward change at Rs 280.55 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for 14 April discloses a spectacular increase in Deposits for the third week in a row; and prospects are that the next return will have similar good news to tell. But there is also the suggestion that the lure of higher interest rates is responsible for a switch-over from Demand to Time Deposits. For, net Demand Deposits (that is, excluding borrowings) have fallen by Rs 4.20 crores to Rs 828.37 crores, while the apposite figure for Time Deposits has gone up by Rs 7.02 crores. Regard needs to be had for the fact that, in the relevant week, the State Bank reported a loss of Rs 7 crores in Deposits. Hence, other Scheduled Banks have actually experienced a rise of nearly Rs 10 crores by way of new accretions. With governmental disbursements also having a contractionist impact on bank credit, the total of Advances has, despite the fact that the 1961-62 busy season has still some time to go, declined by Rs 8.85 crores to Rs 1,319.96 crores. The rise of Rs 9 crores in giltedged holdings reflects purchases to the tune of Rs 11½ crores by the State Bank in that week. With Deposits rising and Advances falling, indebtedness to the Reserve Bank has been reduced by Rs 3.55 crores to Rs 56.90 crores, while borrowings from the State Bank are lower by Rs 1 crore; besides, the banks (other than the State Bank) have added to their Reserve Balances by an amount exceeding Rs 7 crores.

BAREILLY CORPN.

Deposits Fall, Profit Higher

Deposits of The Bareilly Corporation (Bank) Ltd have, in the balance-sheet as at the end of 1960, dropped by Rs 0.87 lakhs to Rs 1,28.03 lakhs. On the other hand, cash balances have been further raised by Rs 2.50 lakhs to Rs 32.59 lakhs, so that the cash ratio has marked a rise from 23.3 per cent to 25.5 per cent of Deposits. Holdings of Government loans show a slight fall from Rs 44.56 lakhs to Rs 44.31 lakhs, but the ratio to Deposits is unchanged at 34.6 per cent. With a view presumably to keeping a liquid position, Advances have been marked

BAREILLY CORPORATION (BANK) LTD.					
Balance-sheet: (In Rs Lakhs)	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change percentage	
Deposits	1,28.90	1,28.03	- 0.87	- 0.7	
Cash including call money	30.09	32.59	+ 2.50	+ 8.9	
Cash as percentage of Deposits	23.3	25.5	...	...	
Gilt Investments	44.56	44.31	- 0.25	- 0.6	
Gilts as percentage of Deposits	34.6	34.6	...	...	
Advances	66.23	63.01	- 3.22	- 4.9	
Advances as percentage of Deposits	51.4	49.2	...	...	
Profit and Loss:					
Interest and Discount	6.84	7.21	+ 0.37	+ 5.4	
Commission Exchange and Brokerage	1.38	1.51	+ 0.13	+ 9.4	
Gross Income	8.49	8.98	+ 0.49	+ 5.8	
Gross Income as Percentage of Deposits	6.6	7.0	...	...	
Interest Paid	3.81	3.92	+ 0.11	+ 2.9	
Salaries and Allowances	2.71	2.75	+ 0.04	+ 1.5	
Balance of Profit*	0.57	0.80	+ 0.23	+ 40.4	
*Net of provision of Rs 53,000 in 1959 and Rs 54,000 in 1960 for tax.					

down by Rs 3.22 lakhs to Rs 63.01 lakhs, with the result that the credit ratio has most commendably come down from a low 51.4 per cent to 49.2 per cent.

The Bank's gross income shows an improvement of 5.8 per cent to Rs 8.98 lakhs, with the ratio to Deposits rising to 7.0 per cent from 6.6 per cent. In this respect, the rise in the income by interest and discount is about three times the increase in the amount fetched by commission, exchange and brokerage. A tight rein has been kept on expenses. Interest paid is higher only by 2.9 per cent at Rs 3.92 lakhs, while the rise in the case of salaries and allowances is a nominal one of 1.5 per cent to Rs 2.75 lakhs. Consequently, the bank's balance of profit, net of the provision for tax, has risen sharply by Rs 0.23 lakhs to Rs 0.80 lakhs.

The appropriation account shows that the provision for tax is Rs 54,000 against Rs 53,000 in 1959. The dividend for 1960 is at 9 per cent, and absorbs Rs 33,439.50.

UK BUDGET

A Flexible Fiscal Device

By Paul Einzig

THE first Budget of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, had a favourable reception among Conservatives, owing to the imagination and courage it displayed. Instead of patching up existing devices, it embarked on an entirely new method of wielding the fiscal weapon in the service of monetary policy. The use of that weapon for the purpose of stimulating or dampening economic activity is of comparative recent origin. It consisted of a deliberate increase or reduction of Budgetary deficits or surpluses in order to regulate the volume of consumer purchasing power and of capital investment. Because the Budget is an annual event, the application of that device has been clumsy and cumbersome. To improve

Indian Finance

this, Mr Lloyd is adopting a device under which he is authorised to impose a surcharge or allow a rebate up to a maximum of 10 per cent of existing charges on Customs and Excise duties, and to impose a surcharge of up to four shillings per employee on the employer's share of the National Insurance contributions. The changes under the new device can be made any time during the fiscal year and can be made if necessary in relatively frequent intervals.

The device is admittedly ingenuous. It has a distinctly Keynesian flavour. But it remains to be seen how it will operate in practice. It is a pity that, having decided to depart from orthodoxy, it has been adopted in an essentially orthodox form by upholding the principle of indiscriminate application so dear to the heart of all conventional economists, politicians and administrators. Selectivity is a dirty word to the minds of Conservatives. Yet the new device provides a good scope for it. Why should it be necessary to apply the surcharge indiscriminately to all Customs and Excise and Purchase Tax charges thereby penalising deserving and undeserving industries alike? The same is true about the payroll tax represented by the surcharge on National Insurance contributions. If the Government is anxious to induce industry to make more efficient use of the limited manpower, why penalise firms or industries which are using the maximum of labour-saving equipment? If the object is to induce over-developed industries to release their surplus manpower for the benefit of expanding industries why impose the same surcharge on both?

From a purely fiscal point of view, too, the new measure is open to criticism. If, as a result of inflation, there is an expansion of taxation receipts and a decline of the deficit or even the development of a revenue surplus, the Budgetary situation is further improved by the imposition of surcharges. If, on the other hand, as a result of a recession the yield of taxation falls short of expectations it is further reduced by deliberate action through the removal of surcharges and the granting of rebates. From a purely fiscal point of view, this is sheer absurdity, even though it has justification from a general economic point of view.

In spite of this and other points of legitimate criticism, the new experiment has undoubtedly a great deal to commend it, always provided that it is not adopted in substitution for more orthodox devices. Surcharges should not be adopted instead of high Bank rate and credit squeeze but in reinforcement of those devices. It will long be remembered how the bubble of the speculative attack against sterling in 1957 was pricked by the 7 per cent Bank rate. The authorities would incur grave risk in gambling on the possibility of achieving a similar result with the aid of surcharge increases alone.

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Notes

IDB

A Beginning is Made

It is only fitting that the first report of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) should have been issued on 12 April. For, that put it within the scope of Pan American week, the period which is not aside each year to celebrate the co-operation which has long been the hallmark of relations between the US and other nations of the Western hemisphere.

IDB is an outstanding example of that co-operation. Its avowed aim is to contribute substantially and effectively to the economic growth of Latin America. The United States and all the other American republics, with the exception of Cuba, are members. Its authorised capital totals \$1,000 million, although its actual resources amount to slightly less than that because of the Cuban abstention. While the United States is by far the largest single contributor, Latin American nations are putting up, in the aggregate, more than half of the capital.

But the Bank's role in promoting Latin American economic growth, as the report observes, should not be viewed merely in terms of available financial resources. It should be considered also in terms of what it means for Latin Americans to have

a regional organisation to help channel financial assistance to the area.

IDB has had an auspicious start. Obviously, a good deal of organisational work had to be done during its first year, relating to such activities as recruiting a competent staff, arranging relations with member countries, international agencies and private financial circles; and drawing up basic operating policies.

By October of last year, it was ready to begin formal operations. By the end of the year, it had received 194 applications for loans and 174 inquiries, dealing with industrial, social, agricultural, mining, transportation, electrical power and other projects.

By February 1961, IDB was able to make its first loans. At the latest count, it had authorised loans of about \$50 million, spread over eight republics. Among the projects that have received IDB financial support are water supply and sewage systems in Peru; a pulp mill in Brazil; and loans to development agencies in Paraguay, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Chile, Colombia and Haiti. All told, about 500 applications have been received, of which more than 100 are under active consideration.

In granting its credits, IDB generally is following a policy of commerce. "We want good risks who intend to develop specific projects. This will hold true", says Mr Herrera, "for both 'hard' and 'soft' loans". The former, to be repaid in the currency lent—usually the US dollar—are drawn from an \$850 million fund. The latter are being made available from a special \$150 million fund, with loans repayable in local currencies.

The thinking seems to be that banking principles will not be as strict when it comes to administering the inter-American fund for social progress. This refers to the \$500 million US programme, which already has been authorised by the US Congress, under the Act of Bogota. Of this total, some \$394 million would be handled through the IDB.

The Bank will expect, however, that the borrowers under the social development programme will make their own self-help efforts to introduce needed reforms. Emphasis will be on improving those aspects of social conditions which have been hampering economic growth.

IDB also plans to carry out a broad programme of technical assistance. It will help prepare, finance and implement development plans and projects in borrowing countries, and will help instruct local personnel in administering these activities.

In addition, IDB missions will be working with the inter-American economic and social council of the

Organisation of American States and with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America in undertaking country-by-country studies.

As quoted in the Journal of Commerce, Mr Herrera sees the Bank playing a vital role in hemispheric co-operation and in advancing the health and prosperity of Latin American economies. But he does not view the Bank as a panacea for all Latin American economic and social problems. There also must be, he notes, a prosperous international trade, expanded public and private investment, increased economic integration among the Latin American states, and fuller development of Latin American resources.

In all this, he sees self-help, no less than outside assistance, as a basic guideline to progress.

LIC

Controversy over Investment Policy

The Estimates Committee has offered daring and novel suggestions about the disposal of LIC's funds. Perhaps it is imagined that the parliamentary steamroller can get over the Insurance Act clauses about investment and make the LIC an agent for subscribing to the loans raised for the Plan. Policyholders who are likely to express alarm, as no bonus will come when the yield goes down, may be inclined to protest, if the aim is to take away the LIC funds and give in return a non-terminable loan, of course in the name of the Third Plan. The idea that the investment committee will be spared trouble by renouncing investment in stock exchange securities, drop underwriting and other means of aiding development has been put forward seriously and the public or at any rate the policyholders can only register dismay at the further result of nationalisation. However, the Estimates Committee's views are not likely to be endorsed by the Cabinet and it is quite likely that if the LIC board keeps mum from discretion, the World Bank or other outside agency may offer timely advice about the future disposal of funds.

Whether the LIC's business in future would suffer the offhand expression of opinion need not be examined, but it is certain that the claims advanced for massive investment in the public sector will not be acceptable to those who imagine that the LIC would continue to follow the example of the best insurers. The theory that the LIC has only to issue policies and hand over all proceeds to the Ministry of Finance savours of crude financial totalitarianism and to that extent, may create some prejudice abroad. The question that arises is not whether the LIC's autonomy will be preserved but whether the premium rates would remain high in spite of favourable claim experience and policyholders would have to put up with forced loans accepted by the LIC for the sake of avoiding argument. The suggestion may, however, fall flat on others because the

resources for the Plan must come from surpluses not from collections from the thrifty who take out life policies. The compulsion of the few for the benefit of the many will seem strange if due regard is had to the fact that provident funds are growing and the Government now has other resources and deposits at its call. The States may approve for their own reasons but the policyholders are not likely to be enthusiastic over the plan of Mr Dasappa to put the Third Plan through. The avoidance of deficit financing may be easier but the issue is not one of maintaining faith in contracts made in the past, but of extending the scope of insurance under the State monopoly. If that is compromised, as feared, now the Estimates Committee will have missed its mark and can only create a controversy about the aims and results of the takeover in 1956 especially when due compensation for all companies has not been paid.

INDUSTRIAL INDIA

Endless Vistas

The output of forgings and castings for new engineering enterprises described as essential all over India today is perhaps a consequence of the accelerated industrial growth under the Second Plan. Electric equipment is also being produced in quantity. Sanctioned licences may not lead always to actual production, as some schemes do not bear fruit but it may be safely assumed that Phillips Elec. or Indian Oxygen will go through with plans and International General Elec. is now authorised to produce lightning arresters. Texmaco's diversification may not call for special notice but Maneklal has got a

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licence for blowers at the rate of 100 a year in the final stage as also wide ring pumps. Programmes for making heavy chemicals, indicated in the Journal of Industry and Trade for March cover the superphosphate capacity of Anil Starch and Century Rayon as also Atul Products. Photographic chemicals find a place as also resins for making plastics. Simpson & Co. Madras is now licensed to make 1500 tons of various synthetic resins per annum, while Indian Plastics of Bombay is now equipped with a licence to turn out 1000 tons resins of phenolic types on a three-shift basis.

The Indian Explosives Co. in which the Central Government has a share is authorised to expand substantially to produce safety fuse, military powder and fuse. The production of pesticides by Tata Fison is bound to rise with the substantial expansion allowed in November last but market men will see more possibilities in the permission given to DCM. and J.K. Cotton Mills alike to raise sulphuric acid output further. The manufacture of laxative tablets by TCF. will appeal to Ralli shareholders more than any one else.

The scheduled industries include paper and West Coast Paper has got sanction to make 27,000 tons of rayon grade pulp. The mixed fabrics for export promised by Bombay Dyeing (on looms diverted from cotton) are part of the company's programme to maintain exports. A lot of cashew factories are now equipped to treat large quantities and South India Corporation is now in the line owing to its branches in Kerala. The licence given to open a solvent extraction plant in Guntakal or in Veraval signify little as compared with the expansion of output by National Rubber Manufacturing. Another industry poised for rapid expansion is the making of refractories. The cement industry is also growing and Bagalkot Cement and the ACC plant at Madukarai are now being extended. The Satna plant of Birla Jute is to produce 274290 tons a year.

The list of licences contain much information about collaboration. Pressed Steel of U.K. is to help Hyderabad Allwyn to make refrigerators and Pratt of Halifax is to help Praga to make more tools. The entry of Wilmot Breeden into local manufacture by an agreement with the Usha Auto Engineering of Calcutta is as noteworthy as the programme of East Asiatic to make power-tillers by taking a British firm's help. The famous German firm of Klocner means to help Herman and Mohatta to make wire drawing and wire rope plant. The manufacture of H. T. insulators by Bharat Potteries also means only the extension of competition. And Elec. Constn. has made an agreement with Toshiba for making many items of equipment. New Central Jute will go on to make

chemical plant with German aid. The prospectuses appearing in recent months have thrown much light on the industrial expansion schemes but the plans of Shaw Wallace to make urea formaldehyde glue with Dutch help has not been mentioned so far. And the Garlick plan to make road-rollers with Japanese aid proves that India is now a field for more and more foreign firms to cultivate.

PRINTING INDUSTRY Growing Pains

The general public may not adequately appreciate the difficulties experienced by the printing industry. The higher price people are obliged to pay for textbooks and other publications will probably be taken as part of the general price increase and many are likely to go away with the impression that with the tremendous fillip given to education from the primary stage upwards, the printing industry is a most lucrative avenue. It is not to be denied that the printing industry is quite busy with many a printing press not in a position to accept work for some time in the future. Increased activity, however, is not, always equivalent to increased profits. For, in recent years costs have considerably increased.

Perhaps the difficulties of the industry have been accentuated by its own shortcomings. For an industry which is quite old, it is still largely dependent on foreign countries for its machinery. Only in recent years an attempt has been made for the indigenous manufacture of some large printing machines which are in much demand. It looks as though the industry has perforce to continue to depend on foreign manufacturers for the more complicated types of machines.

The second important limiting factor is the shortage of paper. Publication and printing are greatly hampered by the non-availability and/or the high cost of printing paper for the simple reason paper production in the country is not sufficient to meet the demand. The large number of paper and board mills licensed during the Second Plan period is bound to increase the availability of paper in the not distant future. This however will only augment somewhat the supply of the more generally used printing paper. Quality papers like art paper which are required for high class colour printing jobs may continue to be dear for some considerable time to come since no serious attempt has yet been made for the local production of these categories of paper. Paper prices in the country are a controversial subject with the manufacturers complaining that the Tariff Commission has fixed uneconomic price levels for the different kinds of paper and the printing trade ac-

cusing the manufacturers of not making available paper at the stipulated prices.

The problems of the industry were discussed by Mr A. P. Bhargava, the President of the Association of Master Printers of West Bengal, the other day (the Association is now celebrating its silver jubilee). He has pointed out that although much is expected from the industry during the Third Plan nobody seems to have bothered about how it was going to cope with the increased demand. Even Dr B. C. Roy who has admitted the need for manufacturing all the needed machinery within the country does not seem to have indicated how the desired result can be achieved.

HANDLOOMS ‘Bleeding’ Stauched

A solution had now been found to dispose of a bulk of the stagnant ‘bleeding Madras’, the handloom fabric that, having caught the imagination of the American public during 1958 to 1959 suddenly went out of fashion leaving the producers high and dry. This was a problem for the State Government whose handloom weavers found themselves stranded after a temporary boom.

After prolonged correspondence between the Union Government and the Madras Government, the Export Promotion Council of Handloom Textile had decided to buy a part of the stagnant stock estimated between 7,00,000 to 15,00,000 yards, on the basis of standard and substandard qualities. The standard variety approved by the Council will be paid Rs 1.50 per yard and the substandard would be paid less on approval.

The method of disposal was explained by Mr S. Rathnam, Director, Handloom Export Organisation, at a press conference recently in Madras. The ‘bleeding Madras’ is known to be actually bleeding on soaking in water and every wash would give it a new colour. This cloth is not fancied in European markets. But Mr Rathnam stated a West German firm bought some of this ‘bleeding Madras’, superprinted it again and produced a fast colour completely different from its parent origin. This reprocessed textile was fancied in West Germany.

It was also pointed out at the Conference by Mr. Rathnam that after relaxation of Indian textile import restrictions in France, a spate of orders was coming from France. Therefore it was that after processing the ‘bleeding Madras’ to the satisfaction of these new European customers, much of the stock is expected to move out. Even American consumers, it was added by Mr Rathnam, liked this new fabric.

The State Trading Corporation is expected to spend about Rs 25 lakhs in the process of converting the ‘bleeding Madras’, including the cost price of Rs 1.5 a yard.

PHARMACEUTICALS Price Prospects

The important need to develop the pharmaceutical industry with a view to attaining self-sufficiency in the foreseeable future was stressed by Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Home Minister, when he inaugurated the Alembic Antibiotic plant at Baroda last week. Though in terms of gross sales value, pharmaceutical production increased from Rs 10 crores in 1948 to Rs 70 crores in 1960, dependence on imports for meeting the country's requirements has not been eliminated. Even in respect of penicillin for the production of which the Pimpri factory was started in the public sector, imports have ranged from Rs 30 to Rs 40 lakhs. However, with the expansion of the Alembic plant and the scheme for starting a new factory in Calcutta for the production of penicillin, the penicillin requirements of the country could be expected to be met without involving imports from abroad.

The Third Plan schemes for the pharmaceutical industry envisage the creation of new capacity so as to reach a sales value of Rs 150 crores by 1965-66. Four major projects are planned in the public sector, namely, an antibiotic plant at Rishikesh, a synthetic drugs plant at Hyderabad, a Phytochemical plant in the Kerala State and a surgical instruments plant in Madras State. Foreign collaboration for the execution of these schemes has been promised by Soviet Russia with whom the Government of India has already signed the necessary agreement. The total cost including townships of these four plants is estimated at Rs 36 crores and the estimated value of production would be Rs 35 to Rs 40 crores per annum. The four plants are likely to go into production in about three years time.

In his inaugural address, Mr Shastri emphasised the need for bringing down the cost of production particularly of penicillin in the country. It has been a noteworthy achievement of the industry that it has been able, mainly through increased production, to maintain prices for pharmaceutical products manufactured in the country at steady levels. How far the schemes for the expansion of the industry in the course of the Third Plan period would lead to further fall in prices would remain a matter of conjecture. Much would depend upon the progress of the chemical industry which provides the essential raw materials for pharmaceutical production. But cause for apprehension of possible rise in prices of pharmaceutical products exists in the levies imposed by the latest Budget on a number of pharmaceutical products as well as on the raw materials used in the industry. A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Producers' Association held in Calcutta some time ago expressed

concern at the adverse implications of the levies for future production. Special attention was drawn to the difficulties that might be created in the process of administering and collecting the levies. Proper integration and rationalisation of the tax system as it affects the pharmaceutical industry would minimise hardships and eliminate uncertainty in the minds of producers.

ICMA STC Raises Prices

Delivering the presidential address of the Indian Chemical Merchants' Association, Mr B. L. Kajarla dealt with the hardships caused to established importers by the restrictive policy of the Government in respect of issuing licences for import of chemicals. It was pointed out that import licences issued to established importers were for small values while licences for higher amounts were granted to large manufacturers. The State Trading Corporation particularly has been making increasing inroads into the import of chemicals. Originally, the STC accounted for only a fraction of the total chemical imports, caustic soda and soda ash being the only items entrusted to the STC. But in recent years the STC has been given licences for import of numerous chemicals, and this has cut into the share of the established importers. This extension of the activities of the STC has not only created difficulties for the established importers but has also upset the price balance for many of the chemical products and in certain cases the entry of the STC has been the cause for sudden increase in prices. Camphor and mercury offer two notable instances. When camphor import was in the hands of the established importers prices ruled below Rs 10 per pound. But no sooner did the STC assume the responsibility for import than the price went up and the article is now being sold for Rs 15 per pound. In respect of mercury also, the price has shot up to Rs 1,800 per flask from Rs 1,000 after the STC entered into the import business. Thus, in view of the effects on prices, criticism of the role of the STC is not entirely unreasonable. Justification lies only in cases where the STC has to implement agreements entered into by the Government of India. This has been the argument advanced by the Government of India to put off the demands of the established importers for revision of the import policy. Established importers are being displaced in many a field by the Government's policy which, of late, seems to have placed greater reliance on the State Trading Corporation. In view of the harmful effects of this policy which has disrupted the normal sources and routes of supplies and also carries the threat of unemployment to established importers without any countervailing benefit to the country, it is necessary that the Government review its policy and restore a greater share of the import trade to established importers. As Mr Kajarla has pointed out, established importers are in the trade since

decades and have gained wide experience of foreign trade after long strenuous working and even at the cost of big losses and expenses due to keen competition. The utilisation of this experience would ensure efficient and wider distribution of the goods.

CEYLON Again, a Language Problem

The proclamation of an emergency in Ceylon to deal with unrest among Tamils over the language policy has touched off anxiety. The position of Indians who are not citizens but who are necessary for economic activity in the planting industry remains in doubt at present. Whether a strike will come in response to a call from Jaffna is the main issue at present. The Indian Government cannot tender advice on the need to obey laws or flout them. That Tamil leaders in

Madras are in favour of backing the Federal Party's claims may not really influence the Indian Government's view of happenings. The appeal to UN cannot be sponsored by India for the reason that negotiations on citizenship may become impossible. Any move that India may make will lead to support for Ceylon from Burma or Nepal and damage India's prestige among the Asian peoples.

The estate strike, if it takes place, will certainly lead to reprisals. Rations may be cut and the move to repatriate all temporary residents will certainly come quickly. Ceylonisation will be effected in a sudden, swift manner. And India cannot find work for them though Indian tea may fare better in export markets, if Ceylon does not find it easy to ship more tea to Australia or Iran. The price of rubber may go up, but Indian growers will not gain thereby. All this belongs to the future but the present troubles in Ceylon may be set down to the passive resistance copied from India, and Ceylon may well cherish some prejudice on that score.

The question is one of internal disturbances, arising from the official desire to impose Sinhalese on the Tamils. It is open to Ceylon to argue that the anti-Hindi agitation in India offers a parallel and the Ceylon Government has never commented on events in India. And India cannot afford to risk a misunderstanding, when Pakistan has already made much of communal riots in some places. The problem is one for Ceylon and the minority must negotiate for safeguards though the Europeans or Burghers may not do so. The Ceylon Government can apply economic pressure by stopping rice imports and curtailment of food will hit Indian exporters of fish and other items. The danger to trade is patent and a fresh rise in coconut oil prices may raise prices of all oilseeds and oils, spoiling Indian export prospects further. The risks of intervention, even if diplomatic, must be readily understood and it would be better perhaps for Britain to tell Ceylon what course should be adopted to allay the misgivings of the Tamils. The Commonwealth connection gives

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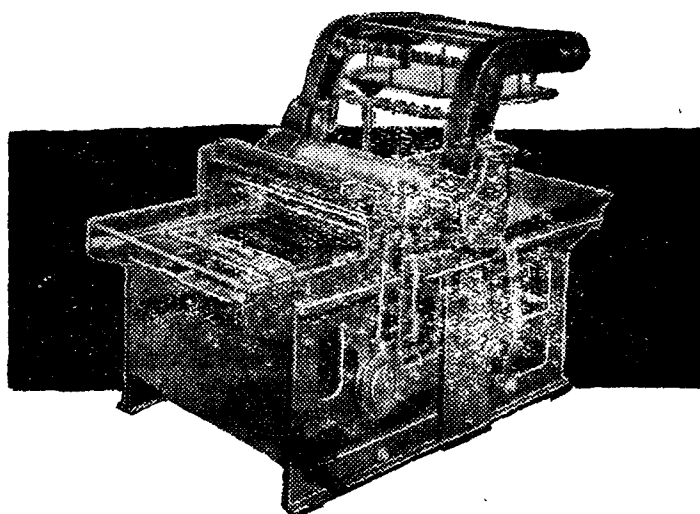
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the UK an opening and it is just possible that London may be able to do better than Delhi in pointing out that Ceylon's exports would be affected, and there is no chance at all of getting rid of the Tamils or even Indians who are needed to keep the plantations going.

HALDIA Well-Anchored

The results of the working of the Haldia Anchorage scheme, which has now been in operation for two seasons, are now available. The scheme was devised for handling deep drafted vessels carrying foodgrains for the Eastern region. On account of draft limitations these ships could proceed to Calcutta only after shedding the bulk of their cargo at Vishakhapatnam or Madras and the grain was carried by rail to Calcutta. The cost to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, including railway freight from discharging port to Calcutta, worked out to Rs 41.43 per ton for grain unloaded at Vishakhapatnam and Rs 53.95 per ton for foodgrain discharged at Madras. The anchorage scheme was devised to enable the ships to proceed with full load up to Haldia where part of the cargo would be loaded into barges which were then towed to the main port at Calcutta for unloading. The scheme which could be worked, for reasons of safety to shipping and inland craft, only during fairweather months of November to February, was first put into operation in November 1959. During the first season from November 1959 to February 1960, the cargo handling operations were entrusted to private contractors, and the unloaded cargo was transported to Calcutta by the Calcutta river transport association under another contract with the Port Commissioners. During this season a total of 42,000 tons of grain from 16 ships were unloaded at Haldia. For the next season it was decided that the handling operations at Haldia would be carried out by Calcutta stevedores and Registered Dock Labour of Calcutta, transport to Calcutta being looked after by the Calcutta River Transport Association. However, owing to delays in finalising working arrangements for employment of Registered Dockworkers, work could be started only from the middle of December 1960. During the second season which was restricted to less than two and a half months, a total of 32,677 tons of foodgrains from ten ships were offloaded at Haldia.

Though the cost of handling at Haldia has increased as a result of employing Registered Dock Labour with high wage rates and payment of wages to local labour at rates at par with their counterparts in Calcutta, the overall result was better as far as the Port Commis-

sioners were concerned. Unlike in the first season, no loss was suffered in the second, though overhead charges were still not fully covered. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture had agreed to the enhanced rate of Rs 36 per ton instead of Rs 30 last season.

The working of the scheme for two seasons has established that the anchorage at Haldia is a safe one and that work could be carried on from middle of October to the third week of February. There were only a few accidents and out of seven during the last season only two were of a serious nature requiring hospitalisation. The workers are covered by insurance against accidents and for payment of compensation. From next season onwards it is proposed to work two ships simultaneously. It is expected that the scheme will be in operation for another five or six years, till a deepwater port is established and starts working at Haldia.

CUBA Again, a Civil War

Cuba has been invaded by private forces and a civil war has broken out. The previous example of Castro need not be cited here but the UN will have to note that the USA has been charged with open intervention. The revolution has been interrupted, because Cuba has increasingly turned to the Communist Bloc for aid and advice. There will, however, be no repetition of the Guatemalan episode for, Cubans are alone mixed up in the war that may end only with the fall of the Castro regime. Of course, many things would be easier in future—sugar exports will be resumed and Cuba will get help for rehabilitation, if the Church asks openly for help.

The State Department has issued a disclaimer, but it is patent that Cuba exiles in the USA have got essential material for the attack mounted on the Castro regime. The Latin American view of Cuba's affairs may not be unfavourable to the US attitude of indifference, real or assumed. The change in the White House may help to preserve a balanced view of the consequences of Castro's rule, disastrous to alien capital. The events of 1898 need not be recalled here, for, the USA is not directly involved and the revolt of the liberals against Castro can be described as a spontaneous outbreak that could be called inevitable. If Castro were to get Soviet military aid for saving his regime, then the UN will have to deal with an infraction of the Monroe Doctrine which may be invoked by many countries other than the USA. The OAS, may soon sound a warning about European intervention in the New World. The UN will soon have to turn from the Congo to Cuba, but there will be no need to keep order in the island by sending out a force. The Cuban regime, even if it falls,

will have accomplished much. Agrarian reforms, housing plans and secular control of education will survive Dr Castro. And the USA even if it avoids Cuba as a major tourist centre, will probably have to leave Cuba in full control of its economic destiny. That may mean more trade with East Europe in basic materials in return for sugar, rum or tobacco shipped by Cuba, and the USA will have then to accept the fact that a naval base will not make Cuba a field for US enterprise alone in future. The lesson will probably be accepted by Mr Kennedy who, by a new policy towards Cuba as a neighbour, can reinstate the Rooseveltian aims of friendship and aid.

UK New Fiscal Devices

With the electrical tide flowing in favour of the Tories, the UK Government can afford to apply new fiscal devices. The idea of varying excise and customs duties by notification is not due wholly to Indian example. The notion of a surcharge to modify prices ruling at home may be one of the ideas thought up in the Thirties. The 10 per cent variation in excise or customs may affect tobacco rather than tea, may hit beer rather than wine. Anyway, the commodity tax is meant to alter the volume or pattern of consumption, and, Mr Lloyd owes his inspiration to Cripps, not Churchill. The Economist's own idea of relief under surtax has restored incentives for the rich executive class. Relief for the rich is meant to encourage higher efficiency and, perhaps saving. Higher taxes on cars, diesel oil or profits tax may cause less argument than a duty on advertisement on television. The new branch of popular entertainment is hit and television shares like Granada may lose their appeal for those who fancied that TV may get ahead of newspapers as an advertising medium.

The taxation of employers may not be derived from the old practice of taxing rich men who employed domestic servants wearing livery. It is really meant to limit the wage bill by diverting surplus labour to other trades and to put in devices for efficiency. Productivity will be forced on the employer by means of a new tax that will perhaps lead to an abatement of wage claims. The threat of retrenchment on the score of redundancy may force motor industry workers or others to submit to schemes designed for economy and efficiency. Such a tax may not appeal to India where massive unemployment persists, but it will certainly help nations that have overfull employment and assist normal or natural growth, though it may savour of paternalistic interference. That inflation has hit Britain and export trade is not really fun has been underlined by the biggest Budget which, by means of the rise in profits tax, will brake the stock exchange boom in Home Industrials limit the take-over bids even in the

brewing business on chemicals, and compel the prosperous trades to pay out for the relief of those industries which are to be helped by a lighter purchase tax. The Government is certainly committed to economic controls, indirect as they appear, because of inflationary pressure which hits export trade like that in cars even more than the hire purchase rules. The big bankers will probably approve the elastic excises as a counterpart of variations in interest rates today but the Harold Wilson school will argue that Defence absorbs more money even now and the Polaris base does not lead to a cut in the bill for the RAF.

DUNLOPS Expansion Ahead?

Mr John Luckham, Chairman of Dunlops, has reported all round expansion in the sales of the Company for the year 1960-61. For most of the products of the Company demand is shown to have outstripped the production capacity of the Company which in some cases was increased to meet anticipated rise in demand. In respect of tyres, for example, it has been stated by Mr Luckham that even after the expansion of the Company's Sahaganj factory and the attainment of full production capacity in the Ambattur plant of the Company, there were shortfalls in supplies due to the increasing demands of Government, vehicle manufacturers and transport operators. Rise in bicycle production during 1960 is stated to have put up the demand for cycle tyres, and though the Company had difficulties in meeting the entire demand, Mr Luckham has reported expansion in sales to the South East Asian countries, which in view of the need to earn more foreign exchange could be considered an encouraging development.

In these circumstances, the decision of the Dunlop Directors to effect further major expansion of the Company's business will be appreciated. The expansion plans, subject to the approval of the Government, are expected to be implemented with the assistance of the Dunlop Rubber Company Limited, London, which has offered to provide sterling finance in the form of a loan to be later converted to equity capital.

In a reference to the effect of the Budget proposals, Mr Luckham observes that the increase in the excise duties payable by the Company on some of its products and the raw materials used in the Company's manufactures would affect the costs adversely. Excise duty is shown to be Rs 1,72,00,000 higher than in 1959 which is attributed to the new duties on cycle rims and the increased volume of sales. But that the effect of the new taxes on earnings was more than offset by the increase in sales is evident from the fact that profit after providing for depreciation, interest and taxation was higher at Rs 1,24,56,228 against Rs 1,18,04,533 for 1959.

29 April 1961

Activities

ATOMIC ENERGY Encouraging Results

The annual report of the Department of Atomic Energy is a catalogue of achievements whose significance may not always be understood by laymen. But no one will miss the importance of the Canada India Reactor (CIR) which was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 16 January, along with the third atomic reactor Zerlina, which was entirely designed and built by the Trombay establishment, and the related facilities, the Uranium Metal Plant, the Fuel Fabrication Facility and the Heavy Water Re-concentration Plant. The CIR, with a 40 MW heat output, is a research and isotope producing reactor and is not designed to produce power. But both CIR and Zerlina will contribute significantly to the development of power reactors to meet India's special needs. In this connexion it may be noted that the contract for the main work on the nuclear power station at Tarapur is expected to be awarded by end of 1961, and work on the main project will probably commence early in 1962.

It is also satisfactory to note that the progress in processing of atomic minerals is in step with the programme for nuclear power, so that the country will be practically self-sufficient in its requirements of nuclear fuel when the reactors start functioning. During the year under report, sufficient nuclear grade uranium was produced, and fuel elements made for Zerlina and half the first order for CIR, saving a considerable amount of foreign exchange.

The industrial operations of the Department also show encouraging results. During 1959-60, the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. earned foreign exchange worth about Rs 18.82 lakhs by sale of rare earth chloride abroad. Following revival of foreign demand, the company was not only able to dispose of its accumulated stock but had also committed its entire rare earth chloride production till the end of 1961. The company was also able to export Rs 2.30 lakhs worth of Thorium Nitrate during 1959-60, besides meeting the entire internal demand from the gas mantle industry. The accounts of Travancore Minerals Ltd., which was registered in 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs one crore, show a profit of Rs 16.43

lakhs in 1959-60 after providing for royalty and taxation. The company earned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs 1,04.10 lakhs during the year under review.

CDP 368,000 Villages Covered

The Community Development programme in this country was started on 1 October, 1952. During the eight years of its operation, the total expenditure on developmental and promotional activities amounted to Rs 294 crores of which people's contribution was nearly one third. Government expenditure in the first four years of the Second Plan was Rs 137.73 crores; the anticipated expenditure during 1960-61 is Rs 52.61 crores bringing the estimated total expenditure during the Second Plan to Rs 191.45 crores. People's contribution during the first four years amounted to Rs 63.61 crores. There are now 3,110 blocks in the country covering 368,200 villages with a total population of 203 million. The success of a programme of this type has to be judged by the extent to which it can be continued on a self-sustaining basis after the withdrawal of governmental assistance, direction and control. This will depend on the economic developments sparked off by the programme in the areas of its operation. While the annual report of the Department for 1960-61 has drawn attention to the satisfactory progress in the field of Health and other welfare activities, it also points out that the Village and Small Industries programme continued to remain a difficult field in rural development and "visible progress could not, therefore, be registered."

This position has persisted in spite of the fact that increasing stress was laid during the year on the "production programme" as compared with the "amenities programme."

The main task of the Block Agency during the year was concerned with increasing agricultural production. The annual report of the Department notes the progressive increase in the distribution of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, implements, etc. An important development was the increasing interest taken by village communities in implementing minor irrigation programmes. The expenditure during 1959-60 was Rs 10.35 crores against Rs 4.57 crores

during 1956-57. While expenditure under this head formed only 20 per cent of the total expenditure during 1956-57, it went up to 28 per cent during 1959-60. In four States, the Panchayats have been entrusted with the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works. A beginning was also made during the year in the preparation of village production plans, which are expected to ensure a greater degree of popular participation. Although external assistance in the shape of funds for irrigation, soil conservation and land reclamation and supply of fertilisers and credit is to be taken into account in preparing these plans, greater emphasis, says the Report, will be laid on the exploitation and fuller utilisation of local resources like multiplication of seeds, optimum use of available irrigational facilities, production of compost, green manuring and adoption of improved agricultural practices. The Department has devoted special attention to the training of workers and supply of books for their study kits as well as for village libraries. During the year, 62 publications were brought out in English and other languages while 11 were under preparation. Seven films were completed and nine were under production.

The Third Five Year Plan of the Ministry, which was finalised during the year, envisages a total outlay of Rs 297 crores on Community Development programmes. The outstanding achievement of the year, says the Report, was the acceptance of the concept of Panchayati Raj which is now being implemented in six States. The main task of the Ministry in the Third Plan will be to assist the progress of Panchayati Raj throughout the country. The programme envisages the establishment of a net-work of self-governing institutions from the village upwards, federated at the Block and District levels and organically linked up to form a new administrative set-up. One of the main responsibilities of the Panchayat Raj institutions will be the formulation and implementation of specific programmes for the welfare of weaker sections of the community. A Study Group, with Mr Jaya Prakash Narayan as Chairman, has been set up to study the problem in all its aspects and to recommend measures through which the Panchayat Raj institutions at different levels can promote the economic development of the weaker sections of the community. With the adoption of the Panchayat Raj, the responsibility for local development in all its aspects will be transferred to the representatives of the people. When that task is successfully accomplished without detriment to economic progress, the Community Development programme would have fulfilled the hopes raised by its inauguration in this country eight years ago.

CIVIL WORKS Construction Proceeds Apace

The latest report of the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply reviews the Ministry's activities in regard to civil works, Government estates, housing schemes, supply of Government's requirements and printing and stationery during 1960-61. Total expenditure on various housing schemes implemented by the Ministry amounted approximately to Rs 95 crores—Rs 80 crores for Plan schemes and Rs 15 crores for non-Plan schemes.

Referring to the activities of the Central Public Works Department, the report states that most important completed works in New Delhi are the buildings of the National Museum (Phase I), the multi-storied office buildings on the sites of "K" and "N" Blocks, the trunk sewer laid along the Najafgarh Road, and the new runway constructed at the Palam airport for the operation of jet aircraft. Other works completed during the period under review in New Delhi are the 1,072 residential quarters for accommodating Government employees, an office building for the Posts and Telegraphs, five new blocks in the Safdarjang Hospital, the Irwin Hospital, the Maulana Azad Medical College, rooms and administrative block in the Bal Bhavan, 640 single-roomed subsidised houses in the industrial area, 384 tenements for displaced persons, and the laying of filtered water supply line at Ramesh Nagar.

The construction of the Gangtok-Nathula Road, the eastern tube of Jawahar Tunnel Project in Jammu and Kashmir, and the north Sikkim Road (up to Singhik) are the conspicuous works executed outside the Capital.

Among the works in progress, the most important listed in the report are the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial at Rajghat, about 5,000 residential quarters of different categories in the General Pool, the building for the Regional Office of the WHO, the multi-storied office building for the State Insurance Corporation, the office building for the University Grants Commission, the Medical College and Hospital in Pandicherry, development of the Indraprastha Estate, the bridge at the Wazirabad Barrage, foodgrains godowns at Bhopal, Bikaner, Raipur, Ajmer, Jaipur, the Huen Tsang Memorial at Nalanda and the like.

Summarising the progress of the Second Plan housing schemes the report adds that under the subsidised industrial housing programme the construction of 136,466 houses was taken up, out of which 93,010 houses had been completed by the end of 1960. The scheme has been suitably amended with a view to enabling the State Govern-

ments to construct dormitory or hostel type of accommodation at cheap rents for housing genuine non-family workers whose financial positions would not allow them to go in for separate houses.

The low income housing scheme registered satisfactory progress. The State Governments sanctioned construction of 81,075 houses till the end of December 1960, out of which more than 49,000 houses have been completed.

The plantation labour housing scheme, introduced in April 1956 did not however, show any appreciable progress chiefly due to the insufficient response from the planters. The Government of India has issued necessary instructions to the State Governments to induce the planters to lend adequate support to the successful implementation of the scheme.

The bulk of purchases on behalf of the various Government Departments was undertaken by the Central Purchase Organisation through its three wings, the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, with its Regional Supply and Inspection Offices in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, India Store Department

Year.	Kilometres flown.	Passengers carried.	Freight carried.	Mails carried.	Capacity tonnes-kilometres offered.	Revenue tonne-kilometre.
1956 ...	37,788,184	558,625	43,642,216	5,753,389	151,741,766	99,085,104
1957 ...	37,812,238	615,321	38,862,147	5,932,251	163,359,727	107,986,155
1958 ...	39,553,498	696,175	42,467,081	6,171,545	182,958,669	117,610,852
1959 ...	39,817,000	736,160	33,504,096	6,825,047	197,754,024	125,277,067
1960 ...	40,324,900	824,500	35,583,000	6,630,000	226,700,400	137,117,400

For the IAC, 1960 marked a turning point in as much as for the first time, the Corporation reported a modest profit of Rs 7.81 lakhs. For AII, the financial results of working during 1960 reveal a net surplus of Rs 26.93 lakhs. Air India International has become an important foreign exchange earner and it is estimated that the net foreign exchange earnings averaged a little over Rs 3 crores approximately during the last 2 or 3 years. With the expansion of its Boeing fleet to 4 as is now envisaged, a further increase in foreign exchange earnings by AII looks feasible. Presently the operating fleet of AII consists of 3 inter-continental Boeing 707s and 9 Super Constellation 1049s. The inauguration of the Boeing 707 inter-continental on the India/UK route by the AII marked its entry into the jet age. A notable facility offered by the Corporation to improve traffic in India is the "Pay Later Plan" introduced in collaboration with the Bank of India. In this connection, it is stated that, as at the end of October 1960, a total number of 618 applications have been approved valued at Rs 11.80 lakhs.

As on 9 December 1960, the operational fleet of the Indian Airlines Corporation is shown to consist of 54 Dakotas, 5 Skymasters, and 10 Viscounts. Purchase

London, for purchases in the UK and the Continent, and the India Supply Mission, Washington.

The activities of the Printing and Stationery Department exhibited a tendency to keep pace with the tempo of other activities of the Government of India. During the year under review, a new printing press was started in Gangtok (Sikkim). Besides, the Government of India has sanctioned the construction of two more presses in South India, one in Coimbatore and the other in Koratti in Kerala.

CIVIL AVIATION AII and IAC Both Prosper

The report of the Departments of Communications and Civil Aviation for 1960-61 indicates noteworthy improvement in the performance of the Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation during 1960. For both these Corporations, an increase in kilometres logged and rise in passengers flown on scheduled services are reported.

of additional Viscounts is indicated as likely as a step to meet the growing traffic demand.

On the side of international relations, the most important event of 1960 was the signing of an agreement by AII with BOAC of England and QEA of the Commonwealth of Australia providing for the operation of air services by the three airlines in co-operation. Under the agreement, the three airlines will pool their resources on certain routes operated by them and share them on an agreed basis.

During 1960, the number of major accidents in India is shown to be 28 which involved 21 Indian registered aircraft, 4 foreign registered aircraft and 4 gliders. Nine of these accidents were fatal resulting in the death of 22 lives.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY High Rate of Growth in 1960

The growth of industrial production during the last year of the Second Plan, which is highlighted by the annual report of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, is only partially reflected in the monthly index. The average of monthly indices of production for

the first eleven months of 1960 has increased to 168 from the average of 150 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase of 18 points in the overall index has been achieved in spite of stagnation in cotton textiles and set-back in the output of tea which together have been allotted total weight of 42 in the computation of monthly indices. Apart from these industries and a few others like plywood, paints and varnishes, enamelware, conduit pipes and ammonium sulphate which have registered slight declines in production, practically all the other industries have contributed to increased and diversified output, exceeding plan targets in a number of sectors.

The progress achieved in the field of machine building industries, and the developments under way, are of particular significance in stepping up the rate of industrial production in future. Output of machine tools, tea processing machinery, and sugar mill machinery among others has recorded heartening increase. Further progress has been made in important public sector projects under construction, such as heavy electricals, heavy machine building plant, foundry forge, coal mining machinery and heavy machine tool plants. Progress is also reported in regard to the establishment of heavy plate and vessel works, heavy structural fabricating works and ophthalmic glass project. Project reports have been pressed for the first two projects and negotiations are in progress for securing suitable terms of collaboration. Work is also proceeding in connection with the expansion of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. The same undertaking has been entrusted with the project for manufacture of wrist watches with Japanese collaboration.

Apart from these projects in the public sector, a number of new schemes in the private sector have been licensed during 1960 in the field of heavy engineering and machinery manufacture. The new schemes relate to the production of such items as wire ropes, bright bars and shaftings, bolts, nuts and rivets, structurals, cranes and steel pipes and tubes. The production of tea processing machinery during the year is expected to rise from Rs 90 lakhs in 1959 to Rs 121 lakhs in 1960; chemical and pharmaceutical machinery from Rs 96 lakhs to Rs 1.20 lakhs; mining machinery from Rs 12 lakhs to Rs 20 lakhs; cement machinery from Rs 51 to Rs 55 lakhs; sugar mill machinery from Rs 2.86 to Rs 3.25 lakhs; constructional machinery from Rs 75 to Rs 1.02 lakhs; industrial boilers from Rs 8 to Rs 37 lakhs. In several of the items mentioned above such as tea or sugar machinery, besides meeting the entire local demand, there will be surplus available for export. In the field of textile machinery, schemes have been

sanctioned for manufacture of items such as automatic looms, textile pins, knitting machinery, various Augusta systems, mercerising range, electric yarn balling presses, warping machines, high speed sizing machines, automatic reaching machines, jet air stenter, hot flue and stenter clips. Manufacture of new items of textile machinery such as blow room lines, soapers, calendar, bowls, continuous washing machines, ring travellers, pneumatic mangles, inspection machines, dyeing sleeves, etc., has been established. During the year Government decided to liberalise the grant of licences for manufacture of machine tools in view of the large gap between demand and production. Some of the new items of machine tools manufactured in the country for the first time are pneumatic power hammers, cylindrical grinders, wire drawing and wire-nail making machines, impregnated type diamond drills and diamond grinding and lapping wheels. A beginning has been made in manufacture of printing machinery and, in addition to the two firms already in the field, two more firms have been granted permission to manufacture printing machinery. Sixteen firms have so far been licensed for paper making machinery which aggregate capacity of 1.5 8.36 crores per annum. Jute mill machinery manufacture has almost reached the Second Plan target of Rs 2.5 crores per annum.

Light engineering industries, both mechanical and electrical, have achieved significant progress both in output as well as in the range of products. The first step for the manufacture in India of basic chemicals and intermediates has been taken with the establishment of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, while the manufacture of photo films by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., is expected to start in December 1962. While the output of nitrogenous fertiliser registered a decline during the year, the report offers the comforting assurance that considerable expansion of manufacturing capacity is already under way. In addition to the fertiliser plants at Sindri, Nangal and Trombay, new plants are to be put up at Kamrup in Assam, Kothagudem in UP. Fertiliser units in the private sector are also proposed to be established in Hanumangarh in Rajasthan, a suitable site in Madhya Pradesh; and Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

The pattern of development has ensured that the increase in industrial output has been accompanied by an increase in imports and widening of the trade deficit. While exports at Rs 636 crores show an increase over the previous year, part of the increase is the result of higher prices. Larger imports of raw cotton, jute and machinery have contributed to the rise in the import bill from Rs

940 crores in 1959 to over Rs 1,000 crores in 1960. Any hope of relaxation of import restrictions for the trade disappeared in the yawning trade gap. The general pattern of import policies has remained much the same as in previous year and has been geared to the development needs of the plan. While trade with the Soviet bloc and some other countries in Europe and Asia has increased following the introduction of a new pattern of trade in 1959, according to which the trade is conducted in non-convertible rupees, the imbalance in trade with West European countries continued to give anxiety. The results of the export promotion efforts, trade delegations and trade agreements would suggest that, while these efforts have to be continued on a broad front, the problem of imbalance in trade cannot be dealt with effectively unless it is tackled at the source, by alterations in the pattern of industrial development. The norms that have been set up for licensing of new industrial undertakings or expansion of capacity will have to be scrutinised with reference to their recurring import requirements.

COOPERATION Essays in Targetmanship

Achievements and aspirations in the sphere of cooperative development are set out in the second Annual Report of the Department of Cooperation which was formed in December 1958. The year under review was a period of fruitful activity for the Department in framing policies and programmes. Important policy decisions regarding the pattern of cooperative credit societies, cooperative farming and other organisational matters were adopted and announced during the year. The National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories and a National Cooperative Farming Advisory Board were also set up during the year. The National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board appointed two sub-committees—one on processing and the other on consumers' cooperatives—to study the problems involved and to suggest measures for their sound development. With a view to promoting non-official leadership at all levels of the cooperative movement, a decision was taken towards the end of last year, that ministers and officials in the Central and State Governments should not hold office in cooperative organisations. This decision, says the Report, is in different stages of implementation in various States and a number of ministers and officials have withdrawn from offices in cooperative institutions.

Programmes for cooperative development in the Third Plan were also formulated during the year. The main features of the programme, which if successfully implemented should establish the cooperative movement as a large and powerful sector of the national economy, are also described in the Report. The progress achieved during the Second Plan are relevant to consideration of the programmes for the Third. But in this respect the Report unfortunately is not of much assistance. Statistical information is not available even for the year 1959-60. Data is available only up to 30 June 1959, and the figures mentioned for subsequent periods are just hopeful essays in targetmanship.

On a general survey of the movement up to the middle of the Second Plan, the Report considers that the progress has been fairly satisfactory; but it has not been uniform throughout the country. The percentage of rural population covered by primary agricultural societies is well below the all India figure of 19 per cent, in respect of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territories. While in some States, cooperative marketing societies have made satisfactory progress and have been able to handle more than ten per cent of the marketable surplus, for the country as a whole, the share of these societies in handling agricultural produce still remains insignificant. The Report also points out that of late the consumer cooperative movement has suffered a set-back. This is rather dispiriting, for it suggests that the urban population is getting disillusioned with the Cooperative Movement.

In processing, the most striking advance has been made by cooperative sugar factories, of which 39 had been licensed as on 1 April 1960. The production of sugar cooperatives has increased from 0.11 per cent of the total sugar output in 1955-56 to 2.88 per cent in 1956-57, 7.5 per cent in 1957-58, 9.3 per cent in 1958-59 and 11.4 per cent in 1959-60. The progress of the cooperative sector of the sugar industry has been sustained by substantial loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation which totalled Rs 18.87 crores up to 31 December 1960, against total share capital of Rs 12.46 crores, of which Government's share was Rs 5.47 crores. The State Governments are assisted to participate in the share capital of sugar cooperatives with long-term advances from the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board. These loans amounted as on 31 March 1960 to Rs 4.15 crores.

Government's policy of favouring cooperatives in the matter of issuing permits, licences, etc., has yielded striking results in the establishment of a large number of processing units besides sugar factories. Against the target of 48 cotton ginning and pressing societies and 118 other units, a total of 243 processing units were set up in the first four years of

the Second Plan and the commodities processed by them are cotton, paddy, groundnut and other oilseeds, etc. Another 136 units would have been set up in 1960-61. The Department has been paying special attention to the training of the members and office bearers of cooperative institutions and has continued to provide training facilities under the Colombo Plan to trainees from South and South East Asian countries.

EDUCATION Rs 400 Crores for Third Plan

Education is primarily the responsibility of the States; but the Central Government too plays an important role in the development of education in the country. The Union Ministry of Education is responsible for the Central Universities and also for a few central institutions established for the development of special educational fields. The co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions of higher education is the responsibility of the Ministry and it is discharged through the University Grants Commission. All education except technical education in the Union Territories and the Centrally administered areas also comes under its purview. Although the development of education in the States is the look-out of the respective Governments, the Union Ministry of education is discharging some essential functions, such as giving financial assistance to schemes included in the State sector, looking after all programmes of international collaboration in education and the UNESCO general co-ordination and collection and supply of educational information for the country as a whole, etc.

The report of the Ministry of Education for 1960-61 gives a detailed review of the activity of the Ministry with particular reference to the progress made during last year. Perhaps the most important development during the period under review is the finalisation of the Third Plan for education. The working groups set up in the previous year for the preparation of the Plans, both at the Centre and in the States, submitted their Plans and these were discussed. Although the total amount asked for was large, the provisional allocations were only about Rs 400 crores—Rs 328 crores in the State sector and Rs 72 crores in the Central sector.

Primary education has made steady progress during the Second Plan period. The Government of India assisted the State Governments generally on a 50 per cent basis for implementing the scheme for primary education included in the State sector. It is expected that the total enrolment in Classes I to V (primary schools) will be 33.8 million at the end of the Second Plan. This implies an additional enrolment of 8.6 million (from 25.2 million in 1955-56) in the Second Plan as against the additional enrolment of 6.1 million (from 19.1 million in 1950-51 to 25.2 million in 1955-56) in the First Plan. Targets have been

adopted for the Third Plan and three further steps were taken during the last year toward the implementation of the compulsory education programme in the Third Plan. As regards secondary education, the estimated enrolment is 3.16 million by the end of 1960-61 and it is estimated to go up by 1.5 million and reach 4.66 million by 1965-66. A sum of Rs 51 crores has been allocated for the development of secondary education during the Second Plan. During the Third Plan, a central organisation for the improvement of science teaching is proposed to be set up. Progress has also been made in the direction of training and remuneration of teachers. The percentage of trained teachers in Secondary schools has increased from 53 in 1950-51 to 59 in 1955-56 and it is expected to go up to 68 per cent by the end of the Second Plan. It is expected that 75 per cent of the teachers in Secondary schools will be trained by the end of the Third Plan.

In the field of higher education, besides the management of the Central Universities and institutions, and the supervision in particular of the maintenance of standards through the UGC, the Ministry operates several programmes and conducts significant pilot projects all directed toward bringing about an improvement in higher education. The implementation of the scheme of the three-year degree course is now the responsibility of the UGC. The programmes for the promotion of development and enrichment of the Hindi language conducted by the Ministry are progressing satisfactorily and an important development is the completion of the printing of the first volume of the ten-volume Hindi encyclopedia. The second volume is nearing completion. Other steps for the enrichment of Hindi are being taken such as the constitution of a Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. Twenty-four lists of Technical Terms in Hindi are now available and during the year four more have been finalised. Work has started on the preparation of a dictionary of scientific and technical terms.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS Cordial Relations

India's foreign relations after the achievement of independence have been marked by growing friendship with most countries. In a large measure, this has been made possible by the policy of neutrality adopted by the Government in respect of matters relating to cold war issues. Especially among the major powers, India enjoys a high degree of goodwill which has been evidenced in the interest evinced in and the assistance being rendered by these countries for economic development. The strengthening of the friendly and cordial relations with these countries during 1960 is underlined in the report of the External Affairs Ministry for the year 1960-61. With the United States and the Soviet Union particularly new ties were forged during 1960. The signing of the PL 480 Agreement by President Eisenhower with the

Union Minister for Food and Agriculture on 4 May 1960, for the purchase by India of 17 million tons of wheat and rice worth 1,276 million dollars marked a significant event in the growing cordiality of relations between the USA and India. The agreement provides that the rupee equivalent of not more than 538 million dollars representing about 42.1 per cent of the rupee accruing to the US Government because of purchases by India will be given as loan to the Government of India for financing such projects to promote economic development as may be mutually agreed. The USSR also signed a long term trade agreement on 25 October providing for Soviet technical collaboration and assistance for a number of development projects in the public sector. With both these countries, ties of friendship were strengthened by exchanges of cultural and official visits. The President of India for instance paid a State visit to the Soviet Union from 20 June to 5 July 1960. The cultural and official exchanges of visits between India and the US were climaxed by the visit of President Eisenhower to India and of the Indian Prime Minister to the United Nations in September-October 1960. Growing cordiality also marked the relations of India with other countries of Europe and with the Commonwealth countries. With most of the countries of Europe, India concluded trade agreements during 1960 which envisage greater flow of mutual trade. Friendly relations with the United Kingdom were strengthened by the visit in January-February 1961 of Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The most gratifying feature of the report is the improvement that is recorded in the relations between India and Pakistan. The signing of the Indus Water Treaty by the Government of India on 19 September 1960, eliminated a major source of strain in the relations between the two countries. The fruitful discussions that were carried on in respect of disputed border areas and the adjustments that were agreed to, provided further evidence of a changed outlook on the part of Pakistan to its relations with India.

To this trend of growing friendship with foreign countries, Chinese intransigence on the question of border areas with India provided the only exception. Though the leaders of the two countries agreed to settle the matter through discussions, China has shown itself unwilling to accept the report of the Indian official team which has proved with an array of historical and cultural facts the untenability of the Chinese claim to the disputed areas. The External Affairs Ministry's report, in this connection, points to instances of violations of Indian air space and territory by Chinese forces, but provides the assurance that necessary precautions were taken to strengthen the security of the border and to prevent any incursions into Indian territory.

With other countries of Asia and Africa, India's relations during 1960 developed on cordial lines. In the United Nations Assembly, India associated itself with the cause of the colonially exploited peoples and spon-

sored a resolution for the abolition of colonialism. In the UN discussions on disarmament and nuclear test abolition also, India played a notable part.

FINANCE

Data on Tax

The annual report of the Union Ministry of Finance does not generally receive the importance it deserves. This may be partly due to the fact that, unlike the Economic Survey and the Explanatory Memorandum, the annual report is issued some weeks after the presentation of the Central Budget. Moreover, the report appears almost simultaneously

Number of assessments completed	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of assessments completed ...	1,445,178	1,588,103	1,672,790
Balance pending at the end of the year ...	1,003,134	1,131,533	1,163,515

It will be seen that the number of assessments completed each year has shown a steady increase.

As regards collections, there has been an increase from Rs 220.27 crores in 1957-58 to Rs 228.30 crores in 1958-59 and Rs 253.77 crores in 1959-60. Collections up to the end of October 1960 reached Rs 108.19 crores as against Rs 87.98 crores in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Special attention is paid to the quick disposal of appeals by the Appellate Assistant Commissioners and the following figures are given to show that the Department has succeeded in arresting the accumulation of appeals:—

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Arrear appeals at the beginning of the year	100,637	83,230	82,914
Appeals filed during the year	104,069	119,198	113,846
Appeals disposed of	130,476	119,514	114,497
Pendency at the end of the year	83,230	82,914	82,263

Dealing with the new taxes, the report points out that the total number of Wealth-tax cases for disposal during the year including the cases brought forward from the preceding year was 44,268 at the end of October 1960 of which 11,955 cases had already been disposed of till that date. The total number of Expenditure tax cases including those brought forward from the preceding year was 6,800 out of which 4,310 cases were disposed of during the year. For Gift Tax, the number of assessments completed up to the end of October 1960 was 3,031. The trend in the revenues of these three taxes in recent years is as follows:—

	(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
	1958-60	1960-61	1961-62
	(Acts)	(Revised)	(Estimated)
Wealth Tax	12.11	7.50	7.00
Expenditure Tax	79	90	80
Gift Tax	80	80	80

In the sphere of indirect taxation the report refers to the changes introduced in excise and

with the similar reports of the other Ministries of the Government of India with the result that the former is given inadequate attention. This is a pity because this report contains a good deal of interesting and useful information about the working of this important Ministry.

The Ministry has three Departments: Revenue, Expenditure and Economic Affairs, each under a Secretary. The report for 1960-61 describes in detail the achievements of each of these Departments. So far as the Department of Revenue is concerned, the report gives the following data about the number of income-tax assessments completed in recent years:

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of assessments completed	1,445,178	1,588,103	1,672,790
Balance pending at the end of the year	1,003,134	1,131,533	1,163,515

customs duties and the measures adopted to prevent smuggling. It is stated that in the first ten months of 1960 total seizures of smuggled goods amounted to Rs 1.89 lakhs—gold worth Rs 1.09 lakhs, diamond and precious stones Rs 19 lakhs, currency Rs 5 lakhs and consumer goods Rs 56 lakhs.

The Department of Expenditure also appears to have done useful work. The Central Economy Board, for instance, concentrated its attention on the following aspects:—

(a) To find out from the critics of the administration their concrete grievances and try to remedy them to the extent possible;

(b) Internal examination of selected sectors of administrations;

(c) Revision and simplification of rules and regulations;

(d) Location and avoidance of extravagant expenditure; and

(e) Improvement in management of records.

Special steps are also being taken to study the position about the existence of surplus staff and to suggest ways and means for effecting greater economy and efficiency. A preliminary analysis has revealed the following facts:—

(a) Administration and personnel management in the Secretariat and other offices give rise, by and large, to standard types of work but it is entrusted in different offices to personnel of varying status. Rationalisation in such work, besides securing greater equity among personnel doing equally responsible work, is likely to result in economy. House-keeping accounts for nearly 200 sections in Delhi alone.

(b) Staffing pattern at present is related to the status given to an office, namely whether it is Secretariat, Attached or Subordinate Office. It is not always linked to the nature and

content of work. A great deal of rationalisation is possible and it is a source of fruitful economies.

(c) Registration, preparation of documents and communication of decisions are taking, in many cases, more time than the making of decisions. Studies are necessary to determine the minimum work content of any ancillary jobs in relation to main work in order to reduce the time taken to perform them.

(d) Several pressures, beyond the control of officials, are distorting the distribution of their time to major objectives of their jobs. An activity sampling of the senior and middle level jobs is likely to disclose several factors, which, if taken care of will lead to better utilisation of time in proportion to the importance of the objectives. Activity sampling is being undertaken in a few instances to demonstrate its utility. Important economies can result from it in the utilisation of senior experienced personnel particularly among technical officials.

(e) Meetings also occupy a large part of the time of senior and middle level officials. The cost of meetings relevant to the decisions taken cannot be judged during the course of work studies. Since meetings are becoming an important feature of Government machinery, a study of their utilisation may have important results.

The section in the report dealing with the work of the Department of Economic Affairs describes the loan operations of the Government, banking legislation, savings movement etc. The following figures are given about the trend in receipts from small savings:—

Year	Net Collection
1956-57 ..	Rs. 61.52
1957-58 ..	69.56
1958-59 ..	78.45
1959-60 ..	84.31
1960-61 (R. E.) ..	100.00
Total ..	Rs. 393.84

The report also contains many interesting items of information. We are told, for instance, that the three mints at Alipore, Bombay and Hyderabad worked in 1960 at the rate of 48 hours per week as against the normal working hours of 37½ per week. The total output of coins from the mints in 1960 was about 752 million pieces valued at about Rs 50 million. Similarly the Security Presses also worked overtime. About 2,367 million pieces of currency and bank-notes valued at about Rs. 10,492 million were printed during 1960. In order to cope with the increasing demand for notes, a new Currency Note Press is being set up at Nasik. The new Press will go into production in 1961.

Indian Finance

29 April 1961

FOOD Rs 192.84 Crores of Imports in 1960

In the report of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, it is stated that 5.05 million tons of grains costing Rs 192.84 crores (including freight) were imported in 1960. The imports exceeded those in previous years, but as much as 4.3 million tons came under public Law 480 and by way of aid. India's imports for cash in 1960 totalled 330,000 tons of wheat and 430,000 tons of rice. The reduction in imports from Burma under the 1956 agreement and that of 1959 stands out. But an agreement to import 200,000 tons of rice in 1961 resulted from the visit of a Burmese trade mission. The fall in Indo-Burmese trade is a result of the new agreement to obtain rice from the UAR and the USA.

There is a total ban on export of all foodgrains since 1956 but no indication is available about exports of wheat flour; mainly because the milling industry may find many outlets, it may be argued that special exports should be allowed. The Government's food reserves at the end of 1960 mounted to 1.91 million tons against 0.78 million tons owing to the US food supplies arranged for by Mr S. K. Patil. Storage capacity has been improved and a silo is being built in Calcutta. The freight for US grains (higher because US ships are employed) is paid for in rupees at a lower rate than usual. But Indian ships are used for import of grain from Canada and Australia and rice from Burma is brought in Indian ships. The outlook for shipping may be called good in view of the guaranteed imports.

The sugar output is up owing to the higher cane price—Rs 1.62 per maund—and the tax relief available since 1959. The industry is able to produce 2.5 million tons because of new mills commissioned and the Third Plan target is now up to 3.5 million tons. Shipments of sugar in January 1961 totalled 50,000 tons through the Export Agency. Whether it is the STC or an ad hoc agency organised by mills is not known, and how losses will be apportioned is not known. The Ministry's report makes no mention of distillery products or malt liquor shipped by India in 1960. There is a good chance of selling beer as well as rum abroad and the export line may become important owing to high prices at home further raised by excises. Vanaspati exports rose to 6,322 tons in 1960 but excess of productive capacity and the high prices of edible oils are retarding factors at present. The vanaspati industry, except for a very few prosperous units, may be regarded as a pocket of persistent depression.

IRRIGATION & POWER One target hit, the other missed

The development of irrigation and power is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. But most of the major multipurpose projects are being financed almost entirely by loans from the Centre, so that the Union Ministry has a direct interest in their efficient, economical and early execution. Besides laying down the general policy, the Union Ministry has the following functions: watching the progress of execution of projects and of costs against estimates; examination of schemes formulated by States; study of international aspects of utilisation of water resources; optimum utilisation of plant and machinery available with State Governments project authorities; formulation of measures to ensure efficiency and economy in the execution of River Valley projects; and arranging for foreign exchange requirements of the projects. The report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the last year of the Second Plan invites a comparison of the targets and anticipated achievements.

The Second Plan as originally formulated envisaged an increase of 3.5 million kw in the installed generating capacity of power plants in the country. Shortage of foreign exchange forced a reappraisal and the target of additional capacity was reduced to 2.3 million kw. During the first four years of the Second Plan, installed capacity has been increased by about 1,387,300 kw and another 8,95,500 kw is likely to be added during the year making a total of 2,282,800 kw for the plan period.

While the revised target for power has been achieved, the position regarding irrigation is rather confused. According to the figures given in the annual report, which are the same as in the Third Plan Outline, potential at channel outlets from major and medium irrigation projects under the two plans has increased from 6.5 million acres in 1955-56 to 9.6 million acres by 1958-59. The anticipated figure for 1960-61 is 14 million acres. The Second Five Year Plan estimated the anticipated increase in irrigated area during the First Plan at about 6.3 million acres and during the Second Plan at 12 million acres. It appears that the area brought under irrigation during the First Plan was 3 million acres and for the Second Plan will be of the order of 7.5 million acres in terms of potential so that the shortfall over the two plan periods is more than four million acres. The reasons for the failure to reach the targets envisaged when the Plan was formulated are nowhere explained and the questions it raises are yet to be faced and answered. If instead of irrigation potential at channel outlets,

the figures of utilisation are taken into account, the gap between targets and achievement is much greater. The figures of anticipated utilisation, for 1960-61 are 10.5 million acres (gross) and 9 million acres (net). This means that benefits of irrigation projects have accrued to half the acreage they were intended to serve. As it has nowhere been suggested that shortage of foreign exchange proved a serious hindrance to the execution of irrigation projects, it is permissible to assume that defective planning and tardy execution are the main factors responsible for the failure to reach targets. It may be mentioned in this context that the Ministry's report points out that "the need for careful coordination in planning and execution of the various stages for timely utilisation of irrigation benefits has been impressed on the State Governments from time to time."

As regards the major river valley projects, the important events of the year were the inauguration of the Gandhi Sagar Dam and powerhouse and the Kotha barrage of the Chambal project; commissioning of the two units of 90,000 kw each in the Left Bank Power House at Bhakra; and the inauguration of the Kundah Power House II and the Kundah Hydro Electric Extension Scheme. Another important event of great significance for the development of Punjab and Rajasthan was the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty on 19 September 1961.

In view of the chronic shortage of power experienced all over the country, the indication given in the report that the Third Plan outlay on power development was likely to be increased from Rs 975 crores in the Draft Outline to Rs 1,112 crores will be received with widespread satisfaction. The outlay on irrigation will be likewise increased from Rs 650 crores to Rs 656 crores. The increased allocation for power is expected to raise the total generating capacity in the country to 13.3 million kw at the end of the Third Plan. Of the additional capacity planned, 2.8 million kw will be from schemes continuing from the First and Second Plans and the remaining from new schemes.

INFORMATION

AIR to be Lighter

As far as the general public is concerned, the I & B Ministry is identified with the AIR, though the All India Radio is only one of the many constituent units which the Ministry operates as channels for publicising Government policies and activities. These include besides the AIR, the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, the Press Information Bureau, the Films Division, the Publications Division, Field Publicity and the Song and Drama

Division. But AIR, the oldest member of the I & B family, remains pre-eminent and has to take the rap when the entertainment dished out is not to somebody's liking. The most significant development of the year for AIR has been the finalisation of a plan for the installation of 55 medium wave relay transmitters and two shortwave transmitters for extension of broadcast coverage of the country and provision of an additional light programme channel at most of the existing stations. The Ministry's annual report points out that this plan is being implemented on the highest priority. Other development programmes of the AIR, such as the setting up of 50 kw mw transmitter at Trichy, construction of permanent studios at Poona and Bhopal, and expansion of studio facilities at Trivandrum, made headway during the year. To the list of 7,000 approved classical music artists, a further 500 were added during the year. The AIR has also rendered a great service to posterity having completed the work of processing, on long playing microgroove records, the various recorded prayer addresses of Mahatma Gandhi.

Along with other units under the Ministry, the Directorate of Visual Publicity also expanded the range of its activities. The publicity work of 85 autonomous bodies of Government was handled by the Directorate last year as against 58 in 1959. The report also draws attention to the increasing use of Indian language papers for press advertising. And the PIB with services in 13 languages functioned as the essential link between the Government and public through the Press.

The celebration of the India Plan Week in January 1961, was one of the important activities of the year designed to focus public interest in the progress of planning. The annual report gives the tantalising information that the Research and Reference Division of the Ministry conducted a survey to assess public reactions to programmes of publicity for the Plan. While details are given of the number and percentage of persons (classified as officials and non-officials) who responded to the questionnaire, and it is said that the survey elicited response sufficient for broad inferences, the Ministry is apparently not yet ready to share the findings with the public.

LAW

Delegation of Powers

The report of the Ministry of Law, Government of India, contains a comprehensive picture of the working of the Ministry. The main functions of the Ministry are to advise other Ministries and Departments of the Government

on legal matters, to draft Central Bills, Ordinances and Regulations, and follow them up in their various stages up to their enactment and promulgation, to draft Bills and Ordinances for States, whenever such occasions arise, to scrutinise statutory rules and orders from the legal and drafting point of view and to make arrangements for the publication of Central enactments as and when required in a convenient form. Apart from these, the Ministry is also responsible for legislative and other actions pertaining to subjects allotted to it, including elections to the Parliament, Legislatures of States, and the offices of the President, and the Vice-President.

The functions of the Ministry are carried out by two separate departments, viz., the Legislative Department and the Department of Legal Affairs. The Department of Legal Affairs is classified into five distinct sections, namely, the Advice Section, the Litigation Section, the Judicial Section, the Central Agency Section and the Election Section.

The Advice Section of the Ministry advises all the Ministries and Departments on all legal matters including the interpretations of the provisions of statutes and statutory rules, regulations, orders, bye-laws notifications and the like.

The Litigation Section functions as a liaison office between the Government Counsel at Delhi and the various Departments of the Central Government and briefs the Counsel after collection and scrutiny of the relevant materials and renders assistance in the proper conduct of the cases.

The Judicial Section deals with the work relating to the engagement of law officers of the Government, the arrangement to be made with the State Governments with a view to enlisting the services of the State Law Officers on behalf of the Union Government, the making of reciprocal arrangements with foreign Governments for the execution of civil decrees, enforcement of maintenance orders, services of summonses and other processes in civil matters and the examination of witnesses in foreign countries on commissions.

The constitution of Central Agency System has proved beneficial in more than one way. Those that require special mention are the greater co-ordination brought about between the Central Government and the State Governments on several matters brought before the Supreme Court and the greater economy and efficiency attained with the functioning of this Section. The Election Section is associated with all matters pertaining to election law and election expenditure, the administrative matters concerning the Election Commission and the delimitation of Constituencies.

The Legislative Department, on the other hand, deals with the

work relating to the drafting of Bills, Ordinances, and Regulations and the scrutiny of statutory rules, orders, notifications, etc. The responsibility of implementing the recommendations of the Law Commission, and the printing, publication and translation of Central laws, is entrusted with this Department.

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS Targets Hit

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Ministry of Transport and Communications reports continuing progress in all spheres of activities during 1960-61. With the Second Plan almost at its end, the report holds out fair chances for achieving the Second Plan targets in respect of opening of new post offices. The Second Plan fixed the target for new post offices throughout the country at 20,000. Against this, 15,455 new post offices are revealed to have been opened in the first four years. During the last financial year, 3,464 more post offices were opened upto 31 December 1960, which leaves a balance of 1,081 post offices to achieve the Second Plan target. Considering that over 2,000 more post offices were proposed to be opened during the remaining period of the last financial year, prospects can be reckoned bright for the Second Plan target having been exceeded. In judging the performance in this field, account has to be taken of the initial handicaps in the nature of the imposition of the ban in June 1957 on all new constructions costing more than Rs 20,000 which remained operative up to February 1959 and the reduction in the allotment of funds as a result of the curtailment of the Plan provision in September 1958. That, in spite of these early limitations, the Second Plan schemes for opening new post offices should be fulfilled is exceedingly gratifying.

Apart from the expansion of new offices, the postal department's achievements during 1960-61 included introduction of new services, one to New York and three services for despatch of mails to the West. Another improvement effected was the extension of the air parcel service, insured air mail letter service and insured air parcel service to several foreign countries.

In respect of telegraphs, the liberalised policy adopted by the Post and Telegraph Department

envisaged the extension of such facilities to District, Sub-divisional and Tehsil towns. The report takes credit for the provision of telegraph offices in all the district towns by the end of December 1960. In respect of sub-divisional head-quarters, 535 are shown to have been provided with telegraph offices which leaves a balance of only 13 without the facility of telegraph offices.

In respect of telephones, it is stated that the liberalised policy of providing telephone facilities at district and sub-divisional head-quarters continued to be operative during 1960-61. Only 19 district headquarters are shown to be without telephone exchanges at the end of December 1960. The number of sub-divisional towns without telephone facilities by the end of December 1960 is shown at 36. The number of telephones in the country also shows an impressive rise by 30,070 to 449,070 between 31 March and December 1960.

TRANSPORT Shipping, Ports

Transport programmes under the Second Plan were mainly directed to the development of railways with shipping and road transport being relegated to minor roles. While presenting the Railway Budget last month, Mr Jagjivan Ram, the Railway Minister, took credit for satisfactory performance of the railways during the Second Plan. In respect of shipping and road transport also, gratifying progress is revealed in the report of the Department of Transport and Communications for 1960-61. The tonnage target for shipping under the Second Plan was 900,000 GRT. Against this, the Indian tonnage owned as on 1 December 1960 is shown to be 852,000 gross tons. Though this reveals a slight shortfall against the targeted tonnage, considering that some ships are under construction, and also that there are proposals to purchase a few second hand ships, chances for realising the Second Plan for shipping tonnage are bright.

The central weakness of the Indian shipping industry arises from the undeveloped capacity for shipbuilding in the country. The Hindusthan shipyard at Visakhapatnam is being developed to

come a modern shipbuilding centre. It is a measure of the progress made by this shipbuilding yard that the value of production has gone up from Rs 125.36 lakhs in 1952-53 to Rs 4,01.48 lakhs in 1959-60. The shipyard has so far delivered 24 ocean going ships and two small crafts in addition to a mooring vessel, aggregating 116,943 gross registered tons. The net profit at Rs 68.873 for the year ended 3 March 1960 shows satisfactory financial working and may be compared with the net loss reported for the previous financial year. The development of the shipyard has to be further intensified to step up capacity for ship building, and the Third Plan provides an outlay of Rs 244 lakhs toward this end.

Development of a second shipyard at Cochin in the Kerala State is another pivotal programme for the shipping industry under the Third Plan. An allocation of Rs 20 crores has been sought in the Third Plan for this project. Barring the inclusion of this scheme, the Third Plan for the shipping industry is open to the criticism of trying to soft pedal development. It is notable that, while the National Shipping Board recommended a target of 1.42 million tons to be achieved at the end of the Third Plan period at a total cost of about Rs 118 crores, the Planning Commission has fixed the ceiling on outlay at Rs 55 crores for the expansion of Indian tonnage. The allocation made by the Planning Commission will permit an expansion of tonnage of only 180,000 GRT.

Port development in the Second Plan is shown to have lagged behind and the expenditure incurred in the first four years reveals grave shortfalls. While the Second Plan provision for major ports was Rs 99 crores, expenditure in the first four years was only Rs 32.72 crores. All the same, it is noteworthy that some of the important schemes included under the Second Plan have been completed. The construction of the four additional berths at Cochin, the wet dock scheme at Madras, the dredging of the Fulta Point at Calcutta and the electrification of cranes at the Alexandra Dock in Bombay are the important Second Plan landmarks in port development. For the Third Plan, the Planning Commission has fixed the outlay for major ports at Rs 75 crores of which Rs 28.55 crores and Rs 25.61 crores have been allocated for the Calcutta and Bombay ports respectively. A notable feature of the Third Plan schemes for port development is the greater emphasis laid on the development of minor ports. Outlay for minor port development has been increased from Rs 5 crores under the Second Plan to Rs 10 crores in the Third Plan. The report of the Intermediate Port Development Committee has provided the basis for planning minor port development in the Third Plan.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

THERE are moments when even the journalistic beast in us stops looking for the ridiculousness of the sublime. This, President de Gaulle's, if not France's, finest hour, is one such. "La France, C'est Moi". At any other time this assumption of President de Gaulle's, at once vaguely mystical and narrowly legalistic, would have sounded faintly absurd. But when he invoked it last Sunday and called upon every Frenchman and every Frenchwoman to "help him", he seemed to be stating the obvious. On this occasion, he certainly had a more firm basis for his claim that he was the only legitimate power in France than when, during the war years, he quarrelled with President Roosevelt by implying that he was the only legal repository of France's usurped power. Now that the "odious and stupid Algerian adventure" has come to an inglorious end, it is proper to recognise that only President de Gaulle's faith in his and France's destiny could have saved the Fifth Republic. Last November General Raoul Salan, had said, "If it should be that Algeria does not remain French, I would go to fight anywhere that was necessary". "Fighting" apparently did not exclude fighting Frenchmen nor "anywhere" exclude the French soil. In the complacency of a foiled coup and a captured ringleader, it is likely that we may forget how perilously near civil war France was. And the rebels are far from spent. The present coup is a logical sequel to that of January, 1960. Challe, Salan, Zeller and Jouhaud merely took over from where Ortis and Lagailard left off. So far only Challe has been captured and the others are stated to be trying to escape to Spain and obtain political asylum. If they succeed, they may yet be able to create trouble. Over the Algerian question, President de Gaulle has shown an amount of patience and understanding that deserves to succeed. In this context, it is heartening to find the FLN (whose absence at Evian is now explained as due to fears of the kind of revolt that did eventually take place) has also shown admirable restraint.

The lunatic fringe in politics has always been part of the democratic landscape and generally speaking, the goings-on in this region have added to the meagre stock

of the gaiety of the nations. But the John Birch Society, about which Mr Kennedy was asked at his press conference on Friday last, is madder than most other such eccentric groups and not so funny. And that was why Mr Kennedy's reply to questions about it had sombre overtones. One Robert Welch, a Massachusetts candy manufacturer is reputedly its founder and it is named after one John Birch, a missionary from Georgia, who is claimed to be the first casualty of the Third World War, which, of course, is already on. Mr Birch, who, by the way, is said to have been born in India, is reported to have been killed by the Chinese communists ten days after the V-J day. The Society's list of betes noires is long and variegated. Among these are foreign aid, United Nations, NATO desegregation, incometax, Earl Warren, Eisenhower and of course President Kennedy and his new Frontiersmen. For those who feel baffled by finding Eisenhower in this motley array of hatreds, it is necessary to explain that Mr Welch thinks that Mr Eisenhower has been "a dedicated, conscious agent of the communist conspiracy!" A rather sad come-down for Ike whom everybody liked until the other day and if some don't today, it is for reasons other than those of Mr Welch! Support both tacit and open, is apparently extended to this Society by some influential people. On its governing body are Emeritus Professors and ex-Judges; and Major General Edwin A. Walker stationed in West Germany who has just been suspended pending inquiry into charges of anti-communist indoctrination of troops is alleged to be a sympathiser. The New York Times recently carried reports that such indoctrination has been in operation for about six months and copies of Robert Welch's "Life of John Birch" have been distributed. Despite these disclosures of neo-isolationist tendencies, it is unlikely that the influence of Welch is at all extensive. For the moment, however, the American administration's stand on Cuba may provide a convenient sounding board for the Society's ideas. But as Mr Kennedy remarked at his press conference, the John Birch Society is not "wrestling with the real problems which are created by the communist advance around the world". Mr Kennedy detailed some of these problems

and hoped that "all those who are concerned about the advance of Communism would face these problems and not concern themselves with the loyalty of President Eisenhower or President Truman or Mrs Roosevelt or myself or someone else." But the John Birch Society which feels that the US Government has been "the greatest single force supporting the communist advance while pretending to oppose it" is hardly likely to heed such advice from such quarters.

Perhaps it is a little late in the day to bring up this complaint, but I did think at the time our census was on that its curiosity was remarkably limited. I bring it up at all now because I find that the British census recently concluded has used a far wider range of questions. As it was, the gentleman who came to my place had no more than half a dozen questions to ask and his preoccupation, if I remember right, was principally numerical and linguistic. The British census on the other hand, has asked for such details as when one left school, professional and other qualifications, eating habits and whether the house one had was rented, owned or mortgaged, and a whole lot of other things. Considering the amount of money we spent on our census, we might also have asked a few more questions, questions of some value to our planners. For instance, there is a much publicised desire to know the destination of the disbursements of over Rs 10,000 crores under the two plans. Had the census enumerator been less of a gentleman and asked me about my emoluments, I might have murmured at first, but would not have really minded letting him know. I know that there are others who would be less ready with the information for notorious reasons, despite the promised inviolability of the information given. But the attempt would have been worth making, for the Mahalanobis committee would then have had some factual basis to go on, though large allowances would still have to be made for errors. Likewise, speculation about rural indebtedness is rife and the Reserve Bank's survey is far from complete. If every rural household had been asked as part of the census programme how steeped in debt it was, we might have made a beginning in the compilation of a very important species of statistics. Again, there have been complaints that the report of the Second Agricultural Wages Inquiry Commission suffers from defects inevitable in the present state of statistics. Had the census collected data on rural wages the next inquiry will have some data to go on. Indeed,

the census could, to the extent possible, have reduced the merely statistical part of the work of many future commissions. I know the objection that it would have made the work of the census commissioners too unwieldy. But the point is that the collecting itself could not have taken much time, and the processing could have been done at leisure. As it is, all that the census has done by its too exclusive preoccupation with numbers and languages is to let loose quarrels about both among politicians.

I have never had much luck with taxis and am not therefore surprised that I am yet to meet the self-effacing owner of WBT 1795. Ever since the Statesman reported this young man's New Year resolution to be courteous and considerate to his fares, I have been wanting to make his acquaintance, but so far without success. Nor can I, I regret to say, find any evidence that his example has inspired his confreres to any considerable extent. But then, I suppose, taxi drivers and their fares are natural enemies, whether they live in Calcutta or Bombay, Paris or London. The language of the Parisian baulked of his tip or his right of way is, I am assured, unprintable, and mercifully for foreigners, incomprehensible. And recently, London cabmen whom a fickle public threw over in favour of the competing (somewhat unfairly) mini-cabmen, complained to Time: "That is the public for you. If all the ten thousand of us went to hell, they wouldn't care. But I ask you: if there is a more efficient and courteous taxi service in the world, you name it. It takes New Yorkers to appreciate us." Not to be outdone in transatlantic courtesy, Time added in a foot note that New Yorkers did appreciate. Similar kind thoughts about taxis in towns other than the one you happen to be in are not uncommon, but they cancel each other out. However, I made another discovery recently. The institution of "private taxi", fairly well-known in Madras, has made its appearance in Calcutta also. Waiting forlornly for a taxi in Chowringhee the other evening, I was asked to step in what looked like the car of somebody temporarily out of town. And the kindly man who took pity on me appeared to my nasty mind as a domestic chauffeur without his uniform. Though smitten by qualms, I was sorely tempted to accept the offer. But just then came a regular taxi to save me from what I am sure are several offences in the IPC. The Sardarji at the wheel after satisfying himself that a good five miles separated me from my destination, asked me to hop in, which I did. Now I shall never know who the good Samaritan was and what is more important whose car it was that was being so unostentatiously useful in an otherwise unfeeling city.

EAVESDROPPER

Items.	SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.					
	Achievement under First Plan	Progress during 1956-57	Progress during 1957-58	Progress during 1958-59	Progress during 1-4-59 to 31-12-59	Progress during 1-4-60 to 31-12-60
Post Offices ...	19,712	3,687	2,901	3,438	2,716	3,464
Telegraph Offices ...	1,465	401	274	245	94	139
PCOs (Long Distance) ...	916	201	145	218	211	130
No. of Telephones ...	1,09,800	37,000	32,000	41,200	22,200	33,038
New Exchanges ...	347	124	108	94	39	83
Channel Mileages ...						
Telephones ...	44,800	32,000	32,600	33,280	10,172	28,087
Channel Mileages (Telegraph) ...	63,200	28,200	14,000	29,800	3,500	5,216

Olympus

Foreign Assistance

QUESTIONS on Cuba, Laos and other hot, international political issues have practically blotted out the important indications regarding new thinking in Washington on assistance to India, given by Ambassador Galbraith at his first press conference in Delhi last week. So it may be worth while to reiterate here the main points made by the US Ambassador.

Mr Galbraith declared that it was clearly seen in Washington that India offers one of the most challenging efforts to escape from poverty through solid, self-sustaining goals. The new approach to developmental aid to India is governed by these considerations:

That the Indian Government is the best judge of what projects need priority assistance.

That the ruling consideration from now on would be to accept India's best judgment.

That there is strong desire in the United States to approve projects on practical as distinct from any theoretical or ideological grounds.

That there is no doubt in the minds of those who are associated with the problem of assistance that India would need more steel in the Third Five-Year Plan period. "The United States is discussing possible participation in India's fourth steel plant at Bokaro.

That there should be a single agency to co-ordinate assistance programmes which hitherto were the divided responsibility of a number of agencies.

That long-range assistance be provided to India. A Bill is before the US Congress asking authorisation of funds on long-term basis.

That friends of India do not regret the fact that the Soviet Union is participating in the task of providing assistance to India.

New Delhi has for some time been aware of the readiness of the new US Administration to view India's problems of external assistance from the Indian point of view. But officials here are not sure how far the US Administration will be in a position to enter into firm commitments at the World Bank Consortium meeting this week, in advance of Congressional approval of the foreign aid programme.

If the US Government, however, is able to give even a rough indication of the aid it is prepared to extend to India over the Third Plan period, the uncertainties regarding implementation of several vital projects will be largely dispelled. The reference to US interest in the fourth steel plant has been noted here with great satisfaction.

Export Promotion Convention

While it is recognised that the Third Plan cannot even get started without a massive dose of foreign assistance, it is also being increasingly realised that it cannot proceed very much further, unless exports are stepped up to a level adequate to meet the bill for maintenance imports as well as repayment obligations. In a brilliant address to the Export Convention held last week, Professor J. J. Anjaria explained the theoretical and policy approach to export promotion. The convention was held under the joint auspices of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, the All-India Exporters' Chamber, and the Indian Council of Foreign Trade. The approach of Development Planning in India to questions of foreign trade has undergone a revolutionary change in the course of one decade of planning. It has moved from isolationism, through import substitution for attainment of self-sufficiency to active promotion of exports to meet the growing import bill. The experience of planning in India has been that rise in the tempo of development is accompanied by increased import with the consequent need to step up exports. It will be a mistake to think that once modern productive apparatus is set up, imports will begin to fall off. On the contrary, the trend is for maintenance imports to exceed imports of capital equipment and that will continue. Professor Anjaria suggested that it may be necessary to scale up the export targets suggested for the Third Plan. Referring to the fear that increased exports without corresponding increase in production would set up inflationary pressures, Professor Anjaria said export even at a sacrifice was an effective way of mobilising resources for development, and holding inflation under control.

Professor Anjaria spoke after the Union Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr Satish Chandra had dealt with the points raised by Mr Murarji J. Vaidya in his address to the Convention. Mr Satish Chandra referred to the basic problem of the tendency of imports in a developing economy to rise faster than exports. This is further aggravated by the existence of a large domestic market in which the short-term interests of industrialists stand in the way of increased exports. He made it clear that while Government was prepared to extend incentives, industrialists and exporters cannot claim them as a matter of right, but will have to prove the necessity for incentives in each case. He regretted that the response to the scheme of Export Houses was far from encouraging and said that the STC will have to be brought increasingly into the picture. Regarding export targets, he said that, while there was some possibility of upward revision of targets in the Third Plan over the yearly

average of Rs 690 crores suggested in the Draft Outline, the figure of Rs 1,600 crores a year proposed by some experts, to which Mr Vaidya had referred, was not practical, and could not be achieved without corresponding expansion of the productive equipment.

While the Minister dealt with most of the points raised by Mr Vaidya, he passed over in silence the reference made by Mr Vaidya to the delay in concluding a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the USA. Mr Vaidya emphasised that the USA, as the most prosperous nation in the world, was the largest potential market for our exportable goods and signing of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the two great democracies is essential even purely from the point of view of Export Promotion. In the absence of such a treaty, he pointed out, the citizens of both countries suffer certain disadvantages and are precluded from enjoying certain privileges in the matter of trade, residence, visa facilities, citizenship, etc., as compared to the citizens of other countries which have concluded treaties.

Bicycle Exports

The question of exports also figured prominently in the speeches at the annual conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation inaugurated by the Prime Minister last Saturday. Mr Nehru referred to the awakening in the country regarding the importance of exports which were no longer confined to a few traditional items. While the Prime Minister referred with satisfaction to the number of bicycles in villages as a reliable indicator of progress achieved by rural India during one decade of planning, it is relevant to point out that this humble vehicle is now being exported on a really significant scale. The completion of the despatch of the first consignment of 11,000 cycles to Egypt by a local firm of bicycle manufacturers, the Pearl Cycle Industries Ltd, was celebrated at a function last week; Mr Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry, presided. This is not the first time cycles have been exported from India. But the significance of the occasion which justified the celebration consists in the fact that this is the first time that such a large consignment of cycles is being exported to a single destination by one company and that, too, a new entrant to the field of cycle manufacture. Started as a Private Limited Company in 1955, the Pearl Cycle Company converted itself into a Public Limited Company in 1960. Its output is 85,000 cycles with indigenous content of 97.8 per cent, which the Company expects to raise to 100 per cent in a few months when the expansion programme will be completed and its modern factory, erected at a cost of Rs 80,00,000 at Ballabgarh, 21 miles from Delhi, goes into production. Its capacity will be 500,000 sets of components and 150,000 complete cycles. The component wing will produce precision components like Bottom Brackets, Axles, Cups, Chains, Hubs, etc. In the context of the export drive, it is heartening to note that the Managing Director of the firm, Mr S. Kumar,

who concluded the contract for the export of the present consignment during his recent tour of the Middle East, regards this as only a beginning. Mr Kumar envisages larger and larger exports of Indian cycles in the near future.

While the annual conference of the Timber Dryers' and Preservers' Association which was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Agriculture last week focussed attention on the problem of economic utilisation of timber, the techniques of preservation and processing developed by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and other agencies, were demonstrated at an exhibition opened by Mr K. C. Reddy, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry. Fireproofing of bamboo, thatch, ropes, etc., was the most spectacular of the demonstrations. If the fireproofing and preservative treatment of these cheap building materials, like bamboo and grass which are much growing and readily available in most parts of the country, is found practicable at reasonable cost, it will, for the first time, become a practical proposition to draw up and implement a programme for the provision of satisfactory low-cost growing population. The exhibits also included low cost bamboo (treated) reinforced mud walls.

Another interesting demonstration was pencil manufacture with hand tools. The Forest Research Institute has developed a set of hand tools for making pencils on a cottage industry basis. The tools consist of a plan for grooving the pencil slats, a half round cutting plane for rounding and cutting rough pencils, and a smoothing and finishing plane for final finishing of pencils. In addition a simple carpenter's hand plane and a simple wooden press are required. It is estimated that the investment required is about Rs 100 per working unit. The output is estimated at about 100 pencils per person per day, and the cost is said to compare favourably with the price of factory made pencils. Slats and leads will have to be purchased from outside and the Forest Research Institute has published lists of the sources. Pencil making by hand tools appears to be a suitable industry for development in villages under the CD programme.

BRITISH INDIA ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

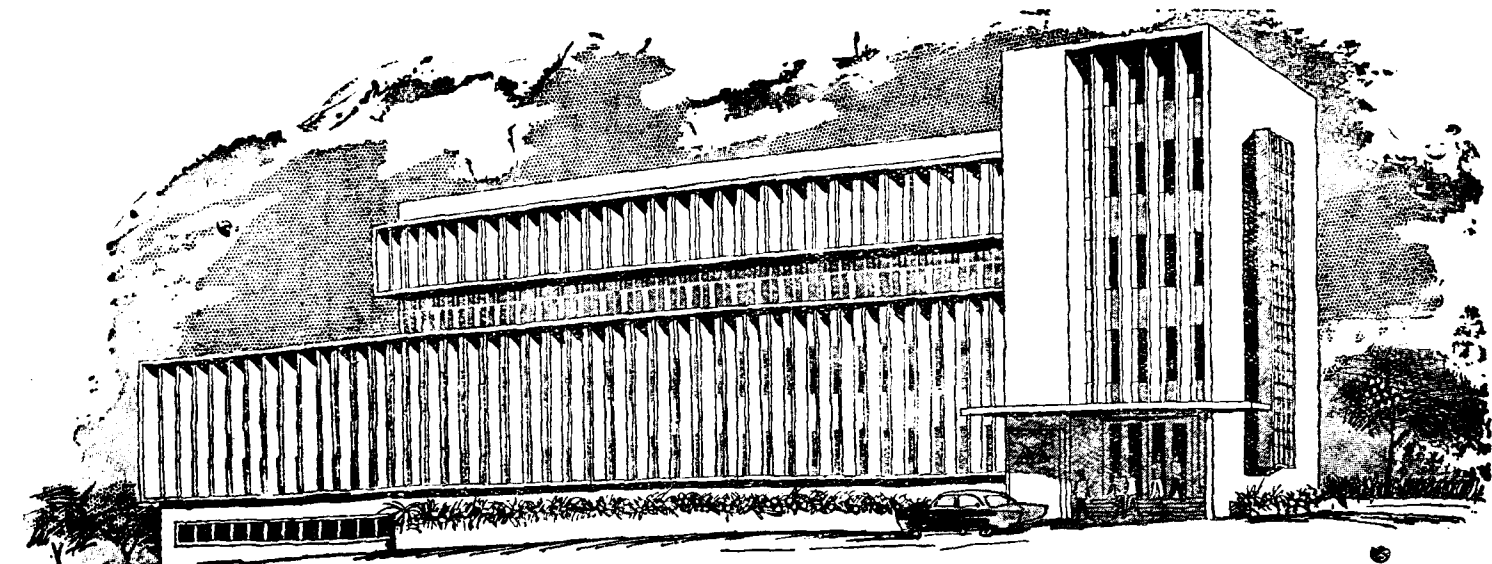
The Board of Directors of the Company has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, the payment of a Dividend of 45 per cent for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.

D. MANSON,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.

28th April, 1961.



ARTIST'S IMPRESSION of the administrative building of ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCK LTD. in Durgapur

New Power in Industry

NERVE-CENTRE of ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCK LTD. in Durgapur

MARK THIS administrative building of ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCK LTD. which is fast nearing completion in Durgapur. Very soon busy design engineers, led by experienced men from AVB's overseas collaborators, will occupy the largest portion of it... giving initial shape to the power that AVB will add to Indian industry from its plant nearby.

This building will be the nerve-centre of AVB. Here the finest engineering minds will study, design and draw up plans that will 'tailor-make' mining and cement-making machinery, and vital steam-raising

plant for the many thermal power stations to be installed in the country during the Third Five Year Plan.

To ensure that steam-raising and industrial boiler plants give optimum performance, it is imperative that they be 'tailor-made' to suit varying local conditions and requirements. Here at this nerve-centre, all the advanced technical knowledge of AVB will be utilised to the fullest extent, to ensure that each project is designed for the finest possible performance.



...a Powerful Partnership for Progress

ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCK LTD.

16, Queen's Road Estate, Bombay 1.

CALCUTTA OFFICE: Naco House, 1 & 3 Brabourne Road, CALCUTTA 1
Works: Durgapur, West BENGAL



THE BAREILLY CORPORATION (BANK), LIMITED

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Board of Directors to the Shareholders

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1960. The Auditors' report is also annexed thereto.

The Net Profit for the year including Rs. 271.62 brought forward from the previous year amounts to ... Rs. 1,34,688.77

The Directors recommend that the following appropriations be made out of the aforesaid profit:

1. To General Reserve ... Rs. 14,562.50
2. " Provision for Income-tax ... Rs. 54,000.00
3. " Bonus to staff ... Rs. 15,000.00
4. " Payment of dividends at 6% p.a. subject to income-tax and surcharge @ 30% on Cumulative Preference 'A' Shares Rs. 6,000.00
5. " " free income-tax on Cumulative Preference 'B' Shares Rs. 8,571.00
6. " " subject to income-tax and surcharge @ 30% on Ordinary Shares ... Rs. 33,439.50
7. " " subject to income-tax and surcharge @ 30% on Deferred Shares ... Rs. 3,021.00
8. " " charge @ 30% on next year's account ... Rs. 94.77

5. To be carried forward to next year's account ... Rs. 1,34,688.77

The working and earnings of the Bank continued to be satisfactory during the year. Keeping in view the welfare of their employees the directors are pleased to provide a sum of Rs. 15,000/- for payment of bonus to them.

This year the statutory Reserve Fund under Section 17 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, has been separately shown in the Balance Sheet and Property Depreciation Fund of Rs. 82,191.50 has been excluded from the figure of 'Other Reserves' and shown under 'Other Liabilities' to comply with the directions of Reserve Bank of India.

Due to the fall in the market price of Govt. Securities there is a depreciation of about Rs. 20,891/- in the Bank's holdings therein based on the actual market quotations as on 31st December, 1960. The Bank has got ample reserve to meet the said depreciation.

In granting advances the directors always give due regard to liquidity. Almost all our advances are repayable on demand. The percentage of our unsecured advances is negligible, being about 2.4% of the total advances. Thus we keep the interests of our depositors above all other considerations.

During the year Shri Harish Kumar resigned from the Board of Directors. This was done out of deference to the suggestions of Reserve Bank of India as in their opinion his directorship was not consistent with his employment on an office of profit as Deputy

Managing Director. He is now serving as the Secretary of the Company.

In accordance with Article 113 of the Company's Articles of Association of our Directors namely Shri Balram Sharma and Shri Nawal Kishore retire by rotation from the Board and, being eligible, they offer themselves for reappointment.

The Directors are thankful to the shareholders and constituents of the Bank for their continued patronage and confidence.

The shareholders are requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

BALRAM SHARMA
Chairman.

NAWAL KISHORE
NARAIN PRASAD
DWARAKA NATH KAPOOR
D. C. SHARMA
GIRISH KUMAR CAPOOR,
Managing Director.

BAREILLY,

Dated the 26th February, 1961.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
31-12-1959	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	31-12-1960

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
12,50,629.70	12,50,629.70	12,50,629.70	12,50,629.70

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
17,58,429.56	17,58,429.56	17,58,429.56	17,58,429.56

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
3,71,550.00	3,71,550.00	3,71,550.00	3,71,550.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
5,76,850.00	5,76,850.00	5,76,850.00	5,76,850.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
7,025.00	7,025.00	7,025.00	7,025.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
6,01,437.50	6,01,437.50	6,01,437.50	6,01,437.50

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
92,215.58	92,215.58	92,215.58	92,215.58

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
5,83,875.00	5,83,875.00	5,83,875.00	5,83,875.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
6,93,653.08	6,93,653.08	6,93,653.08	6,93,653.08

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
79,29,884.49	79,29,884.49	79,29,884.49	79,29,884.49

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
31,99,203.59	31,99,203.59	31,99,203.59	31,99,203.59

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
17,60,837.80	17,60,837.80	17,60,837.80	17,60,837.80

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,28,89,925.88	1,28,89,925.88	1,28,89,925.88	1,28,89,925.88

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
4,08,654.60	4,08,654.60	4,08,654.60	4,08,654.60

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
59,904.13	59,904.13	59,904.13	59,904.13

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
10,53,350.06	10,53,350.06	10,53,350.06	10,53,350.06

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
4,08,654.60	4,08,654.60	4,08,654.60	4,08,654.60

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
4,08,654.60	4,08,654.60	4,08,654.60	4,08,654.60

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
59,904.13	59,904.13	59,904.13	59,904.13

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
10,53,350.06	10,53,350.06	10,53,350.06	10,53,350.06

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
79,182.00	79,182.00	79,182.00	79,182.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2,364.64	2,364.64	2,364.64	2,364.64

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
79,182.00	79,182.00	79,182.00	79,182.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2,364.64	2,364.64	2,364.64	2,364.64

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
79,182.00	79,182.00	79,182.00	79,182.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2,364.64	2,364.64	2,364.64	2,364.64

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
79,182.00	79,182.00	79,182.00	79,182.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2,364.64	2,364.64	2,364.64	2,364.64

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62	1,12,216.62

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98	1,09,851.98

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64	81,546.64

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00

Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00	34,682.00

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

In hand, with Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India (Including Foreign Currency Notes)

BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS:

(i) In India (On current account) ... 2,88,194.25

(ii) Outside India (On deposit account) ... 14,00,000.00

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

Nil

THE BAREILLY CORPORATION (BANK), LIMITED BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1960

31-12-59	EXPENDITURE	31-12-60	INCOME (less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	31-12-60
Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
3,80,711.04	1. To interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc. ...	3,91,953.90	6,83,710.93	1. Interest and Discount ...
	2. Salaries, Allowances, Provident Fund and Bonus (include Rs. 15,187.44 paid to the Managing Director towards Salary, Allowances Provident Fund and use of Bank's Car—Rs. 15,187.49 in 1959) ...	2,74,721.37	1,38,065.94	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage ...
2,70,916.66	3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances (include Rs. 475/- paid to the Managing Director—Rs. 625/- in 1959) ...	2,992.91	Nil	3. Net Profit on sale of investments, Gold, Silver, Land, Premises and other assets ...
3,352.93	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc. ...	23,498.05	Nil	4. Net Profit on revaluation of investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other assets ...
21,704.85	5. Law Charges ...	3,125.13	16,044.10	5. Net Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets ...
2,247.90	6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps ...	19,481.43	11,633.25	6. Other Receipts ...
17,316.90	7. Auditors' Fees ...	1,200.00	Nil	7. Loss, if any ...
1,200.00	8. Depreciation on and repairs to Banking Company's property ...	6,791.78		
7,318.71	9. Stationery, Printing and Advertisements ...	21,555.82		
18,655.08	10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...	Nil		
Nil	11. Other Expenditure ...	17,843.22		
16,178.17	12. Balance of Profit (subject to taxation) ...	1,34,416.77		
1,09,851.98				
8,49,454.22	Total ...	8,97,580.38	8,49,454.22	Total ...

BALRAM SHARMA,
Chairman.

GIRISH KUMAR CAPOOR,
Managing Director.

NAWAL KISHORE
NARAIN PRASAD ASTHANA
DWARKA NATH KAPOOR
D. C. SHARMA

Directors.

HARISH KUMAR,
Secretary.

I. B. SAXENA,
Accounts in-charge.

Jessop and Company Limited

Remarkable Achievement Inspite of Many Difficulties

Sir B. P. Singh Roy, the Chairman, on the company's Financial position

The following is the speech delivered by Sir B. P. Singh Roy, the Chairman of Jessop & Company Ltd to the shareholders at the 29th Annual General Meeting held on 20th April, 1961:—

Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I welcome you today at the Twenty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of your Company. For want of suitable and comfortable accommodation in your Head Office, it was decided to hold the Meeting in the Room of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. I hope this meets with your approval.

As it will appear from the Board of Management's Report, the year ended 31-10-1960 was not free from difficulties. The early part of the year was badly affected by shortages of steel. Things are no doubt better now but we have a long leeway to make things really satisfactory. Though the availability of steel has improved, we find ourselves hampered by shortage of transport facilities both in bringing materials to our Works and in removing finished products. The shortage of foreign exchange also affects us as many other concerns.

A factor which affected the working of the year under review

was the prolonged delay in establishing manufacture of the new BOX wagon which replaced the old four-wheel covered goods wagon which was one of our chief lines of production. Because of the shortage of certain components, which the Railways had contracted to supply, the outturn of these wagons in the year ended 31-10-1960 was only 145, representing sales value of about Rs. 61 lakhs. At such a rate of output production was uneconomical. It should be realised that these wagons replace an older type of which we had thirty years manufacturing experience so that production ran at over 2,500 a year, or about Rs. 300 lakhs. The effect on the working of the Company is therefore obvious. The position has since improved, and is still improving, but it has a long way to go before the old level can be reached.

Another factor affecting the year's working was the contract for Electric Multiple Unit coaches. This was an entirely new venture and like all new ventures, relatively unremunerative in its early stages when all the teething troubles must be overcome. With the rapid industrialisation of the country, a company like yours is expected to make its contribution

to the development of our industries and in that connection the undertaking of new lines of manufacture by this company is not only desirable but essential.

We expect to complete delivery of the 18 Electric Multiple Units (3 coach) for Bombay in June, 1961. After some considerable delay we were given in June, 1960 a further order for 21 E.M. Units (3 coach) with two spare Motor coaches and 35 Special Trailers for Bombay. I regret to state that the import licence for the special electrical and mechanical equipment required has not yet been issued in spite of sustained efforts on our part. Until the import licence has been received it is not possible for us to place orders for the equipment abroad and this means that there will be a gap in production of E.M.U. coaches of approximately 7 to 9 months. Apart from the dislocation this must inevitably cause in our Works due to break in continuity of manufacture, this shortfall in E.M.U. production is even more regrettable at this time when there is a pressing demand for such coaches.

In order to fill the gap in production the Coach Works will take up the manufacture of Broad Gauge Motor and Parcels vans and

Broad Gauge Well wagons. The expansion to the Coach Works which I mentioned in my address last year, is now nearing completion.

Much of the essential plant for the new Bogie Works, which has been set up to manufacture the all-welded bogie for the BOX wagons, has now arrived and is being installed. Although further plant has yet to be received, we are now transferring manufacture of the BOX bogies to this Works and this should ease the load on the Structural Works where this work is at present carried out.

The demand for our diesel road rollers continues unabated and we are making strenuous efforts to raise production beyond the target of 200 rollers per annum. With this end in view we are setting up a new Works on our own land in Dum Dum, which will specialise on the manufacture of road rollers and allied equipment. Apart from freeing capacity in the existing Structural and Mechanical Works where our road rollers are at present built, the new Works will be better equipped to meet the growing demand which will rise further with the tremendous increase in road building in the Third Five Year Plan.

29 April 1961

We have now finalised arrangements with our collaborators, Messrs. Aveling-Barford Ltd., England, to manufacture the transmission for our road rollers and the necessary amendment to our manufacturing licence has already been obtained from the Government of India. All the special purpose plants have been ordered from abroad and when these are finally received towards the end of the year, we shall be able to take up the production of the transmission and will then have achieved almost 100% indigenous content as the engine is now made in Madras.

We are experiencing the greatest difficulty in recruiting skilled craftsmen for our Works. The shortage of skilled workmen is a factor which must retard expansion of the Engineering industry unless immediate steps are taken to train our young men along the right lines to meet the growing demand. This matter has been given the fullest consideration by your Board and it has been decided to extend the present Apprentice Training Scheme by setting up a Training School on land we have in Dum Dum.

You will have seen from the published accounts and the Board of Management's report that the Works' output during the year under review was Rs. 906 lakhs as compared to Rs. 648 lakhs during the previous year. This represents an increase of 40% which, I hope you will agree, is a remarkable achievement in the course of one year. Owing to the still uncertain supply position of matching steel and of components, particularly those which have to be imported, it is rather hazardous to make a

forecast of output during the current year 1960-61, but the trend of production in the first few months indicate that the year's output will probably increase by about 30% over that of 1959-60. Our order book is excellent and the demand for our products continues to be good.

As you will have read in the daily press, there is an acute shortage of electric power prevailing at present and should the position deteriorate any further, severe cut in the supply to our Works may be imposed with most serious results. Your Board is watching the position anxiously.

Since my address was printed there has been further deterioration in the supply of electric power due to the closing down of the Cossipore Generating Station. We have now been advised by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation that from the 17th April 1961 they have arranged to let us have our maximum power demand between the hours of 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. but no industrial power will be made available to us outside this period. This means that those sections of your Works which operated on both day and night shifts will be restricted to working on a single shift only. This will necessitate the laying off of several hundred workmen while output will be seriously affected.

I understand that while the immediate power crisis is likely to be relieved by the 8th May 1961 no real improvement can be expected for a further 6/8 weeks.

I hope that no efforts would be spared to remedy this serious situation which would affect production not only of your Company but

industrial output in general in this region.

As you must have noticed, the company's financial position has improved considerably in the last two years, but the continued rise in production and the need for expansion and rehabilitation are creating ever-increasing demand for additional finance. If, in addition, any important new line is taken up, demand for capital will be still greater. Your Board has, so far, avoided raising further share capital, which understandably would place additional burden on you, but I am afraid this cannot be postponed indefinitely. We have recently had the limit of our borrowing from bank increased by Rs 50 lakhs. Our securities may be adequate for getting some more accommodation from the bank and we may succeed in doing so but this will be too inadequate for our needs. Moreover, it is not only desirable but essential to maintain a proper balance between share capital and our borrowing.

In the Board of Management's Report the circumstances leading to the decision to buy over Jessops—Calcutta Ltd., London, and to convert it into a wholly-owned subsidiary of your company have been fully explained. The London company has become a wholly-owned subsidiary with effect from 27-3-1961. I need only mention here that the purchase of that company has been effected on very favourable and satisfactory terms.

The enactment of a law towards the close of 1960 regulating the payment of dividend on Preference shares has since set at rest the unfortunate controversy in this regard created by the Finance Act of the same year, although the

solution is not wholly satisfactory from the point of view of the shareholders affected. For the financial year 1958-59 they received a gross dividend of 7.14% and a nett dividend of 5% after deduction of income tax, whereas from 1959-60 onwards these figures will be 6.50% and 4.55% respectively.

Gentlemen, I would like to make mention of the most valuable asset your company possesses. I refer to the team of Staff and Workmen built up over the years and whose loyalty and hard work have enabled your company to prosper and grow to its present size inspite of some serious difficulties it had to face in recent past due to reasons well known to you. I am sure you would wish me to express our sincere thanks to all those in the company's employ who have contributed to the excellent results shown in the accounts before you. We are now about to complete the preliminary work necessary for the introduction of the incentive system at our Works, to which I referred in my address last year. As I then explained, this requires the most careful consideration as we handle a wide range of products.

Finally, I cannot close without referring to the retirement at the end of March this year of Mr S. S. H. Sitwell, a Member of the Board. Mr Sitwell has been in the company's employ for over 32 years and we will greatly miss his wide experience and guidance.

Note: This does not purport to be a record of the Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd.

Heavy Excise Duty Affects Consumers

End of A Long and Fruitful Association with Binnys as Managing Agents

Mr E. F. G. Hunter, the Chairman, on Export Markets

Presiding at the Seventy-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Company's Office, Agraharam Road, Bangalore City on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1961, Mr. E. F. G. Hunter said:—

Gentlemen,

It is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to this Annual General Meeting of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd. and I propose, with your permission, to take as read the Directors' Report and the Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year 1960.

Trading conditions in Textiles during the year under review improved considerably and your

Company was again able to dispose of its full production at satisfactory margins. I particularly wish to mention the continued popularity of our union fabrics, 'Cotswol' and 'Angola' which we are, with encouraging success, beginning to establish in overseas markets. We continue to receive substantial orders for Angola from the Government of India for supply to the Defence Services. Unfortunately, difficulty in obtaining import licences for wool makes it impossible to satisfy the demand for these fabrics in the home market.

It is because of the shortage of imported wools and the concentration of the heavy woollen industry in North India, the chief

consuming market, that your Directors decided to discontinue manufacturing superior Rugs and Blankets.

The manufacture of Coarse Woollen Rugs has been uneconomic for some time due to falling demand and competition from handloom weavers. This fact caused your Directors to decide to stop manufacture and the Coarse Section was finally closed in December 1960.

The shortage of spun silk continued to be acute and in consequence the demand for filature silk fabrics increased. Production in the filature department is steadily increasing and we were able, during the year, to start up a number of looms which had been out of

commission for some time. It is hoped that during the coming year, we will be able to commission more looms in the Silk Section but this depends on high quality Mysore Filature Silk being available at reasonable rates.

Shortage of cotton during the year, due to the failure of the 1959-60 Indian cotton crop, was a source of considerable anxiety to both Government and the industry. Rationing and the imposition of ceiling prices were two measures introduced to meet the situation. Imports of short staple American cotton were made for the first time and imports of long staple cotton were increased. The larger quantities of long staple varieties which thus became avail-

able, enabled your Company to step up its production of fine shirts etc. I am pleased to say that there is every promise that the 1960-61 Indian cotton crop will be satisfactory. However, Government has, with a view to improving the stock position, decided to continue, for the time being, the controls imposed, and to import more short staple American cotton. It will indeed be encouraging if the "carry over" at the end of the cotton year in August is normal.

In December 1960 agreements were signed with the workpeople's representatives and with those of the clerical grades, implementing with effect from the 1st January 1960, the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry. The agreements reached resulted in substantial increases in wages being given and a further increase to workpeople will become due on the 1st January 1962. Both agreements are to remain in force until 31st December, 1964.

The rationalisation measures introduced in accordance with the agreement signed in 1959, resulted, after an initial set back due to a large number of long service workers taking advantage of the Service Gratuity, in improved efficiency. The agreement signed in December 1960 and referred to earlier provides for the appointment of joint committees to consider further rationalisation in pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board. I have every hope that further progress will be made during the current year.

The new trend in revenue raising by indirect taxation, which was taken a step further by the Finance Minister in his budget of this year, is, despite the failure to give other reliefs, most welcome as it will spread over the whole community the cost of India's development. In my opinion, however, it is unfortunate that in doing so the Finance Minister has increased the already heavy levies of excise duty imposed on cotton textile goods. This increase which must affect the price to the consumer is the more difficult to comprehend when another Government Department is urging the cotton textile industry to reduce prices. In response to Government's plea, the industry has already voluntarily agreed to regulate prices and these had to be fixed after taking into account the substantial increase in the cost of cotton and the burden of higher wages which the industry must bear as a result of the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. Meantime the Central Government has referred to a Tariff Commission the question of fair prices for cotton textiles and yarn.

Your Mills are particularly affected by the new excise levy on automatic loom production, which is subject to relief according to

export performance. It is the opinion of your Directors that insufficient thought was given to the effect of this levy before it was introduced and in any case, any form of penalty which does not apply equally to all mills can only be considered discriminatory. This levy will retard progress and modernisation.

Your Mills for a variety of reasons have not been large exporters of cotton piecegoods, but their 1960 performance showed an improvement. If they are to increase their exports, they must continue to enjoy the full benefit of the Government's incentive schemes. It, therefore, came as a great disappointment to learn that mills will now only be entitled to use 65 per cent of their hard earned dyestuff incentive import licences. This means that mills, such as yours which do not sell grey cloth, will have to buy the major part of their dyestuffs and chemicals at high prices from other import licence holders, thus increasing costs and making it more difficult to compete in overseas markets. Incidentally, the effect of the scheme, which is designed to benefit indigenous dyestuff producers, will be to cause them to pay higher prices for their raw materials.

This matter has been drawn to the attention of the authorities so that they are aware of effect this decision will have on the country's export endeavours, and I very much hope that an exception will be made in the case of mills such as yours who utilise fully, for their own purpose, any dyestuff licences they can earn.

In accordance with the terms of The Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960, which received the assent of the President of India on the 28th December last, the dividend on the Company's 6 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares has been amended to a dividend of 7.8%, from which the Company is obliged to deduct tax pursuant to Section 18(3D) of the Indian income-tax Act. An additional dividend of 1.8% was declared and was paid on the 17th February, 1961 to adjust the dividend already paid in respect of the year 1960. Henceforth the Preference Dividend will be paid by two instalments each of Rs 3.90 per share less tax, on the 1st January and the 1st July of each year.

The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960 also received the assent of the President of India on 28th December, 1960 and was brought into effect from that date and the accounts before you have been drawn up in accordance with the Companies Act, 1956, as amended by the new Act. Many new restrictions have been imposed on companies, and many of the new provisions, for example those affecting inter-corporate investment, the payment of dividends, special audits etc, have no parallel in any other country in the world and must further inhibit good manage-

ment and enterprise. Many of the two hundred and eighteen clauses of the new Act will mean more paper work and time wasting form filling, which besides adding to cost must result in a diversion of effort and create new difficulties for administration.

It was mainly because of the various restrictions on Managing Agents imposed by the Companies Act, 1956 and the further restrictions which were at the time contemplated by the Amending Bill, since enacted, that Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd. decided in 1959, after consultation with your Directors, to relinquish the office of Managing Agents of your Company which they did by tendering their resignation with effect from 31st December, 1960.

The resignation of the Managing Agents was provisionally accepted by the Board of Directors but in accordance with the provisions of Section 342 of the Companies Act, 1956, will not be effective until accepted by the Company in general meeting and as you will have seen from the notice convening this meeting, the Managing Agents' resignation is the subject of a resolution to be considered later.

With the approval of the Government of India, Managing Directors were appointed to take over the management of the Company from 1st January, 1961. The Managing Directors appointed have all had long experience in the management and business of your Company, and in this way continuity has been ensured. Officers and staff who had previously been engaged as employees of Binny & Co., (Madras) Ltd. on the business of your Company, also accepted employment with the Company from the 1st January, 1961 and I am pleased to report that the transfer of the management, which had been carefully planned, took place without any hitch and caused no disturbance whatever to your Company's business.

I am sure you will wish to join the Directors in expressing thanks to the retiring Managing Agents, Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., and their staff for the valuable services rendered to your Company since the Managing Agency Company was incorporated in 1920 and under whose management your Company has indeed expanded and prospered.

On your behalf I would also like to record appreciation of the services of the Mill Manager and the officers, staff and the workpeople at the Mill for their loyalty and for their efforts in 1960.

In conclusion I should like to express my appreciation to my colleagues on the Board for their close help and co-operation at all times and also to pay tribute to the valuable services rendered to your Company by Mr. E. J. M. Leigh, who during the thirty-two years he was associated with your Company, made a valuable contribution to its progress and pros-

perity. Mr. Leigh resigned from the Board at the end of 1960 prior to retirement.

Note:—This document does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the General Meeting.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have declared payment of a Final Dividend on the Company's Preference Stock for the year ended 31st March 1961 at the rate of £2-14-8.16/49d. per cent less Income Tax at 7s. 9d. in the pound equal to £1-13-6d. per cent. Payment will be made on 25th May, 1961 to those stockholders whose names are registered in the Company's Stock Register on 5th May, 1961.

Applications for transfers received in this office before 12 O'clock noon on Friday, the 5th May, 1961, will, if otherwise satisfactory, be registered at that date for the purpose of participation in the above dividend.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:
H. C. BOWKER
AGENT.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
CALCUTTA, the 20th April, 1961.

THE BENGAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above-named Company that the Annual General Meeting (being the one hundred and twenty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Friday, 19th May, 1961, at noon, to consider the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1960, and to transact other ordinary business.

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 5th May 1961 to 19th May 1961 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BALMAR LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. Manson.,
SECRETARY
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
CALCUTTA, 21st April, 1961.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SPEECH

The Dunlop Rubber Company (India) Limited

Mr. John Luckham's Review

The 35th Annual General Meeting of The Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., was held in Calcutta on the 27th April 1961. Mr John Luckham, Managing Director, said:—

Gentlemen,

The Directors' Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some time, and with your permission I will take them as read.

THE YEAR'S TRADING

Our Ambattur plant reached full production during the year and even with higher output from Sahaganj, we were still unable to meet the demand for our products. With the increasing demands of Government, vehicle manufacturers and transport operators, a difficult situation arose in the Replacement market for truck and bus tyres. In consultation with the Government of India we took a leading part in moves by the Tyre Industry to encourage the formation of Tyre Dealers' Associations to ensure equitable distribution of the sizes in short supply at list prices, and I am glad to say that the majority of these Associations have functioned efficiently and to the satisfaction of both Government and truck operators. The manner in which this task was carried out reflects great credit on both tyre dealers and consumers.

Our tyres continued to find ready acceptance with consumers and we were able to make increased supplies of our Highway truck and bus tyres, which proved extremely popular. Our car tyre remains the first choice of the discriminating motorist.

There was a further increase in bicycle production during 1960 and it became difficult to meet all the demands made on us for cycle tyres and rims. However, I am glad to say that we were able to step up our exports of cycle tyres to South East Asian markets and thus make a contribution to Government's export drive.

Sales of Industrial Rubber Products increased partly as a result of additional output from the Vee Belt expansion, mentioned in my speech last year. The equipment for an expansion of Conveyor Belting manufacture has been installed and trial production is in progress. With the increasing demand for this product during the Third Five Year Plan, we are confident of utilising this capacity in full.

Dunlopillo sales showed a further gain but despite the sub-

stantially higher output achieved through increased productivity, we were still unable to meet the demand. The requirements of the car manufacturers show an upward trend and the fulfilment of the targets of the Third Five Year Plan for vehicle production will necessitate an increase in our manufacturing capacity.

EXPANSION PLANS

You will see from the above that there is still a big demand for many of the Company's products which cannot be met, and the Directors have in hand a further major expansion of the Company's business, particularly in respect of our factory at Ambattur. This will require a substantial amount of foreign exchange and in order to arrange this a short visit to the U.K. was recently undertaken by myself and your Finance Director. I am pleased to say that, subject to Government approval, we are able to report that Dunlop Rubber Company Limited, London, are prepared to put the necessary sterling at our disposal initially in the form of a loan to be converted to equity capital at a later date. Negotiations and discussions with Government are now in progress but the Directors are not yet in a position to put forward their recommendations regarding capital reorganisation.

RAW MATERIALS

The consumption of natural rubber in India has been rising at a faster rate than production, and we are therefore increasingly dependent on imports. However, there are signs that long-term steps are being taken to improve production. Moreover the opening of the Government sponsored synthetic rubber factory in 1962 and the development of plans to produce locally other important raw materials such as rayon, rim strip, carbon black and certain rubber chemicals will greatly reduce the industry's import requirements, and so save foreign exchange.

FINANCE BILL, 1961

The recent Budget proposals did not change the rate of company taxation but they did enhance the amount of tax payable by companies through reducing the allowance in respect of Development Rebate from 25% to 20%. However, the increase in certain customs duties will have an adverse effect on costs whilst the relief in respect of excise duty on cycle rims will not benefit our Company. The introduction of a slab system for charging excise on cycle rims

on the same principle as cycle tyres, would have been more equitable.

The reduction of the tax on bonus issues from 30% to 12½% is a step in the right direction but we are of the opinion that this tax should not be applied to Reserves created on account of Share Premiums.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The profit for the year after providing for depreciation, interest and taxation was Rs 1,24,56,228 compared with Rs 1,18,04,533 for 1959. As you will have seen from the Directors' Report, the profit after tax as a percentage to sales declined from 4.56% last year to 4.08%. This was almost entirely due to the high cost during 1960 of imported natural rubber, which we were not able to recover fully in our selling prices.

Excise duty is almost Rs 1,72,00,000 higher than 1959 due to the higher volume of sales on the one hand, and the new levy of excise duty on cycle rims which was effective from 1st March, 1960, which accounted for approximately Rs 59,00,000 of the increase. It is relevant at this stage to mention that the high excise duties leviable on our products absorb a considerable amount of working capital which earns nothing for the Company. This is a matter which is constantly under consideration by your Directors, and was represented to the Reorganisation Committee for Central Excise Duty when they visited Sahaganj recently.

The Tyre industry has borne a major burden of excise duty for many years and now the net has spread from the finished article to include certain raw materials, and has also been imposed on certain process materials inside the factories. The administrative difficulties and additional work which these latter extensions involve are considerable.

The amount of Bank Overdraft Interest this year has also substantially increased due to the higher working capital requirements arising from our increased trading activities and the increase in the rate of interest from 5½% to 6% from 1st October, 1960.

As you will have already observed, a sum of Rs 17,00,000 has been transferred to Development Rebate Reserve and a sum of Rs 37,50,000 is appropriated to General Reserve.

The Directors are recommending an ordinary dividend for 1960 at the rate of 21.5% subject to tax, which is the same rate as last year.

BALANCE SHEET

The net increase in Fixed Assets during the year was approximately Rs 22,00,000, principally on account of Plant and Machinery. Stock Inventories increased by Rs 84,00,000 on account of the higher level of output and sales, coupled with the increased cost of raw materials previously mentioned.

Investments have risen by approximately Rs 2,00,000 due to increased deposits with the Madras Electricity System and the Railways.

Sundry Debtors have increased in line with the larger volume of sales, as have also the current balances with the Customs, Railways and other authorities.

On the liabilities side, the larger borrowings through bank overdrafts, usance promissory notes and acceptances have been necessary to finance the larger working capital required for the greater volume of output from both our factories.

INDIANISATION AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING

In pursuance of our policy of progressive Indianisation of the Management cadre we continue to pay special attention to training which we regard as being of vital importance. Our staff must be kept fully conversant with the latest techniques and methods of manufacture and with future technical and production developments in the Dunlop Group. We are fortunate in being able to send selected personnel to our associated factories in the United Kingdom, Germany and France, and in recent months eleven senior employees from our factories have been overseas for this purpose. It is hoped that foreign exchange restrictions will not prevent us from continuing this policy.

There are also growing facilities for normal management training within this country and in particular I would like to express our appreciation for the good work which has been done by the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad. We are taking full advantage of the opportunities which that institution offers and several of our Managers have already completed a course there.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Last year I mentioned in my review the labour unrest early in 1960 at the Sahaganj Factory. Since then I can report that labour relations there have been satisfactory. Established negotiating procedures have been followed, go-slow tactics have been discontinued, and discussions between Management and workers have

been fruitful, particularly in respect of increased productivity, with greater reward to our workers. I am hopeful that our relationships with our employees in both factories will continue to be good, and that our future problems can be satisfactorily solved in the constitutional framework that exists.

We have worked towards building up a team spirit throughout our factory organisations, which will stand us in good stead in the future. Working and living conditions for our employees are regularly considered, and improvements have been made in welfare facilities and factory working conditions.

I believe there is a growing realisation that the Company's achievements are attributable to everyone concerned—shareholders, management and employees, whether in the factory or the office. All are inter-dependent and the success and welfare of the Company relies on the contribution each one makes.

I am sure that you will wish to join the Directors in extending their sincere thanks to all who have continued to give staunch and loyal service.

Note: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of The Annual General Meeting.

Markets

JUTE Quiet Trend

THE quiet trend that has come to characterise trading in the jute and gunny markets during the last two or three days seems to be due to a general lack of buying interest. While overseas buyers continue to keep to the sidelines in the hope of getting their requirements few months hence at reasonable prices, mills are not at all keen even to complete their quota of raw jute at the prevailing prices. The mills' position is simple enough to understand. With foreign buyers not prepared to pay high prices and with raw jute prices still at an uneconomic level, continued buying of raw jute at current levels will only entail loss. The position of some mills is said to be quite unenviable as regards stock of raw jute. These mills, it would appear, have perforce to buy raw jute if they want to avert a total shut down. It is this situation that has led to the speculation that the industry as a whole may approach the Government for permission for a total close down of all mills for a specific period with a view to ensure that the available quantity of raw jute is evenly spread over the period between now and the arrival in bulk of the next jute crop. In the meantime, the electric power supply position is, if anything, worsening. It is feared that industrial production in general in the Calcutta industrial area will show a sizable decline. The jute mills will also be obliged to work on a restricted scale. Thus proposal for complete close down for a few weeks may be linked with the power shortage problem and a solution may be worked out.

The prospect of a decline in production of jute goods in the next two or three months for one reason or another has had little effect on the overseas buyer. It is evident that consumers abroad prefer to follow their policy of buying as little as possible to meet their requirements, eating into their stocks, and restricting consumption. This is to be seen in the figures for burlap consumption in US during last month. During March, hessian consumption in US declined to 70 million yards from 72.9 million yards in the previous month. During March last year consumption was much higher at 80.6 million yards. The

present reaction of the US consumer to the high price levels of hessian is brought out by the reduced level of consumption so far in the current year. In the first three months of 1961, consumption has totalled only 216.2 million yards as against 226.8 million yards during the corresponding period of last year.

Although raw jute prices are somewhat quiet during the past two or three days, they were quite steady earlier. The fact that mills are not showing much interest is not bothering the holder much, for the simple reason that unless some drastic steps are taken with the sanction of the Government, mills will perforce have to take raw jute at the prevailing prices. The continued small arrivals at the upcountry markets and the growing belief that there is very little of the crop still to be disposed of are factors that are mainly responsible for the raw jute holders' confidence in their ability to continue to get high prices for their stocks. The current reports from the growing areas are also of a sort that is not very helpful to those who have been forecasting a bumper jute crop which would be available earlier. The continued hot and dry climate, although it has not so far adversely affected the standing crop is said to be delaying sowings in some regions. It is believed that unless showers arrive soon, there may be a setback to the crop.

PRICE TRENDS

	As on 20 April Rs.	High- est Rs.	As on 26 April Rs.
Hessian:			
45" x 11 ozs.	65.50	65.50	64.50
40" x 10 ozs.	59.00	59.25	57.00
Ready	58.50	59.00	57.00
May	58.00	58.75	56.00
June	47.00	47.75	45.50
40" x 8 ozs.	43.50	43.75	42.50
40" x 7 1/2 ozs.			
Sackings:			
B Twills:			
Ready	174.50	176.00	173.00
May	173.50	175.00	172.50
June	172.00	173.00	171.00
Hy. Ceers (Green)	176.00	176.50	173.00
Corn sacks	174.50	180.00	176.00
Cubans	205.00	210.00	205.00
A Twills	201.00	208.00	206.50
L Twills	196.00	197.00	193.00
D. W. Flours	204.00	206.00	204.50
Sugar Twills	197.00	198.00	191.00
Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms	59.00	59.00	56.00
Northern	58.00	58.00	55.00
Dalsee	61.00	61.00	58.00

TEA Subdued Optimism

TEA trade circles view the prospects for the new season with subdued optimism. With the weather conditions in North-East India remaining favourable for the crop, production has begun in many districts. It is hoped that the first export sale for the new season consisting of teas from all districts will be held on 15 May, 1961. This is almost a month earlier than last season when the first regular sale was held on 13 June, 1960.

Owing to the decline in the crop and good demand in the last season the sale of exportable teas was virtually concluded on 13 March, 1961 and only a small clearing-up sale was held at the end of last month. The sale of Dust teas has been proceeding smoothly and it is estimated that the final Dust sale will take place in the first week of June, 1961, thus enabling the new season to start without any carry forward of old season's production.

In the Internal Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 23,322 packages of Dusts. There was once again a strong demand at dearer rates for all CTC grades with clean leaf appearance. Some of the bright lines realised extremely useful prices. The very fibrous types of this category were, however, neglected. Orthodox types were irregular and generally easier. Legg-cut Doars Dusts followed a similar trend except for the few bright lines which were sold well. Following rates (per kilo) were quoted:—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.25 to Rs 4.40; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.35 to Rs 4.80; Legg-Cut Dust Rs 4.50 to Rs 5.20; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.00 to Rs 6.40 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.80 to Rs 7.40. Also 691 packages of Leaf grades were offered. These were sold at irregular rates.

In the Cochin market, a total of 395,000 kg of Leaf tea was offered for export. Against good but irregular demand, plain and low medium sorts were 5 nP per kilo easier. Medium and good medium teas were 10 nP to 20 nP lower, while Nilgiri teas were irregular.

Arrivals of tea have been good, as producers are anxious to take advantage of high prices obtaining for tea in the world market. As far as stocks are concerned, they were reduced to 389,088 chests at the end of last month from 453,041 chests at the end of March last year. Out of the

total stocks at the end of March 1961, public warehouses accounted for 239,226 chests and private warehouses for 149,862 chests against 285,929 chests and 167,112 chests respectively on the corresponding date of last year.

In the London auction, offerings were 75,429 packages. Ceylon teas came in for a stronger demand and prices for all descriptions were fully steady to dearer with better liquoring Dimbula BOP Fannings the strongest feature. It was not, however, that the good tone of this section of the market was connected with developments in Ceylon where a state of emergency had been declared. Trade quarters point out that there is no unrest in the tea-growing areas.

The North Indian and other miscellaneous teas met with a very good demand and, except for some CTC teas with poor appearance which were irregular, prices were fully steady with any change in seller's favour. African teas, in particular, were rather dearer. Price indications, however, showed very little change. Plain teas being quoted at 3sh 6d to 3sh 10d a pound against 3sh 5d to 3sh 9d in the previous week.

According to the Board of Trade return in London, imports of tea into the UK were higher at 51.4 million pounds in February as against 41.07 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Total imports in the first two months of 1961 were also higher at 121.28 million pounds against 106.16 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1960. The marked rise in imports was wholly due to India which increased its share from 60.9 million pounds in January-February 1960 to 76.62 million pounds in the period under review. The increase in imports from other sources was more than offset by the fall in supplies from Pakistan and China. Supplies from Rhodesia and Nyasaland were also lower.

Total tea supplies to the USA in the first two months of the current year were lower at 17.64 million pounds as against 21.8 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year. Tea supplies from Ceylon fell from 9.06 million pounds to 5.28 million pounds as did those from India from 6.0 million to 4.98 million pounds. On the other hand, tea imports into the USA from Indonesia and British East Africa were higher.

Malaya produced 5,400,000 pounds of tea last year as compared with 5,300,000 pounds in 1959. Imports were 1,000,000 pounds less, at 13,900,000 pounds and exports 3,900,000 pounds less, at 9,500,000 pounds.

29 April 1961

COTTON Turnover Dwindles

Easy conditions prevailed in the Bombay cotton futures market during the past week. On account of the absence of investment and mill support both ready and forward sections declined further. Turnover too dwindled into an insignificant trickle.

Kalagin and Wagad varieties, however, proved to be glaring exceptions to this general trend. Kalagin gained Rs 25 to Rs 720 per candy while Wagad shot up by Rs 20 to Rs 740. The enthusiasm was fanned by the rumours that the Government of India will release export quota for 50,000 bales for those styles. Despite the issue of export quota, Bengal Deshi lost ground. The export ceiling of this growth was reached in a day. As the entire quota was already sold in the market and prices de- to Japan, shippers did not evince any interest by about Rs 25 per candy.

In the futures section, Jarilla April contract went down to a new low of Rs 554 but offered resistance at low levels and the contract gained ground as the week advanced. As many of the operators preferred to switch over to August contract, no substantial business was done in the April contract. The August contract was also pushed up thanks to renewed short-covering, active commission house support and fresh bull buying. After being quoted at Rs 561, the contract looked up and at the close on Tuesday last it shot up to Rs 574.50. Yet the overall picture was gloomy as the traders were unwilling to lend fresh support to the market till the outlook for cloth and cotton becomes clear.

Reports that emanated from up-country markets were also unpropitious. Heavy accumulation of cotton stocks with the traders of Gujarat and Saurashtra has already created panicky conditions. The situation also was aggravated by the reluctance of mills to increase their stocks and financial difficulties.

The paucity of coal in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh has already created enough worry to the textile mills in those areas and mills belonging to the Madras State are threatened with reduction in power supply.

Consumption of cotton by the Indian mills from 1 September to 31 December in 1960 showed a slight decline from the relevant figures in the corresponding period in the previous year.

Description	1959	1960
Indian	1,583,502	1,276,595
Pakistan	...	11,639
American	34,128	277,053
Egyptian	24,024	42,038
Sudan	54,682	40,781
E. African	44,907	74,715
Others	2,007	12,421
Total	1,743,260	1,735,242

Exports of Indian cotton to foreign countries from 1 September to 8 April amounted to 115,317 bales.

Countries	1959-60	1960-61
UK	1,709	1,478
Continent	10,031	8,725
Hongkong	4,689	9,156
Japan	104,189	94,256
USA	6,961	1,534
Other Countries	1,258	168
Total	129,437	115,317

Imports of cotton from foreign countries into India during the same period aggregated 683,208 bales as against 337,564 bales in the corresponding season in the previous season.

Description	1959-60	1960-61
American	54,464	493,106
Sudan	55,692	37,759
Egyptian	144,112	41,732
East African	61,489	83,294
Pakistan	11,894	2,624
Others	9,913	24,693
Total	337,564	683,208

NEW YORK

According to reliable sources the consumption of US cotton, the world over, in 1960-61 season was of the order of 14,268,000 bales. The relevant figure in the previous season was 13,268,000 bales. Total consumption of cotton by the mills all over the world amounted to 45.8 million bales compared with 42.8 million bales in the previous season. At the commencement of the season the world stock of cotton stood approximately at 10,187,000 bales.

ALEXANDRIA

Export sales till the end of March were placed at 170,493 bales. Export shipments till 29 March 1961 aggregated 462,362 bales as against 700,725 bales in 1960.

EAST AFRICA

In the last auction held on 6 April, the Lint Marketing Board sold only a small quantum of cotton as the reserve prices remained unchanged. In the next auction 11,750 bales of AR and 2,302 bales of BR will be offered for sale.

PIECEGOODS

The Bombay cotton piecegoods market depicted easy conditions during the week under review. The inordinate delay in the payment of outstanding bills created by the stringency in the money market was responsible for the small volume of business. It was reported that the mills had done business for forward delivery even at reduced prices.

UP, Delhi and Punjab accounted for a great deal of seasonal goods. Enquiries for medium, fine and superfine varieties of cloth were also not lacking. Despite the comfortable supply of all kinds of cloth, the supply of high priced goods was reported to have been far short of the demand.

The volume of business on the export front once again turned out to be meagre. In the absence of fresh import licences business transacted with the United Kingdom was negligible. Africa made a few enquiries but on account of the seething competition from Pakistan and Formosa no substantial business was done with

that destination. All the other destinations, for all practical purposes, remained inactive.

* Fall in Export Prices

According to reports from Cochin, Coffee exports are being speeded up this year, both as a measure to relieve congested warehouses and to implement the decision to carry out the major part of the export programme before the rains. It is, however, interesting to note that the prices fetched in exports during March are well below those obtained last year, as will be clear from the comparative figures (price per 50 kilos) given below:—

	1961 Rs	1960 Rs
Plantation "A"	164.04	243.22
Plantation "B"	153.59	231.42
Plantation Triage	138.64	191.75
Ar. Cherry Flats	139.44	193.93
Robusta	72.86	...

The Coffee Board has released a quantity of 1,314,900 kilograms of coffee for export to any destination out of the 1960-61 crop. The last date for the tender is 5 May 1961. The lots, consist of 961,800 kilograms of Plantation A; 116,700 kilograms of Plantation B; 143,400 of Plantation Triage; 6,000 kilograms of Cherry Flats; 3,000 kilograms of Robusta Parchment PB; 57,000 kilograms of Robusta Cherry "A" and 27,000 kilograms of Robusta Cherry Flats.

Coffee received into the Pool has made a new record with 53,159 tonnes up to the end of March. The corresponding figures for last year was 37,743 tonnes. If the same quantity of coffee, which came into the Pool after March 1960, were to come this year also, the 1960-61 crop may be a heavy 64,000 tonnes and over 20,000 tonnes of it may be Robusta.

Internal sales have tended to improve, the quantities for the first two comparable quarters being as follows (figures in tonnes):—

	1961	1960
January	2,854	2,448
February	2,709	2,609
March	2,368	2,172
Total	8,131	7,177

* SUGAR

Thanks to the efforts made by the Union Government to export the commodity, conditions in the Sugar market have developed a slightly steadier tendency. The news of the Reserve Bank having withdrawn the margin requirements on advances against the commodity, has also aided the better trend. In the Hapur market, the rate is quoted at Rs 108.87 per quintal.

Again, in order to assist the sugar factories to tide over their present difficulty of finding adequate financial resources to pay the dues to cane-growers, the Government of India has agreed to allow sugar factories to defer the payment of excise duty up to a maximum period of

three months. The grant of this extraordinary facility will be limited only to actual clearances made on or before 30 September 1961 and will not in any case be extended beyond that date. Necessary procedures giving effect to this decision and providing simultaneously for the safeguards considered essential in the interest of the revenue administration are expected to be issued shortly.

In the London market, raw sugar prices have risen by about £1 per ton to around £29 following the news of the invasion of Cuba counter revolutionaries. A month ago, the market was only about £26. No interruption has so far been reported; but dealers have been taking no chances and have been covering their positions. From the market's point of view, the invasion could not have come at a worse time. For, only recently Cuba has been the only major seller on the market as other producing countries have been holding off in the hope of an increase in their US import quota under which the price paid is about double the current open market level.

According to certain circles in London, steadier to firmer conditions are likely to continue over the remainder of the crop season under the influence of Cuban political developments and the reallocation of Cuba's share of the United States market in the months to come. The market has now had time to digest the news of heavy European beet crops and the only crops to take into account for the future are the cane crops. Responsible broker opinion in London inclines to the view that the Cuban crop should be nearer the six millions claimed by the Cubans than the four million estimated by some United States market quarters.

* YARN

Easy conditions continues to prevail in the Bombay Yarn market. Both Cupressa Bamberg and 40 JP declined further in the absence of support. Staple-Fibre and Cotton yarn prices were, however, steady. Although no official announcement was made, it was learnt that indigenous manufacturers of Rayon yarn were prepared to absorb 60 per cent of the current excise duty. The remaining 40 per cent was to be absorbed by weavers. The distribution of the duty was to be effective from 1 April, 1961. Reports were current that the authorities were planning to reserve 30 per cent of the indigenous rayon yarn for the export promotion of rayon fabrics. No details of the scheme were, however, available.

The Government of India has decided that the allocation of indigenous art silk yarn to art silk powerloom weaving units for the April-June 1961 quarter will be made on the basis of the number of looms shifts worked on art-silk yarn in such units during October-December 1960 quarter. The rate of allocation will be 0.65 kgs per loom per shift in the case of such units, who are submitting monthly returns in the prescribed form regularly to the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. In the case of units which are not submitting the monthly returns regu-

NEW INDIA INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentyfourth ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of New India Investment Corporation Ltd. will be held at the registered office of the Company at 9, Bra-bourne Road, Calcutta, at 4.00 P.M. on Thursday the 25th May, 1961, to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited Profit & Loss Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ended 31.12.60.
- (2) To declare dividends recommended by the Directors.
- (3) (a) To appoint a Director in place of Sir Walter Michelmor who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

(b) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Keshav Prasad Goenka, who retires by rotation, but being an associate of Messrs. Ramdutt Ramkissendass, Secretaries & Treasurers of the Company his appointment needs a special resolution U/S 261 of the Companies Act, 1956.

In this connection to consider & if thought fit to pass the following resolution of which special notice as required by Section 173 of the said Act.

To be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"Resolved that Mr. Keshav Prasad Goenka, who is an associate of Messrs. Ram-

dutt Ramkissendass, Secretaries & Treasurers of the Company, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company".

- (4) To appoint Auditors & fix their remuneration.
- (5) To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The share transfer register of the Company will be closed from 22nd to 25th May, 1961.

By order of the Board
RAMDUTT RAMKISSENDASS
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Calcutta,
25th April, 1961.

Note:—(a) A member entitled to attend & vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend & vote instead of himself & a proxy need not be a member.

(b) The dividends if declared will be paid on or after 10.6.61, to those shareholders whose names appear on Company's books on 25.5.61, or to their mandatees. No application for dividend warrants will be necessary.

Explanatory statement u/s.173

In the special notice given to the Company of the resolution under item 3(b) of the above it has been stated that during his association with the Company, Mr. Keshav Prasad Goenka has rendered very valuable services by this guidance & advice have been of considerable benefit to the Company. As it is in the interest of the members that the Company should continue to receive the benefit of his advice as a member of the Board, and it is desirable that he be re-appointed a Director.

THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD., KANPUR

BRANCHES DIVISION:

Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch Cooper Allen Branch
New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch North West Tannery Branch

London Branch

BEGG SUTHERLAND DIVISION:

Secretaries & Treasurers

The Elgin Mills Co. Limited Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd.
Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd.
Brushware Limited Saran Engineering Co. Ltd.

Secretaries for: Beta Picker & Co. Limited. Agents for: Royal Exchange Assurance.

Indian Finance

larly, the rate of allocation will be 0.4 kgs per loom per shift provided such units submit the returns immediately and in any case not later than 30 April, 1961. In order to ensure the supplies of art silk yarn against allocation cards, issued by the Office of the Textile Commissioner in the current quarter, the names of the spinners, who will supply the yarn, will be indicated in the allocation cards.

*

CHEMICALS & DYES

Conditions in the Bombay Chemicals and Dyes market remained dull, as demand was at a low ebb. Stringency in the money market was mainly responsible for the meagre volume of business. Inquiries from upcountry centres were few and far between. Prices, therefore, tended to move to lower levels.

Lack of support at higher levels accounted for the quietly steady trend in Menthol. The Chinese quality was talked around Rs 118 and the French around Rs 116. Camphor was sticky around Rs 19 due to the continued arrival of smuggled goods.

In the Dyes section, Vat colours were slightly better on shortage of supplies and support from Ahmedabad. Very little change in prices was noted in the base colours.

*

TIN

Tin, after slipping back to £836 a ton at the end of last week, because of sales by the Tin Council's Buffer Stock Manager, has moved up again to £846. A runaway price still seems a strong possibility in the coming months. The market's behaviour has emphasised the tight balance between supply and demand in the world's tin-producing and consuming industries. Although it was apparent earlier this year that consumption was likely to put a squeeze on available supplies, it was only recently that the flush Spring demand from the United States canning industry and elsewhere added its weight on a market that has been gradually digesting lower output estimates. The reduction in Congo supplies and the seasonal slowing down of movements to the Malayan market have been two of the factors that have coincided with a more buoyant outlook from tin-plating industries, particularly in the United States.

*

BANGALORE SILK

The Bangalore Silk market maintained a steady trend in the prices of filature and cottage basin raw silk during the week ended 21 April, 1961 identical to those during the previous week. While filature raw silk 20/22 dr continued to be quoted between Rs 80.43 and Rs 83.23 per kgm and those of cottage basin silk ruled between Rs 73.85 and Rs 77.16 per kgm. No change was noticed in the prices of Charka raw silk which continued to be quoted between Rs 54.01 and Rs 72.75 per kgm. There was moderate demand for all qualities of raw silk and the supplies were limited.

Reeling cocoons showed a slightly upward trend particularly in the rain-fed areas of Mugur and the rates were quoted between Rs 3.75 and Rs 4.25 in Mugur area, between Rs 3.85 and Rs 5.00 in Channapatna area and between Rs 4.50 and Rs 5.50 per kgm in Sidlaghatta area.

There were slight fluctuations in the prices of Mysore race seed cocoons which were quoted between Rs 4.75 and Rs 6.25 per 1,000, while Foreign Race seed cocoons registered an upward trend, rates being quoted between Rs 6.00 and Rs 14.00 per 1,000.

*

GOLD & SILVER

Prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange showed a mixed trend. Silver ruled very firm due to higher advices from Jodhpur and Rajasthan markets, while Gold was easy due to bull liquidation.

A feature of the week's trading was the official announcement of business in silver second Jeth settlement. As the difference between the current and the new contract exceeded one rupee, the Association imposed a margin on bulls for first Jeth settlement at the rate of Rs 300 per bar. The rate for silver (below 998) moved between Rs 202.30 and Rs 202.80.

In the Gold section, prices developed an easier tendency due to discouraging advices from various centres. Although there were reports regarding improved offtake of the metal, Adhik Jeth contract gave way to continued selling. Ready rates moved narrowly between Rs 121.25 and Rs 121.30, while Sovereign remained firm at Rs 94.25.

*

OILS & OILSEEDS

Trading on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange was generally dull with prices registered a modest recession on bull unloading. With only a few days left for the offerings against the maturing contracts to start, there was little inclination on the part of the operators to extend commitments. The bulk of the business was, therefore, of a squaring-up nature.

The outlook for Castorseed caused a measure of uneasiness. The demand for castor oil from abroad remained negligible with the USA and the Communist countries keeping out of the market. Business was confined to stray deals involving small quantities. The inflow of the new crop from the major producing centres was also reported to be fairly good. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 34.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.35.

Trading in Groundnut and Groundnut Oil was of a routine nature with crushers and vanaspathi interests making periodical purchases. Arrivals continued to be fairly good. Groundnut Bold ready was quoted at Rs 53.50 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 21.75.

Trading in the Linseed section was devoid of fresh incentives. Lower North Indian advices in respect of rapeseed induced selling pressure. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs 36.37 and Linseed Oil at Rs 15.65.

29 April 1961

Groundnut oil and seeds in Madras steadied at lower levels from the beginning of this week. In the middle of last week due to the purchase of large quantities from the market by Hindustan Lever, groundnut oil price went upto Rs 490 and even to Rs 491. About three hundred candies were bought by this firm and when they left the market the price came down to Rs 481. Wednesday's rates steadied at Rs 481/482 per candy.

Summer groundnut kernel crop arrivals into the City are also good. About 150 tons are being received daily.

Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta are now interested buyers of this kernels. In the southern centres, summer crop receipt is also reported to be fair. Each of the producing centres in North Arcot is getting daily about 60/70 tons, while still further down the arrivals is at 30 tons daily. These are quickly absorbed. Nevertheless, there is no prospect of the price of groundnut oil showing wide fluctuations.

Due to expected power cut from May next, the movement of groundnut oil to Calcutta from Madras would be restricted in the next few weeks. Non-guarantee oil in the bazar continued to be taken up at a discount of about Rs 6 per candy over the guaranteed qualities. Vanaspathi interests from the southern side are continuing to show good interest at about Rs 485 per candy.

Only on two days, April 22 and 24 the groundnut oil price stood at Rs 488/491 per candy. No transactions occurred in forward positions.

As far as groundnut kernels are concerned, the price remained quietly steady at Rs 240 per candy for coromandel and Rs 232 for peanut. Earlier the price of groundnut kernels was steady at Rs 80.25 to Rs 80.50 for coromandel variety, and Rs 78.25 to Rs 78.50 of peanut per 80 kgs.

In the Southern side also the price was steady around Rs 80/81 per bag of 80 kgs.

In the Pollachi and Coimbatore area sowings had not begun due to lack of rains. After one or two showers, they may be begun. In view of the late sowings, supplies during the months of July and August would not be normal. The same would be applicable to groundnut oil also.

*

HIDES & SKINS

There was good clearance of tanned cowhides which arrived in fair quantities in the Madras market. No improvement was reported from the shippers' side in view of the stiff prices demanded. Locally the demand position strengthened the quotation of Re 1.00, making a total of Rs 1.60 per share, taxable, same as in the previous year.

No change was observed in tanned cow calf, while in buffalo calf the prices remained very firm. Both domestic clearance and overseas demand were good in buffalo hides. As for tanned buffalo calf with small arrivals, prices continued to be unchanged.

Tanned goatskins had been well supported from overseas buyers. Particularly 8/9 and 11/12 prime marks were in good demand. Top marks were very much sold along with 17/18 lbs and 22/24 lbs averages. In tanned sheep skins, quality goods were not much received. Tanners for top marks were quoting 39/9d to 40d and in view of the quick clearance of the stocks, prices sharply

advanced by 6d and even to 9d. Export demand was good with the stations at the higher levels. It was reported that 8/8½ lbs were done at result that secondary marks too were quickly sold. 7/8 lb run was negotiated at 14/3d and 6/7 lb were sold at 14/6d.

The following were the quotations of tanned hides per lb: Tanned cow prime 5/5½ lb Rs 3.12 to Rs 3.25;

6/6½ lb Rs 2.81 to Rs 2.93; 8/8½ lb Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.62; 10/12 lb Rs 2.25 to Rs 2.31; Inferior fifths: 4/4½ lbs Rs 2.75 to Rs 2.81; 5/5½ lbs Rs 2.53 to Rs 2.56; Buffalo 12/13 lb Rs 2.06 to Rs 2.12; Cow calf 1½/2 lb Rs 4.25 to Rs 4.50; Buf calf 1½/2 lb Rs 3 to Rs 3.25; Goat Prime 8/9 lb Rs 10 to Rs 10.50; Sheep Ordy 6/7 lb Rs 7 to Rs 7.25; 5/6 lb Rs 9 to Rs 10.25; Sheep Prime 6/7 lb Rs 11.50 to Rs 13,

Company Reports

Excellent Results of Bengal Coal

It would be recalled that an offer of 20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each as right shares was made to the shareholders on 8 December 1960 at a premium of Rs 100 per share. The issue was thus for a sum of Rs 40 lakhs and was over-subscribed. In addition, applications were invited for subscription to Rs 60 lakhs of 6½ per cent Debenture Stock 1964/75 and this, too, was more than fully subscribed. The proceeds of the two issues will go to finance the bulk of the capital expenditure of the company on increasing raisings from the existing collieries during the Third Plan.

Raisings at 3,096,576 tonnes for the year ended 31 October 1960 as against 2,880,896 tonnes for the preceding year constitute a new record in the history of the company. Despatches are also higher at 3,213,541 tonnes against 3,062,662 tonnes.

The net profit for the year, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is higher at Rs 47.46 lakhs as against Rs 40.14 lakhs. All allocations have been raised: Depreciation from Rs 19.50 lakhs to Rs 23.00 lakhs; Taxation from Rs 34.37 lakhs to Rs 41.50 lakhs; Development Rebate Reserve from Rs 6.42 lakhs to Rs 7.37 lakhs and General Reserve from Rs 8 lakhs to Rs 14 lakhs. The directors have recommended a final dividend of Rs 15, making a total of Rs 25 per share, taxable, same as in the previous year.

New Beerbhoom Coal Maintains Earnings

The net profit of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company is nearly maintained at Rs 6.65 lakhs for the year ended 31 October 1960 as against Rs 6.73 lakhs for the preceding amount is raised to Rs 5.05 lakhs crores from Rs 1.33 crores. In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 5.05 lakhs from Rs 3.74 lakhs; Taxation to Rs 5.40 lakhs from Rs 4.51 lakhs and General Reserve to Rs 2.00 lakhs from Rs 1.87 lakhs. The provision for Development Rebate Reserve is, however, lower at Rs 1.64 lakhs against Rs 2.05 lakhs. A final dividend of Re 1.00, making a total of Rs 1.60 per share, taxable, is recommended as against Rs 1.50 per share previously.

Raisings for the year were 714,376

tonnes as against 656,767 tonnes. Despatches amount to 716,944 tonnes against 646,381 tonnes. The raisings constitute a record in the history of the company and, in particular, there was a very satisfactory increase in the output of Selected "A" coking coal at Victoria and Victoria West Collieries.

Dunlop Rubber Reports Rise in Sales

Thanks to a marked rise in sales from Rs 25.87 crores to Rs 30.47 crores, the Dunlop Rubber Company (India), Limited has shown a net profit of as much as Rs 1.25 crores for 1960 as against Rs 1.18 crores for the previous year, after maintaining Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 17 lakhs, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 58.71 lakhs from Rs 50.99 lakhs; Taxation provision to Rs 81.37 lakhs from Rs 74.76 lakhs and General Reserve to Rs 37.50 lakhs from Rs 30 lakhs. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at Rs 21.50 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

Chitavalshah Jute Pays Less

Following a decline in sales from Rs 1.57 crores to Rs 1.40 crores and in net profit from Rs 10.05 lakhs to Rs 1.24 lakhs, the Chitavalshah Jute Mills Company, Limited has reduced the Ordinary dividend from Rs 1.50 to Rs 0.50 per share, taxable, for the year ended 31 July 1960.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is increased to Rs 6.81 lakhs from Rs 4.93 lakhs, while Taxation provision is lower at Rs 50,000 from Rs 3.10 lakhs. After transferring a sum of Rs 1.00 lakh from General Reserve, the directors have allocated Rs 2.11 lakhs (Rs 3.56 lakhs) to Development Rebate Reserve. No provision is made for General Reserve against Rs 14 lakhs and this was made possible by transferring the amount from Machinery and Renewals Reserve.

Empire Jute Repeats

Despite a decline in sales from Rs 1.29 crores to Rs 1.21 crores, the Empire Jute Company Limited has reported a higher net profit of Rs 4.18 lakhs for the year ended 31 July 1960 as against Rs 3.51 lakhs for 1958-59. The Depreciation amount is raised from Rs 2.75 lakhs. After transferring a sum of Rs 2.05 lakhs from Reserves, the directors have pro-

vided Rs 1.42 lakhs (Rs 1.31 lakhs) for Development Rebate Reserve. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at Rs 1.25 per share, taxable.

The directors state that the prospects for the current year are not encouraging.

Lower Profits for Nellimarla Jute

The Nellimarla Jute Mills Company Limited has earned a profit of only Rs 95,447 for the year ended 31 July 1960 as against as much as Rs 7.96 lakhs for the previous year despite the fact that the sales have been nearly maintained at Rs 1.17 crores against Rs 1.16 crores. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 5.27 lakhs. After transferring a sum of Rs 1.00 lakh from General Reserve, the directors have provided Rs 1.64 lakhs (Rs 4.13 lakhs) for Development Rebate Reserve. No provisions are made for Taxation and General Reserve against Rs 1.20 lakhs and Rs 9.00 lakhs respectively made in the previous year. Larger allocations were possible in the previous year following a transfer of Rs 9.75 lakhs from Machinery Renewals Reserve. A taxable dividend of 30 p per share is recommended against Rs 1.40.

Higher Freight Income for B.A. Steamship

The increase in freight earnings from Rs 22.79 lakhs to Rs 33.57 lakhs is reflected in the working results of the Bengal Assam Steamship Company Limited for the year ended 31 October, 1960. The net profit, after providing for depreciation and taxation, has risen to Rs 4.33 lakhs from Rs 64,419.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 1.38 lakhs from Rs 1.02 lakhs. After transferring a sum of Rs 1.75 lakhs from General Reserve and Rs 5,637 from Development Rebate Reserve, the directors have provided Rs 3.76 lakhs (nil) for taxation; Rs 1.20 lakhs (Rs 40,299) for Capital Reserve and Rs 3.14 lakhs (Rs 5,637) for Development Rebate Reserve. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is raised from Rs 3.00 to Rs 7.50 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The directors state that, with the progressive development of industry in Assam, the demand for shipping space to Calcutta is good and the prospects for the current year are satisfactory.

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT FOR INFORMATION AND NOT A PROSPECTUS

A copy of the Prospectus having attached thereto the documents required by Section 60 of the Companies Act, 1956 for Registration, has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Patna.

Certificate of Commencement of business has been obtained on the 31st January, 1961.

An application is being made to the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd. for enlisting the name of this company for official quotation of the shares of the company.

The Subscription list will be open at the commencement of the banking hours on the 1st day of May, 1961 and will close at the close of the Banking hours on the 10th day of May, 1961 or sooner or later as the directors may decide but not earlier than the close of banking hours on 4th day of May, 1961.

BIHAR CABLE & WIRE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Incorporated on the 13th October '60 under Companies Act, 1956)

SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised Share Capital	..	Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into:—		
1,50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	Rs. 15,00,000	
10,000 Preference share of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 10,00,000	
	Rs. 25,00,000	
Issued Share Capital	..	Rs. 10,00,000
70,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	Rs. 7,00,000	
3,000 — 7% All tax free cumulative redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 3,00,000	
	Rs. 10,00,000	
Subscribed & Paid-up Capital	..	Rs. 2,19,080
(i) 18,400 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up (issued to the Vendors of two industrial units purchased being the consideration money paid)	Rs. 1,84,000	
(ii) 3,508 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (issued to promoters, Directors their friends and relations at par, against full payment in cash.	Rs. 35,080	
	Rs. 2,19,080	
Present Issue	..	Rs. 7,80,920
48,092 Equity shares of Rs 10/- each.	Rs. 4,80,920	
3,000 — 7% All tax Free cumulative redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 3,00,000	
	Rs. 7,80,920	
Out of the present issue	..	Rs. 60,920
6,092 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each have been agreed to be subscribed by Directors, their friends relations against full payment in cash.	Rs. 60,920	
Now offered at par for Public Subscription	..	Rs. 7,20,000
42,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	Rs. 4,20,000	
3,000 — 7% All tax free cumulative redeemable (at the end of 7 years) Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	Rs. 3,00,000	
	Rs. 7,20,000	

Except the purchase price paid to the Vendors as aforesaid no shares have been allotted or will be allotted for a consideration other than cash.

Terms of payment of the above shares

- (i) 42,000 Equity shares will be payable as follows:
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| On application | Rs. 5/- per share |
| On allotment | Rs. 5/- per share |
- (ii) 3,000 Preference shares will be payable as follows:
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| On application | Rs. 50/- per share |
| On allotment | Rs. 50/- per share |
- Failure to pay the allotment money will render the share liable to forfeiture.

UNDERWRITERS

The entire issue of 42,000 equity shares has been under-written by Messrs. Sadasukh Kabra & Co. of 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta. In the opinion of the Directors the resources of the Under-Writers are sufficient to discharge their obligation.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Applications for Equity and Preference shares should be made in the printed form accompanying the Prospectus. Applications for Equity shares must be for a minimum of 25 shares or multiple of 25 shares and for Preference shares must be for a minimum of 5 shares or multiple thereof. All Application forms properly completed must be lodged together with amount payable on application before the closing date of the Subscription list at, the

Registered office or at the Head office of the Company or at the offices of the Bankers detailed in the Application forms.

The Directors do not bind themselves to allot the full number of shares applied for and reserve the right to reject any application wholly or in part without assigning any reason therefor. Applications which are not complete or which are not accompanied by proper payment as above may not be considered.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Address
1. Shri SATYENDRA MOHAN DHAR, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), Industrialist, (Chairman)—Lately Agent—Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur. Ex-Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Ex-development Commissioner and Chairman, Industries Committee, Post-war reconstruction Board, Govt. of Bihar, Patna.	21/1, Gariahat Road, South Calcutta.
2. Shri RIDDI KARAN LAKHOTIA, Industrialist (Vice-Chairman)—Lately Director: Bihar State Financial Corporation, Patna. Member, Bihar Industrial Development Council and Consultative Committee of the Bihar State Electricity Board, Director Tatanagar Cold Storage Co. (Private) Ltd., Darbhanga Laharsai Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Star Textiles Ltd., Katihar Jute Mills (Private) Ltd., National Moulding Co., Ltd., Darbhanga Cold Storage (Private) Ltd., Shri Madhav Mills (Private) Ltd., Muzaffarpur Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Bihar Instrument Mfg. Co., Ltd.	87, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.
3. Shri RADHESHYAM KHEMKA, Merchant, (Mg. Director), Director: Khemka Electric & Eng. Co. (Private), Ltd., Bihar Instrument Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	P21/22, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.
4. Shri NAND KISHORE TULSYAN (Merchant), Director: Thakurdas Sureka Iron Foundry Ltd. Partner—Biharilal Purushottamlal, Daitongang.	172, J. N. Mukherji Road, Salkia Howrah.
5. Shri SHYAM SUNDAR AGARWALLA (Merchant), Director: Khemka Electric & Eng. Co. (Private), Ltd., Bihar Instrument Mfg. Co., Ltd.	48, Nandlal Mitra Lane, Salkia, Howrah.
6. Shri SITARAM JHUNJHUNWALA (Solicitor), Partner—Khaiteh & Co., Solicitors, Director: Apeejay Steamship Co., Ltd., Bharat Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., The General Industrial Society Ltd. (Gondalpara Jute Mills), Metal Craft India Limited, Bhartia Co., Ltd.	1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
7. Shri PARAMANANDA (Landlord), Director: The Bank of Bihar Ltd., South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Madras Vanaspathi Ltd., etc.	"Ekant" Boring Rd., Patna.
8. Shri SITARAM BUBNA (Merchant), Director: Krishik Cold Storage Limited. Partner: Shri Hanuman Mills, Bakhtiarpur.	"Bubna House," Guru Govind Path, Patna City.
9. Shri NAND KISHORE DAGA (Industrialist), Director: Daga & Co. (Private), Ltd., Derby Tea & Industries Ltd.	16, Hare Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE

BUDH-MARG (PATNA—GAYA ROAD), PATNA (BIHAR).

HEAD OFFICE

P-21/22, RADHA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA (West Bengal).

BANKERS

- (1) THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
- (2) THE BANK OF BIHAR LTD.
- (3) THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

MANAGING BROKERS:

1. Messrs. MERWANJEE BOMANJEE DALAL, Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY—1.
2. Messrs. P. R. SUBRAMANYAM, 70-A, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY—1.
3. Messrs. NAVALCHAND T. SHAH & CO., Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Fort, BOMBAY—1.
4. Messrs. J. CHHOTALLAL & CO., 16, India Exchange Place, CALCUTTA—1.
5. Messrs. MURARKA BROTHERS, 7, Lyons Range, CALCUTTA—1.

BROKERS:

1. Messrs. SOHANLAL PACHISIA & CO., 9, India Exchange Place, CALCUTTA—1.
2. Messrs. MODI & CO., 9, India Exchange Place, CALCUTTA.
3. Messrs. KANTILAL CHANDULAL, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY—1.

29 April 1961

4. Messrs. L. G. BHOLE, M.A., LL.B., 76, Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY—1.
5. Messrs. KANTILAL CHANDULAL & CO., Shahi Bag, Near Railway Crossing, AHMEDABAD.
6. Messrs. RAJ PAUL CHADHA & CO., Delite Cinema Building, Asaf Ali Road, NEW DELHI.
7. Messrs. SWASTIK & CO., Safiya Chambers, 7, Second Line Beach, MADRAS.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. KHAITAN & CO. 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS

Messrs. SINGHI & CO., 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-1.
Messrs. THAKUR & CO., Fraser Road, Patna-1.

DIRECTORS QUALIFICATION

The qualification of Directors shall be holding of one Equity share in the capital of the company.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY

The company was incorporated on 13th day of October, 1960. The main object of the company is to carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in nail-wires, wire drawing and galvanising, stranded wires, barbed wires, wood screws, bolt and nuts, rivets and all other kinds of wires whether steel or otherwise and wire products and also to carry on the business as manufacturers of, dealers in, importers, exporters and contractors of all kinds of cables, apparatus, insulated materials required for electricity and telephone or are capable of being used in connection with generation, distribution, supply accumulation and employment of electricity.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

The company has taken over two industrial units viz. Khemka Cable Works and Bihar Wire Industries on and from 18-10-60 as running concerns with all their assets and liabilities, goodwill, trade marks, permits, licences, advantages etc., including rights on all immovable properties including those held under lease partly or fully constructed or acquired by the Vendors including plant and machinery, office furniture, implements, raw-materials created by the Vendors as on 18-10-60 in terms of the agreement dated 15-11-60, with the partners of the said two Vendors.

(1) The Unit Khemka Cable Works has a scheme to produce per annum 24 million yards of Rubber insulated cables upto 660 volts of various grades required for domestic and industrial electrification and the manufacture of 0.6 million yards of welding cables required for the installation of heavy and light steel structural constructions in both private and public sector. The cables to be manufactured by the company will conform strictly to relative Indian Standard Specifications prescribed. The Unit has already acquired its Plant and Machinery which are likely to be delivered to the company within another about three months and has also completed the major part of construction of factory sheds and buildings.

(2) The Unit Bihar Wire Industries has two schemes—the first is to manufacture 1,500 tons of galvanised steel wires per annum and the second scheme is to manufacture 700 tons of barbed wire and wire nails per annum. This unit for making barbed wire and wire nails is likely to go into production in another about three months time since the machineries and raw materials have already been acquired and are likely to be delivered at factory site very shortly. The unit for manufacturing galvanised wire will go into production by January 1962 when all the Plant and Machinery is likely to be delivered to the Company.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS

Under the present phase of industrialisation, electrification and economic development in the country, the manufacture of electrical cables has an important and major role. With the advent of Third Five Year Plan and the progressive expansions of the existing Industries and various programmes of rural electrifications, the cable and wire industry has a very bright prospects. Inspite of manifold increase in the production of low tension distribution cables which has been raised by over 100% between the year 1954-1958 from 62.84 million yards in 1954 to 127.00 million yards in 1958, the indigenous production has not been able to meet the demand for these cables. The demand for these cables at the end of Third Five Year Plan is estimated to exceed 500 million Core Yards against the country's production of 214 million in the year 1959-60 which is less than half of the target set for 1965-66. The yearly increase in demand of 20% leaves a wide gap between the demand and supply and thus assures this proposed factory a good market for its products and further increase in the production from time to time.

The demand for hard Bright Wires, Concrete Reinforcement Wires, Galvanised wires used for stay wires, telegraphic transmission etc., Signal Wires etc., are largely imported as the indigenous production is not sufficient to meet the demand. In view of great industrialisation and expansion programmes undertaken in all phase of development in the country, the demand for such wires is likely to increase in the Third Five Year Plan. The company's plant for manufacturing of 1,500 tons per year will be helpful in reducing import and with the increased production of steel in the country, there is a good scope to increase the production of the wires by the company. The company proposes to increase its wire drawing and galvanising capacity from 1,500 tons per year to 12,000 tons per year and for this it is already in negotiation with the Central Government for grant of Industrial Licence and the company is also in touch with foreign firms for technical collaboration.

MANUFACTURING LICENCES RAW MATERIALS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

With a view to boost small industries, the Government of India have decided that industrial undertakings, which employ less than 100 persons and whose fixed assets are less than Rs. 10 lacs in value, can proceed without applying for licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Since the fixed assets of the company's each industrial unit will be below 10 lacs the company does not need any manufacturing licence under the said act. The company has however received full support from State Director of Industries who has recommended the setting up of the company's industrial

Units in Bihar and has issued required Essentiality Certificates for the import of Plant and Machinery and raw materials.

The company has already been granted most of the import licences for import of Plant and Machinery and raw materials which have also been imported to some extent. Other Plant and machinery as required for the second stage of production schedule will be imported very shortly.

Raw materials to run the Barbed wire and wire nail units has already been imported and this will be sufficient for about three months consumption. Other import licences for raw materials are expected shortly. With the increased production of steel in the country, the company does not foresee any difficulty in running its wire drawing and galvanising plant.

The company has secured the services of fully qualified technicians with previous experience of working in similar units. This would enable the company to bring the units into full production within the scheduled period.

LOCATION OF FACTORY SITE AND POWER

The present two industrial units of the company are located at Digha, Patna on Leasehold land. The construction of the factory shed and Office building for cable factory is nearing completion. Negotiation for the out-right purchase of other plot of land is under progress with the owners of the said land which is expected to materialise very shortly. From the point of view of road and rail transport, the present site is very convenient. Adequate supply of electric power has already been sanctioned by Patna Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND SOURCES

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND WORKING CAPITAL

The estimate of requirements are as follows:

(1) Cost of erecting factory shed, office buildings and plant and machinery inclusive of transport custom duty, erection at site, cost of land and preparation of site etc.	10.45 lakhs
(2) Other fixed assets	1.05 "
(3) Preliminary and development expenses including expenses on this issue and brokerage payable	1.50 "
(4) Working capital including accommodation from Bankers	26.50 "
(5) Any other expenditure	NIL
	39.50 lakhs

(A portion of the above expenditure can be deferred)

This amount will be made from the sources as follows:

(1) Subscription by the Directors and their friends including the Vendors shares issued	2.80 lakhs
(2) Subscription of 42,000 equity shares and 3,000 Preference shares offered for public subscription	7.20 "
(3) Other Credits and advances	3.00 "
(4) Loan from Bihar State Financial Corporation against mortgage of immovable assets	5.75 "
(5) Bank accommodation against stocks, bills etc.	20.75 "
	39.50 lakhs

(To arrange Bank Accommodation of 20.75 lakhs a margin of 4.75 lakhs have been provided. Moreover the entire banking accommodation is not required immediately since the other units will come into production later in early 1962 by which time the company would have earned from other units going into production much earlier).

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors must be raised by the issue of shares in order to provide the sum required to be provided as per para (5) of scheduled II of the companies Act, 1956, in accordance with which the Directors would proceed to allot by this Prospectus is the subscription of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 4,50,000/- payable in cash.

PROFIT

On the basis of existing prices and after allowing costs, depreciation and other foreseeable contingencies, in so far as those items can at present be estimated the directors are of the opinion that, in the absence of any unforeseen circumstances, the company should be in a position to pay reasonable dividends on the issue of Equity Shares, possible in the very first year of the Company's working. The other similar large factories are making excellent profits and are paying good dividends.

The company will be entitled to get the advantages of the development rebate and exemption from Income Tax under Section 15 (C) of the Income-Tax Act and the share holders will also be exempt from Wealth Tax on their holdings for a period of five years under Clause XX of Sub-section 1 of Section 5 of Wealth Tax Act.

The company will also be entitled to sell its products at a higher rate to Government consumers as allowed under the act for the benefit and encouragement to small scale industrial units.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION

The underwriting commission @ 2½% of the nominal value of the Equity shares now offered for public subscription is payable to the said underwriters.

BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION

The brokerage will be paid by the company to the members of any recognised Stock Exchange and to the Bankers at Re. 1.20 nP. per share in respect of Preference shares and 12nP per share in respect of Equity shares allotted in respect of application bearing their stamps. Brokerage on the same basis will be paid to the underwriters in addition to the underwriting commission on the shares allotted in respect of application bearing their stamps. Brokerage will also be paid by the company to the Managing Brokers @ 7nP per Equity share and @ 50 nP per Preference share on shares allotted to public.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and copies of other documents and Agreements can be inspected at the Registered Office of the company during the usual business hours until 14 days after opening of the subscription list.

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 21-4-61 Rs nP
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BANKS

Allahabad 6%	100	96.50†
Behar 5%	50	16.00*

COAL

Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50*
Bharat 5½%	100	37.00
Borra 6½%	100	77.00*
Burrakur 7%	100	98.00
Burrakur 6%	10	7.50
Equitable 6%	100	76.00
Ghustick & Muslia 5%	100	40.00*
Gourangdi 5½%	100	56.75
Karanpura 5½%	10	8.25
Khas Kajora 7%	10	10.00
N. Beerbhoom 7%	10	5.08
N. Churulia 5%	100	45.00*
Ondal 6½%	100	74.50
Parasea 5½%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00*

COTTON

Basanti 6½%	10	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowreah 8%	100	105.00
Bowreah 7%	100	65.00*
Elgin 8%	100	98.00
Elgin 5%	10	6.97
Jagatjit 5½%	100	81.75
Jiyayerao 5½%	100	88.50
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	93.80*
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	100.00
Kesoram 7%	100	103.50
Kesoram 5½%	100	85.00
Muir 6%	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6%	5	2.58
Orissa 5%	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4%	100	54.00*
Shree Bhawan 8%	100	67.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	74.00

JUTE

Agarpara 7%	100	87.50
Alexandra 7%	100	82.00
Alliance 6%	100	70.00
Anglo-India 7%	100	92.00
Auckland 5½%	100	71.25
Auckland 4½%	100	55.73
Bally 7%	100	93.00
Barnagore 5%	25	38.00
Belvedere 7%	100	90.00
Bengal 5½%	100	55.50
Birla 7½%	100	90.00
Birla 5½%	100	81.93
Budge-Budge 7%	100	50.75
Calcutta 6½%	100	80.00
Caledonian 7%	100	95.43
Cheviot 7%	100	87.00
Chitavalsah 7%	100	52.00
Clive 6%	100	60.00
Dalhousie 7%	100	75.35
Delta 5%	100	57.85
Empire 7%	100	87.50
Fort Gloster 7%	100	104.00*
Fort Gloster 5%	100	64.00*
Fort William 7%	100	90.00
Ganges Mfg. 8%	100	102.00
Gourepore 6%	100	80.00
Hastings 5%	100	80.00
Hooghly 6%	10	10.25
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	90.00
Howrah 7%	100	92.40
Hukumchand 7%	100	89.00
Kamarhatti 6%	100	75.30
Kankarnarrab 6%	100	91.00
Kedarnath 6%	100	68.00
Kedarnath 7%	100	90.50
Kelvin 7%	100	89.49
Khardah 8%	100	76.00

MININGS

Kinnison 7%	100	90.00
Lansdowne 7%	100	90.25
Lawrence 7%	100	80.85
Lawrence 5½%	100	62.86
Naihati 7%	100	98.00
Naihati 4½%	100	75.00
National 7%	100	93.00*
Nellimaria 6%	100	79.50
N. Central 7%	100	85.00
Northbrook 5½%	100	65.28
Rameshwara 6%	10	10.00
Reliance 7%	100	82.25
S. Ambica 7½%	100	82.00
Soorah 7%	100	98.00
Union 7%	100	77.35
Waverley 5%	50	31.50

CEMENT

Dalmia Bharat 6%	10	8.00
Jaipur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00*
Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50*
K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	63.00
Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.08*

CHEMICALS

Aikali 5%	100	91.50†
Bathgate 6%	100	19.00†
Bengal Chem. 7½%	10	12.50
Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6%	10	7.82
Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00
Smith Stanistreet 10%	50	63.12

ELECTRICS

Calcutta 5%	£1	9.25
Dishergarh 5%	100	69.00
Dishergarh 4½%	100	69.20

ENGINEERING

Arthur Butler 7%	10	10.75*
Br. Building 6%	100	50.00
Br. Engineering 7%	100	93.00*
Burn & Co. 7%	100	117.00
Burn & Co. 6%	100	108.50
Indian Iron 5%	100	89.57†
Inda Machinery 7%	100	63.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7%	100	115.00
Jessop & Co. 5%	100	83.50
J. K. Steel 7%	100	90.80
Kumardhubi 5%	100	85.00
R. Cruddas 5½%	100	54.00*
Steel Products 5%	10	7.22
Texmaco 5½%	100	87.00
Texmaco 5½%	100	63.00
Texmaco 6½%	100	96.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Alum. Corpn. 6%	100	93.00
Alum. Corpn. 5%	100	70.00
Amal. Dev. 5%	100	37.00*
Asso. Hotel 7%	100	49.75
Bharat Nidhi 6%	100	50.00
Birds Investment 5½%	100	47.50*
Br. Biscuits 8%	10	8.86†
B. I. Corporation 8%	100	118.00
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 6%	100	34.50*
Cal. Cr. Corpn. 5½%	100	23.50*
Calcutta Gas 5½%	100	57.50*
Calcutta Silk 5%	100	49.12*
Calcutta Trams 4½%	100	7.94
Duncan Bros. 4%	100	54.78†
Dunlop 6%	100	84.00
Dunlop Inv. 5%	100	67.44
Eastern Ind. 5%	100	57.00
Gillanders 5%	100	56.00
Godfrey Phillip 5½%	100	32.86*
Greaves Cotton 5%	100	48.43*
Greaves Cotton 6%	100	48.43*
Hindustan Alu-minum 6.3%	25	24.37
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	191.00

Indian Finance

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 21-4-61 Rs nP
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Hindustan National Glass 8%	100	93.00*
Indian Alum. 5%	100	71.75
Indian Cables 6%	100	34.00
Indian Plastics 5½%	100	40.50*
Indian Rubber 5%	100	60.25
James Wright 6%	50	19.75*
J. Henderson 5½%	100	59.00
K. Bullen 5½%	100	57.50
K. Bullen 4%	100	55.75
Kusum 5½%	100	64.00*
Macneill & Barry 5½%	100	54.25
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6%	100	93.00*
Martin Burn 5%	100	85.00†
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	49.50
McLeod & Co. 5%	100	60.25
2nd Pref.	100	78.84†
Metal Box 6%	100	77.00
National Rubber 6%	10	3.00
National Tannery 5%	100	74.00
National Tobacco 5%	100	67.50
National Tobacco 4½%	100	66.75
Nav. Bharat Vanija	100	84.00
Rallis 6%	100	117.00
Rohtas Indus. 7%	100	56.50
Rohtas Indus. 4½% B	100	146.00†
Sen Ralegh 5%	100	69.00
Shaw Wallace 6%	100	6.27
Spencer 6½%	10	9.85
Spencer 8½% B	10	91.00
Standard Vacuum 6%	100	15.50
Union Tobacco 5%	100	15.50

Banarhat 6½%	100	82.42†
Birpara 8%	100	101.00
Choonabhatti 6½%	100	95.50*
Hantapara 8%	100	101.00*
Hasmara 7%	100	97.00
New Doonars 8½%	100	82.20

COAL

Sonai River 8%	100	77.00*
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COAL

Kotamullai 6%	25	15.08
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COAL

Atal 4½%	10	4.40*
Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

COAL

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Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

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COAL

Atal 4½%	10	4.40*
Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

COAL

Atal 4½%	10	4.40*
Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

Indian Finance

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 21-4-61 Rs nP
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Gielle 6%	100	80.00
Lingia 6%	100	53.00
Okayti 7%	100	79.00*
Pussimbing 7%	100	97.00
Singtom 5%	10	5.10

COAL

Banarhat 6½%	100	82.42†
Birpara 8%	100	101.00
Choonabhatti 6½%	100	95.50*
Hantapara 8%	100	101.00*
Hasmara 7%	100	97.00
New Doonars 8½%	100	82.20

COAL

Sonai River 8%	100	77.00*
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COAL

Kotamullai 6%	25	15.08
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COAL

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COAL

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Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

COAL

Atal 4½%	10	4.40*
Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

COAL

Atal 4½%	10	4.40*
Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

COAL

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COAL

Atal 4½%	10	4.40*
Tirrihannah 10%	10	13.00

COAL

Atal 4½%	10</
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NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 21-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 21-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 21-4-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 21-4-61 Rs nP
AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)			MADHUSUDANI A			DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS		
Hind Cycles 5% ...	100	65.00*	BOMBAY			Madhusudani A ...	100	90.50	Adarsh Chemicals ...	75	75.00
Hind Cycles 5½% ...	100	75.00*	COTTON TEXTILES			Madhusudan B ...	20	14.00	Alambic Chemical ...	100	265.50
Hind Cycles 5½% ...	25	25.00*	Adoni ...			Motor & Gen. Finance	10	40.00*	Amar Dye Chem. old	100	390.00
Hind Cycles 6% ...	100	78.50	Bradsbury ...			ELECTRICS			Amar Dye Chem. new	5	5.00
Hindustan Motors 6% ...	100	195.00	Burhanpur Tapti ...			Amalgamated ...	10	10.12	Anuh Pharma ...	25	28.50
Sen Releigh 5% ...	100	145.00	Coorla ...			Anand ...	50	53.00	Chemo. Pharma ...	50	57.50
Standard Motor 6½% ...	100	103.00*	Davangere ...			Bassein ...	10	8.50*	Citric India ...	100	320.00
'A' ...	100	103.00*	Dawn ...			Broach ...	10	6.00	'Colour Chem. ...	50	262.00
Standard Motor 6½% ...	100	103.00*	Gaekwar ...			Dharwar ...	50	51.00	Dharamsi Chem. old	50	260.00
'B' ...	100	103.00*	Gold Mohur ...			Nadiad ...	50	54.00	Dharamsi Chem. new	100	133.00
SHIPPING			Hindustan F.P. ...			Nasik Deolali ...	100	105.00	Dhramgadhra Cheml.	100	495.00
Great Eastern 5½% ...	100	91.00	Hindustan P.P. ...			Poona ...	100	103.75	Indian Dyestuff ...	200	322.00
DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS			Hukumchand ...			Surat ...	100	87.00	Kemp ...	50	222.50
Al ambic Chem. 6½% ...	100	91.20	Indian Manig. ...			CEMENT			Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	421.25
Alambic Chem. 5% ...	100	86.00	Indian Manig. ...			Ashoka ...	10	9.48	Tata Chemical (new)	10	17.60
Alambic Chem. 6% ...	100	75.00	Jam. Ranjit ...			Bagalkot ...	10	8.88	Ultramarine & Pig-	50	54.00
Amar Dye 6% ...	100	100.00	J. K. Cotton ...			Dahliki ...	10	12.24	Zandu Pharmaceutica	100	111.00
Dhramgadhra 6% ...	100	82.00	Khandesh ...			India Cement ...	5	6.60*	SUGAR		
Indian Dyestuff 6% ...	100	107.50	Khandesh ...			Indian ...	10	25.00	Cauvery ...	100	139.00
Poly Chem. 7½% ...	50	46.00	Mahendra ...			Jaipur Udyog ...	10	11.16	Hindusthan ...	100	326.25
Tata Chemicals 5% ...	100	85.00	Mahendra (New) ...			Sone Valley ...	5	5.04	Kesar ...	50	247.50
SUGAR			Modern Mills ...			PAPER & HARDBOARDS			Maharashtra ...	50	201.50
Bhopal 5% ...	100	84.50	Navsari Cotton ...			Anil Hardboards ...	100	287.50	New Swadesh ...	100	330.00
Cauvery 6% ...	100	99.50*	New City ...			Jayant Paper ...	75	57.00	Oudh ...	100	182.00
Hindusthan 5% ...	250	240.00*	N. Kaiser-I-Hind ...			Mandya National ...	10	9.80	Ravalgaon ...	50	78.00
Maharashtra 7% ...	100	61.00	Phoenix ...			Paper ...	10	40.65	Ravalgaon Defd. ...	50	30.00
Ravalgaon 5½% ...	100	20.00*	Pulgaon ...			Orient Paper ...	75	75.00	Ra'a Buland ...	10	13.40
South Behar 7 to 9% ...	100	119.00	R. Motilal ...			Rohit Pulp & Paper ...	10	13.52	Ra'a Gyanoday ...	10	14.78
Walchand 7% ...	100	119.00	Ruby ...			Star Paper ...	10	12.40*	South Behar ...	10	1.00
PLANTATION			Sassoon Spinning ...			Star Paper 'A' ...	10	12.32*	Ugar ...	2½	0.25
Highland ...	10	8.40*	Shree Bhawalaxmi ...			Straw Products ...	100	205.00	Vishnu ...	100	235.00
Midland ...	10	8.40*	Shree Shubhalaxmi ...			West Coast Paper ...	100	300.00	PLANTATIONS		
Nelliampathy 6% ...	10	9.20*	Swadesh (Kan.) ...			W. India Plywoods ...	100	300.00	Blue Mountain ...	2	3.98
Rajagiri 6% ...	10	7.24*	Swadesh (P.O.) ...			STEEL, METALS & ALLOYS			Highland ...	10	12.60
Waterfall 6% ...	10	8.80*	Victoria ...			Aluminium Corp. ...	10	16.36	Haileyburia ...	10	16.52
ELECTRICAL GOODS			Western India ...			Chase Bright Steel ...	10	13.52	Kalpetta ...	10	12.52
Bajaj Electricals 5% ...	100	71.50	Other Textiles			Dalmia Iron ...	10	10.12	Midland ...	10	12.32
Betrest Batteries 5% ...	50	35.75	Ambika Silk ...			Ferro Alloys ...	100	190.00	Neldampathy ...	2	2.88
FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS			Baroda Rayon ...			Hindustan Alumn. (New) ...	10	12.60	Rajad ...	10	21.76
Polson 6% ...	100	79.00	Bombay Silk Mill ...			Indian Bright Steel ...	5	5.36	Twyford ...	10	13.24
Sathe Biscuits 9% ...	100	94.20	Gawaliar Rayon ...			Jaipur Metals ...	100	135.00	Waterfalls ...	2	4.16
Sundatta Foods 8 to 11% ...	50	50.10	Indian Rayon ...			Jaipur Metals Defd. ...	10	45.00	ELECTRICAL GOODS		
Tata Oil 4½% ...	100	59.70	New Central Jute ...			Khandelwal Ferro ...	50	82.00	Bajaj Electricals ...	100	111.00
POTTERIES & TILES			Raymond Woollen ...			ENGINEERING			Bajaj Electricals ...	75	56.00
Bombay Pottery 6½% ...	100	75.00	Sassoon Silk ...			Asian Cables ...	100	111.00	Bharat. Bije. (new) ...	100	125.00
Bombay Pottery 4½% ...	100	80.00	Shree Digvijay ...			Brady Engg ...	80	92.50	Estrela Batteries ...	50	64.00
Digvijay Tiles 6% ...	100	85.00*	Woollen ...			C. India Machinery ...	10	4.00*	Standard Batteries ...	100	215.00
Khodiyur Pottery 4½% ...	100	100.00*	Bank of Baroda ...			Greaves Cotton ...	100	176.50	FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS		
Parshuram Potteries 6% ...	25	26.00	Bank of India ...			Hindustan Electric ...	100	99.00	Hindustan Lever ...	10	46.50
Parshuram Potteries 4% ...	25	17.00	Bank of India 'A' ...			Hindustan Wires ...	5	5.24	Indian Vegetable ...	100	135.00
RUBBER GOODS & TYRES			Bank of Maharashtra ...			Indian Tool ...	100	130.00	Sathe Biscuit ...	100	100.00
Associated Rubber 7% ...	100	100.00*	Central ...			Indian Tool ...	100	130.00	Sundatta Foods ...	50	50.00
National Rubber 6% ...	100	82.00	Central (A) ...			Just's Engineering ...	50	104.50	Sundatta Foods ...	50	50.00
Premier Tyres 6½% ...	75	71.00	Devkaran Nanjee ...			Jyoti ...	100	182.00	W. India Vegetable ...	100	122.00
MISCELLANEOUS			Hind Commercial ...			Kamani Engg ...	10	17.24	POTTERIES & TILES		
Asso. Stone 6% ...	100	100.00	Hind, Mercantile ...			Kirolskar Brothers ...	25	62.00	Bombay Potteries ...	100	190.00
B. I. Corporation 8% ...	100	118.00	Jodhpur Commercial ...			Kirolskar Oil Engines ...	100	19.24	Digvijay Tiles ...	100	115.00
Delhi Safe 6% ...	100	100.00*	Punjab National ...			Kirolskar Pneumatic ...	100	180.00	Parshuram Pottery ...	25	67.00
East India Hotels 6% ...	100	100.00*	State Bank ...			Lakshnatan Engg. ...	5	3.24	RUBBER GOODS & TYRES		
Hindustan Const. 6½% ...	100	68.50	Union ...			Mahindra & Mahindra ...	10	20.24	Associated Rubber ...	100	105.00
Hingir Rampur 4½% ...	50	32.00*	United Commercial ...			Man. Indust. Corp. ...	100	125.00	Ceat Tyres ...	100	300.00
I. Hume Pipe 5% ...	100	56.50	Investment			McKenzie's ...	100	137.50	General Tyres ...	5	6.24
Madhusudan 4% ...	12½	5.00	All India General ...			Mysore Kirolskar ...	100	155.00	National Rubber ...	10	18.24
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6% ...	100	106.00*	British India ...			National Electrical ...	50	89.00	Premier Tyres ...	75	105.50
Motor & G. Fin. ...	25	36.00*	Devkaran Nanjee ...			New Standard Engg. (New) ...	100	108.00	SAFE DEPOSIT		
N. I. Fisheries 6% ...	100	101.00*	Empire of India ...			Paper Mill Plant and Machinery ...	100	94.00	Bombay Safe Deposit ...	200	405.00
Premier Const. 1st ...	100	76.00	Indian Globe ...			Structural Engg. Old ...	100	196.50	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	10	10.00
Premier Const. 2nd ...	100	74.50	Indian Mercantile ...			T. Manecklal Manig. Tractors (India) ...	100	440.00	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	7	7.00
Premier Const. 3rd ...	10	5.36	Jupiter ...			W. H. Brady ...	150	400.00	Gujarat Safe Deposit ...	75	120.00
Rohas Indus. 7 to 4% ...	100	110.00*	Neptune ...			Zenth Steel Pipe ...	2½	3.12	MISCELLANEOUS		
Rohas Indus. 4½% ...	100	58.00	New Asiatic ...			AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Associated Stone ...	10	21.50
Starvac 6% ...	100	81.50	New Great ...			Automobile Products (new) ...	10	12.00	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	212.50
Supreme Ind. ...	100	69.00	New India ...			Bajaj Auto ...	50	50.00	Bom. Swadeshli Stores ...	5	6.24
SHIPPING			New India 'A' ...			Bombay Cycle ...	20	25.50	Bombay Uganda ...	80	58.00
Dena Investment ...	25	11.52	Sentinel ...			Hind Cycle ...	100	100.00	B. I. Corporation ...	5	8.16
Gujrat Investment ...	50	11.00	Universal Fire ...			Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00	C. F. Railway ...	100	47.24
Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corp. ...	100	84.00*	Vulcan ...			Sen Raleigh ...	10	24.24	Commerce (1935) ...	10	22.00
Indus'l & Prudential Invt. Corporation ...	100	116.00	Investment			Standard Motor ...	10	16.24	Dehri-Rohas Railway ...	10	22.00
Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)			Dena Investment ...			United Motors ...	20	17.08	East India Hotel ...	10	10.00
BOMBAY			Gujrat Investment ...			SHIPPING			Empire Dyeing ...	15	70.00
COTTON TEXTILES			Indust. Cr. & Invest. Corp. ...			Bharat Line ...	10	6.92	G. Claridge ...	100	185.00
Adoni ...	10	8.20*	Indus'l & Prudential Invt. Corporation ...			Great Eastern New ...	5	8.24	Hindustan Housing ...	25	25.00
Bradsbury ...	100	98.50	Madhysudan 4% ...			Malabar Steamship ...	10	9.00	Hingir Rampur ...	60	23.00
Burhanpur Tapti ...	100	135.50	Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6% ...			AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Indian Hume Pipe ...	100	177.50
Coorla ...	100	116.50	Motor & G. Fin. ...			Automobile Products (new) ...	10	12.00	Isaac Holdens ...	5	12.00
Davangere ...	100	116.50	N. I. Fisheries 6% ...			Bajaj Auto ...	50	50.00	Kilick Industries ...	100	101.00
Dawn ...	50	123.25	Premier Const. 1st ...			Bombay Cycle ...	20	25.50	SAFE DEPOSIT		
Gaekwar ...	100	265.00	Premier Const. 2nd ...			Hind Cycle ...	100	100.00	Bombay Safe Deposit ...	200	405.00
Gold Mohur ...	100	267.50	Premier Const. 3rd ...			Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	10	10.00
Hindustan F.P. ...	1000	4750.00*	Rohas Indus. 7 to 4% ...			Sen Raleigh ...	10	24.24	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	7	7.00
Hindustan P.P. ...	250	992.50*	Rohas Indus. 4½% ...			Standard Motor ...	10	16.24	Gujarat Safe Deposit ...	75	120.00
Hukumchand ...	100	170.00	Starvac 6% ...			United Motors ...	20	17.08	MISCELLANEOUS		
Indian Manig. ...	1000	2150.00	Supreme Ind. ...			AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Associated Stone ...	10	21.50
Indian Manig. ...	500	1050.00*	Supreme Ind. ...			Automobile Products (new) ...	10	12.00	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	212.50
Jam. Ranjit ...	1000	1500.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Bajaj Auto ...	50	50.00	Bom. Swadeshli Stores ...	5	6.24
J. K. Cotton ...	10	12.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Bombay Cycle ...	20	25.50	Bombay Uganda ...	80	58.00
Khandesh ...	1000	1200.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Hind Cycle ...	100	100.00	B. I. Corporation ...	5	8.16
Khandesh ...	250	375.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00	C. F. Railway ...	100	47.24
Kothari ...	10	10.00*	Supreme Ind. ...			Sen Raleigh ...	10	24.24	Commerce (1935) ...	10	22.00
Lakshmi ...	250	535.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Standard Motor ...	10	16.24	Dehri-Rohas Railway ...	10	22.00
Mafatal ...	100	865.00	Supreme Ind. ...			United Motors ...	20	17.08	East India Hotel ...	10	10.00
Mahendra ...	100	315.00	Supreme Ind. ...			SHIPPING			Empire Dyeing ...	15	70.00
Mahendra (New) ...	40	40.00*	Supreme Ind. ...			Bharat Line ...	10	6.92	G. Claridge ...	100	185.00
Mohel ...	250	35.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Great Eastern New ...	5	8.24	Hindustan Housing ...	25	25.00
Modern Mills ...	50	86.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Malabar Steamship ...	10	9.00	Hingir Rampur ...	60	23.00
Navsari Cotton ...	100	216.25	Supreme Ind. ...			AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Indian Hume Pipe ...	100	177.50
New City ...	100	150.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Automobile Products (new) ...	10	12.00	Isaac Holdens ...	5	12.00
N. Kaiser-I-Hind ...	100	58.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Bajaj Auto ...	50	50.00	Kilick Industries ...	100	101.00
Phoenix ...	100	137.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Bombay Cycle ...	20	25.50	SAFE DEPOSIT		
Pulgaon ...	100	11.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Hind Cycle ...	100	100.00	Bombay Safe Deposit ...	200	405.00
R. Motilal ...	100	100.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	10	10.00
Ruby ...	25	60.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Sen Raleigh ...	10	24.24	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	7	7.00
Sassoon Spinning ...	10	52.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Standard Motor ...	10	16.24	Gujarat Safe Deposit ...	75	120.00
Shree Bhawalaxmi ...	100	125.00*	Supreme Ind. ...			United Motors ...	20	17.08	MISCELLANEOUS		
Swadesh (Kan.) ...	10	12.00*	Supreme Ind. ...			Bharat Line ...	10	6.92	Associated Stone ...	10	21.50
Swadesh (P.O.) ...	10	10.40*	Supreme Ind. ...			Great Eastern New ...	5	8.24	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	212.50
Victoria ...	100	375.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Malabar Steamship ...	10	9.00	Bom. Swadeshli Stores ...	5	6.24
Vishnu ...	100	129.50	Supreme Ind. ...			AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Bombay Uganda ...	80	58.00
Western India ...	1000	3725.00	Supreme Ind. ...			Automobile Products (new) ...	10	12.00	B. I. Corporation ...	5	8.16
OTHER TEXTILES			Supreme Ind. ...			Bajaj Auto ...	50				

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Money Market Easier: So Interest Revives

Mr Morarji Desai's statement in the Lok Sabha last week has no doubt helped reassure the market that the kind of development envisaged by the Estimates Committee, that is to say, divesting the Life Insurance Corporation of the responsibility of dealing with its investible funds, is not round the corner; but it looks as though the effect of the shock will be felt for quite some time as the Finance Minister's statement seems to imply that there is no knowing what would be the Government's attitude when the recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been carefully studied. But Mr Desai has made a number of other observations which can be considered as helpful. He has pointed out why it is necessary to make clear to the foreign investor that his holdings in India are safe. In regard to the ever-recurring demand of nationalisation, his reply is that nationalisation is not an end in itself but is only to be resorted to whenever there is need for such a course.

The revival of interest last week-end has also stemmed from the reported purchase of some prominent scrip by the LIC. Presumably, this has been taken to mean that there may be no early change in the LIC's investment policy. It is also said that the LIC Chairman has not been correctly reported when he last referred to the matter.

Bonus issue coupled with encouraging corporate news is helping sentiment revive, and lately Indian Irons has led the advance in Lyons Range following reports of proposals for an extension of its activities. It is significant that fresh buying interest has manifested itself at a time when it has been reported that a very large amount of money has been temporarily immobilised by the Goodyear issue which is said to have been subscribed thirty times over. Another issue which was on the market this week, Madras Rubber, having been reportedly oversubscribed eight or nine times, has been closed earlier than expected. The slight easing in the conditions in the money market and the fact that there will be fewer new issues for some time

in view of the coming Government loan programme may be expected to keep interest in equities at a fair level.

But any considerable broadening of buying on the stock market seems improbable because of some uncertainties in the investment situation. The acute power shortage in the Calcutta industrial area and the threatened power cuts elsewhere in the country, coming on the top of coal shortage and the inadequacy of some essential imports, are bound to affect adversely industrial production. A further unsettling factor is the delay that now seems inevitable in the decisions of the "Aid India Club".

INVESTMENT SPECIAL Bihar Cable and Wire

THE Bihar Cable & Wire Industries Limited will shortly be in the market with a public issue of Rs 7.20 lakhs in both equity and Preference shares. The authorised capital of the company is Rs 25 lakhs, divided into 150,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each and 10,000—7 per cent tax free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 100 each. The issued capital is Rs 10 lakhs comprising 70,000 equity shares and 3,000 preference shares. Of this, 18,400 equity shares have been issued to the vendors of two industrial units—Khemka Cable Works and Bihar Wire Industries—taken over as running concerns with all their assets and liabilities, goodwill, etc. being the purchase price. The promoters, directors and their friends have taken up 3,508 equity shares. The present issue is for Rs 7.80 lakhs, consisting of 48,092 equity shares and 3,000 preference shares. The preference shares are redeemable at the end of 7 years.

The actual issue for the public is Rs 7.20 lakhs, while the entire issue of 42,000 equity shares has been underwritten. The two units, which the company has taken over, have already their scheme of producing cables and wires. The Khemka Cable Works hopes to produce 24 million yards of rubber-insulated cables up to 660 volts and 0.6 million yards of welding cables. This unit has already acquired its plant and machinery, which are expected to be delivered in about three months, while the major part of the construction of the factory has been completed.

The Bihar Wire Industries have two schemes—one for the manufacture of 1,500 tons of galvanized wire per annum and another for the manu-

facture of 700 tons of barbed wire and wire nails per annum. The unit for making barbed wire and wire nails is expected to go into production in about three months, while the unit for the manufacture of galvanized wire is expected to go into production in January 1962.

The company is already negotiating with the Central Government for the grant of an industrial licence and in touch with foreign firms for technical collaboration. All the units are located at Digha, Patna, Bihar State. The capital outlay on the entire project is estimated at Rs 39.50 lakhs, which is to be met partly from public subscription, partly through credit institutions and a loan of Rs 5.75 lakhs from the Bihar State Financial Corporation.

NEW ISSUE NOTES Good Year

The response to the issue of equity shares by Goodyear India Limited at a premium of Rs 7 per share is reported to be spectacular. The issue is expected to be very heavily oversubscribed. The shares are unofficially quoted around Rs 37.

Madras Rubber

The public issue by the Madras Rubber Factory Limited is believed to have had an overwhelming response. The subscription list was closed on 26 April itself. Market circles think that the issue will be oversubscribed by more than eight to ten times.

Polychem

The Polychem Limited has received the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues for the issue of 32,000 equity shares of the face value of Rs 50 each, at a premium of Rs 75 a share. The issue, amounting to Rs 40 lakhs, will be offered to the existing shareholders in the ratio of two shares for every five held by them. The issue is being made to finance the expansion programme of the company. The plant is expected to go into production by the third quarter of 1962.

Escorts

Escorts Limited has decided to raise fresh capital to finance its new projects. Subject to the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues, the company will be issuing rights shares in the ratio of one share for one held, at a premium of Rs 3 a share. The company will further issue 9 per cent preference shares to the extent of Rs 8 lakhs, most of which is expected to be allotted to its foreign collaborators.

Dr Paul Lohmann

Another new issue in the offing is that of Dr Paul Lohmann (India) Limited. This company has been formed with a view to the manufacture of chemicals and fine chemicals (required in a wide range of Indian industries). The issue will be for Rs 30 lakhs, of which the promoters, directors and their friends

will take up Rs 6 lakhs. The West German firm of Dr Paul Lohmann Chemische Febrrik will be allotted Rs 4 lakhs worth of equity shares against plant and equipment to be supplied to the company. Both the terms of the technical collaboration and the allotment of such shares to the West German firm have received the approval of the Government. The company's products will be distributed by Monsanto, India.

Amar Dye-Chem

Amar Dye-Chem Limited has decided to raise the share capital by Rs 10 lakhs by issuing 10,000 new equity shares of Rs 100 each, at par on a rights basis. The company has secured a licence from the Government to manufacture 250 tons of pigment colours and 2,155 tons a year of intermediates.

Lynx Machinery

The recent issue of shares to the public by Lynx Machinery Limited is reported to have been oversubscribed.

Hindustan Glass

The Hindustan Wired Glass Manufacturing Company Limited has proposed to enter the market shortly for raising new capital. The company has received permission from the Government for the issue of equity capital, amounting to Rs 60 lakhs in equity shares of Rs 100 each. The directors and their friends will take up shares of the value of Rs 24 lakhs, while the technical and financial collaborators will subscribe for shares worth Rs 12 lakhs. The balance of the issue amounting to Rs 24 lakhs is to be offered for public subscription.

Binani Metal

The recent issue to the public by the Binani Metal Works Limited has been oversubscribed. The directors have proposed to take every possible step to expedite the allotments and arrange refunds after consultation with the Calcutta Stock Exchange authorities.

Cooper Engineering

The Cooper Engineering Limited has proposed to issue one equity right share for every share held, at a premium of Rs 25 a share.

Ogale Glass

Ogale Glass Works Limited has a proposal to issue the unsubscribed part of the capital to the existing shareholders at one new share for every four shares held. The last date for the receipt of applications together with the full amount of Rs 5 per share is 22 May, 1961.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Indo-Commercial Bank

It would be recalled that the Indo-Commercial Bank Limited was taken over by the Punjab National Bank and the branches of the former began functioning as from 25 March, 1961. All the depositors having balances in

their accounts of Rs 250 and less were paid in full, while those having larger balances got additionally a dividend of 37 per cent of the amount in excess of Rs 250. It is expected that some further payments will be made as time passed by.

New Citizen Bank

Another institution similarly affected is the New Citizen Bank of India Limited. This bank has been taken over by the Bank of Baroda Limited and it has been announced that the branches of the New Citizen will function as the branches of the Bank of Baroda as from 29 April. All the constituents having deposits with New Citizen Bank of Rs 250 and less will be paid off in full, while others having over Rs 250 will be paid 65 per cent of the remaining balance in excess of Rs 250. The amount due after the above credits will be transferred to a collection account and paid on a pro rata basis if and to the extent the "not readily realisable assets" are salvaged.

Vikram Mills

The Vikram Mills Limited, Ahmedabad, will be issuing bonus shares in the ratio of one share for every ordinary share held by capitalising reserves. This is subject to the sanction of the Government.

Philips India

Philips India has been granted licences for undertaking the manufacture of certain new items as also to expand the production of some of the existing lines. The company has been licensed to manufacture 60 million metres per annum of tungsten wire electric lamps and 2,400 kg per annum of Molybdenum wire. The company has also received a licence for the manufacture of burners of gaseous discharge lamps to the extent of 120,000 units a year.

Fit Tight Nuts

The recent public issue by Fit Tight Nuts and Bolts Limited has been over-subscribed by nearly six times the offer made. Details of the applications are still in the process of being received from the company's bankers. It is said that some time will elapse before the necessary allotments are made.

STOCK EXCHANGES Trading Lacks Stamina

Watch-Dog Writes:

ONCE again, stock markets have had a very bad time. Lack of any support coupled with scattered liquidation caused a further decline in equity values although desperate attempts at a recovery were made towards the close, thanks to the release of the encouraging corporate news.

After a severe shake-out early in the week, the Calcutta Stock Exchange staged a remarkable recovery towards the close.

The Bombay Stock Exchange finished the week's trading on a generally steady note.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, business continued to be restricted and the general tone of the market was hesitant.

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CALCUTTA

Friday, Evening.

THE local stock exchange started the week on an exceedingly dull note and, with renewed offerings in the speculative issues, prices in all other sections toppled down to despondent levels. Thanks to shortcovering coupled with some replacement buying being influenced by the encouraging corporate news, the closing tone was better.

Apart from the imbalance in the technical position of the market, sentiment was much disturbed by a great deal of concern about the growing power shortage. It was feared that its impact would be reflected in reduced profits during the current year. The stringency of bank credit was also a contributory factor, not to speak of the substantial funds had already been mopped up by the new issues. But for the emergence of support to a few selected shares on rumours of bonus or right issues, the market would have witnessed a veritable landslide.

Conditions in the Giltedged section remained steady although business continued to be restricted

in the absence of sellers. The demand for short and medium-dated issues could not be satisfied due to lack of offers. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan hovered narrowly around Rs 73.75.

The Banking section was steady with Punjab National changing hands at Rs 22 to Rs 22.50 and United Commercial at Rs 87.37 to Rs 87.50.

Jute shares were traded cautiously due to fibre shortage. The reports, that the industry might be forced to close down for a short period in order to conserve raw jute made operators hesitant to enter into any commitments. The only exception to the general trend of the prices were Birla Jute which touched a new peak level of Rs 40.56 from Rs 37.25 on rumours of the possibility of a bonus issue. Barnagore were, however, on offer at Rs 131 against Rs 139; Anglo-India at Rs 198 against Rs 214; Howrah at Rs 21.75 against Rs 22 and Lawrence at Rs 163 against Rs 169. New Central were done up to Rs 20.69 from a low of Rs 19.75, to close finally at Rs 20.44.

In the Coal section, there was discriminate buying as operators were inclined to await definite news concerning the grant of foreign financial assistance for the expansion of the industry. Bengal were a firm feature at Rs 354 and so also Equitable at Rs 31.75. New Beerhouse were enquired up to Rs 23.12 from Rs 22.94 and Central India up to Rs 13.40 from Rs 13.06. Western Bengal were rather quiet at Rs 8.94.

Tea shares came in for restricted enquiry, which was confined to the shares of the Doorga gardens due to dividend prospects. Bishnauth were at Rs 24 to Rs 24.25; Hanta-para at Rs 133 to Rs 135; Jaysree at Rs 22.62 to Rs 22.81 and Killcott at Rs 20.50 to Rs 20.62. Brooke Bond met with some enquiry at Rs 16.62 to Rs 17.

Textile scripts showed a mixed trend. Kesoram were firm at Rs 34.37 against Rs 32.37. Jay Shree were quiet at Rs 15.94 against Rs 16.81. Dunbar had buyers up to Rs 30.50 from Rs 29.62 following the news of the dividend being doubled to 20 per cent for 1960 and the company's decision to issue right shares at par. Bowreah shot up to Rs 213 from Rs 200 following the news of 10 per cent dividend on the ordinary shares after a lapse of many years. Cawnpore changed hands at Rs 8.87 to Rs 9.00 and J. K. Rayon at Rs 18.62 to Rs 19.

Sugar shares were rather depressed as operators were not inclined to take a definite view about the outlook for the industry. The only steady feature were Belsund, which met with business up to Rs 12.37 from Rs 12.19. Carew were slightly easier at Rs 12.94 against Rs 13 with Ramnugger better at Rs 29.06 against Rs 28.69. SKG were unchanged at Rs 12.

Indian Finance

29 April 1961

Among Engineering scrips, Jay Engineering met with good demand up to Rs 29.50 from Rs 29.12 on reports of the company's proposal to open a new factory in Hyderabad for expanding production. Jessop turned ex-dividend and changed hands at Rs 21.31 to Rs 21.56. Escorts were enquired up to Rs 23.37 from Rs 21.19 on reports of the company's decision to raise capital for expanding production. In Indian Irons, price movements were influenced by settlement considerations till Wednesday after which the scrip staged a remarkable recovery due to higher Bombay advices. After opening lower at Rs 27.07, Indian Irons slipped down at one time to Rs 26.75 at which level short-covering induced a smart recovery to Rs 27.30, to close finally at Rs 27.29. TEXMACO closed better at Rs 20.45 after touching a new low of Rs 19.65 from Rs 21.15. There are rumours that the company has proposed a taxable dividend of 7½ per cent as against 20 per cent; but confirmation is lacking. Guest, Keen, Williams were a narrow-market, moving between Rs 43.12 and Rs 43.37.

Although there was an appreciable decline in interest in Miscellaneous section, the prices of a few selected shares recovered a major portion of their losses due to the emergence of bull support on rumours of bonus or right issues by certain companies. Following were the price trends.

PRICE TRENDS.

	As on 20 April Rs.	High- est Rs.	As on 26 April Rs.
Hessian:			
Orient Paper	40.80	40.30	41.55
Shree Gopal	26.62	26.00	26.75
Rohtas	20.25	19.87	20.25
Dunlop	49.75	49.12	50.87
H. Motor	19.75	19.69	19.94
British Paints	23.69	23.75	23.75
Isaac Holden	12.00	11.82	12.06
Union Carbide	54.00	54.00	55.25
Aluminium Corp	18.81	18.12	18.62
I. Aluminium	34.31	33.12*	33.37*
I. Cable	37.31	36.75	37.19
I. Steamship	8.94	8.69	8.75
I. Copper	5.32	5.24	5.42
I. Oxygen	36.25	36.00	36.50
BIC	8.25	8.25	8.81
General Tyres	6.37	6.12	6.25
Usha Martin	6.50	6.19	6.19

*=Xd.

*

MADRAS

DESPITE limited turnover today in the Madras Stock Exchange, enquiries were fairly good. Selling was noticed at all prices. Sugar shares were steady. In the plantings counter, tea and rubber got better support. Coffee shares recovered a bit after the recent Union Government announcement of excise duty reduction. Bangalore Woollen and Buckingham were the best of the day in the textile section which on the whole remained steady. Continued support was forthcoming for chemical shares, while industrials, too, had similar

support with a spate of new issues in the offing next few weeks.

Government Securities: Sentiment in this counter was not much altered this week. Business turnover was poor. 4½% Madras 1970 was quoted at Rs 100.60 and the 4% Madras 1971 was available at Rs 98.52. 4% Mysore 1971 was offered at Rs 98.00. 4½% Kerala 1971 was listed at Rs 97.75. 4½% Andhra 1971 was marked at Rs 100.25.

Banks: There was no change in this section. Indian Bank Rs 100 paid was available at Rs 166.00 and the Indian Overseas was quoted at Rs 177.20. Pandyan was offered at Rs 30.25 and Punjab National was listed at Rs 21.25.

Electrics: This section was steady. Kumbakonam was lower by 10 nP at Rs 19.20. Negapatnam was below par at Rs 8.65. South Madras was marked at Rs 9.80. Tinnevely-Tuticorin at Rs 11.80 and West Coast was at Rs 14.00.

Sugar and Breweries: Cauvery had buyers at Rs 130.00 and EID at Rs 43.50. Deccan with 7½% interim was quoted at Rs 14.08. India Sugars was unchanged at Rs 12.90. KCP continued at Rs 23.48. Kothari had offers at Rs 4.75, while United Breweries continued to be sold at Rs 115.50.

Plantings: There were no fresh enquiries in this counter. Blue Mountain was the same at Rs 3.15. Chembra improved by a single nP at Rs 3.83. Cochin Malabar rose to Rs 7.75. Coffee Lands continued to be quoted at the previous closing of Rs 19.50 while Consolidated Coffee went down by 10 nP at Rs 23.00. Coonoor was unaffected at Rs 28.12. Devashola was offered at Rs 30.30. Highland was on offer at Rs 16.00. Kallias at Rs 12.75 and Lucky Valley, with 10% dividend, was quoted at Rs 13.25. Mysore Plantations was at Rs 2.22. Neelamalai was lower at Rs 4.45 as well as Nelliampathy at Rs 2.48. Nilgiri was quoted at Rs 8.50. Nonsuch, with 10% interim, was listed at Rs 28.50. Oucherlony with 13% dividend, was quoted at Rs 4.38. Periakaramalai was available at Rs 4.04. Talayar was four nP higher at Rs 1.81. Travancore Rubber was quoted at Rs 10.70. United Nilgiri was rated at Rs 24.75. Woodland was available at Rs 8.00. Wartyhully with an interim dividend of 5%, was quoted at Rs 5.70.

Textiles: There was not much business with the quotations remaining without appreciable change. Enquiries for Buckinghams were made at Rs 216.00 and for Bangalore Woollens at Rs 205.00, both of them carrying 6% dividend. The Rs 70 paid share of Balasubramania was better at Rs 115.50. Coimbatore Spinning was available at Rs 56.00. With 12% dividend, Coimbatore Cotton was quoted at Rs 180.00. Dhanalakshmi was unchanged at Rs 212.00, Kasthuri was at Rs 22.50. Lakshmi was at Rs 165.00 with 10% dividend. The smaller Lakshmi share was quoted at Rs 83.00 carrying a similar dividend as on the bigger share. Madura improved by Rs 3 to Rs 162.00. Travancore Rayon went down by 50 nP at Rs 37.50.

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Industries went up by 5 nP to Rs 22.80. Ashok Leyland was marked at Rs

92.00. Binny with 8½% final tax free dividend improved to Rs 220.00, four rupees higher than the last closing. FACTS was offered at Rs 10.55. Indian Steel Rolling was at Rs 10.30. Madras Aluminium was quoted at Rs 23.00, while Madras Cement was priced at Rs 91.00. Mettur Chemical was at Rs 14.12. Mysore Chemical Mfgs. was offered at Rs 25.00, Mysore Paper improved to Rs 24.65. Mysore Tobacco was at Rs 10.62. Parrys Confectionery improved to Rs 6.55. Rallis was offered at Rs 136.00, Seshasayee Industries was quoted at Rs 12.50 while Seshasayee Paper improved to Rs 7.12. Spencer was lower at Rs 24.25. Textool was available at Rs 179.00. Travancore Cements was quoted at Rs 8.45 with 6% dividend. Tube Investments was at Rs 284.00. W. I. Plywoods was quoted at Rs 246.00.

IN BRIEFS

The Coimbatore, Murugan Mills maintained the dividend at 10 cent, taxable, for 1960.

Tropical Plantations have repeated the dividend at 8 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

Travancore Cements Limited has proposed a taxable dividend of 6 per cent 1960, the same as in the previous year.

Jyoti Limited has proposed to maintain the dividend at 12 per cent, taxable, for 1960. Transfer Books are closed from 12 to 20 May 1961.

Gokul Rubber has raised the dividend from 9 to 10 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

Jawahar Mills Limited has repeated the dividend at 15 per cent, subject to deduction of tax, for 1960.

FACTS have maintained the dividend at 6 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

*

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The Bengal Coal Company Limited has reported excellent working results for the year ended 31 October 1960, the net profit having risen to Rs 47.47 lakhs from Rs 40.14 lakhs. The directors have recommended a final dividend of Rs 15 on the Ordinary shares, making a total of Rs 25, taxable, same as in the previous year.

The working of the Hindustan General Electrical Corporation Limited has resulted in a profit of Rs 2,225 for the year ended 31 July 1960 as against a loss of Rs 10.23 lakhs. There is still a debit balance of Rs 16.96 lakhs, which is carried forward.

The Sirsilk Limited has reported a gross profit of Rs 17.72 lakhs for the year ended 30 September 1960 against Rs 14.99 lakhs. The dividend is skipped.

Rohit Mills Limited, Ahmedabad, has shown a net profit of Rs 3.95 lakhs for 1960 against Rs 2.20 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at Rs 10 per share, taxable.

The National Rayon Corporation Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 78.96 lakhs for 1960 against Rs 69.86 lakhs. The Ordinary

dividend is maintained at Rs 22 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The net profit of the WIMCO for 1960 is lower at Rs 52.43 lakhs against Rs 62.57 lakhs. The dividend is, however, maintained at 16 per cent, taxable.

The Jaswant Sugar Mills Limited has maintained the dividend at 22½ per cent, taxable, for the year ended 31 May, 1960.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) worked out to 125.9 during the week ended April 8, 1961 as against 126.0 (revised) for the earlier week. The index was lower by 1.5 per cent when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month, but was higher by 5.1 per cent than that of a year ago.

The prices of Oranges (+14%), Rice at Nagpur (+10%), Wheat at Delhi (+10%), at Kanpur (+7%) and at Arohar (+6%), Jowar at Surat (+8%) and at Nagpur (+7%), Milk and Fish (+6% each), Maize at Dohad (+5%), Potatoes, Gur and Betelnuts (+4% each), Eggs (+3%), Barley, Cashewnuts and Meat (+2% each) and Urad, Bananas and Mustard oil (+1% each) were marked up, while those of Wheat at Kotah and Chandansi (—9% each), at Dhanduka (—8%) and at Khagaria (—3%), Maize at Khagaria (—8%), Jowar at Nandyal (—7%), Rice at Tirunelveli (—6%) and at Jamshedpur (—5%), Onions (—6%), Turmeric (—4%), Arhar, Coconut oil and Chillies (—2% each) and Gram, Mung, Masur and Tea (—1% each) showed declines and the index for 'Food Articles' advanced by 1.0 per cent to 118.1 as compared with 116.9 (revised) for the earlier week.

The index for 'Tobacco' remained stationary at the previous week's revised level of 110.0.

The index for the 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group stood unchanged at its earlier week's level of 120.8.

The index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' declined by 1.5 per cent to 153.2 due to a fall in the prices of raw Hemp and Rapeseed (at Calcutta) (—21% each), Tanning Materials (—7%), Lac (—5%), raw Jute, Linseed and raw Skins (—4% each) and Copra (—2%). The prices of Rapeseed at Delhi (+6%), Castorseed (+4%), raw Wool and Groundnuts (+3% each) and raw Silk (—2%), however, moved up.

Lower prices of Linseed oil (—4%), Rayon yarn (—3%), Lead (—2%) and Coir yarn (—1%) brought down the index for 'Intermediate Products' by 0.7 per cent to 135.0, although the prices of Brass (+2%) and Copper and Tin (1% each) showed advances.

The index for 'Finished Products' receded by 0.8 per cent to 125.3 as a result of a decline in the prices of Jute manufactures (—5%). There was, however, a rise in the prices of Oil cake (+2%).

Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES
(1952-53=100)

Week ended	14-4-60	8-4-61	15-4-61
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
TOTAL	101.4	101.1	100.1
Government of India	101.2	101.0	100.1
State Governments	102.7	101.8	101.9
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	100.0	99.7	99.7

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India			
Total	101.3	100.6	100.8

Preference shares—All-India			
Total	91.0	85.3	85.3

Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India			
TOTAL	166.0	183.1	180.2
Agriculture and Allied Activities			
Total*	173.6	180.1	178.7
Tea Plantation	169.1	176.5	175.2
Coffee Plantation	205.7	193.5	195.4
Rubber Plantations	181.2	172.7	171.5
Mining and Quarrying: Total	156.5	172.2	176.0
Cop.	118.8	128.5	127.8
Other Mining	182.4	202.2	193.9
Processing and Manufacturing: Total	175.8	197.3	193.9
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc. Total*)	174.1	199.5	196.0
Sugar	185.4	211.3	207.2
Cotton, Textiles	143.7	165.6	163.5
Jute Textiles	98.5	97.1	95.5
Silk & Woolen	932.0	1152.3	1112.9
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc.) Total*	153.1	173.5	169.2
Iron & Steel	352.8	422.4	405.8
Transport Equipment	132.6	165.3	164.5
Electrical Machinery	208.1	227.7	225.3
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	190.4	219.6	216.3
Basic Industrial Chemicals Processing and Mfg. (Others): Total*	163.1	164.8	163.0
Cement	142.6	145.5	144.0
Paper	222.4	217.9	215.9
Other Industries: Total*	110.6	110.7	109.5
Electricity Generation and Supply	85.4	80.0	79.9
Trading	112.2	103.7	101.5
Shipping and other Transport	288.5	298.5	288.1
Construction	172.9	192.0	190.5
Financial Total	191.8	215.9	214.1
Insurance	136.1	145.0	143.6
Investment Trusts	93.3	91.8	92.1

Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional			
Bombay	167.8	189.0	184.8
Calcutta	156.0	169.6	167.7
Madras	183.4	198.1	196.7
Delhi	218.4	246.3	239.4

*Including "Miscellaneous."
*Including "Edible and Vegetable oils."

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	22-4-60	14-4-61	21-4-61
3½% 1961	99.65	99.85	99.88
3½% 1962	99.80	99.85	99.91
3½% N.P.B.1967	99.55	99.05	99.09
3½% Dev. 1970-75	99.10	99.10	99.08
3½% 1974	99.70	99.70	99.70
3% (Cons.) 1986 or later*	73.81	73.69	73.69

*Running yield.

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	22-4-60	14-4-61	21-4-61
GOLD—Spot—Highest	116 17	121 85	121 35
Lowest	112 55	119 10	181 95
Average	114 07	120 83	120 10
1st Settlement—Highest	113 60	121 20	120 40
Lowest	110 76	119 55	118 10
Average	111 80	120 44	119 05
SOVEREIGN—Spot—Highest	87 17	93 75	93 75
Lowest	110 76	119 55	118 10
Average	111 80	120 44	119 05
SILVER—Spot—Highest	190 12	204 25	203 50
Lowest	186 15	200 95	200 50
Average	188 29	202 75	201 92
1st Settlement—Highest	189 05	200 75	200 00
Lowest	184 60	198 45	197 20
Average	186 75	199 71	198 12

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES
(Per cent per annum)

	31-3-61	7-4-61	14-4-61
Call Money—From Banks—Bombay	5.33	5.26	5.25
Calcutta	5.61	5.74	5.50
Madras	4.13	4.80	4.90
Deposits at notice of 7 days—Bombay	3.00	3.00	3.00
Calcutta	3.00	3.00	3.00
Madras	3.00	3.00	3.00
Fixed Deposits—3 Months—Bombay	3.50	3.50	3.50
Calcutta	3.46	3.50	3.44
Madras	3.46	3.50	3.50
6 Months—Bombay	3.75	3.71	3.75
Calcutta	3.75	3.65	3.56
Madras	3.73	3.75	3.75

†No Transaction.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate	Date of change
Switzerland	Fcs. to Rs. 100	9030	9040
Netherlands	Gulden to Rs. 100	7510	7500
Italy	Lira to Rs. 100	12965	12950
Sweden	Kronor to Rs. 100	107.98	108.00
Japan	Yen to Rs. 100	7559	7543
U. S. A.	Ra. to \$ 100	478.75	478.50
Canada	Ra. to \$ 100	485.50	485.75

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	15-4-60	7-4-60	14-4-61
Forward Contracts—Purchases	£ ('000) 325	...	...
Sales	£ ('000) 43	...	...
Deliveries—Spot Transactions—Purchases	£ ('000) 130	...	...
Sales	£ ('000) 3,725	2,255	5,395
Against forward contracts—Purchases	£ ('000) 150	25	140
Sales	£ ('000) 20	3	24

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

Week ended	15-4-60	7-4-60	14-4-61
Amount offered	200	300	200
Amount tendered	204	200	265
Amount sold by tender	200	200	200
Of which against maturing Treasury Bills	...	...	...
Intermediate Treasury Bills sold	...	160	10
Total sales	200	360	210
Average rate of discount for auction sales	2.770	2.750	2.750
Sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India	28,577	212	24,643
Total amount outstanding	1,30,548	1,08,853	1,098,89

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group and Sub-Group	29-10-60	22-10-60	1-10-60	31-10-60
Food Articles	121.6	121.5	123.9	123.3
Cereals	105.4	105.7	107.4	108.9
Pulses	94.4	94.7	94.7	95.1
Fruits & Vegetables	117.0	116.1	108.9	117.4
Milk & Ghee	115.0	114.3	123.9	119.5
Edible oils	151.5	152.9	151.5	127.6
Fish, Eggs & Meat	127.4	127.8	123.9	111.2
Sugar & Gur	140.5	135.7	136.8	160.9
Others	172.0	173.9	171.0	175.9
Liquor and Tobacco	118.4	119.0	105.5	103.7
Tobacco	117.5	118.1	103.7	102.4
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	119.9	120.0	119.9	117.0
Industrial Raw Materials	147.1	147.0	141.6	131.3
Fibres	160.7	158.5	143.7	109.4
Oilseeds	146.2	148.0	149.6	130.4
Minerals	97.9	97.9	98.2	97.7
Others	126.3	126.5	125.2	128.2
Manufactures	125.1	125.0	122.8	111.2
Intermediate Products	130.6	130.6	129.9	115.2
Finished Products	124.2	124.1	121.6	110.6
Textiles	128.1	128.0	123.9	106.1
Cotton	139.0	138.7	131.4	115.5
Jute	110.1	110.1	110.1	104.2
Woolen	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7
Silk & Rayon	146.8	146.8	146.8	144.6
Metals	104.8	104.8	105.8	106.6
Oil cakes	142.6	142.2	139.7	139.9
Mkty. & Transport Equipment	111.2	111.3	111.2	105.9
Others	116.4	116.0	116.0	113.7
All Commodities	126.4	126.4	125.3	118.9

*Estimated.

†Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	21-4-61	14-4-61	22-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	22,28.13	10,78.17	24,77.00
Notes in Circulation	2007,61.75	2038,53.33	1889,99.69
	2029,92.88	2049,31.50	1914,76.69
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Starting Securities	118,00.89	118,00.89	163,00.89
Total A	235,76.92	235,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	122,09.82	121,43.73	127,34.53
Rupee Securities	1672,05.14	1692,10.85	1506,65.24
	2029,92.88	2049,31.50	1914,76.69

	21-4-61	14-4-61	22-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	63,91.21	68,67.52	51,82.12
(b) Other Govt.	4,30.11	3,98.36	14,60.64
(c) Banks	87,05.88	73,70.23	97,70.98
(d) Others	107,95.45	94,19.24	99,71.86
Bills Payable	38,40.32	34,76.12	25,58.88
Other Liabilities	54,22.14	51,89.06	48,74.14
	485,65.11	457,21.13	457,18.62

	21-4-61	14-4-61	22-4-60
ASSETS:			
Notes	22,28.13	10,78.17	24,77.00
Rupee Coin	2.30	2.33	1.89
Subsidiary Coin	6.75	6.53	4.71
Bills Discounted:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	60,19.96	64,72.96	41,31.35
Balances held abroad*	10,79.20	9,97.80	21,31.49
Loans & adv. to Govt.	93,45.02	88,17.11	50,46.87
Other Loans & Adv.	126,26.90	142,60.67	101,59.13
Investments	152,24.09	120,74.19	202,70.61
Other Assets	20,52.67	20,11.37	14,85.57
	485,65.11	457,21.13	457,18.62

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" included Rs. 25,81,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA
(In 000's of Rupees)

	15-4-60	7-4-61	14-4-61
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	17,02.92	21,34.61	20,55.88
(ii) Other demand liabilities	780,99.92	832,56.80	828,36.77
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	21,08.78	11,94.83	12,74.96
(ii) Other time liabilities	1143,88.45	1076,16.50	1083,18.96
Borrowings in India from the State bank and/or a notified Bank	14,58.96	14,52.22	13,00.19
(i) Demand Liabilities	83.00	2,79.00	3,29.00
(ii) Time Liabilities	45,24.37	60,44.70	56,89.85
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	50,11.66	47,41.62	47,82.38
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	96,07.23	67,67.15	74,88.07
Balances with other banks in current account in India	15,69.65	17,75.11	16,46.61
Money at call and short notice in India	23,31.81	28,88.51	30,81.71
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	732,19.14	551,99.21	560,40.84
Advances in India	950,97.46	1117,54.67	1113,82.81
Unpaid Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	131,88.47	162,40.97	158,57.42
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	45,31.48	48,85.46	47,56.05

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

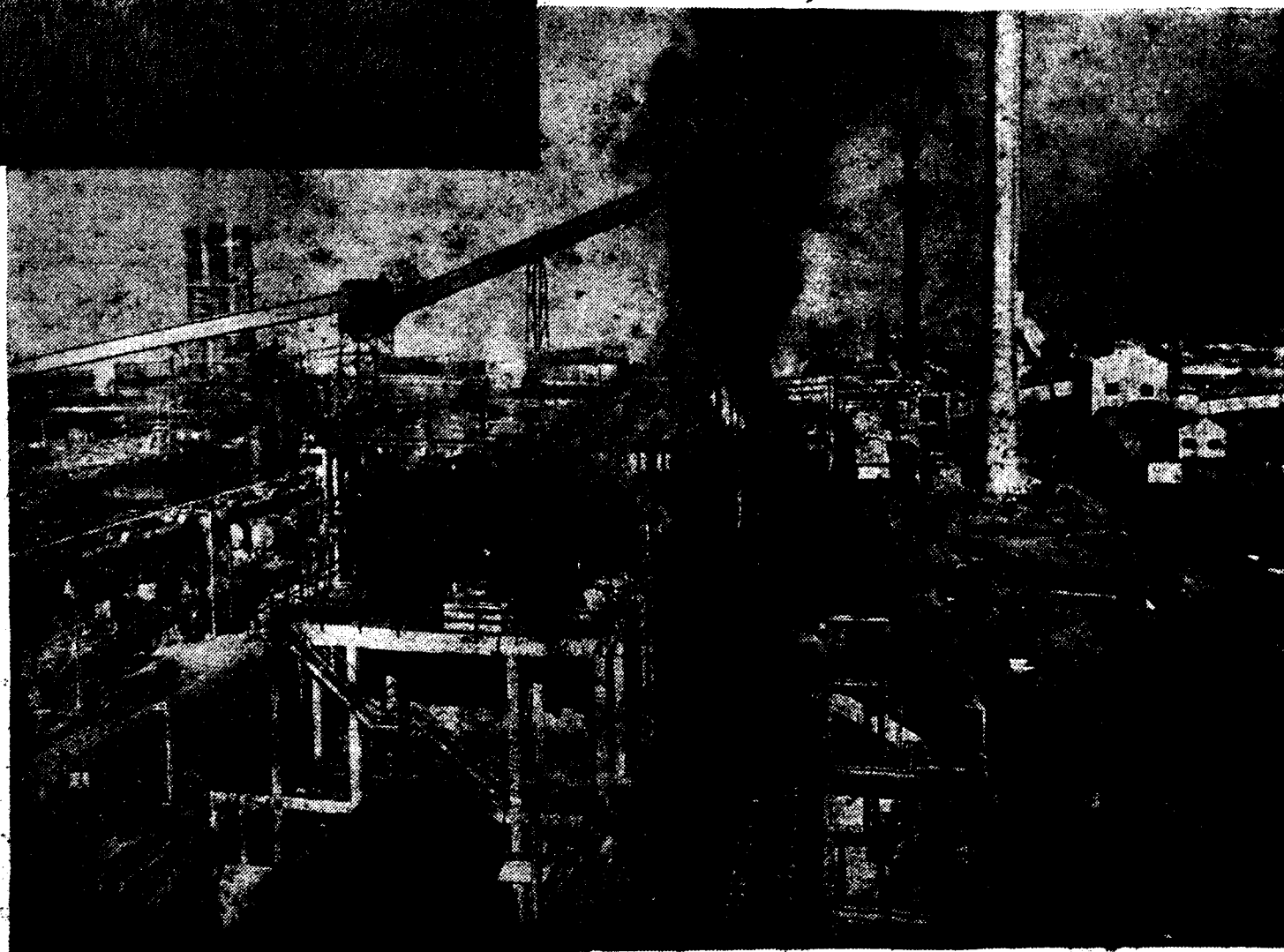
STATE BANK OF INDIA
(In 000's of Rupees)

	21-4-61	14-4-61	21-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts	550,98.06	560,82.22	633,85.78
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	35.00	28.75	143.50
Bills Payable	13,51.35	15,67.04	12,21.08
per contra	2,24.62	2,24.62	1,26.94
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,13.29	1,14.07	1,73.32
Other Liabilities including Inter-office Adjustments	5,35.97	4,91.05	4,19.11
Total	568,65.79	598,15.45	667,52.23

	21-4-61	14-4-61	21-4-60
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	29,61.94	20,09.67	38,40.81
Balances with other Banks	3,75.87	4,55.01	4,47.41
Money at call and short Notice	2,40.00	2,46.67	1,40.00
Government and other Trustee Securities	216,11.21	236,78.49	375,04.51
Other Authorised Investments	9,58.76	9,63.76	10,77.05
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	265,09.82	262,68.46	199,78.36
Bills Discounted and Purchased	17,45.05	17,52.42	16,66.16
Bills for collection as per contra	2,24.62	2,24.62	1,26.94
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,13.29	1,14.07	1,73.32
Dead Stock	3,14.27	3,14.59	2,43.52



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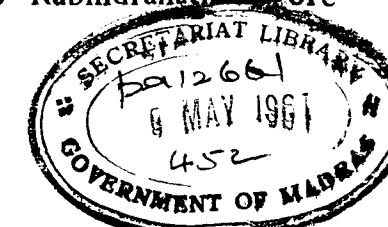
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HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

Indian Finance pays its homage to Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his Birth-centenary.



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1928
by
C. S. Rangaswami

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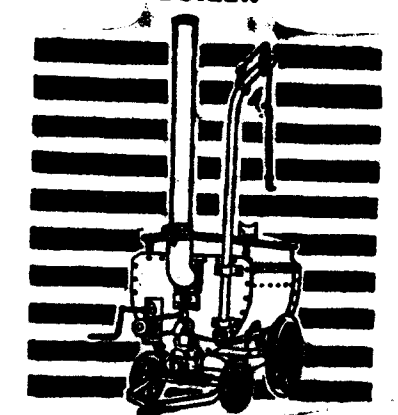
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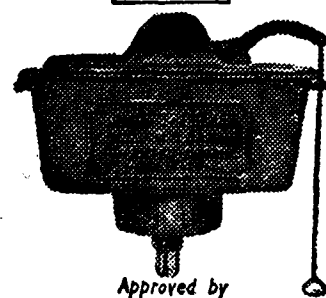
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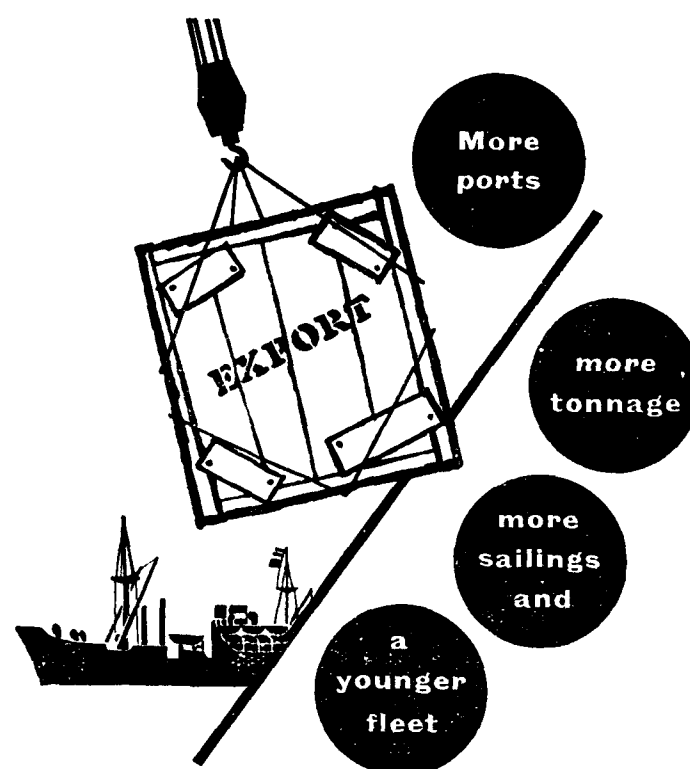


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The Income Tax Bill



ONE of the last legislative acts of the present
Parliament will be to give the country a new
income tax code. The Law Commission,
justly appalled by the fact that "there
was hardly any Act on the Indian Sta-
tute Book which was so complicated,
so illogical in its arrangements, and in some
respects, so obscure as the Indian Income tax
Act", attempted a draft enactment consisting
of 329 clauses. The present bill with its
294 clauses divided into twenty three chap-
ters follows in the main the draft of the Law
Commission. The Tyagi Committee on Direct
Taxation Administration, with its slightly
different preoccupation—it was less overtly
concerned with technicalities—had a great deal
of useful guidance to offer on administration,
procedure, and modes of tackling evasion.
The bill has leaned heavily on this Committee's
report in regard to these matters.

Presenting it in Parliament, Mr Morarji
Desai said that the basic structure and notions
relating to the taxation of income and even
the language, where possible, of the earlier
enactment have been kept intact. The changes
introduced were classified by him under three
broad heads: (i) those that aimed at remov-
ing difficulties of assesses (ii) those designed
to provide a better procedure and administra-
tion of the act and (iii) those that deal with
tax avoidance and evasion. In the first cate-
gory, he put the exemption from taxation of
remittances from abroad of earlier profits.
The present law, itself somewhat liberalised
in 1953, made the non-taxability of such
remittances contingent on its being, in effect,
utilised for payment of taxes. At a still
earlier stage, part of the remittance was re-
quired to be invested in government securities
in order to qualify for exemption. This anoma-
ly is now sought to be removed. This is
sure to encourage Indians who have made good
abroad to make their contribution more readily
to Indian development. Another important
change, not mentioned by Mr Desai, is the
mitigation of the inequities of the present law
on the allowance of bad debts. Technical
stands about the year in which a genuine bad
debt should be claimed or allowed as a deduc-
tion were creating a lot of bad blood between
the department and the tax-payer. The new
law will remove one of the commonest sources
of vexation. Likewise, the law relating to
registration of firms for income tax purposes
was a veritable booby-trap of technicality.
Compliance with the elaborate procedure
prescribed was considered essential since the
consequence of registration was a substantial
reduction in tax. However, the more humane
attitude envisaged in the bill will cut down
both paper-work and hardship. Specific
statutory provision has also now been made
to make possible what was always the
intention of authorities—a liberal attitude to-
wards technical breaches. Other features of
the bill for which assesses will feel grateful
include payment of interest on refunds de-
layed, clearer indications of the limits of
retrospective assessments and allowance as
deduction of contributions towards a gratuity
fund. However, the anomaly of exempting
the government employees' gratuity from tax
while taxing similar receipts of other em-

ployees (subject to the small mercy of provi-
sion for averaging it over three years) re-
mains. The equity or logic of this provision
has eluded impartial observers and it is
unlikely to survive constitutional challenge.

Procedural changes, some of them sweeping,
largely intended to reduce and penalise delays
have been incorporated in the bill. On one
crucial point on which the Law Commission
and the Tyagi Committee differed—the useful-
ness of the Appellate Tribunal—Authority
has chosen to side with the latter. The
Appellate Tribunals, despite frequent criticism
from the High Courts—some of it pretty
scathing—have served a very useful purpose
in the present set-up. The congestion in the
High Courts has also influenced Govern-
ment decision against a direct line of appeal from
the Appellate Assistant Commissioner to the
High Court. However, a sensible provision
that has been introduced by the bill is the
possibility of a direct reference to the Supreme
Court by the Tribunal of questions of law on
which there is a conflict of opinion among the
High Courts. The other important change
relating to procedure is connected with recov-
ery of taxes levied and an attempt has been
made to ensure uniformity of procedure
throughout India. Other proposals relate to
submission of returns by the tax-payer him-
self within (in most cases) the end of June
every year without waiting for any notice
from the Department and the levy of interest
on delayed returns and payments of taxes.

The third and possibly the most contro-
versial category of provisions relate to attempts
to plug loopholes in the Act that enable tax
avoidance and even evasion. In this category
are also to be included clauses that seek
to give effect (or nullify) previous judi-
cial pronouncements on problems that have
come up time and again in the course of the
last thirty years. Thus, the taxation of the
income of religious and charitable trusts has
a long and interesting legal history beginning
with the famous Tribune Trust case. Some
recent decisions have given point to the new
provision that the business income of such
trusts can qualify for exemption only if the
business is carried on in the carrying out of the
primary purposes of the institution. Further,
the familiar practice of trusts funding exempted
profits for use in a supposed future that never
seems to arrive is to be discouraged by ensur-
ing, on pain of taxation in the alternative, a
more continuous evidence of charitable inten-
tions. Moreover, the base of charity is to be
enlarged: Though it proverbially begins at
home, it should, if it desires to qualify for
exemption, travel further. Charity that
has as its beneficiaries close relations, will
be more expensive from now on.

These are some of the examples chosen at
random from the bill and it is evident that,
by and large, they are conceived on right
lines. We shall have opportunity to comment
in detail in the course of the next few months.
Meantime, we welcome it as a largely accept-
able attempt to bring about a much-needed
tidiness in an enactment that has become a
tangle of deadwood and wild overgrowth.

Rabindranath Tagore

By KEDARNATH CHATTERJEE

RABINDRANATH Tagore, poet, novelist, educationist, philosopher, ardent advocate of humanism and the universality of the human spirit, seer who foresaw the crisis of civilization consequent on the vicious growth of nationalism and one of the creators of modern India, has been interpreted in hundreds of ways by eminent writers and thinkers, in India and abroad. He wrote and set to tune just about 2000 songs over a vast range of musical modes, starting from the classical North Indian Dhrupad to the adapted tunes of the folk musicians of India. His music now accepted as a class by itself, had right through an old-established basis, though he ranged far and wide in his variations. A noted music critic has said that though the classical forms of Malhar are only eight, Rabindranath's songs of the rains give forty distinct forms.

By nothing is Tagore so well remembered as by his contributions to literature. His creative powers were employed in the production of all the conceivable modes of literary efforts: occasional verse, epigrammatic stanzas, short lyrics (in which he was supreme), long pieces, short stories, novels, prose-romances, plays, operas, Kirtons, and prose pieces of a philosophical and reflective nature. His poetry can be compared to a flooded river that irrigated the entire field of Indian literature, though the main stream was confined to Bengali. The published poems including the lyrics of his songs must approach almost four thousand in number, and even today, twenty years after his passing, unpublished poems are coming to light. They range over the entire expanse of human conception and sentiment, and in rhythm, emotional content and expression too, they are truly all encompassing. It is impossible to describe their quality within the space of an article: but just to show that the expression of his muse could surmount even the barriers of language, I would quote the opinion of Maurice Maeterlinck, the famed Belgian poet, dramatist and Nobel-prizeman who wrote in 1931 as follows:

"Je considere certaines pages du GITANJALI comme les plus hautes, les plus profondes les plus divinement humaines qu'on ait ecrites jusqu'a ce jour." ("I consider certain pages of GITANJALI as being the most elevated, the most profound, and the most divinely humane of all that has been written till to-day.")

There is a certain class of writer whose tendencies are well described by the Sanskrit proverb, MAKSHIKA BRANAM ICHCHANTI. Much has been made by them of certain criticisms of Tagore by W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet. Indeed one Bombay paper ran such an article proclaiming the "debunking" of Tagore by a scribe of the MAKSHIKA type, in which Yeats was quoted. Those, who like the writer of this article, have had some personal knowledge of Yeats with his changeful moods and eccentricities, know well the reason for those adverse comments. Yeats himself evidently did not feel happy after calmer consideration, as the following extract from a published letter, written late in 1931, would show:—

Dear Tagore,

"They wrote me sometime ago to ask me to contribute to your GOLDEN BOOK. I forgot and then Rothenstein wrote to me, but his letter, delayed in post, only reached me two days ago. I have been travelling about, and shall be for some days yet and when I am settled enough to think, it may be too late. I,

therefore, want to tell you that I am still your most loyal student and admirer. Your poems, as you know came to me as a great excitement; and of recent years I have found wisdom and beauty, in your prose—the Home and the World, your short stories and your Reminiscences".

Quotations galore can be given from numberless great men who admired Tagore, and looked upon him as a prophet and a seer. There are many amongst us who still cherish the memories of the days when Tagore cast his spell on numberless people through his writings and his speeches.

Tagore wrote eight great novels and about 30 short stories. He was the first short story writer in any Indian language, his first two being written and published about 1895. He had written a longish story, BHIKARINI (the Beggar maid) about 1877, but that was in a different style.

Tagore wrote about forty-two plays, starting from his early youth. Besides those which received the shape of drama, operatic presentation (Geeta-Natya) and dance drama in which dance, music and acting were combined in a most unusual synthesis of ancient Indian tradition with some of the rarest elements of modern Western stage-craft, there are a number of tales, romantic stories and poems from

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action—
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father,
let my country awake.

—Gitanjali

his prolific pen, that contain the seeds of drama. Many of them are being presented in dramatised form during the Centenary celebrations.

The plays of Rabindranath, all of which were directed and produced by him in person, and in many of which he himself appeared as an artiste, differed greatly from the pieces that were being presented on the stage of the Indian Theatre of his time, which had persisted in following the stage-craft of early and mid-Victorian melodrama, with its over-acting in emotional parts, megaphonic elocution and violently exaggerated movements. The dramas of those days were stereotyped stage-plays in which broad jests, over-emphasised love scenes in which the amorous dialogues almost approximated on the crude and vulgar mock-heroics, and tragedy of the Grand Guignol variety abounded in plenty.

But Rabindranath's plays and dramas were things apart. Like the great playwrights of the occident, he left an unmistakable stamp of his personality on the play, be it a tragedy like "Visarjan" (the Sacrifice) a comedy like "Chirakumar Sabha" or a trenchant satire, with bizarre apparel, stage-craft and decor as in a fantasia, like "Tasher-Desh" (Kingdom of Cards).

It is because of this departure from the current practice of the day (in which the dramatist acted as the impersonal vendor of comestibles, sweet, sour or bitter, and the producer, the chef who finally served up the dishes) that Rabindranath's plays were looked askance at by the critics and treated as unfamiliar material by the players and play-directors, with the inevitable result of failure on the stage. It is to be noted that where Rabindranath himself or his great nephew Dinendranath, selected the cast and directed the rehearsals and stage-movements etc., as in "Chirakumar Sabha", it attained a fair amount of success.

It is because of this very same departure from the beaten track that Rabindranath has been variously compared with western dramatists, notably Maurice Maeterlinck. It is to be emphasised here that all of Tagore's plays and dramas, tragedies, comedies, satires or the purely allegoric drama, were intensely Indian in their creation and stage-conception, though some of the themes were basically universal in their character, and as such they may resemble the presentation of the same human yearnings by some of the great Western dramatists. Indeed some of his dramas like "Visarjan" and "Achalayatan", cannot be conceived in any other perspective than that of Hindu India.

There is a general impression that his own countrymen were slow to recognise his greatness and they joined the chorus of praise only when the west discovered him and conferred the Nobel Prize on him. This is entirely erroneous. When he completed fifty years, representatives of cultural organisations of diverse sorts joined in the homage paid to him in the Calcutta Town Hall in a way for which there is no precedent. He certainly had his detractors, who were unsympathetic to the range and sweep of his humanism and would fain have confined him within the narrow grooves of conventional religion.

Tagore's politics was not of the sort that gets published in a sensational form. It is well-known that he was not in sympathy with much of the thinking behind the Non-cooperation movement started by Gandhiji. And his philosophic and meditative habit of mind was able to see the wider implications of nationalism. He was able to see how a narrow nationalistic outlook may degenerate into the kind of politics that Hitler came to typify later. But on crucial occasions, he has given the clearest indications of his sympathy for the cause of liberation of the motherland. Moreover, he conceived the tasks of patriotism on a long-term basis of character-building. Freedom to him meant more than mere self-government: it is the liberation of the spirit from the trammels of ignorance, superstition and conventional cruelties inflicted in the name of religion and faith that interested him most. Quite early in his life, he conceived that the real tasks of nation-building were educational and therefore founded the Visva Bharati, which is an abiding monument to his educational ideals.

Lastly, about Rabindranath Tagore the man, Mahatma Gandhi, wrote on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of seventy-first birthday, the following tribute which was printed in the **Golden Book of Tagore**:

"In common with thousands of his countrymen I owe much to one who by his poetic genius and singular purity of life has raised India in the estimation of the world. But I owe also more. Did he not harbour in Santiniketan the inmates of my Ashram who had preceded me from South Africa? The other ties and memories are too sacred to bear mention in a public tribute."

6 May 1961

As for my own memories of that radiant vision that was Rabindranath Tagore, what am I to say? I saw him first on a winter day in 1896 when I was a child of five years, in the splendour of his manhood. I remember him when the elite of Bengal paid him tributes in a public meeting in the Town Hall of Calcutta. I saw him in London in the autumn of 1913, when the decision to award him the Nobel Prize had become known, although the actual publication of the news came about a month later, and I remember the astonished and admiring looks with which the frequenters of the artists' colony in Chelsea, London, used to watch him walking along the Thames Embankment and I remember their enquiries as to who he was and their effusive remarks about his wondrous personality. I remember the tributes that came pouring from the four corners of the earth on the occasion (1931) of his seventy-first birthday celebrations. I remember the vast crowds in Iran, Iraq and who used to throng to see him and listen with rapt attention to his speeches and their translation. And lastly I remember his passing.

How can I write? My mind is too full of poignant memories, too overcome by the thought of that glorious vision that is no more. I can only bow my head down, for—in the words of Thomas Moore.

"I feel like one,
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are dead
Whose garlands dead
And all but he departed."

Foreign Aid and the Cold War

THE fluent society in India calls for help from the affluent society in the USA, and the expectations of aid are now pitched in relation to the advice given by Professor Galbraith to the rich nations to meet the needs of development in Asia. Marshall aid and other aid Plans have led to a declaration of aims in relation to claims, and the problem is now viewed, not as one of competing with Russia (which in India has given less than the USA) but as one of finding others to support India's plan. The balance of payments problem in Ceylon, Arabia and other countries is one reason for taking a hard look. The other reason is that the USA has a surplus of food owing to continuous rise in output and the disposal problem makes it convenient to link up aid with the problem of the new world that needs relief.

The Corporations that dispense charity or promote study cannot but rely on the Government to see that economic growth is accelerated outside the USA. Labour Unions are by no means unaware of what development abroad means and even if the debate on deserts, demands, and even if the debate on deserts, instead of clamant needs, will recur, the USA has been reminded that abundance at home calls for a new effort to help others out. Budgets contain special provision for aid and India has not omitted to help others, though aid for Nepal or Sikkim may be conditioned by Defence requirements.

The political changes in Africa have altered the dimensions of the problem. South Africa may not need help, but East Africa has put in a claim for well spread aid in capital and skill and the Congo's problems of recovery from a political crisis are such as to make the White nations blench. The Imperialism that took out oil or minerals has been eclipsed by two world wars and there is now a plea that rich Brunei should help other

parts of Borneo to develop. There is also a theory that Kuwait should soon help Syria to rise to the level of Egypt. But the striving is not inspired only by the impulse to economic unity in Europe. It is due to a feeling that the aid from abroad will grow only as domestic efforts for development increase and the rise in population in Asia is viewed as a decisive consideration. Migration is not safe or easy, and the ardent nationalism of Malaya or Ceylon is an obstacle—but not to the movement of capital or enterprise which will bring jobs to people who want them. Preparing them for a new life—in industry not in agriculture—is, of course, a part of the task, and it is fairly certain that in the new era of big business education is undertaken by the big company for its own purposes, as may be inferred from training schools for staff set up by big concerns.

The disparities among regions may call for treatment, but at present the differences between Europe and Asia are viewed as the problem peculiarly of North America which has to think not only of South America but of other regions in thinking of economic progress that will yield only a limited return as compared with outlay at home. This is the new 20th century problem. For, one thing is certain: the big firm that invests abroad asks for guarantees of its own Government as well as the recipient of foreign capital. That is not merely because of Abadan or Suez, but because the Government and not the corporation is in the foreground of development, first because big sums are involved as in the case of fertiliser plants or aluminium plants and secondly because no hint of outside exploitation must emerge.

Discontent in the West Indies about British sugar companies or US oil companies operating there may convey an apt warning about the real intricacies of investments today to the USA or any creditor nation. And India must be aware that moneylenders in the past earned for this country a bad name in Burma or Malaya and trade prospects are still clouded by memories of debt relief and emigration alike. That small nations like Israel are interested in Africa's needs and problems may stimulate in the USA or Germany a desire to do more than before, but there are at the moment difficulties due to the Cuban developments. A small island that could have been bought easily from Spain in 1820 has now become a problem for the ten republics, as also the USA. Cuba apparently divides Latin American opinion as also US opinion, and if one hopes that, like Mexico, the island will settle down, its sugar surplus is going to create difficulties for exporters in other islands like Mauritius. The reference to Communist infiltration is a sign that the cold war has come very near the USA, also that the Soviet Union means to keep one eye on the new world where poverty lingers after a century of independence.

The ten-year plan of Chile now in hand is proof that previous schemes have achieved much less than expected. The success attained by Mexico has yet no parallel in Brazil and the USA will doubtless put Latin America before Asia for several compelling reasons. That means the European nations, including Germany, will have to devote more money

and time to Asian problems, and experience of colonial rule is no qualification for handling them. That is why Sweden has been lately drawn into the discussions, because emergent Socialism in Asia is not to be ignored and the nations ready to do good have to think of altered local conditions.

One suggestion is that the European nations may increase takings of raw materials like hides and some manufactures like cotton textiles from the under-developed nations. There is no need to replace jute bags by paper when substitute for wool when the natural stuff is available always at a reasonable price. The USA may be justified in buying more manganese from Brazil than from India, but there is no need to replace jute bags by paper when India's economic health depends largely on the maintenance of exports of jute fabrics in return for US capital goods. The military alliances also bring in problems. Pakistan asks for more and the encouragement of Thailand, rather than Burma, has become a guiding principle of US foreign policy. But reorientation is more likely after the discussion on what went wrong in Cuba or Laos. And failure in one direction may compel the USA to settle the issue of long-term aid.

The immediate prospect is obscured not least by Britain's economic problems and new ties, and the need for the international agencies to define the issue may be greater, because of Germany's present preoccupation with elections or French alarm over the eruption in Algeria. But it will be agreed that delay will help India also to define its needs and to clarify its policy about oil exploration, coal washeries and transport requirements—quite soon, it may be hoped.

The Drying Divisible Pool

THE shrinkage in the size of the divisible pool of income tax has been naturally causing concern to State Governments. This has been brought about by the Finance Act of 1959 which amended the Income Tax Act and deleted the procedure for grossing of dividends. The Finance Minister assured the State Governments in 1959 that this amendment would not affect them adversely because, pending the recommendation of the Third Finance Commission, the States would continue to receive grants equivalent to the amount they were getting before. This assurance, however, does not appear to have satisfied the States many of whom have understood to have strongly urged that the Centre should have consulted them before introducing amendments of this type which vitally affect their resources. Now that the question is being examined by the Finance Commission, it is only to be expected that State Governments should put in their claims vigorously for getting a share of the corporation tax.

It is significant to note that while the revenue from corporation tax has increased sharply from Rs 50.8 crores in 1956-57 to Rs 135 crores in 1960-61 (estimated), the divisible income tax collection has declined from Rs 145.2 crores to Rs 100.5 crores in the same period. The trend in receipts in recent years is shown in the table given below:

Year	Corporation Tax		(In Rs Crores)			
	Amount	Percentage of Total Collection	Surcharge for Central Purposes	Amount	Percentage	Total Collection
1956-57	50.8	25.2	5.5	145.2	72.1	201.5
1957-58	56.4	25.6	6.9	156.9	71.3	202.2
1958-59	54.7	24.2	8.4	163.2	72.1	226.3
1959-60	116.1	45.8	8.5	129.0	50.9	253.6
1960-61	135.0	56.2	4.5	100.5	41.9	240.0

In the coming years the corporate sector is bound to show a steady and spectacular expansion. Several thousands of new companies are going to be floated in different parts of the country. The growth of companies also does involve increasing responsibilities on the State Governments for providing various types of services. As the Government of West Bengal has pointed out, "a company strains the resources of a State Government in the same manner as a private individual or a firm does, but to a greater degree, relatable to the size of the company. These are the identical problems of maintaining law and order, providing communications for the movement of goods, maintenance of power supplies and facilities for sewerage, water supply and conservancy for the employees of a company or of a small firm. The corporate sector, however, contributes nothing to the divisible pool."

If this suggestion is to be accepted, it will involve an amendment to the Constitution. In the meanwhile, it has been pointed out that the Third Finance Commission should make a specific grant-in-aid to the States equivalent to 50 per cent of the total corporation tax. The West Bengal Government has recommended that the appointment of this grant-in-aid should be made according to the total number of workers in the registered factories. While the State's claim for a share of the corporation tax seems justified, the basis for allocation as suggested by the West Bengal Government, namely, the total number of workers employed, does not appear to be satisfactory. Such a policy perhaps may be disincentive to States to permit factories to carry out their programmes of rationalisation and retrench surplus labour. The West Bengal Government has also suggested that the amount of corporation tax allotted to States should be spent specifically for the maintenance and improvement of administrative, police, health and educational services in the urban areas where factories are located and for the improvement of civic amenities in those areas like housing, water supply and sanitation. While there can be no two opinions about the need to develop the urban areas, it is doubtful whether it is advisable to earmark the proceeds specifically for the improvement of areas where the factories are located. The developmental needs of the different States are not identical and, therefore, it seems better not to lay down any provision earmarking the proceeds from the corporation tax to specific purposes. It should be left to the discretion of the States to use the resources in the manner which they consider to be in the best of their interest.

A Steady Career in the Right Orbit

By POTHAN JOSEPH

BY rights of long professional association and family-friendship I was entitled to fill the role of a pall-bearer to the late Sorabji Kapadia of Bombay whom we shall miss for decades to come in the ranks of journalism. For forty years he held his place unpretentiously tending the fortunes of **Bombay Samachar** through several vicissitudes in proprietorship. The late Syed Abdullah Brelvi served only one journal from beginning to end, and it was a favourite jest with G. L. Mehta, once his aide in the **Bombay Chronicle**, that his constancy would still find him as Editor if by any chance it became the **Bombay Gazette**.

Sorabji was at the helm of his paper with a century-old standing and the curious part of his career is that while he had the prestige for mobilising credit and building up a nationalist institution for himself, he was content to devote his talent for the preservation of many publicity-organs, some of them in precarious condition calling for rare skill and stamina in rescue-operations. He was acquainted with many remarkable personalities in his time. If I am asked for a short tribute, I would describe him as a Western India Liberal of old vintage, and a true practitioner of Zoroastrian principles. An enthusiastic believer in khadi, he was by the time I was introduced to him, a weaver of homespun, but he retained his orthodox headgear unlike B. F. Bharucha who donned a white cap, night and day, and carried a **takli** inside the wallet in which he preserved cuttings of Letters to the Editor regularly published for the advancement of the national cause, letters in which the name of the late Mr L. R. Tairsee would appear as consignatory. They were simple, pep-thoughts, not epistles of political erudition which marked Sapru-Jayakar letters. Sorabji could read the mind of K. F. Nariman as lucidly as he could explain the recoil of Vallabhbhai Patel in a crucial turn of Bombay politics.

HEART IN THE JOB

Sorabji knew everybody worth knowing in the political amphitheatre of the Bombay Presidency. He could, without emotional partisanship mirror contrary opinions, though editorially he would not defect from the judicial, and also judicious, path during a period of repressive laws. We must never forget that when in technical terms Sorabji Kapadia was deputising for the Proprietor, he figured both as manager and editor, not to mention legal adviser. If the advertisement-manager came across any problems of business in Bombay or the suburbs, Sorabji was there with his expertise to solve the difficulties of the day by the time he reached Church Gate Station from his place in Santa Cruz by 8-15 a.m. Somehow his fidelity to the morning-edition was so keen that he would occasionally stay overnight and have a nap on a bare table after seeing the newspaper "put to bed" first (sub-editors know the process).

The late N. H. Belgamwala was attracted by Sorabji's diligence and dispatch, and nothing would separate them until the last, in newspaper enterprise. As second-in-command there was no one in Bombay who could match Sorabji, and he was an adept in the marshalling of resources to meet emergencies. The **Indian Daily Mail** which they acquired, represented a credit-feat which had to be later redeemed in the time of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanwala. Journalist Sorabji knew very little about the Cotton market, but the Chief had a large portfolio of diverse interests and flossy specimens. N.H.B. had a great respect for the mind; and he would personally go canvassing for articles from learned people like the late Mr K. Natarajan and Professor K. T. Shah for exclusives. Sorabji had a wiry constitution which the demands of several papers at a time could not undermine, but as a Naturopath, he had his own discipline and even some advice to spare for Mahatma Gandhi in his dietic experiments and the use of mudplaster in the maintenance of normal health.

The popular belief is that a newspaperman who seeks credit has a cold reception in a bank known for stability, but I have known two exceptions, Sorabji Kapadia and S. Sadanand who knew how to charm bank-officials and release newsprint under demurrage in three hours, just in time for the next edition.

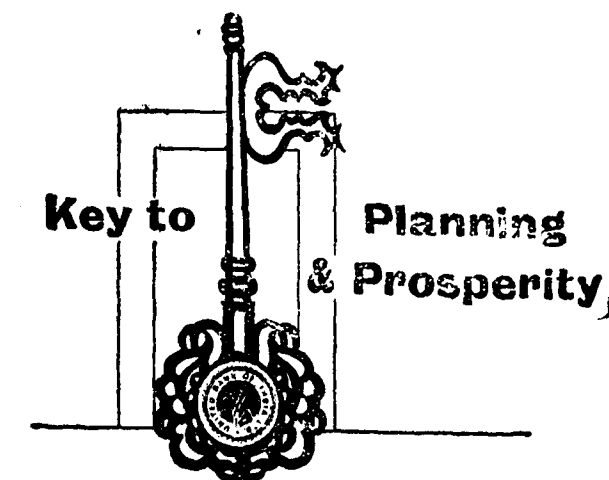
SUNNY TEMPER

Whatever aid he could lend for a lame dog lingering near the stile, Sorabji could be trusted to give. Although he trimmed his facial appearance to resemble Leon Trotsky, there was nothing sinister about the entry of Sorabji Kapadia into a Director's room for an important conference. In his temperament and adaptability, he was almost unique. For instance, the stable methodism of Mr. Cama who came into the ownership of several syndicated papers was not of the Belgamwala type of mercurial enterprise. Since the institution was all in all to him, Sorabji Kapadia as usual put his shoulders to the wheel.

During this period journalism was changing, not to mention the variety of journalists in the Camera-age, and the quest for front-page stunts. It would be very difficult to get hold of a photograph in which Sorabji is found gate-crashing or pushing his way to the front to figure beside some Eminent Worthy, cheek by jowl, as the local celebrity of the coddling accustomed to the title, "Doyen of the profession" setting an example to the younger flock during press conferences.

Sorabji Kapadia had no itch for publicity nor was he worried about any short-cut to wealth. As a matter of fact his purse was useful to him only for keeping a few visiting cards frayed at the edge, his quarterly railway pass and some loose change for charity. As he was aging, his eyes were turned towards the sunset and he passed away under the ministrations of his own family and the consolations of his faith. So they are all going, the old, old, familiar faces.

In his fade-out, one could well exclaim "Behold a true Zoroastrian in whom there was no guile."



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UK LOANS

Helpful Pattern

The loan agreements signed last Monday (1 May), for a total credit of Rs 53 crores (£40 million) from the United Kingdom, were agreed to in principle at a meeting between Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Selwyn Lloyd when India's Finance Minister visited London in September last. The details of the agreements now concluded show that they conform very largely to the pattern of aid that is most useful to India. Two points that are being stressed in this connection is that the loans for development will not serve the purpose unless they are for fairly long periods, and, secondly, as much as possible of external assistance should be in the form of untied loans, that is to say, they should not be linked to particular projects. Tying up of loans countrywise is not considered as great a handicap as tying up projectwise, unless the country happens to be a high price market.

Both the loans are repayable over twenty years, including grace period of seven years in the case of the first loan of £30 million and five in the other. Moreover, half of the first loan of £30 million and the whole of the second loan of £10 million are free loans, and may be used to pay for imports from Britain other than those required for particular projects. The individual projects tied to the first loan are expansion of Bhopal Heavy Electrical Plant, fertiliser factory at Naharkatiya, a new security paper mill at Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh and expansion of Hindustan Cables, Rupnarayanpur.

In this connexion it may be mentioned that the major portion of previous loans from the UK, (£62.5 million out of a total of £80.5 million) was in the form of untied loans for general balance of payments aid. The tied loans were for the Durgapur project and for the pipeline project. When the £20 million credit for Durgapur extension scheme is finalised, the total of British Government loans for India's development plans will amount to just over Rs 186 crores (£140 million). Out of this, Rs 80 crores will be the amount available for the Third Plan.

PUNJAB NATIONAL

No Ostrich-like Approach

Mr Ramnath Goenka is to be congratulated on his speech as Chairman of Punjab National Bank Limited for his refusal to be ostrich-like, when it came to analysing the reasons for stagnancy in bank Deposits during the last year. The disruption of confidence which occurred has tended, in the Chairmen's speeches so far made public, to be glossed over; there has been the insinuation that developments were unfavourable or the like. Mr Goenka comes straight out, and says "the failure of the Palai Central Bank and its effect on the bank-

ing system may have acted as a contributory factor", the implication of course being a sudden emergence of distrust. Consequently, he hails the decisions to introduce the insurance of bank Deposits—"although the big banks may have to bear the greater part of the cost of the scheme"—and to bring about the amalgamation of smaller and weaker units with bigger and stronger ones.

But, at best, this is only a negative and corrective approach. Much more that is positive needs to be done, if the banks are to be confident that resources will steadily gather with them such that they are enabled to provide for the increased industrial—and trading and commercial—demand for bank credit. In this regard, again from the negative viewpoint, Mr Goenka decries the use of blanket controls, since there is a large money market outside the purview of any measures that Reserve Bank may institute. Nor does he refer here to "what is called black money", but instead to "the money in the hands of the agricultural and fixed income groups" that just does not get banked. Hence, blanket controls are not very effective "in dealing with either problems of inflation generally or of checking commodity prices specifically." In the context of the development envisaged for the Third Plan, Mr Goenka wants that the Reserve Bank policy should revert to its attitude during the 1956-57 busy season, one of "expanding the credit base . . . by making the Reserve Bank's rediscounting facilities liberal and its attitude cooperative so that industrial development is not retarded for reasons of tight money conditions."

The PNB Chairman means business, about what should be done to get new Deposits. The banks, he says,

. . . by broadening and strengthening the banking structure and with the added safety that may be provided to the public by the introduction of deposit insurance, could encourage and foster the banking habit by an organised drive to get people to keep their money with banks.

Mr Goenka would have the banking system, like the State Bank, ferret out savings in the rural, non-banked areas. He would want, however, that the commercial banks, again like the State Bank, should have some cover against losses therefrom.

BANK RETURNS

Sharp Currency Contraction Again

Very large payments that had to be made to the State Governments, as also a maturing liability in respect of Treasury Bills purchased and discounted by the Reserve Bank, have compelled the Central Government to institute deficit financing in a very considerable sum during the week ended 28 April, as disclosed in the latest returns of the central banking institution.

The "formal" end of the 1960-61 busy season is heralded by a continued contraction in cur-

rency. Active Note Circulation has fallen sharply by Rs 25.21 crores to Rs 1,982.43 crores, and there has been inflow of Rupee Coin, although in the nominal sum of Rs 0.14 crore. For buttressing Balances Held Abroad, there is a transfer of Rs 5 crores from Foreign Securities in the Banking Department; currency has been contracted against Rupee Securities for Rs 10 crores, and, in the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has improved by Rs 10.27 crores to Rs 32.55 crores.

With the transfer from the Issue Department, Investments, in the Banking Department, might have been expected to be placed Rs 10 crores higher. In fact, the rise is of the order of Rs 20 crores. Besides, it is known that, during the week, the State Bank figured as a purchaser of giltedged for Rs 20 crores. Hence, it is permissible to infer that created money may have been for an amount around Rs 30 crores. In fact, however, although confirmation in this respect will not be available until the next week, the amount involved may be higher still.

For, the State Governments have reported a net improvement in their position to the tune of over Rs 23 crores: on the one hand, their Deposits have been marked up by Rs 14.01 crores at Rs 18.31 crores; on the other, the ways and means indebtedness of the States to the Reserve Bank has been reduced by Rs 9.45 crores to Rs 84.00 crores. Then, the Reserve Bank's portfolio of Treasury Bills purchased and discounted is steeply lower by Rs 19.44 crores at Rs 40.76 crores. So, in round figures, the commitments under these two heads, as far as the Centre is concerned, will have been of the order of Rs 45 crores. Consequently, even after replenishment of resources through deficit financing, the Centre's balances are seen to have gone down by Rs 12.28 crores to Rs 51.63 crores; and the Rs 30 crores of deficit financing plus the running down of balances are more or less equal to the two commitments we have mentioned. But what about the rise of Rs 7.19 crores to Rs 115.41 crores in Other Deposits? It would appear that this, too, is a book entry where—under the Centre's balances have been debited—and a particular head credited under "Other Deposits". Hence our view that deficit financing may have exceeded Rs 30 crores.

On the face of it, banks appear to have felt some strain: for, their Reserve Balances are lower by Rs 8.90 crores at Rs 78.16 crores. But we must remember that the State Bank's purchase of securities resulted in a drop of over Rs 8 crores in cash in hand and with Reserve Bank. So, the balances maintained by other banks with the Reserve Bank do not seem to have changed materially. Similarly, while the Other Loans and Advances of the central banking institution have dropped only nominally by Rs 0.80 crores, the fall of nearly Rs 5 crores—Rs 4.72 crores, to be exact—in the Reserve Bank's advances against usance bills would suggest that liquidation of debt by Scheduled Banks has been offset by increase in borrowings of State Cooperative banks, etc. It is not unlikely, consequently, that the indebtedness of Scheduled Banks is found, in the return for 28 April, to have gone down to Rs 35 crores—or even less.

Lastly, it is most disheartening to find that Balances Held Abroad, despite transfer of Rs 5 crores from the Issue Department, are lower by Rs 0.48 crore at Rs 10.32 crores. The foreign exchange reserves held by the Reserve Bank now barely exceed Rs 123 crores, and the net outgo in the latest week has amounted to more than Rs 5 crores. At this rate, unless the untied loan from the UK is soon credited, we have the prospect that the foreign exchange reserves of this country,

within the month, may fall below the Rs 100 crores mark.

The return of the State Bank for 28 April vouchsafes the interesting information that, after payment of the monthly instalment in April, Deposits at Rs 549.70 crores (a drop of Rs 1.28 crores over the week) include Rs 177.47 crores of US counterpart funds. This means that, when the two further instalments of Rs 12 crores each, for which the Central Budget takes credit, are made over, some Rs 150 crores of PL 480 funds will remain with the State Bank. There is no indication when this balance is to be paid over to the Reserve Bank. But, for the time being, and almost certainly for the rest of the current fiscal year, the State Bank will benefit by having this Rs 150 crores of windfall Deposits. However, it may not be an unmixed blessing. The early end of the 1960-61 busy season, and signs that the 1961 slack season may conceivably witness easy money conditions, make it likely that the 1961 slack season may parallel conditions in the 1957 slack season. In that event, the State Bank may prove to suffer from an embarras de richesse. In any case, with the total of Advances declining by Rs 4.22 crores to Rs 276.33 crores, the State Bank has decided to add to its gilt-edged portfolio. Cash in hand and with Reserve Bank has been run down by Rs 8.11 crores to Rs 21.50 crores, and Other Assets are shown lower by Rs 10.57 crores at Rs 28.67 crores, so that Rs 21.36 crores of gilt-edged securities could be purchased; the portfolio now stands at Rs 237.47 crores.

It would appear, from the return of Scheduled Banks for 21 April, that a decline has been registered in the Deposits of the banking system: not so, quite: for in that week, there is the suggestion that the State Bank made over the April instalment of Rs 12 crores of counterpart funds, and accordingly the Deposit resources of that institution fell by just under Rs 10 crores. Since the net Deposits of Scheduled Banks have fallen only a little over Rs 4 crores, the inference is clear that banks other than the State Bank experience a rise in their Deposits amounting to perhaps Rs 6 crores. Clear signs of easier money conditions are to be found in the fall of Rs 8.67 crores to Rs 1,311.29 crores in the total of Advances. This double addition to resources—rise in Deposits and fall in bank credit—has enabled the banking system to reduce borrowings from the Reserve Bank by the large sum of Rs 15.55 crores to Rs 41.35 crores; and indebtedness to the State Bank has also gone down by Rs 1.58 crores. Balances with the Reserve Bank are higher by Rs 5.40 crores, but this is wholly on account of the State Bank which sold gilt-edged for Rs 20 crores: this has gone partly to "pay" for Deposits handed over to the Reserve Bank and partly to add to cash in hand and with Reserve Bank.

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BUSY SEASON

A Tame End After An Exciting Start

With the end of April, it may be said that the 1960-61 busy season has officially drawn to its close. It is true, the first week in May traditionally calls for second thoughts in this regard; but it is the beginning of the month disbursements that cause both an expansion in currency and a rise in bank Advances. Thus, we may assume that, also officially, the 1961 slack season has started. While an interpretation of the busy season just ended must wait till the next week—when the figures relating to Scheduled Banks for the last Friday in April will become available—the evidence already on hand suggests that, during the course of the period, the demand thrown up for funds exceeded any that we have had in previous years. However, the growth resources with the banking system, consequent on governmental end of fiscal year disbursements, greatly reduced the strain toward the tail-end of the busy season. In a very real sense, the 1960-61 busy season offers, as we had suggested it would at the beginning of it, a parallel to the 1956-57 busy season. The next week's study should make this parallel crystal clear.

BOYLE'S LAW

The New Monetary Policy

By Paul Einzig

IT is now quite clear that the Government intends to apply the new devices announced by Mr Selwyn Lloyd in his Budget statement—the surcharges on indirect taxes and on employers' contribution to National Insurance—not to reinforce conventional monetary policy devices but to replace them. Henceforth, the weapons of Bank rate changes and credit squeezes are intended to be used sparingly only. The Government hopes that an increase in the surcharges would be at least as effective in checking an inflationary boom as an increase of the Bank rate to crisis level, without causing as much harm to trade. It seems, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his advisers allowed themselves to be carried away by their enthusiasm for their innovation. It is entirely wrong to imagine that an increase of the surcharges even to their maximum limit of 10 per cent in the case of indirect taxes, and 4 shillings per head in the case of insurance contributions, would be as effective a brake on un-

wanted expansion as a 7 per cent Bank rate accompanied by a credit squeeze. The two devices are liable to produce exactly the opposite effect on costs and prices as the conventional weapons. The chances are that the application of the increase of surcharges will lead to additional wage demands and manufacturers will add their higher costs to their selling prices. Instead of stimulating exports, the application of the new devices would therefore further handicap them.

Where the Government's economic advisers went wrong was in respect of their general static conception of prices. They appear to imagine that if one set of prices is raised, then, in the absence of an expansion of consumer purchasing power, there would be a curtailment of demand and other prices would decline. This theory inspired some of the Conservative Government's earlier measures and it came to be known as "Boyle's Law", because Sir Edward Boyle, the present Financial Secretary to the Treasury, expressed years ago the view that one way of stopping inflation is to raise prices.

In reality, this conception is utterly fallacious. It is only valid in practice in the complete absence of any inflationary trend. When conditions are static or declining, then an increase in one group of prices is not likely to lead to an increase in the average price level. When, however, there is a rising trend, any increase in one group of prices is liable to trigger off chain reactions in the form of all-round wage demands and price increases.

The gravity of the erroneous theoretical foundations of the new monetary policy is likely to be discovered as soon as it is put to the test. Judging by the acceleration of the pace of wage demands, the Government is certain to feel before long the need for applying the brake by introducing the surcharges. It will then be found that this move will not mitigate the scarcity of labour in the least and will not in any way weaken the bargaining power of the trade unions, nor the willingness of the employers to concede their wage demands. Even the industries that would be affected unfavourably by the surcharge would be inclined to continue to hoard labour, especially as now they have been given the assurance that there would be no repetition of the large-scale credit squeeze applied on previous occasions. The Government will have to learn it the hard way that while the newly invented gadgets could be useful for reinforcing conventional monetary policy devices, they are worse than useless if applied in isolation.

Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, 2 May 1961. Total amount offered was Rs 2,00,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99.310 per cent and above were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs 2.750 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres (Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi) up to 11 A.M. on Tuesday, 9 May 1961. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, 12 May 1961. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 28 April 1961 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 72,67,75,000 were sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India.

91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills sold from 26 to 29 April 1961 amounted to Rs 2,55,00,000.

Notes

TAX

Codification to Come

In the last lap of the Budget session of the Parliament that will end its life comes a Bill to codify the law on incometax. Approved in advance by experts and aimed at getting extra revenue, the code will help the administrative officials, though their own opportunities after retirement will be curtailed. There is no novelty in the law or the tax, and US practice or proposals go far to justify the approach. But tax exemption privileges are being drastically limited whereas American usage errs on the side of liberality because organised charity is a major industry in the USA.

The Finance Minister's promise to improve the working of the tax laws, check evasion and curb corruption may be implicit in the Bill. Stock market operators are dealt with like family trusts in order to ensure better tax revenue. Perquisites are taxed and allowances are limited quite strictly. To that extent, Professor Kaldor's proposals have borne fruit, and if Rs 20 to Rs 30 crores are added to revenue every year, rebates and refunds may be easier to obtain. Owing to the new procedure pres-

cribed for recovery, realisation of arrears may also be easy in future. Repatriation of capital from abroad will be also facilitated by a change in law and double taxation relief is extended. The payment of interest on sums overdue is justified on all counts but in case of advance payment, assessee may be entitled to claim higher rate in line with bank charges.

Punishment of consultants who engage in abetting evasion is not peculiar. When auditors are asked to adopt a high code of conduct and to advise management to improve their own morals and methods, there is need to prescribe penalties for lapses. Whether tax officials appointed as full-time directors will be voted out of office is an issue raised by the Bill. The ban on private practice may be extended to employment, and it is just possible that very able men may decline to enter the Department, if they cannot get on to the higher bracket of the private sector. Sir James Grigg and Mr S. P. Chambers are important directors of very important companies. But, in India, officials cannot in future hope to enter big business in a big way and that too might be regarded as destroying incentives. The new law may, however, provide for special cases and distinguish between the lawyer or accountant who can return to a profession and the official who, by receipt of pension, cannot seek employment. The control extended over provident funds and pension funds will help employees against employers who use the funds for their own business and this will be widely welcomed, because it will ensure payments due and help investment in approved securities. The new definition of dividend includes a partial refund of capital which may be exposed to tax. The rule laid down about payment in cash only is now supplemented by a rule about shares in new, subsidiary firms which may be treated as dividends.

MONOPOLIES

Loosening the Strangle-hold

It is perhaps a justifiable apprehension that, with the rapid growth of industries in the private sector, economic power may tend to concentrate in a few hands thereby defeating the basic principles of the nation. Such a danger has long ago been foreseen and remedial measures initiated. No new

enterprise of large dimensions can be started without the approval of Government and the licensing system is a safeguard against the growth of undesirable tendencies in the industrial sphere. It is, however, feared that in certain quarters in spite of these deterrents, monopolies are growing and that concentration of economic power is going on apace in the country. And it is not as though those who express such fears are only the so-called laymen. The Estimates Committee in its recent report on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Development Wing) has spoken of the need for checking the growth of monopolistic tendencies and what it calls industrial empires. In its opinion, "something more concrete and positive should be done than hitherto" and in this regard has recommended that "the form of application for licenses should be devised so as to make it obligatory on the part of the applicant to declare the particulars of the firms, companies or groups of industries wherein he held an interest as also particulars of licences pending utilisation". This is to enable the Development Wing to weed out the applicant who have already under their control a number of enterprises and grant licences only to comparatively smaller entrepreneurs, other things being equal. It is contended that this procedure will help realise Government's policy of broad-basing the industrial sector.

It would appear that the Estimates Committee is not quite clear in its mind about what it wants to do away with, monopoly, the concentration of economic power or both. In its recommendations both the terms are used interchangeably. While monopoly may include concentration of economic power, the concept of industrial empire need not necessarily include monopoly. The committee's suggestion for entering the particulars of the applicant's other industrial interests in the application for licence may go some way toward checking the growth of industrial empires especially when it becomes feasible for the Development Wing to grant licences only to newcomers or small entrepreneurs. But this remedy is not likely to be of much use. For, the committee has itself made it clear that, in the scrutiny of the applications, it should be borne in mind that industrial growth is not retarded by the licensing procedure. This is an important exception to the rule and most likely to be resorted to quite frequently. This will open the back door to the industrial empires as preference will inevitably be given to the applicant who has proved to be an efficient entrepreneur and whose record is good. In this view the growth of industrial empires is perhaps something that cannot be avoided especially if one of the important objectives is going to be rapid industrialisation. It may so happen

in actual working of the policy that groups that are already running a number of enterprises will be found to be much better-fitted than a new entrant to embark on newer and newer projects with courage and confidence.

The fear of monopolies, however, seems to be largely imaginary, what with the near crippling of the managing agency system and the steps taken by authority to break monopolies in certain consumers goods. Mr Manubhai Shah, Union Minister of Industry, has made it clear in the Lok Sabha during the recent debate on Demands for Grants of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, that Government has long since started taking steps to break monopolies. By following a deliberate policy of encouraging new entrants, Government has succeeded in curtailing the share of three companies who earlier had a virtual monopoly in commodities like containers, cement and matches. One unit still is having a virtual monopoly in the production of industrial gases, but the position may soon change as Government has granted licences to as many as 18 new units.

FOOD

Storage and Shortage

About one-third of the total output of foodgrains in India is estimated as the quantity entering into the market channels. Since the bulk of the marketable surplus is handled by private traders, no precise estimates of losses in storage are available. But it is generally believed that quite a

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large proportion of foodgrains is lost on account of defects of storage. The Union Food Minister told the National Seminar on Foodgrain Storage, which he inaugurated on 20 April, that the gap between our own production and demand is more or less equal to what is estimated as storage losses.

Experience of Government in the storage of foodgrains suggests that the percentage of loss can be reduced to a very small figure through application of modern scientific knowledge and techniques in the construction and maintenance of storage facilities by private traders. The problem is to disseminate the tested information about storage facilities and pest control to the hundreds of thousands of traders spread all over the country and to persuade them that it will be worth their while to adopt improved techniques.

As Mr Patil pointed out in his inaugural address, adoption of modern techniques does not mean that conventional methods of storage adopted by our traders and agriculturists should be given up. Some of the old methods with suitable modifications could still be considered satisfactory. But some special attention will have to be paid to the construction of storage facilities as well as to the methods of treating the grain, so that grain may be stored for long periods without impairment of its nutritional quality. Special training will also be necessary in the use of pesticides to ensure that their lethal action is confined to pests. The Food Department has set up a Grain Storage Research and Training Centre at Hapur, which runs course not only for the employees of Central and State Governments but also for those in the trade.

For the last two decades the Government has been the largest stockist in the country. And the dimensions of the problem have been radically altered by the decision to build up a reserve stock of five million tons of grain. The building up and circulation of this quantity of grain, from imports and internal procurement, will require a much larger volume of storage accommodation than is at present envisaged. Apart from Government's own programme of construction, which has provision for silos, flat storage and conventional bagged storage, there is scope for private enterprise in providing adequate and up-to-date storage facilities.

LEADERSHIP

Professors—or Patronage?

The outline of qualifications for Chairmen and Directors of State-owned companies presented by a committee of officials leans to the current practice of appointing part-time Chairmen and diverges from the formula presented by the

Menon Committee to the Congress party. Perhaps the choice of Dr Beeching of the ICI for the British Railway Executive has already impressed the Committee, which does not want "rankers" to come up. The practice of joint-stock companies to go in for full-time salaried directors may not have much weight, but Mr A. D. Gorbala in examining the Mysore practice suggested that independent Chairmen should be picked and retired officials or public men should be preferred for top posts. There is no director of directors in India to indicate how or when Company executives should be raised to the Board of Companies. There is also no guidance regarding the practice of US Corporations in regard to promotions, though the avoidance of conflict of interest is a well-meant rule.

Since the hope or aim is to remove any temptation for officials to migrate to the private sector on retirement, the prospects must be improved and a fair field ensured for talent and experience. The practice of managing agency houses in the past or present must not be taken as a real guide for appointments in future. The practice obtaining under the Reserve Bank, LIC or State Bank Acts may not be called crucial or decisive, for, the steel or oil industry may require different qualifications and temper. There will certainly be labour problems, but tapping the open market may not be easy, for, the private sector may draw in the best by offering better terms to competent directors. The over-aged may also be retained by special resolution, while the State-owned company might like to change its executives after a specified period. The State-owned company also may not care to draw in brokers or bankers and may rely largely on politicians out of office. This may not be an advantage, for, in the State Trading Corporation or the oil refineries, and it is better for Parliament to decide how the top posts in the new nationalised industries should be filled.

What the Railway Board did or does may convey no meaning to some at present. And versatility may be an advantage, for, it may be recalled that Sir Hugh Beaver, who made Guinness so good for the shareholders, was a civil engineer. Ex-civil servants make adequate directors in most cases but British practice in regard to the posts in the British Petroleum Board may not be described as binding. In any case, there is a field for patronage and the avoidance of criticism in future is of special importance, as any hint of jobbery must be avoided.

The problems posed in the novel by Cameron Hawley the Executive—suite—about picking a new chief for a big busy enterprise may occur to the mind of many at present, and it may be necessary for the Government to look to the States also as a reservoir of business experience. State transport

corporations may provide competent executives for promotion to the board of all-India companies. And good scientists or engineers may furnish a new field of selection. The Army's practice in regard to ordnance establishments may, however, signify little at present, but there must be no prejudice against raising military men for civilian undertakings producing cables or coal. There may be a definite advantage also in preferring trained accountants to look over costs carefully and, in fact, the new State-owned companies may fare better under engineers or accountants as directors than under civil servants entangled in red tape. That two committees could not agree may not evoke surprise, but the success of retired civil servants or even Professors in the business world may be cited as a reason for laying down flexible principles for a higher economic civil service.

ASHOKA HOTEL Haste Makes Waste

The latest report of the Estimates Committee on the Ashoka Hotel Limited is a mine of information. As against the run of unpropitious years in the initial stages, the Company has at last turned the corner and earned a profit of about Rs 9.67 lakhs in 1959-60, and the profit for the current year is estimated to amount approximately to Rs 20 lakhs. A careful study of the Committee's report will reveal that the loss incurred in the early years was the result of a combination of factors, some avoidable and some unavoidable. Among those falling under the first category, lack of planning on the part of the Government and the mismanagement by the authorities loom large.

It is evident that the Government had originally no intention to take any substantial part in the management. But, due to adverse circumstances, the Government was compelled to assume greater responsibility. That, too, was done in a hasty manner, without ascertaining fully the financial implications and other details. It is true, the construction of the hotel had to be expedited in view of the UNESCO conference held in New Delhi in October 1956. Instead of hurrying a more cautious approach would have been better. For, haste made waste. Even in the appointment of directors, an unusually liberal policy was adopted. Besides, the hotel is, as indicated by the Estimates Committee, overstaffed and the ratio of staff to beds is higher than in other deluxe hotels in India and abroad. The enormous expenditure that has to be incurred on this count is therefore, quite obvious. Even the policy followed in recruiting the staff is disputable. The high ratio of hands to beds

will naturally create an impression that most of the employees are not adequately trained.

Even in the matter of purchases, much remains to be desired. It is obvious from the report that, barring a few items like egg, meat, fish, fruits and vegetables, all other commodities are procured by the Company without inviting tenders. Considering the large consumption of stores in the hotel (value of provisions and stores alone being Rs 5.57 lakhs in 1959-60) the need for entering into contracts with leading suppliers after inviting quotations for supply of such items requires hardly any special emphasis. If the affairs of the hotel are allowed to drift unchecked, the very purpose of running such establishments will be defeated.

TOURISM Cadging for Dollars

At a time when an ECAFE Seminar in New Delhi is busy considering how a larger slice of tourist revenue may be diverted to this region, it may seem ungracious to cast doubts on the value of tourism to a developing country straining every nerve to build up its industries. Anything that promises to bring in foreign exchange has attraction for a country struggling to close the gap in its balance of payments. But a traveller in the desert is prone to see a mirage everywhere. It has not been clearly established that the policy of encouraging tourism has been approved after including in the reckoning all items of cost, both direct and indirect.

The mere possession of tourist attractions, it is obvious, is not sufficient to ensure a steady stream of paying tourists. It is also necessary to publicise them and provide them with the facilities of easy access, accommodation etc. The provision of these facilities, which make up a long list, and the necessary publicity abroad, would consume a good proportion of the foreign exchange brought in by tourists. The pattern of life in Asian countries which is different from that of the West adds to the difficulty and cost of providing these facilities.

Tourism when pursued with vigour is also likely to upset the established priorities of planning. The tourists will have to be provided with the consumer goods to which they are accustomed, ranging from whisky to contraceptives. That means relaxation of import restrictions, even at the risk of the Minister for Commerce and Industry getting a fit of apoplexy. And goods in short supply, specially imported for tourists, have a knack of finding their way to the open market.

As the Minister for Transport observed, it is not practicable to provide facilities exclusively for

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tourists. Local tourism must also be catered to, to prevent outbreaks of xenophobia. That means encouragement of railway travel at a time when the Railways are hard put to transport the coal for essential industries. Every one may not agree that there is something undignified about cadging for tourist dollars; but even those who do not share this austere view will agree that Government should go slow on its programme for tourism until the country has at least solved the problem of beggars and slums.

TANJORE First Year of Package Plan

The first year of the Ford Foundation aided Package Programme in deltaic Tanjore district has now ended. Madras State's Food Commissioner, Mr P. P. I. Vaidyanathan, told Indian Finance that he was generally satisfied with the progress of the programme. But he could not commit himself to any statistical data on the paddy production side, since that related to a complicated gathering together of information which, however, would be available very soon.

A State level Co-ordination Committee on Plan implementation was held in Tanjore last week, and was also attended by two Ford Foundation experts. The Committee's task was to get rid of the hump of credit facilities to all members of the co-operative societies. The Madras Government would underwrite about 10 per cent of any loss in loans that may be irrecoverable, but Mr Vaidyanathan hopes that no such contingency will arise and that all amounts could be recovered without much difficulty.

The Plan during its first year prepared farm plans for 36,183 holdings. This is to be increased to 52,000 in the current year. Sixty-two per cent of the families (holdings) were members of co-operative societies, while the rest were non-members getting help from the State under the intensive manuring scheme. Co-operatives through which such credit facilities were extended were asked to liberalise their rules and the entire plan area should be covered by co-operatives by 1962; and then the takkavi loans would be discontinued. That means all the holdings in the area would have become willy nilly members of the co-operatives.

Fertiliser supplies during the current period would be continuous in the district, and Mr Vaidyanathan stated that there would be no difficulties for farmers. With the increase of fertiliser supplies, Madras State got 180,000 tons, and this is expected to yield a substantial increase in food production.

During the current period, the package plan would also be extended to growing of groundnuts without restricting its application to mere paddy. Sugarcane, bananas and

tobacco will also get facilities for increased production now.

The meeting of the Indian Council of Agriculture at Tanjore has decided to spend Rs 30 crores for increased production of paddy in paddy growing areas of India. This important Conference, held in the famous paddy-rich town, suffered from lack of knowledge about the proceedings because it was stated that the high officials in the Central Government did not want much publicity. But a truncated report was made available about experimenting with increased yield strains and other aspects of paddy cultivation. Interest in these experiments in the paddy growing areas of India is great, and if the Government should decide to intensify the study and extension of application of the methods of growing more paddy, the South as well as other parts with rice as staple food would certainly be greatly interested.

Also in Tanjore, an *ad hoc* committee of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee considered steps for increasing production of oilseeds under the Third Plan. Groundnut crop grown in six States as major crops in India would be cultivated in an area of 25,000 acres in each of the six States, including Madras. Each State would be granted Rs 2 lakhs for a five-year period for operation of the scheme to meet with the staff and equipment expenses. The State Government would supply the fertilizers and other needed help.

Tanjore district also grows sugarcane and bananas, to both of which the package programme is applicable.

Application of methods under the Package Plan in Tanjore District is expected to increase the yield by fifty per cent at the end of the five-year period of the plan.

Tanjore was chosen because it has irrigation facilities with 1,400,000 acres of paddy-growing land and producing 25 per cent of the State's total production. Furthermore, the per acre output of paddy is not low being at 2,000 lbs against 4,000 lbs per acre which was secured in the well-known Auduthurai Agricultural Farm.

There are twenty-three blocks in the district, and, in the first year, only 20 per cent of the cultivated area has been brought under the plan. Every year, there would be a further extension of 10 per cent, and in the last and fifth-year, 15 per cent would be added. The plan would cover 35 per cent of the ryots in the district by the end of the period. Total agricultural production in this area is expected to go up by 50 per cent, taking production in 1958-59 as base.

What has been done in the first year under the package plan in Tanjore looks impressive. Tanjore is one of the seven districts in India chosen for experimenting with the plan. By all accounts, this district leads in scrupulously adhering to the advice tendered by the experts. Mr Vaidyanathan told *Indian Finance*, as if to testify to this fact, that other States like Kerala came over to study the Tanjore experiment. Even the Union Agricultural Ministry's representative spent some time for study of

Tanjore Plan, which seems to point the way for others.

In the first year, work covered an area of 228,870 acres in 36,813 holdings in 317 villages in 23 development blocs.

The Package Plan distributed a total quantity of 220 tons of primary seeds of paddy, 298 tons of green manure seeds, 5,660 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers and 4,360 tons of superphosphate.

There was shortage of fertilizers to adhere to the use of the targetted 150 lbs per acre, but 165,000 tons of farm yard manures and 65,275 tons of compost manure were used. Pesticides used amounted 278 tons and the agriculturists were given 4,027 pieces of implements, like borse ploughs, rotary interculturators, Burmese settons, sprayers, dusters, etc, during the year.

As for credit facilities, Rs 29 lakhs were available as short-term loans and Rs 16 lakhs as medium-term loans in addition to the amounts got through co-operatives under the Intensive Manuring Scheme. Per acre credit has been estimated at Rs 120, and in future all credit facilities would be through co-operatives; when the finance scheme so operates, the Revenue Department would withdraw.

The package plan also envisages bringing under its credit system those tenants who, while tilling land, possess no land of their own. These ryots would be given a loan up to Rs 250 on the security of his crop. A small fund is to be created for covering any losses against such credit.

MAHARASHTRA Happy (First) Birthday

During the first year of its existence, the State of Maharashtra has registered extensive all-round progress. Though normally one year is too short a span to assess the progress made by a State, from the point of view of development, particularly in industry, education, agriculture, public health and the like, it won't be inappropriate to gauge how far the high hopes and aspirations of the people have materialised. And the achievements attained by unflinching determination and devotional service of the people and planning present a gratifying picture. Having realised their long cherished ambition of a unilingual State of their own, the Maharashtrians, with proper guidance from the Government, were not slow to build up a sound foundation on which the superstructure can be erected.

The first year of the State was incidentally the final year of the Second Plan, and the shortfall precipitated in Plan expenditure during the first four years was fortunately more than compensated by the intense tempo of development activities with the result that the target set up for the Plan period was exceeded to

some extent. The experience learnt from the short period has enabled the authorities to draft the Third Plan against the background of the State's special requirements and resources.

On the industrial front, considerable changes took place. In evolving a congenial industrial policy, the authorities had due regard to the imbalanced industrial growth of the State. Nearly fifty per cent of the State's industrial undertakings are clustered in Greater Bombay and the underdeveloped and undeveloped regions did not receive much attention. With a view to eliminating this disparity, a balanced industrial development policy was ushered in, attaching greater emphasis to the development of industrial estates which are destined to play a predominant role in giving those regions a face-lift. As a preliminary step, a Board of Industrial Development was constituted in order to co-ordinate the various industrial undertakings. Government also set up an Advisory Council of Industries comprising eminent industrialists and economists. A large-scale intermediate dye plant, with German collaboration, is being constructed in the district of Kolaba. With the completion of this project, and the biggest power project at Koyana, the Konkan region is expected to secure a new lease of life by starting new industries.

Great progress was registered in the community development programme. The programme was extended to some more areas during the year under review and the response from the people has been enthusiastic throughout, their cash contributions totalling over Rs 5 crores.

The Small Savings movement also recorded rapid strides. During the period under review, the movement realised Rs 26 crores as against the target of Rs 19 crores.

Notable innovations were introduced in the educational field. Education was made cheaper, especially for the poorer section, and a majority of students in the mofussil areas were made eligible for free education at all stages. Facilities for technical training were expanded to a great extent. The State at present possesses five engineering colleges and eight polytechnics. Four new industrial training centres were opened during this period.

In pursuance of the Government's declared policy of "land to the tiller", the land ceiling bill was passed during the Budget session of the Legislature and is awaiting the assent of the President. This bill aims at a more equitable distribution of land among the peasants by applying a ceiling on holdings. The surplus land will be made available to landless tenants, displaced persons and agricultural labourers.

A two-pronged programme was launched to tackle the food problem. The formation of one food zone comprising Gujarat, Maha-

rashtra and MP was helpful to meet immediate requirements. At the same time, to step up the production of foodgrains, both intensive and extensive cultivation was resorted to.

The Government's endeavour to extend medical facilities to the remotest areas in the State also met with partial success. The number of beds in hospitals has been increased and many rural medical centres were opened. The blood bank campaign has so far realised 500,000 ccs of blood. Family planning, too, was pushed through with the co-operation of the public. A State Advisory Board for controlling the spread of tuberculosis was set up.

GUJARAT Also Impressive

The State of Gujarat, too, made impressive progress. Though the State had to begin with several obstacles like financial deficit, inadequate staff and make-shift capital, all the initial difficulties were tided over by efficient administration. Among the achievements that stand to its credit are the steps adopted by the Government for the speedy industrialisation of the State, generation of more electric power, promotion of education and streamlining of the administrative machinery.

The State is fortunately blessed with various natural advantages for rapid industrialisation. The rich deposits of high grade bauxite, gypsum, lime-stone, manganese, coal, lignite and oil, and large availability of cotton, and tobacco may be mentioned. In order to encourage the setting up of new industries, all encouragement is provided.

For promoting the establishment of small-scale industries, the Government is providing loans on favourable terms, subsidies on power consumption, procurement of machinery on hire-purchase agreement and assistance in securing raw materials.

Being a deficit area in foodgrains, it was only natural that the Government was compelled to resort to a number of measures for enhancing agricultural production by modern means. For the distribution of improved seeds, more than 125 farms were started and 30 more will be set up in the immediate future. To protect soil against the ravages of erosion, soil conservation work has been undertaken. A package scheme for the intensive development of agriculture has been introduced in Surat. Another agricultural college was started to meet the shortage of agricultural staff.

Notable progress was also achieved in the spheres of education, social welfare, public health, labour welfare, housing, road construction, development of ports,

flood control and medical facilities.

RAJASTHAN A Mineral Paradise?

The Rajasthani Businessmen's Convention held at Jaipur in the second week of April has spotlighted attention on the industrial backwardness of the State and on the need for urgent measures to stimulate greater growth of industries. Though aspirations for more rapid industrialisation may be viewed with sympathy, the attempt to read irony into the present industrial backwardness of the State in the light of the traditional business enterprise of the Marwari businessmen and of the part they have played in the industrial development of other States appears somewhat unwarranted and distorted. For, shortage of capital or business talent have been minor problems in the way of Rajasthan's industrial growth as compared with undeveloped communications and shortage of power. The existence of these disabilities did not go unrecognised, and most hearteningly the assurances of the State's Chief Minister, Mr Mohanlal Sukhadia, concerned this very aspect of power development. Mr Sukhadia observed that, after the construction of the Kotah Dam, the Mahi Dam and the Pong Dam during the Third Plan, larger power supplies would be available during the Fourth Plan.

In his speech, Mr Sukhadia gave an assessment of potentialities that indicate bright prospects for the future industrial growth of the State. The Chief Minister stated that Rajasthan was the only region in India where survey and investigations indicated the presence of copper, lead and zinc in large quantities. While these should provide the basis for the establishment of mineral-based industries, the existence of salt sources at Sambar, Panghpadra and Didwana in the State should provide the basis for many chemical industries. Sources of petroleum are also supposed to exist in the State, though actual exploration work has yet to be undertaken to prove such sources. An exhaustive survey of the mineral and industrial wealth of the State would indicate further possibilities for industrial progress. The fact that Rajasthan is surplus in foodgrains production should also enable the Government to concentrate on industrial growth. Though the respective roles of the private and public sectors figured as a controversial subject at the proceedings of the Convention, the numerous concessions announced by the Chief Minister in respect of land, supply of power, and octroi and sales tax, offer proof of the Government's desire to associate the private sector in the State's industrialisation.

BHOPAL HEPL on the Map

After the Bhopal plant was commissioned formally by Mr Nehru in November 1960 appears a report of the Heavy Electricals for 1959-60. It is surprising that a formal report is offered, though the private investor has no stake as in the Hindustan Shipyard, and the capital invested now must be well over Rs 15.6 crores. However, it is good to find that annual output will be valued Rs 25 crores when the plant is working fully and in 1961-62 itself the company will put its products on the market. Hope of an export market may depend largely on what the AEI decides about prices and production, and if expenses on training employees represent an investment the Company may be praised for remodelling the provision made every year, for depreciation. The current cost of renewals must be kept in view by a big business concern.

New companies setting up factories will perhaps do well to emulate the Government-owned undertaking by telling those who have put up capital about contracts, costs, and labour relations. That similar reports have not come from Hindustan Steel may be explained easily, but one reason is that AEI has to be told and Morgan, Grenfell must be informed about the security available for the loan. The Chairman's report throws much light on the problems of purchase. It is clear that the usual procedure by tender will not do and some imports must be arranged in advance through AEI to secure efficient operation. Like the ICF, the new, big Government undertaking will help small-scale manufacture and local suppliers. Confidence in the future is underlined by a report that promises much for power development under the Third Plan. The benefits to AEI when export trade is not brisk may not require notice, but it is patent that Lord Chandos has done much to put Bhopal on the map.

USA Stimulating Capital Investment

Modernisation and expansion of US productive facilities would receive a substantial stimulus under the new tax programme just presented to Congress by President Kennedy. At the same time, the President has recommended other measures which, it is estimated, would bring in as much revenue as would be lost by the special treatment accorded to capital investment.

The outlays for plant and equipment would be encouraged by a new incentive tax-credit system. In essence, it would permit business firms to cut their tax bills as much as 30 per cent in any one year if they stepped up their plant and equipment spending by certain amounts. This approach is new as far as the US is concerned although similar programmes are in use in some other countries.

Present US law permits businessmen to deduct a portion of the cost of new investment from taxable income each year. In the past, when the Government has wanted to spur investment, it has increased the deductible portion, or depreciation allowance. Mr Kennedy maintains, however, that his approach would generate the greatest amount of new investment for the least immediate revenue loss to the Government.

That revenue loss is estimated at about \$1,700 million a year. But this would be made up by other revenue-producing proposals. Involved are recommendations to make the subsidiaries of US Corporations in industrialised foreign lands and Americans living abroad pay the same taxes, in effect, as do domestic American Corporations and Americans at home. Also, the President has suggested several steps to eliminate some of favourable tax treatment accorded to certain types of domestic income, including dividends, interest and business expense-account outlays.

The balancing of the increased revenue with the losses in receipts from the investment tax credit would not occur immediately. This is because the proposed tax increases would not take effect until next year, while the investment credit would be retroactive to the beginning of this year. However, the hope is that the investment incentives will stimulate general economic activity sufficiently so that resultant higher corporate and individual income tax payments would cover the earlier revenue losses.

As the President pointed out in this message, his new tax programme would help meet desired goals both at home and abroad. To the extent that it leads to additional expenditures on plant and equipment, it would immediately create more jobs in construction, lumber, steel, cement, machinery and related capital goods industries.

After that, the staffing of the new and modernised plants would require additional employees. Finally, the wages of these workers would be translated into increased spending, and would help create still more jobs in consumer goods and service industries. The administration's estimate is that the increase in jobs resulting from a full year's operation of the investment incentive plan would be about half a million.

In the process, of course, new and more modern facilities also

would enhance the competitive position of US industry in world markets. And this, in turn, would aid US exports, and contribute to the improvement of the US balance of international payments.

Modernisation, no less than expansion of facilities, is a prime aim of the administration's programme. The average age of capital equipment in the United States has been rising—a trend which the administration would like to reverse.

Government data show that in 1946, for instance, 38 per cent of all machine tools in the United States were ten or more years old; by 1953, the figures was 56 per cent. By 1958, when, the most recent survey was taken, it had risen to 60 per cent. In the meantime, other industrial countries have all but completely modernised their plants since World War II, aided in no small measure by US economic assistance.

Changes in the treatment of income earned abroad also would aid the balance of payments situation, in so far as it brought some funds back to the United States. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that American earnings in developing countries, by and large, would not be taxed to the same extent as in the developed countries. This would help keep US private capital flowing most strongly to those lands where it is most urgently needed for development purposes.

The President's tax programme must now go to Congress for consideration and approval. Its first port of call will be the powerful ways and means committee of the House of Representatives where hearings will begin shortly. Final Congressional action, of course, will come later. No one is predicting at this point just what that action will be, or how far Congress will go in meeting the President's requests.

It should be noted that this is a special programme, and is not designed to be a comprehensive review or overhaul of the nation's tax structure. Government officials now are busily at work on such a comprehensive programme, and the President may be able to bring up recommendations along these lines some time next year.

SIERRA LEONE After 27 April, Freedom

Sierra Leone, another colony made free is a reminder that West Africa is ahead of East Africa. The abolitionists of the last century hoped to make a free country on the sickly coast. For many, Sierra Leone is mainly a supplier of diamonds and troubles in regularising traffic have loomed large in recent years. The export duties, as in Malaya for long, sustained the Colonial administration that has handed over power on 27 April to African leaders. After Nigeria's acces-

sion to independence, it was easy for the leaders of Sierra Leone to ask for more. A small country that will be ruled by a governor-general, Sierra Leone has got over the problem of bringing the chiefs into line with the people. In Ghana steamroller tactics were applied to overcome the tradition of Ashanti Kings but in Sierra Leone gentler measures were tried to persuade the chief to try constitutional advance. The break-away of South Africa has made no difference to the time table of political change. As Sierra Leone

sells vegetable oil and coffee in addition to iron ore, it is well to recognise a rival to India in the emancipated colony that can undoubtedly compete because of the efficiency of cheap land and the tropical agriculture. Travellers through the Four Gineas could do better than most because no throw-back to pagan days would arise in future and regional or insular rivalries as in the West Indies could not crop up in Sierra Leone. With its neighbour Liberia coming along fast under US aid, Sierra Leone can count on British min-

ing enterprises to help develop both plantations and minerals. It is not unlikely that rubber planting, even as in Nigeria, will be stimulated by special efforts. Big company reserves would find a good use.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA After 31 May, What?

What is to be South West Africa's position after 31 May?

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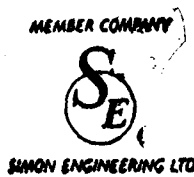
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The theory that the UN can ask for proper performance by South Africa has been put forward, but a point that arises is whether the mandate survives and whether South Africa has formally accepted obligations. The Germans in South Africa who value self-determination accept South African rule, and the fifth province of the Union is a fact that critics cannot blink at. The three Protectorates can retain tribal ways, but South West Africa, large and thinly peopled, is a model colony for the Boers, and the Commonwealth cannot argue about what goes on as South Africa is out and Britain needs South African gold or diamonds more than Cape wines or wool.

The South West African problem is settled by self-determination applied by the Whites who in relation to the tribesmen are not a minority. Why so much argument recurs over a desert on which the coast alone gives a chance for expensive fishing may be hard to explain, but India can be expected to take up the issue though all the Mandatees are gone from the Cameroons to Iraq and there is no point at all in talking about a mandated territory and the administering power when the new African nations do not give much attention. It is futile to hope for unrest in Angola to create opportunities for UN action in South West Africa and the next South African boycott may only lead to vain expostulations.

TRADE Wasted Opportunity

An official report about India's trade with Aden makes it quite clear that Aden is now selling some cotton in return for cloth needed for Yemen and Somalia as also Aden. The requirements of sugar are now filled by many countries including Turkey and the Malagasy republic. Prices ruling in Aden indicate that Formosan sugar is dearer and Indian sugar commands a ready market. A complaint about irregular supplies to Aden in December last may provoke a feeling that opportunities are missed. Aden's imports of sugar are rising, as the Indian Trade Journal notes, and beet sugar, too, finds a place. The complaint about shipping facilities and arrangements with Indian shippers by importers in Aden may go far to suggest that outlook for sugar exports can improve easily if the Government relies on surplus sugar from Bombay for despatch to the Middle East and replenish stocks by supplies from UP factories. The early overhaul of the export trade, because Ceylon is buying sugar from Poland and Hungary too, is indicated by the note on Aden's present trade in tobacco. One other point calls for notice. The Indian rupee has been replaced by the East African shil-

ling in Aden. Since Ceylon is raising the level of import duties and curtailing licences to save foreign exchange, it may be noted that Aden is more promising. Of some interest today is the intelligence that Ceylon means to start a tyre factory with Russian help. The project is a big one and Ceylon will become a major exporter to Asian countries if the Kalaniya factory is set up at a cost of Rs 4.1 crores to produce 360,000 tyres and an equal number of tubes. This is a warning against undue hopes for Indian tyre manufacturers regarding the distant future—for, Ceylon has enough rubber and may get chemicals easily from Russia for making tyres. The industrial programme has hit Indian exports of handloom goods because licensing has been strict and Ceylon may buy only yarn in future, not cotton goods from India. This is perhaps inevitable in view of experience in Burma and Indonesia.

Steady Rise in Mica Exports

The problems confronting the mica industry came for examination at the fourth annual general meeting of the Mica Export Promotion Council. India enjoys a near monopoly in the export of this vital material, accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the total world exports. This has enabled the country to achieve a steady increase in the quantity exported in recent years. Exports, which were valued at Rs 8.77 crores in 1956, have risen to a new record of Rs 11.14 crores in 1959, though a fall in the purchase by the US during 1960 brought about a reduction in total export value to Rs 10.64 crores. An encouraging feature of exports has been the diversification in destinations, and it is noteworthy that Communist countries have increased their off-take from Rs 2.1 crores to Rs 2.3 crores. The increase in exports has come as a result of the endeavours of the Export Promotion Council, while the new uses found for mica have also enlarged demand for the product. The fact that mica is indispensable for space travel may open up new potentialities and markets for the product. To take maximum advantage of these opportunities, it is essential that the export trade is properly organised with particular attention being paid to meet the qualitative specifications of the foreign importers. The decision to start a research centre to achieve standardisation of the mica produced in the country would therefore be welcomed. Inspection of the consignments of mica before these are sent abroad, on which stress was laid by Mr S. D. Joshi, Additional Secretary to the Government of India should enable the industry to keep up markets in the foreign countries. It may

be pointed out that the complaints of the American purchasers of Indian mica concern these very points of unreliability of supply and variations in standards.

An important problem which faces the industry is to secure a price commensurate with the monopolistic position of India in the export of mica. It has been observed in this connection that though India supplied the bulk of the world's demand for mica, the price paid for the product was dictated by the foreign purchasers. The bargaining strength of the foreign purchasers, it is clear, is derived principally from the lack of unity among the Indian exporters of mica and the unhealthy practices such as rate cutting resorted to by them for securing larger foreign demand for the product. With a view to putting the indigenous industry in a more advantageous position for securing reasonable prices for exports, Mr S. K. Sen, Chairman of the Mica Export Promotion Council, has formulated certain canons for observance by the exporters in the mica industry. These relate to the need for unity among exporters, avoidance of scramble for foreign orders and underquoting and effecting supplies according to samples. Canalisation of exports through one agency may provide the answer to the many defects that are noticeable in the present arrangements.

TIMBER Cradle to Coffin

The economic necessity of eking out our dwindling forest resources, through the adoption of adequate techniques of preservation and utilisation, was highlighted at the annual meeting of the Timber Dryers' and Preservers Association of India, inaugurated by the Union Minister for Agriculture, Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh, in New Delhi last week. The estimated current gap of 41 million cubic feet between the demand and supply of timber, is expected to widen to 89 million cubic feet by 1970 and to 120 million cubic feet by 1975. The continued existence of wood-based industries depends on timely action to conserve supplies of timber both before and after felling. In India not more than five per cent of the timber extracted is being treated or seasoned, so that losses after felling, due to deterioration—decay, splitting and warping—are very high. The plywood and other timber-using industries have to foot the bill in the form of high prices for timber suitable for use. Those who have devoted thought to the subject are convinced that treatment with preservatives of large categories of timber and proper seasoning should be made mandatory as is the case in countries like Sweden and Japan which are much richer than India in timber resources.

The following suggestions for action put forward in the report presented by Dr Purushottam, the enthusiastic Secretary of the Association, deserve the careful consideration of the different agencies engaged in the extraction, processing and utilisation of timber:

1. Prophylactic treatment of all timbers to prevent wastage from decay and insect attack during transit and storage.
2. Utilisation of all timbers belonging to major and minor species without rejections during conversion, either in the forests or at the saw mills by employing modern timber engineering processes wherein small dimensioned members are utilised to build up structures of any size and strength.
3. Modernisation of saw mills to ensure maximum possible conversion.
4. Protection of timber structures from early mechanical or biological failure as also fire damage, by seasoning and preservation processes.
5. Establishment of a large net-work of composite factories consisting of saw mills, timber engineering workshops, and seasoning and preservation plants, both of fixed and mobile structures at key points to cut down cost of processing, of which transport forms a very large element.
6. Organisation of timber depots on modern scientific basis, stocking seasoned and treated timber of standard dimensions, at all important places.

As Dr Purushottam has pointed out, a human being requires timber from the cradle to the grave. The adoption of the methods suggested by Dr Purushottam should, with some little care, ensure that we do not go short of this essential commodity in the interval between the points of entry and departure.

PEOPLE'S CAR Renault Preferred

The report that the French Renault is preferred by the Paunde Committee is confirmed. That the car was commended for local manufacture by a Bombay firm previously in 1959 requires mention, for the committee in picking the Dauphinoise has only followed many a US buyer who liked the car as being efficient and sturdy. That the Dutch model Daf was not picked and the Fiat 600 was not approved for local manufacture, may be due to over-riding exchange requirements as also the fact that the Renault is made by a State-owned factory and the extensive use of locally made components will be authorised by the collaborators. The choice of a four-door model able to carry four

6 May 1961

passengers may be dictated by the requirements of taxi-owners in future. It is not known when or where the project will start, but the proposed investment of Rs 10 crores may not be adequate, if integrated production on the lines of Ford is envisaged. The choice of tyres, batteries and other equipment as standard may be decided by the tender system, but not only the import of Renault may be wholly banned but spares for existing Renault vehicles may be withheld to push the sales of the new model. The volume of production will not be over-large in view of the capital at charge out it is certain that sales of other makes of four-cylinder passenger cars will be hit by the entry of a cheaper model—claiming to be 75 per cent Swadeshi.

OIL

“Own Initiative, Control, Technique”

The statements of Mr K. D. Malavia, Union Minister for Fuel and Oil, regarding the Government's oil policy, in the course of the Lok Sabha discussion on the Finance Bill, should put the Government's attitude in a more appreciative light. Both the Stanvac Oil Company and the Burmah-Shell Oil Company have been told that they could get their crude oil from whatever source they liked. It may be recalled that the Government was trying to persuade the private sector refineries to use the crude oil supplied by the Government in their refineries. While the Stanvac Company seemed willing, Burmah Shell was reported to have sought to link the issue of the use of the oil supplied by the Government with the question of expansion of their refinery capacity. The Government's refusal of permission for expansion of private sector refineries was attributed to the ideological approach. In his speech, Mr Malavia has provided economic reasons, namely, lack of need for expansion, for exclusion of scope for further expansion of private sector refineries during the Third Plan period. It has been pointed out that, while the internal demand for petroleum and petroleum products by the end of the Third Plan would be of the order of 13 million tons, the capacity of the existing refineries in the private sector and of the refineries being set up in the public sector would amount to 11 million tons. With the scheme for marginal import of nearly 1½ million tons essential even under conditions of self-sufficiency for meeting imbalances between internal production and demand, the need for expansion of refinery capacity in the Third Plan is shown to be superfluous. On

this question of refinery expansion, Mr Malavia has expressed the view that any country which has enough oil must develop its own technique, its own initiative, its own control in order to make the oil industry prosperous. Naturally, it is to the question of exploration and prospecting to discover new oil sources that Mr Malavia attaches more importance. His statement in respect of the terms for foreign participation in oil exploration will be welcomed as indicating a new element of flexibility in the Government's oil policy. Though negotiations have been going on between the Government and the foreign companies, differences over the questions of capital participation, refining and marketing rights and ratio of profits were holding up agreements. Mr Malavia has stated that the Government would come down from some of its rigid conditions subject to the initiative and control of the oil industry remaining with it.

INDIAN ALUMINIUM The Voice of Prudence

With everyone convinced that the only way to national prosperity is through rapid industrialisation, it is not surprising that the establishment of every new factory, small, medium-sized and large-scale, is greeted with joy. But it is equally important to pay heed to the voice of prudence. In the anxiety to force the pace of industrialisation, it will be extremely wasteful to ignore the probability that capacity in particular industries may outpace requirements or that certain industrial units will become obsolete after a short time. The second contingency is to be given special consideration in these days of rapid technological improvements. Mr K. C. Mahindra, Chairman of the Indian Aluminium Company Limi-

ted has therefore rightly drawn attention to the risks of uncontrolled and uncoordinated expansion of an industry like the aluminium industry.

Aluminium production in India is around 52,500 tons now and the provisional target for the Third Plan is 87,500 tons. Recent indications however show that the target may be revised upward to about 200,000 tons. This will mean a five-fold increase in the course of the next five years. Mr Mahindra finds little substance in the argument that if the production turns out to be in excess of domestic consumption, the quantity that is in excess can be exported, for the simple reason that at our cost of production and in the present context of world aluminium prices, aluminium from India will find the going in the export field extremely difficult. Moreover, it is also not quite clear where all the new units will be able to get their raw material at reasonable

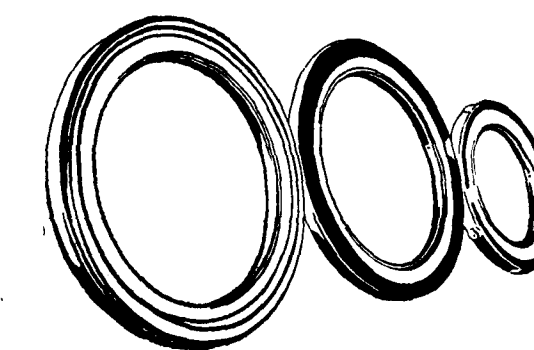
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price or whether they are assured of power. In the aluminium industry, power is not just an adjunct but is classified as raw material in view of the enormous amount of power needed by an aluminium plant. The power crisis at present in many parts of the country should be a warning to make sure of the power supply before a project is embarked upon. As far as the Indian Aluminium Company is concerned, progress last year has been quite satisfactory and proposals are under consideration for further expansion of its activities.

BANGALORE WOOLLEN The Wage Board Burden

The failure of cotton crop in India during 1959-60 season had serious repercussion on the working of the textile industry throughout the country. But that crisis has to a great extent been tided over by introducing various measures like introducing control, rationing and adopting a liberal policy for importing short staple American cotton. The supply position having thus looked up, the working of the textile mills also showed signs of improvement. But the marked improvement in the trading conditions did not materially benefit the textile units. The implementation of the recommendation of the Wage Board, has in its wake, entailed heavy expenditure on the mills. The favourable trading conditions coupled with the improvement in demand for cloth proved beneficial to the industry to meet the heavier burden it has to shoulder after the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. A mere revival of demand is not enough to place the industry in a comfortable position. The cost of production of the textile units is comparatively higher than that of other countries. If the industry wants to prosper efforts should be made to step up the output. This naturally calls forth rapid modernisation of the industry instead of depending on the rickety and outmoded machinery which has turned out to be unremunerative in many cases. The recent imposition of excise duty on cotton textile by the Finance Minister in his latest Budget is yet another burden on the cotton mills. Mr E. F. G. Hunter, Chairman of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Company Limited and the Buckingham Carnatic Company Limited, traced in detail the implications of these levies in his speeches to the annual general meetings. He welcomed the gesture shown by the Finance Minister in compounding the proposed duty on yarn into a duty on cloth, but pointed out that the excise levy on automatic loom production, (subject to relief on export), will only retard the progress of the industry and stand in the way of modernisation programme. At a time when foreign competition is becoming keener, these problems of the industry assume a grave significance.

JESSOP Record Output

The most important point in the speech of Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Chairman of the Jessop and Company Limited delivered on the occasion of the 29th annual general meeting of the Company is the record output registered by the Company during the working year 1959-60. The value of the output of the Company during the year under review is put at Rs 9,06 lakhs and represents an increase of 40 per cent as compared with Rs 6,48 lakhs for the preceding year. This is a remarkable achievement considering the many difficulties experienced by the Company in respect of adequate supplies of steel, transport facilities both in bringing materials to the Company's Works and in removing finished products. Another important fact about the working of Jessops during 1959-60 was the entry of the Company into new lines of manufacture. The Box wagon replaced the four-wheel covered goods wagon in the manufacturing programme and the Company also took up contract for production of Electric Multiple Unit Coaches. It is worth mentioning that in changing over to Box type wagons, the Company was giving up a line in which it had more than thirty years experience and knowledge. The effects on the Company's working wrought by this switchover could be gauged from the fact that while production of the four wheel covered goods wagon was running at over 2,500 a year valued at Rs 3,00 lakhs, the outturn of the Box wagons during 1959-60 was only 145 representing a sales value of Rs 61 lakhs. Similarly delay in the issue of licences for the special electrical and mechanical equipment required for the production of the EM Unit coaches has left a gap in the production of these wagons and in order to cover this gap, Sir B. P. Singh Roy has stated that the Company would begin production of Broad Gauge Motor and Parcels Vans at the Company's Coach Works.

Sir B. P. Singh Roy referred to a scheme for setting up a new works in Dum Dum for the manufacture of road rollers. This is being done to meet the strident demand for the diesel road rollers of the Company. Sir Singh Roy also referred to the finalisation of the arrangement with their collaborators Messers Aveling-Barford Ltd. England, for manufacture of transmission for the Company's road rollers. The Company is planning for 100 per cent indigenous content in this and all the special purpose plants required are reported to have been ordered.

In common with other industries situated in the Calcutta region, Jessop also faces the problem posed by the recent cut in electricity supply. In this circumstance whether the 30 per cent increase in production revealed for the first few months of the current year could be sustained remains rather uncertain. But to carry out the expansion plans that have been taken on hand by the Company it has perforce to find sources of new funds. The Company is shown to have almost reached the tether-end in Bank credit. Sir B.

P. Singh Roy has hinted at the possibility of meeting the financial deficiency by raising further share capital.

NEW VISTAS Refinery Gas as Raw Material

The Fertiliser Corporation of India has recently entered into an agreement with Burmah-Shell for the supply of 50,000 tons of refinery gas per annum for the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilisers. The Trombay Fertiliser Plant, administered by the Fertiliser Corporation, will be the first of its kind in India to utilise refinery gas for the production of fertilisers. Production of nitrogenous fertilisers in this factory is expected to commence by the beginning of 1964, if not earlier. The annual production of fertilisers in the initial stages will be around 350,000 tons (equivalent to 90,000 tons of nitrogen and 40,000 tons of phosphates). The renowned Shell gasification process will be adopted for the conversion of refinery gas into fertilisers. The advantage of this process lies in the fact that any type of petroleum feedstock can be utilised for the manufacture of fertilisers. Apart from the recent contract signed with Shell, the Corporation is reported to be contemplating a similar deal with Stanvac for the supply of petroleum naphtha. The proposal to start the production of town gas in this plant is under the consideration of the authorities.

Brass and Copper Pipes and Tubes

The decision of the Kamani Tubes Private Limited, a member of the reputed Kamani group of industries, to start the production of brass and copper pipes and tubes by the end of this year will be a welcome boon to those industries like sugar, airconditioning, railways, automobile, shipbuilding, chemical plants, cycle and electrical engineering. Kamani Tubes is fortunate in having secured the technical collaboration of the noted Yorkshire Imperial Metals Limited whose products have a reputation of their own. The annual production of tubes and pipes by Kamani Tubes in the initial stages will be of the order of 1,000 tons but it will be subsequently enhanced to 2,000 tons before the end of 1962. The capacity will be further increased after taking into consideration the indigenous demand for the production.

The range of manufacture of tubes will comprise copper ones from 3/16" diameter to meet the requirements of the refrigerator and airconditioning industry to alloy tubes of 4" diameter to meet the demands of the sugar indus-

try. Apart from these types, the plant will also produce other sorts of tubes and pipes of special sizes after taking stock of the demand for such products.

The factory is at present engaged in the production of extruded rods and sections and the production of tubes and pipes will constitute the second phase of the project.

It is understood that, in addition to Kamani Tubes, licences have been granted to three other concerns for the manufacture of tubes and pipes. It is anticipated that the entire requirements of the country will be met by these four units by the end of the Third Plan. Apart from providing considerable employment opportunities, these units will help save the country sizeable foreign exchange.

RCC Poles

The testing of equipment by the Electricity department is now supplemented by the manufacture of poles needed for expanding the electricity network in Madras. Apart from towers, the Madras State Electricity Board produces line materials and tower materials. A question that may be asked is why cables and wires are not produced under State auspices. But at present substations are equipped with switches made departmentally and heavy transformer trucks are also made by the Board for its own use. Line supports are furnished by RCC poles and rural electrification has certainly been aided. Private contractors also supply RCC poles and coal ash is used in Madras as substitute for cement. The Department used 60,000 poles in 1958-59 and supplemented the supply of wooden poles treated at the special wood seasoning plants by getting RCC poles. How much is saved and how much cement is used for the job is not known, but other States will perhaps copy Madras in producing RCC poles.

CORRIGENDUM Printer's Devil

What Mr P. K. Sen did to arouse the wrath of the Printer's Devil, we do not know. But that personage insinuated himself into his last week's article on "Staff Cost of Indian Banks" with devastating effect. On the one hand, he was purported to say that the average deposit per account, in an American bank, was \$81,444; whereas, of course, as the next sentence made clear, the imp had inflated the true figure by \$80,000—the average amount being only \$1,444. The Printer's Devil, by his own code, is nothing if not fair: inflation here was offset by deflation, when Mr Sen was indicating the number of entries an operator on an accounting machine in America was capable of: Mr Sen wrote 1,600, the imp demurred—and so it appeared as 1,000.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

THE most outstanding fact about Rabindranath was, of course, that he was a poet. Everything else, his amazing vitality, his creative prodigality, his passionate faith in man, his indignation at all that did violence to the human spirit flowed from his poetic vision of life. He was for ever pitting the "Everlasting Yea", the positive affirmation of Life against the devious or strident negations of it by power, money, organisation or anything that tended to cramp the human spirit. Power and its subsidiary inhumanities he castigated time and again as a desert that was for ever encroaching upon such pasture of love, laughter and beauty as are still left us. "The green of the woods, the gold of the sun and the intoxication of the wind" he celebrated again and again and the tragedy of men and women who were like "cane-sticks that had no leaves, no roots, and no sap" was a sad refrain in many of his songs, poems and plays. Tagore has often been compared to the Renaissance Man, with an omnivorous hunger for experience and versatility of interests. Perhaps a nearer comparison would be with Goethe to whom Tagore shared a subtle speculative turn of mind and a creative fecundity that is simply fantastic. Poems, plays, songs, of which alone he is reputed to have composed and set to music some 2,500), essays, novels, and short-stories and books for children poured forth in a steady stream from his pen. Late in his life he took to painting, and though I am no judge of these things, I am quite assured that they show a remarkable intuitive perception of what has been called "the stupefying terror of being in this world". (This, a German criticism might have been coloured by the timing of the Exhibition in Germany in the fateful thirties.) In between he managed to found the Visva Bharati where, at least during his life time, there was a spirit of high adventure among educational ideas.

Tagore's reputation in the West has been subject to the vicissitudes of the winds of fashion. But there was in Europe from the beginning a certain amount of misunderstanding of the true sources of his greatness. Yeats, who read the Gitanjali in the dimness of the Celtic Twilight, worked himself into enthusiasms that he found embarrassing in the light of his own latter-day development. Dis-

cerning Indian admiration for Tagore has always been unclouded by such misunderstanding and we principally salute him what for lack of better word, we have to call his "humanism" and his profound understanding of the stirrings of the human heart.

Tagore was not a politician or a statesman in any sense of the term and, of course, he seems to have cared very little for economics. But he was more deeply involved in the political fortunes (or misfortunes) of his times and country than many of his countrymen think. It is known that he threw up his knighthood because of Jalianwallah Bagh, but it is not so well-known that he actually tried to persuade Gandhiji and C. R. Das that he should join them in some specific form of protest like defying the ban on entry into the Punjab. Gandhiji, who understood these things better, advised him against it because he knew that Tagore should not desert his vocation for the sake of a gesture. (These two, in many ways antithetical, had a profound admiration for each other.) With Mr Nehru, Rabindranath was in readier sympathy and some of the most intimate letters received by Mr Nehru were from him. It is interesting that in 1938 when Tagore was troubled by events in Bengal, he wrote to Nehru about "how present conditions puzzled him and made him despair... I know her (Bengal's) weaknesses but I cannot maintain my detachment of mind and passively acquiesce in her doom of perdition. But I am quite willing to settle down to my own special work and leave to your Congress organisation to deal with her as it thinks fit. But I myself believe in some personal force tightening the screws that are loose and sawing off parts that obstruct, a headworker, who may not be perfect as a man, but an expert mechanic". Anil Chanda who was Tagore's secretary then, amplified this letter and said that Dr Saha's idea of "rational planning" appealed to Tagore and that he wanted Mr Nehru not to allow other preoccupations to interfere with his work on the national Planning Committee. I wonder what Tagore would have had to say about the fruits of planning and indeed about much that is happening around us. Much in the events of the last twenty years might have heartened him, but a great deal more might have angered him or filled him with disgust. He

may even be put off by the rather excessive ballyhoo that has accompanied the celebration of his birthday. But of the generous impulses that are at work shaping India's destiny, he would have approved, though he might not much like the particular forms they sometimes take. He would have particularly been saddened by the spiritual slums that are springing up everywhere even as we are trying to clear the physical ones.

Pandit Motilal Nehru whose birth centenary falls on the same day as Tagore's, shared some of the latter's aristocracy of the soul. Motilal Nehru whom his more famous son has somewhat eclipsed, was a grand, rather than, a great man. In temperament and outlook he was nearer to the eighteenth century "gentleman" than to any latter-day species. (Indeed, there is more than mere surface analogy in the famous-son-of-a-famous-father relationship of the Nehrus and the Pitts.) There is a certain amount of historic irony in the fact that one whose training and outlook was more suited to spacious parliamentarianism than to the rough and tumble of revolutionary politics should have died before he could have savoured in full the opportunities of the former. And yet, I feel—and here I am treading on unsure grounds—that the kind of parliamentarianism that Motilal Nehru would have cared for has perhaps disappeared. I wonder what he would have thought of the

kind of India that his son is shaping today. Much of it he might reluctantly approve on general grounds in much the same way as he approved of his son's politics in the early twenties and indeed adopted with characteristic qualifications of his own. But the noise and the din, the pervasive vulgarity, the pettiness and the squabble—there is a blistering passage in one of his letters to Jawaharlal in 1926 about communalists who smeared him as a beef-eater in league with Mussalmans—the glitter of the nouveau riche and the new power elite he would have scorned. His was the milieu of the good life and the grand manner, the spacious world of gourmets and connoisseurs of wine, wit and Urdu poetry. (Very early in his association with the Congress he got into trouble with some humourless puritans by quoting a Urdu couplet about even a Qazi drinking when it was free!) And yet, he was no soft sybarite. When the logic of his convictions led him to follow Gandhiji into gaol and much worse, he did it with the calm fortitude of a Roman Patrician, whom he resembled in many ways. (One of the more popular photographs of his with a shawl flung diagonally on his chest, bears a striking resemblance to pictures of Roman Senators in text books of history.) The well-chiselled face with slightly distended nostrils, bears witness to his most outstanding quality—a certain spiritual fastidiousness. It was this that made him sense the moral untenability of the British Empire, with which he was personally on back-slapping terms and drove him inexorably towards Gandhiji. It is this fastidiousness that we sorely lack today.

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Railways in the Third Plan

The three-day meeting of Railway General Managers which concluded last Saturday has emphasised the need for timely action to forestall the sort of transport crisis that caught the Railways unprepared in the concluding year of the Second Plan. The Railway Administration has been continuously under fire for the last six months for alleged failure to provide sufficient wagons for the traffic offering, especially for transport of coal from Bengal-Bihar coal-fields to consuming centres in Northern and Western India. The explanations offered by the Railways' spokesmen, involving complicated technical details, have not been able to catch up with the criticisms, especially in the face of the shortfall in the total goods traffic actually carried in 1960-61 as compared with Plan estimates.

When the Second Plan was drawn up, the traffic was estimated to increase from 114 million tons in 1955-56 to 168 million tons by 1960-61. This estimate was later scaled down to 162 million tons. As against these estimates only 154 million tons were actually carried by the Railways last year. In the Draft Outline of the Third Plan originating goods traffic has been estimated at 235 million tons; but, according to latest assessments, Railways are likely to be called upon to move a larger volume which may total up to 244 million tons, an increase of ninety million tons over the five year period.

The development programmes for the Third Plan were being formulated on the basis of traffic reaching about 235 million tons in 1965-66; and the proposed outlay of Rs 1,220 crores (including Rs 330 crores from the Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund) is based on this estimate of traffic. There is so far no indication that the total outlay will be stepped up in keeping with revised estimates of the traffic.

The larger volume of traffic is expected to be handled by more intensive use of locomotives, track and wagon capacity. The meeting decided to step up the loading of wagons by about ten per cent during the current year. This, it is pointed out, would entail an additional loading of nearly 2000 wagons per day over all the zonal Railways. It was also decided that efforts should be made to persuade trade and industry to load an additional ton or two in each wagon—a step which would enable Railways to lift nearly four million tons extra with the existing rolling stock. It was revealed at the meeting that during the past six months loading on broad gauge had increased by 6.6 per cent and on the metre gauge by 2.7 per cent as compared with corresponding period of the previous year.

During the general discussions, emphasis was laid on the need for improved turn-round of wagons, larger engine mileage per day and frequent meetings between operating chiefs of adjacent Railways. The meeting discussed at some length technical problems regarding better use of engines, larger workshop production through extension of the incentive scheme, fuel economy, intensive utilisation of goods stock, re-commissioning of condemned wagons etc.

Stress was also laid on expeditious expansion of line capacity on various routes. The meeting agreed on highest priority for doubling of tracks already undertaken or programmed, including Baoridand-Anuppur, Anuppur-Katini, Nergundi-Khurda Road, Dornakal-Vijayawada and Ratlam-Nagda sections. Extension of loops, and strengthening of track, where necessary, it was agreed, should also be undertaken for the purpose of running Box wagons trains. Heavy trains of 3600 tons would be worked by double-headed steam locos until diesel locos were available.

The Railway Minister is understood to have made the interesting suggestion that General Managers might occasionally travel incognito in Third Class with a view to gathering personal knowledge of the conditions of coaches and the requirements of lower class passengers. But few of the Railway General Managers feel that they are cut out for the role of Haroun-al-Raschid.

New Pattern of Govt. Accounts

The Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance says its annual report, has rationalised and recast the structure of Government accounts in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. These changes may be phased over a period of two years commencing from April 1, 1961. The following important changes have been made with effect from the current financial year:

- (1) The group head "Civil Administration" has been split up into two sections, namely, "Administrative Services" and "Social and Developmental Services". The latter also includes expenditure on Community Development Projects, National Extension Services, and Local Development Works which is at present accounted for in the Section "Extraordinary Charges".
- (2) With the exception of statutory grants, the other grants-in-aid by the Central Government to the State Governments were hitherto booked under the Major Heads of accounts to which the grants related and were taken as receipts under the relevant heads

in the State section of accounts. This arrangement not only inflated the receipts of the State Governments under the major head concerned but also gave a grossly inflated picture of the total expenditure of the Central and State Governments together in any particular field. It was therefore decided that all grants from the Centre to the States should be adjusted under a single major head. It was also decided that the provision for all grants to States should be included in a composite demand under the control of the Ministry of Finance.

- (3) The arrangement of adjusting the States' share of Union Excise Duties and payment to local bodies of certain duties such as Terminal Taxes, Entertainment Taxes, Taxes on Motor Vehicles etc., as part of the expenditure on collection of taxes, duties and other principal sources of Government revenue was not considered appropriate. It was decided that these payments should be transferred to the section "Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments."
- (4) With the decision to draw a distinction between the administrative expenditure on social and developmental services, it was decided to abolish the head "Tribal Areas" and exhibit the expenditure subject-wise under the major heads to which it pertains.
- (5) In view of the importance of "Labour" and "Employment", it has been decided to record the expenditure on these subjects under a separate new major head "46-Labour and Employment" from April 1, 1961.

Land for Landless Labour

The Planning Commission has been seriously concerned about rural unemployment ever since the report of the Second Labour Enquiry published last December, drew attention to the deterioration in conditions since 1951. The dimensions of the problem have been further magnified by the results of the last Census. It is estimated that landless labour, together with marginal cultivators constitute about one-fifth of the country's population. The Central Advisory Committee of Agricultural Labour was recently set up by the Planning Commission, (Chairman Mr Shriram Narayan), to advise on settlement of landless workers on land and on measures to solve their other problems. The Committee which held its first meeting on April 29-30 found that the class of landless labour and marginal cultivators stood at the lowest rung of the economic ladder and that the development plans of the country had not resulted in any visible improvement in their condition. After surveying the availability of lands out of Government culturable waste lands, the surplus lands obtained as a result of the imposition of ceilings on holdings and the Bhoodan lands, the Committee came to the conclusion that a programme of settling seven lakh families of landless labour on 50 lakh acres should be taken up in the Third Plan. The landless labour

would include such holders of land as defined in the Bhoodan Acts of various States. The Committee also recommended that wherever sizable compact block of land is available, it should be given to the cooperative farming society of landless labour. Isolated small plots should be distributed expeditiously on individual basis. Reclamation of these lands, where necessary, being left as far as possible to the beneficiaries.

The Committee also recommended a programme for the provision of house sites to 50 lakh families free of cost out of available Government lands or sites specially acquired for this purpose at a cost of Rs 10 crores. Assistance has been recommended for the construction of houses, where necessary, at the rate of 150 per family, one-fourth of which will be subsidy and the rest a loan.

The Committee laid great emphasis on augmenting special work programmes for providing employment to the unemployed and under-employed in the rural areas, and decided to set up a sub-committee to study the programme for the utilisation of rural manpower.

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NOTICE TO DEBENTURE-HOLDERS

Redemption of debentures of Rs. 1 crore issued in denomination of Rs. 1000/- or fraction thereof in the year 1951.

The Company, as already notified, had, in exercise of the option vested in its under the terms of issue of the said debentures, decided to extend the date of redemption of debentures from the 31st March, 1961 to 31st March, 1971, subject to the sanction of the Central Government. The Central Government has declined to accord sanction to the same but has, however, allowed the Company to postpone the redemption of debentures till the 30th June, 1961.

Notice is hereby given that the above debentures will accordingly be redeemed on the 30th June, 1961 on which date the principal with interest up to that date will be paid to the registered holders of debentures on presentation and surrender of the debentures duly discharged at the office of the Company at "Eastern House", 14, Radha Bazar Lane, Calcutta. The debentures will cease to bear any interest after the said date.

The Debenture Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 30th June, 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

B. K. VYAS,
Secretary.

8, India Exchange Place,
Calcutta, the 28th April, 1961.

6 May 1961

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Indian Aluminium Company, Limited

*

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Mr. K. C. Mahindra, Chairman, Indian Aluminium Company, Limited, at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held at Calcutta on 27 April, 1961.

I have pleasure in welcoming you to our 23rd Annual General Meeting.

The Directors' Report submitted to you along with the audited accounts for the year 1960 provides information on the year's operations. I am happy to report that production and sales again reached new high levels in 1960. The steady progress which your company has been making over past years is reflected in the financial accounts which are before you now for your consideration.

During 1960 your company earned a net profit of Rs 12 million as compared to Rs. 8 million in the previous year. A large part of this increase was due to the much smaller provision for development rebate in 1960. Nevertheless, you will agree that the financial results are gratifying. This has enabled your directors to recommend the payment of a higher dividend this year at Rs. 1.50 per ordinary share. Dividend on the preference shares has been recommended in accordance with the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act 1960, and the company's Articles of Association. The Directors have proposed a transfer of Rs. 5 million to the General Reserve and a carry forward of Rs. 4.99 million under surplus account. You will no doubt appreciate that in a capital intensive industry like aluminium, it is prudent as well as necessary to plough back a portion of our surplus so as to meet the requirements of a growing industry like ours.

For the last few years, the corporate shareholders of this company have been enjoying—in respect of the ordinary shares issued in late 1956 and those issued upon conversion of Loan Stock since 1957—the benefits of Section 56A of the Indian Income Tax Act, that is, exemption from super tax on dividends. It now gives me considerable pleasure to announce that the benefits of Section 15C of the Indian Income Tax Act, which provides for five years' tax holiday for newly established industrial undertakings for which your new smelter at Hirakud qualifies, will be available to all shareholders both ordinary and preferred. For the year 1960, Income Tax Officer has authorised your company not to deduct tax on 12% of dividends and we pro-

pose to act accordingly. The percentage of 12% has been fixed on a provisional basis and the shareholders will have to wait until the company's tax assessment for the year 1960 is completed before the full and final estimate of this benefit is obtained and on the basis of which tax relief, if any, may be claimed by the shareholders in their own assessments.

Because of our plants being located in different parts of the country, a very serious problem which we have to face is that of transport. The uncertainty of wagon availability forces the company to increase its inventories thereby tying up extra capital and also compelling the company to utilise more costly road transport.

Coal is a commodity most seriously affected and it appears there is no remedy for the immediate future. The Railways claim that they are carrying all the traffic that they are supposed to according to the Second Plan estimates. Various remedial measures are being discussed by the Government especially for the high priority industries, e.g. steel, public utilities, etc. But for industries like aluminium, which enjoy no special priority, the prospect of improvement in transport bottlenecks do not appear to be hopeful. The company is pursuing this matter with the Government in the hope that some action may be taken to solve our difficulties in this regard.

Last year I spoke to you about the new excise duty levied on aluminium products. During the year 1960 we have faithfully collected Rs. 5.5 million as excise duty from our customers and paid this amount over to the Central Government. We are, however, worried about the way in which excise officials are interpreting the duty regulations. Excise duty is normally payable on shipments to customers, but not so in the case of aluminium. The officials have ruled that duty must be paid on all shipments of ingot from our smelters to our fabricating plants. Thus, excise duty must be paid on all aluminium in the pipeline and in our fabricating plants. From our annual statements you will see that we have so far paid no less than Rupees one million on this account. The requirements of working capital for this capital intensive industry are thereby further increased, and so also is the debit for interest. In addition, duty paid on ingot which is ultimately wasted in fabricating plants as 'melt loss' is never recovered. Thus you get an amazing result: the producer of aluminium is paying excise duty on something

which is non-existent and can be shipped to nobody.

In our opinion the above difficulty and the unwarranted expenses arising therefrom, can be easily and sensibly eliminated by allowing us to move ingot and fabricate it 'in bond'. Such a procedure is not very uncommon, but so far it has not been possible to persuade the excise officials to see our point of view. Our losses on this score will multiply as our current expansion projects are put into commission, and it is desirable that the Central Board of Revenue take steps to remove this unfair burden at an early date.

Under the 1961-62 budget proposals the Government has extended the scope of excise duty to include aluminium pipes and tubes. Further burdens have been imposed on your industry by way of increased customs duty on imported machinery and reduction of tax concession in the form of development rebate. These proposals will have the effect of further increasing our cash requirements.

As to the company's expansion programme, satisfactory progress is being made at all locations. Barring any untoward happening, it is expected that the second extension press at Alupuram and the additional potline at Hirakud will be ready to go into operation before the end of the year. Expanded facilities at Belur and Muri are likely to be ready by the middle of next year. Your directors are anxious that your company continue to play its leading part in the development of aluminium industry in India and with this in view proposals for further expansion of the company's activities are under constant review.

1960 has been a good year for India and a particularly eventful one for the aluminium industry. The last 12 months have witnessed a more than ordinary increase in the tempo of economic activity. A high level of industrial output especially in steel, buoyant central revenues, a slight improvement in export earning despite initial setbacks, are some of the significant gains recorded. The year ended on an optimistic note and the outlook for 1961 is heartening.

Last year from this Forum I extended a hand of welcome and cooperation to new entrants in the aluminium industry. I did not know then, nor did I anticipate, the wild scramble which has since ensued amongst the top flight producers of the world to stake a claim in the developing market in India. It does appear strange and perhaps ironic to me that international groups would take a leaf out of the Indian book of experience—a book which ruefully reveals our short horizons, our quest for the

quick rupee, our inability to learn the long and tedious track to true industrialisation. There may have been justification 20 years ago for such mental attitudes, in as much as the protectorate or colonial era in India deprived the nationals of the country of learning by experience the vicissitudes of industrialisation. With the withdrawal of the British the hitherto financial and the trading classes in India plunged into the industrial vortex hurry scurry in many directions, but still with an eye for a quick rupee. They did not stop to take a long term view; they did not stay to learn from the industrial revolution in Europe of the mid-19th century or even from the later hot-house developments in U.S.S.R. Last quinquennium has however showed a welcome change and long term investments have become fashionable. It is therefore doubly strange that in the specialist field in which your company has pioneered the way, there should emerge a movement reminiscent of the old, old colonial days and ways. Crude and half-baked schemes, based on little or no field investigations or market surveys, and not even presuming to be economically viable, are presented to the public in India, endorsed by reputed concerns of international renown.

The deposits of bauxite ore on which the schemes are based have not been thoroughly field-tested for quality or reserves. Availability of firm and continuous power nor the ultimate costs thereof have been assured. Costs of production, in some cases based on questionable exchanges of metal for raw materials and/or equipment, have not been spelt out and are bound to be unnecessarily high. We in India should look at these proposed new schemes carefully before supporting them, and we should look at them through the factual eyes of experience and viability and not be carried away by mere enthusiasm for expansion.

But why this sudden display of interest in the Indian markets? We know that aluminium industry in the West and in North America has had a bad two years; there is a glut of primary metal and smelters have been working on restricted production. In Europe where smelter operations do not match the requirements of the fabrication units, conditions are not so depressing, and North American groups have moved en masse into the European markets. India is slowly emerging as perhaps a desirable non-aligned area and may be, quick rupees can be made. It surprises me, however, that when our own planning techniques are being remodelled and reshaped in the light of experience

over a decade, a throw-back emerges as a gift from the West. Alignments of resources with projections of demand become awry and we have begun to wonder if there has not been gross under-estimation of what country has in physical resources for aluminium development and what the country can consume. Our friends from the West did not perhaps reckon with the one obvious consequence of such a presentation, namely, the overall socialistic thinking of the planners. If the development of a basic commodity like aluminium is such a gold mine, Government would not like to be left out. Offer of plant and techniques from a communist has provided the opportunity for a Minister to say that a new aluminium unit will be set up in the public sector—a consequence which, I am sure, will be irksome to many of the new aspirants.

Rational misjudgements do occur in every large effort but where there are scarcities of resources and of technical knowledge, where the purchasing power of the market is phenomenally low and therefore will take time for the upward geometrical stage, there is critical need for prolonged and deep look into the purposes and end products of investments and of potential investors. Aluminium industry is voracious in its appetite for capital. To produce a ton of primary aluminium one needs an investment in capital equipment and facilities almost ten times what it would need to produce a ton of steel. Let us look at the picture-projections for the next 5 years.

The demand for all non-ferrous metals during the Third Plan

period is expected to go up and since aluminium is the only non-ferrous metal which can be indigenously produced, in adequate quantities, considerable thought is being given to its development. The draft outline of the Plan has set the target at 87,500 tons by 1965/66. Out of this 52,500 tons is already in production or under construction while work on the balance of 35,000 tons is expected to start shortly. As against this the country is currently consuming around 44,000 tons of metal.

Recently, however, there has been talk of raising the target for aluminium production to 150,000 tons, and if I am to add up the pending proposals supply target would be nearer 200,000 tons—a five times jump over current consumption within 5 years. That exports will take care of oversupply is a mirage, for India cannot hope to compete in the world market on level terms with strong international groups. We know that with our scattered deposits of ore, expensive power and comparably more expensive costs of installation, India will remain a high cost producer. Oversupply has its own quick nemesis and while I favour planning on an ambitious scale, I would nevertheless counsel prudence in weighing the adverse effects which might result from commitments which are premature for the stage of development which the industry has reached in this country. There is no surer way to discourage investment than to encourage over-optimistic growth and invite idle capacity—a fact that has been amply demonstrated even in highly

developed economies. Moreover, India is currently power hungry, and its bauxite resources, though apparently considerable, are far from being proven in quantity and quality sufficient to sustain a prodigal rate of growth. The economic supply of these major raw materials is vitally important to the health of the aluminium industry, and, in my view, the country cannot afford to embark too hastily or too lavishly upon new and grandiose schemes, without the most careful thought for the prudent utilisation of these resources.

A noteworthy development, which also suggests the wisdom of temperate planning, and which is of great potential importance to the nascent industry of this country, is the announcement made by our Canadian associates, Aluminium Limited, that a basically new process—the first major technological change in the method of manufacturing aluminium—is about to be put into semi-commercial operation in Canada. The process, if fully successful, will not appreciably reduce the large power requirements of the existing process, or its dependence upon bauxite, but it does give promise of considerable savings in other elements of production cost, and particularly of substantial reduction in capital costs. The new experimental plant will be completed early in 1962, with a production capacity of six to eight thousand tons of aluminium per year. It is expected that operation on this scale for a couple of years or so will be required to determine whether the estimated savings in capital and operating costs can be realised in large scale operations.

tions for power are running ahead of services connected. The Surat Electricity Co., in common with the rest of the Licenses in South Gujarat, has been subject to control on new connections and its diesel plant is being called upon to bear an increasing burden to sustain the interests of the South Gujarat Grid. The Ahmedabad station is more than fully loaded and in fact steps are being taken by the Government to effect measures to bring about some form of rationing of power. This is most unfortunate but absolutely necessary. The silver lining in the cloud, however, is that 60 MW of new plant is scheduled to be brought into commission—30 MW by March 1962 and the balance one year thereafter.

The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. increased its sales of Manganese Ore in the last year but, I am afraid, this increase was mainly due to the fact that during the year Manganese Ore exports were permitted against Barter transactions by the Government. Otherwise, Indian Manganese Ore continues to be uncompetitive, generally speaking, in the international market. It is well known

In the light of these impressive possibilities, which we are watching with interest and care, the risks inherent in over-expansion take even clearer form. However, there are many factors to be considered in the formulation of future plans, and all are receiving the constant and critical attention of your management. We do not intend to keep static, but neither will we lose touch with realities and sound business principles, and I express the hope that Government, in its planning, will continue to maintain a similar outlook.

We have lost during the year the able direction of Mr. Vance Echols, who retired from India for family reasons. His contribution to the Company's progress was dynamic and we were sorry to lose his services. Pending the appointment of a new Managing Director the Board entrusted the charge to Dr. Horwood who has been with the Company for some years, but unfortunately he is also due to leave shortly. Your Board realises that quick changes in top management are not healthy, but in specialised fields where talent is very scarce it is inevitable that movement of skilled personnel must go on until we are able to develop such resources indigenously and in plenty.

Once again I am sure that shareholders would wish me to convey their thanks to the Company's able management team and to workers and staff who have served the Company well during the past year.

NOTE: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

Indian Finance

6 May 1961

that given stable conditions and trouble free working, this factory can make considerable profits.

Turning to the affairs of the Company's Subsidiaries, you will notice that the working results of Killick, Nixon & Co. Ltd., show a considerable improvement compared to the previous year. From a loss of Rs 2 lakhs for the year 1958/59, the Company has shown a reasonable profit of Rs 1½ lakhs for the year 1959/60. There have been some setbacks during the current year, but every effort is being made to rectify the position.

Stamco Industries continue to show a loss, but I believe that the measures now being undertaken will reverse this tendency. I am very pleased to report that consequent to the visit to the Stamco

factory by two Directors of Caribonum Ltd., Leyton, U.K., which is one of the major manufacturers and suppliers of carbon paper and stationery products throughout many markets of the world, that Company has agreed to provide financial and technical assistance to develop our production and sales. While no spectacular results should be expected in the near future, I believe that this Company will eventually take its rightful place in the industry in India today.

Although our new Subsidiary, A. R. Haseler Ltd., shows a loss up to 30th September 1960, the date of acquisition by Killick Industries Ltd., the working since that date has shown an improvement, which I hope will continue.

We expect to receive a handsome return during the current year on our investment in Snowcem India Ltd., which Company is now developing a considerable demand for its products and hopes to continue to increase its range of cement speciality products.

What of the future? In the immediate years ahead, your Company will continue to have great responsibilities as Managing Agents of large-scale industrial undertakings. I have always believed and continue to believe that the good Managing Agents serve a most useful function and I trust that Government will continue to recognise their usefulness. Nevertheless, in the circumstances obtaining today, I think you will agree that it is only prudent that

your Company takes steps to broaden the range of its activities by investing in industrial undertakings either directly or through subsidiary Companies. Although at the moment the industrial potential of Killick Industries Limited and the Subsidiary Companies is not all that I could wish, I believe that this diversity of business will in due course not only contribute to the country's expanding economy but will directly benefit you all as shareholders of this Company.

Note: This does not purport to be the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting which can be seen by any shareholder on request.

The Buckingham & Carnatic Company Limited

Record Sales in 1960

American Short Staple Cotton Looks Costly

Binnys Retire as Managing Agents After 40 Years of Good Service

Mr E. F. G. Hunter, the Chairman, on 1961 Budget & Taxation

Presiding at the Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Company's Office at Madras on Friday, 28th April, 1961, Mr. E. F. G. Hunter, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,

It is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to this Annual General Meeting of The Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd., and with your permission I propose to take as read the Directors' Report and the Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year 1960.

Trading conditions showed a marked improvement during the year under review. That better conditions prevailed in 1960 was indeed fortunate, as your Company along with others in the cotton textile industry had to meet a substantially higher wage bill as a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry. The improvement in the demand for cloth experienced in 1960 and so far maintained in 1961, it is hoped will continue in order that the industry may retain the capacity to meet the heavier burden. But demand alone is insufficient and if the industry is to remain capable of paying higher wages—to be increased again in 1962 in accordance with the Wage Board recommendations—and to continue to prosper, it will also be necessary to increase production, by implementing

rationalisation as soon as possible" which the Central Wage Board stressed in their recommendations. You will be pleased to learn that negotiations have commenced with the Labour Union to implement the Wage Board's recommendations in respect of rationalisation and agreement has been reached on the procedure to be followed. I most sincerely trust that tangible results will be achieved during the current year.

As stated by the Chairman in his speech last year, the textile industry then faced a serious crisis owing to the failure of the Indian cotton crop during the 1959/60 season. However, by strict controls, rationing and the import of short staple American cotton, Government was able to keep the industry supplied, though mills had to pay much higher prices. Also larger allocations of long staple foreign cotton were made to mills to enable them to spin finer counts and to reduce consumption of Indian cotton.

Despite these measures the carry over of Indian cotton at the beginning of the current cotton year was as low as 9,98,000 bales, i.e. approximately 46% less than at the beginning of the previous season. Fortunately the 1960/61 cotton crop is promising and a total yield of 52½ lac bales is expected. Rationing and other controls are still in force and to improve the stock position Government has decided to import more

short staple American varieties. Prices, however, continue at a high level and it is feared that Mills will have to pay inordinately high prices for the short staple American cotton to be imported.

Although as noted in the Directors' Report your Company's sales reached a record figure, yardage of cloth produced was, due to finer production, lower by comparison with the previous year. However, the improvement in your Company's exports was against the trend of India's export of textiles during 1960 and reflects the resolution with which this particular aspect of your Company's business was pursued. The incentives offered to those who make this effort in the overseas markets, where conditions and competition are getting increasingly difficult, serve as a great encouragement and it is hoped that Government's present tendency to water down these incentives will be reversed.

For the satisfactory sales of your Company's products in India we have much to thank the wholesale and retail dealers throughout the country and shareholders will be interested to know that at the instance of a number of the larger retailers in Madras, an All-India Binny Group Dealers' Conference was held in Madras early in February 1961. Over one thousand dealers from all over India, representing all the territories of our Guarantors, attended. The conference, which was held in the

Rajaji Hall and Gardens, which were kindly loaned by the Government of Madras, was a great success in every way and gave your Sales organisation an excellent opportunity of dealing with day to day problems and difficulties. Mr. Kanungo, the Union Minister for Commerce, very kindly attended the opening session.

The policy of extending indirect taxation by the application in the Budget of 1961 of further Excise Duties, will have the effect of spreading the collection of tax over the community as a whole, and in my view is to be welcomed, even though the new duties have not been accompanied by any proposals for reducing direct taxation or for providing incentives. However, one would have thought that the levies by way of excise duty and handloom cess already borne by the cotton textile mill industry, which on the sales of your Company in 1960 together amounted to over Rs 54 lacs, were heavy enough and that the fresh imposts on cotton textiles proposed in the 1961 budget were unjustifiable and, in the light of the concern expressed by Government over cotton textile prices, illogical. It is particularly unfortunate that the proposals for additional Excise Duties on cloth and the new Excise Duty on yarn were not framed so as to make their impact and the manner of their collection quite clear, as following their announcement the industry was

Killick Industries Limited

Chairman, Mr. A. N. Haksar, on importance of Managing Agency System

The following is the text of the speech delivered by the Chairman, Mr. A. N. Haksar, at its 13th Annual General Meeting held on 28th April 1961:

Gentlemen,

The Report and Accounts for the year are not as satisfactory as I would have liked them to be. Although I have no wish to make any excuses, I would like the shareholders to appreciate that during the year under review, we were subject to certain strains and stresses and were forced to incur certain expenditure which I sincerely hope is not of a recurring nature. Overall, I can hope that 1961 will show a modest improvement over the current year. The Managing Agency side of the business will, I think, definitely show better results. I cannot be so sanguine regarding our subsidiaries, Killick Nixon & Co., Ltd., and

Stamco Industries Ltd., but I believe that these Companies will eventually become useful earning members of the Group though it will take some time.

The Kohinoor Mills has, one can hope, turned the corner. New machinery has been installed and improvements in working are already evident. The results for 1960 are substantially better than those of 1959 and would have been better still if large amounts had not been paid out in retrenchment and other compensation.

The Electricity Companies continue to enlarge their service to their respective communities. The enormous expansion in demand for power for industry and homes in the Bombay Suburban area has created difficulties over the procurement of materials. In turn this has meant that applica-

thrown into considerable confusion.

The subsequent decision to compound the proposed duty on yarn into a duty on cloth was welcomed by mills, but the introduction of an excise levy on automatic loom production, subject to relief on export performance, is unwarranted. Any form of penalty which does not apply equally to all mills can only be considered discriminatory and this levy is certainly no incentive to progress or to modernisation.

The B. & C. Mills which have a high proportion of automatic looms have always done their best to earn foreign exchange by exporting. As I mentioned earlier, your Company's exports improved in 1960 and this improvement was against the trend of the country's textile exports. How then, can it be said to be equitable if Government, while encouraging mills to export on the one hand, dampens their enthusiasm by introducing such an unfair impost.

Your Mills do not export grey cloth. The exports are all dyed and finished products which require large quantities of indigenously and imported dyes and chemicals. Under the export promotion scheme, according to their exports, your Mills are entitled to licences for dyestuffs and chemicals and so when it was recently announced that import entitlements so earned could only be used to 65% of their face value, one began to wonder whether Government really appreciates the effect of some of its decisions on mills such as yours which, over the years, have a record for exporting of which they are justly proud.

I can assure you that representations have been made in the proper quarters and I hope that wiser counsels will prevail so that those mills, such as yours, which utilise all their import licences for dyestuffs for their own purposes, will not have to surrender 35% of their value to indigenously dyestuff manufacturers.

The artificial limitation of production of cotton textiles by the Mill Industry, effected by the control of looms and spindles installed, has produced in India's expanding economy the conditions which could lead to an inflationary rise in cotton textile prices, especially as Third Plan Targets appear now to be outdated having in mind the provisional figures of the recent census. But the textile industry, conscious of the need to maintain a stable economy, and in response to Government's appeal, has voluntarily regulated its prices. Meantime, the Government of India has appointed a Tariff Commission to enquire into fair prices for cotton textiles and yarn.

As Members will have seen from the souvenir booklet issued with the Annual Accounts, your Mills were honoured, on the 20th February 1961, by a visit from His Royal

Highness, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. It was my privilege and that of some of my colleagues on the Board, to conduct His Royal Highness around the Mills, and I gained a strong feeling that he was most impressed by everything he saw. It was a most memorable occasion and it was indeed a great distinction for your Company to be selected for the visit.

Turning now to the dividend, the rate recommended by the Directors will bring the total distribution for the year 1960 to more than 50% of the assessable income, less the tax thereon, and the provisions of Section 23A of the Indian Income-tax Act which apply to this Company, will, therefore, be met by the declaration of the final dividend proposed.

In accordance with the terms of The Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960, which received the assent of the President of India on the 28th December last, the dividend on the Company's 7½% Cumulative Preference Shares has been amended to a dividend of 9.75%, from which the Company is obliged to deduct tax pursuant to Section 18 (3D) of the Indian Income-tax Act. An additional dividend of 2.25% was declared and was paid on the 17th February, 1961, to adjust the dividend already paid in respect of the year 1960. Henceforth the Preference Dividend will be paid by two instalments each of Rs 4.875 per share less tax, on the 1st January and the 1st July of each year.

The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960, also received the assent of the President of India on 28th December, 1960, and was brought into effect from that date, and the Accounts before you have been drawn up in accordance with the Companies Act, 1956, as amended by the new Act. Many new restrictions have been imposed on Companies, and many of the new provisions, for example those affecting inter-corporate investment, the payment of dividends, special audits etc., have no parallel in any other country in the world, and must further inhibit good management and enterprise. Many of the two hundred and eighteen clauses of the new Act will mean more paper work and time wasting form filling, which besides adding to cost, must result in a diversion of effort and create new difficulties for administration.

It was mainly because of the various restrictions on Managing Agents imposed by the Companies Act, 1956, and the further restrictions which were at the time contemplated by the Amending Bill, since enacted, that Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd. decided in 1959, after consultation with your Directors, to relinquish the office of Managing Agents of your Company which they did with effect from 31st December, 1960. With the approval of the Government of India, Managing Directors were appointed to take over the manage-

ment of the Company from 1st January, 1961. The Managing Directors appointed have all had long experience in the management and business of your Company, and in this way continuity has been ensured. Officers and staff who had previously been engaged, as employees of Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., on the business of your Company, also accepted employment with the Company from the 1st January, 1961 and I am pleased to report that the transfer of the management, which had been carefully planned, took place without any hitch and caused no disturbance whatever to your Company's business.

I am sure you will wish to join the Directors in expressing thanks to the retiring Managing Agents, Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., and their staff, for the valuable services rendered to your Company since the present Company was incorporated in 1920, and under whose management your Company has indeed expanded and prospered.

On your behalf I would also like to record appreciation of the services of the Mill Manager, Mr. Molyneux, who was appointed a Managing Director with effect from 1st January, 1961, to his officers, staff and the workpeople at the Mill, whose efforts in 1960 have contributed to the satisfactory results recorded in the Accounts before you.

I should be failing in my duty if I did not express my gratitude to my colleagues on the Board of

your Company for their unstinted help and co-operation at all times. Before concluding I would also like to refer to the valuable services rendered to the Company by Mr. E. J. M. Leigh who had been associated with your Company for over 32 years, and was your Chairman from 1958 up to the end of 1960. Mr. Leigh retired from India in February 1961.

NOTE:—This document does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the General Meeting.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Local Meeting of the Shareholders of the State Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Calcutta Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Calcutta Local Head Office, No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 21st day of June 1961, at 4-00 P.M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing one person to be a Member of the Local Board at Calcutta in pursuance of Regulation 48 of the State Bank of India General Regulations, 1955, in place of Shri Suresh Chandra Roy, a Member of the Local Board, whose term of office will expire on the 30th June 1961.

D. G. KARVE,
Vice-Chairman.

Bombay, 26th April 1961.

COMPANY REPORT

THE STERLING GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

PREMIUM EXCEEDS RS. 1 CRORE 37 LACS

ASSETS EXCEED RS. 1 CRORE 9 LACS

THE seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Sterling General Insurance Company Limited was held on April 29, 1961. The following is an extract from the Directors' Report and Accounts.

During 1960, the year under report, the premium of the Company showed a further marked increase to Rs 1,37,16,103 as against Rs 1,20,13,846 in 1959. Due to heavier reinsurances, however, the net premium income of the Company was Rs 38,72,471 as compared to Rs 44,80,619 in the previous year. The reserves in the Fire & Miscellaneous Departments have been maintained at 50% as before, being the maximum rate required under the Code of Conduct. The reserves in the Marine Department are maintained at 100% for Hull and 88% for Cargo, giving an average of 90% (78% in 1959).

After payment of claims and providing necessary reserves for outstanding claims, and writing off of bad debts, and making necessary provision for depreciation in investment, the profit including the small amount brought forward amounts to Rs 2,97,455 (compared to Rs 2,20,287 in 1959). The company has declared a dividend of 9% subject to tax on the equity capital, the same as in 1959.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUE

The Company has received permission from the Controller of Capital Issues for issue of Cumulative Preference Shares 10% subject to tax and it is likely that this issue will shortly be placed in the market.

Markets

JUTE New Crop Reports Depress Sentiment

THANKS to the rainfall during the past two or three days in West Bengal and other growing areas, the outlook for the new jute crop has considerably brightened. The prolonged dry spell prevailing up to the last weekend had given rise to the apprehension that the new crop might not be available as early as expected. Indeed there was even a lurking fear of a poor crop once again. Rainfall has been widespread since our last report and it is asserted now with confidence that the new crop will be early and large. The very high price that the cultivator is getting this season has already influenced him in dividing his land between jute and paddy and indications are that most cultivators have sizably increased the share of jute. The weather has been very helpful so far and assistance to the cultivator in a generous measure has been forthcoming from the State and Central Governments.

But this encouraging development cannot solve the problem of raw jute supply of the mills till the new crop becomes available. There seems to be a consensus that the next three months are going to be an extremely difficult period for the industry as far as the supply of raw jute is concerned. The Indian Jute Mills Association is reported to be favouring the block closure of mills for a specified period, reportedly about two weeks, with a view to overcoming the shortage of raw jute. As far as could be assessed now, a fairly large number of mills are likely to reach soon enough a position wherein complete cessation of work will be the only alternative left. The IJMA is evidently of the view that a block closure of mills for a specified period is a solution that will be quite satisfactory. But as the outcome of last week's Delhi meeting between the representatives of the IJMA and Government has shown, it is not easy to obtain official sanction for a proposal of this type.

It is reported that Government thinks it too early to contemplate any such move as suggested by the IJMA and the matter can wait till the end of the current month. Although the trend of arrivals of raw jute into the markets seems to leave no room for doubt as to the supply position, Government is not yet prepared to accept the theory

that if mills continue their working unchanged there will be no jute left to feed the mills for some considerable time toward the close of the current season. Perhaps some mills will be able to go on working unhampered but most mills will be facing a shut down for a long period. It is evident that it is not an easy matter for Government to accept the proposal for a block closure because of its impact on labour. Already the West Bengal Minister for Labour is reported to have said that the aim should be to find a solution which does not adversely affect the position of labour.

The power shortage has already curtailed mills' production. Consequently such of the mills as have been affected should have been consuming less raw jute than they would otherwise have consumed. It would appear that about 15 mills have had to bear the power cut. It is claimed in Delhi that the power-cut will be fully restored by the middle of June but few nearer the affected region are prepared to take the indications emanating from Delhi seriously. Knowledgeable circles seem to think that the power shortage will continue for a considerable time yet. If it should, the problem of shortage of raw jute may not loom as large as it does now.

The jute goods market has turned easy during the past few days following the fall of rain in the growing regions. Although raw jute prices have not declined much, prices in the goods section have recovered heavy losses. Earlier in the week there were reports of some US enquiries but as the week progressed, sentiment deteriorated and a sharp decline in prices ensued. With reports of good progress of the new crop, foreign buyers are naturally in no mood to extend commitments at prevailing levels.

PRICE TREND

	As on 27 April	Low- est	As on 3 May
Hessian:			
45" x 11 ozs ...	Rs. 65.00	Rs. 64.00	Rs. 64.00
40" x 10 ozs:			
Ready ..	58.00	55.75	56.50
June ..	57.25	56.25	56.25
40" x 8 ozs ..	46.00	45.50	45.50
40" x 7½ ozs ..	43.00	42.25	42.25
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready ..	175.50	164.50	166.50
June ..	174.50	166.00	166.00
H. Cees (Green) ..	175.00	170.00	170.00
Cornsacks ..	176.50	169.00	169.00
Cubans ..	209.00	206.00	207.00
A. Twills ..	207.50	203.00	203.00
L. Twills ..	191.00	184.00	184.00
D. W. Pleurs ..	207.00	193.50	193.50
Sugar Twills ..	190.00	189.00	189.00

	As on 27 April	High- est	As on 3 May
Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms ..	Rs. 57.50	Rs. 58.50	Rs. 57.00
Northern ..	56.50	57.00	56.00
Dalsee ..	56.50	60.50	59.00

TEA Internal Consumption

According to trade sources in Calcutta, tea available for consumption in India out of the 1960 crop is estimated between 260 and 270 million pounds in view of satisfactory exports and big shortfall in crop. The high prices ruling in the 1960 season encouraged the internal trade to lower its inventories.

There has been a considerable switch, particularly in North India, from orthodox manufacture to the CTC variety; and the internal market is showing an increasing preference for the latter, particularly in the case of dusts. The reason for this is, that considerably more cups can be obtained from a pound of CTC tea than from a similar quality of orthodox manufacture.

It, therefore, follows that, calculated by cups, the increase in consumption in India has been much faster than was indicated by the extra poundage lifted from the market. Although the trend for producers to change over to CTC manufacture will continue, there may come a time when the grower will be unable, simply by altering his manufacturing methods, to produce an increased cup crop. In this event, the annual internal offtake by weight may rise sharply in order to maintain the increased rate of consumption.

On the other hand, in the short term, it may well be that the producer will increase the crop in terms of cups as quickly as consumers increase the number of cups they drink and this may lead to some irregularity in the weight of tea required annually for internal consumption. Broadly speaking, however, the internal market remains the producer's best hope of profitably disposing of the larger crops planned in the years ahead.

In the Internal Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 23,551 packages of dusts and 385 packages of Leaf grades. There was less demand than of recent weeks for clean CTC dusts and prices were irregular, but mostly lower. The good CTCs can, however, be quoted as being generally firm. The fibrous teas were once again neglected and proved difficult of sale.

The steady decline of orthodox types in the previous weeks was finally checked and the clean dusts came to a better market, the few bright lines selling well. Legg-cut teas were irregular, but often easier except for the bright teas which realised satisfactory prices. Following rates were quoted:—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.25 to Rs 4.45; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.40 to Rs 4.80; Legg-cut Dust Rs 4.50 to Rs 5.20; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.90 to Rs 6.30 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.80 to Rs 7.20. There was a good and general demand for Leaf grades.

Direct exports of North-East Indian tea to the UK were higher at 6.43 million pounds in February as compared to 2.26 million pounds in February last year. While shipments to London auctions declined sharply

from 155.03 million pounds in the eight months ended February 1960 to 143.03 million pounds during the period under review, those against private sales and forward contracts rose from 11.17 million pounds to 12.64 million pounds.

In the Cochin market, 240,000 kilograms of Dusts were offered for internal consumption. Against useful demand at considerably lower rates, residuals were sometimes 50 nP a kilo below last week's rates. Other types ruled 20 nP to 30 nP lower than last week's prices, except useful coloury mediums which were firm.

A total of 505,000 kgs of Leaf tea was offered for export at the auction held in Cochin. Against good general demand, plain and low medium teas were steady and sometimes dearer. Medium and good medium sorts were 5 nP to 10 nP a kilo easier, while Nilgiris were irregular and occasionally dearer following quality.

In the Colombo market, offerings totalled 6,562,206 pounds. There was a strong general demand. Dimbula/Dickoya BOPs were irregular; But Uva sorts were generally about 5 to 8 cents per pound dearer. Better liquoring medium teas were generally dearer. Poorer sorts were also fully firm to dearer. Low-grown teas were in good demand at firm to occasionally dearer rates.

It is learnt that Pakistan intends to increase the acreage under tea cultivation from the present 79,000 to 100,000 by 1965. It is expected that production will go up to 80,000,000 pounds by 1970—nearly twice last year's output. Progressive extension of the acreage under tea at the rate of 3 per cent a year in the next five years has been proposed with the ultimate object of bringing additional 22,000 acres under tea.

The total area possessed by the tea estates in Pakistan is estimated at 300,000 acres and the present average yield is ten and a half maunds in the agency house and tea gardens and about six maunds per acre in the case of proprietary control. Authentic crop figures show last year's production of tea at 41.9 million pounds, a decline of 14.9 million pounds from 1959 as compared to India's total of 694.2 million pounds last year.

In London auction, 15,790 packages of Ceylon teas, which were on offer, encountered a strong and general demand at mostly higher prices, particularly for the better liquoring invoices. Low-grown and low medium kinds were often ½d to 1d per pound dearer. There was strong demand for the 6,929 packages of South Indian growths offered and prices were generally higher, often showing advances of 1d to 2d per pound above last week's rates.

* COTTON Erratic Fluctuations in Futures

MOVEMENTS in the cotton futures market during the past week showed an irregular pattern. Spinners did not appear to be anxious buyers of cotton presumably due

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Relapse After Cheerfulness

The stock market has relapsed into a subdued mood after being quite cheerful in earlier dealings. The initial enthusiasm was evidently due to the announcement in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, that the question of the retention price for steel for the period 1960-62 has been referred to the Tariff Commission and that the Commission has been asked to take into consideration particularly the interest and loan repayment obligations of the two steel companies. It may be recalled that a provisional increase in retention price of Rs 45 had been announced some time ago and the very fact that it has been termed provisional indicated that the final decision of Government was yet to come. The present announcement with the indication that the companies' loan obligations will be given due weightage in the Tariff Board enquiry has renewed the hope that an equitable rate will be worked out. Although this has resulted in renewed support for the steel shares, there are quite a few who believe that the prospect of an increase in retention price is of no immediate or even short-term interest for the simple reason that by the time the Government's decision comes, a long time would have elapsed.

That the news of the retention price had no overwhelming influence over sentiment was revealed quickly enough when the figures for IISCO production in April were announced. Output has markedly declined in all departments and this has had a depressing effect on the market. A similar trend is expected to be revealed in the figures for production of TISCO also. It may perhaps be wrong to draw any conclusion as to production for the whole year from

the figures for one month and that, too, April which is usually not a peak period for output at the steel plants; but the market men have their own views in such matters.

It is evident that the failure of the attempts at rally is mainly due to the continued absence of investor support for the general run of equities. Investors are still preoccupied with the new issues several of which have made their appearance in recent weeks and more issues seem to be in the offing. What with the subscription to new issues, right shares, etc., investible funds in the hands of the public have considerably shrunk. The power shortage in many parts of the country is another inhibiting factor.

From a long-term point of view, however, the outlook for equities is indeed good. It would appear that, despite the fact that the last meeting of the "Aid India Club" has ended inconclusively, aid prospects have since brightened. The United Kingdom has paved the way with the announcement of a long-term loan and it is reported that the US has expressed its willingness to grant India a loan of one billion dollars for the first two years of the Third Plan, provided the other members of the Club among themselves make up a matching loan. It is believed that, at the next meeting of the Club at the end of the current month, the matter will be finalised in a manner that will be very favourable to India.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES Birla Jute

THE Birla Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited has decided to make a rights issue of 456,300 new ordinary shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 6 a share in the ratio of one new share for every two held. It has also been decided to capitalise a part of the reserve funds by the issue of 228,150 fully paid ordinary shares in the ratio of one for every four shares held. The necessary applications for the approval of the issues have been made to the Government.

Orient Paper

The Orient Paper Mills Limited has decided to issue right shares at a premium of Rs 12 per share to the shareholders registered as on 27 May 1961 in the ratio of three such shares for every ten held. Money on these shares is payable at Rs 5.50 a share (representing Rs 2.50 on account of nominal value and Rs 3 on account of premium) on application and the balance of Rs 16.50 shall be payable in one or more instalments as and when called for. These right shares will not be entitled to participate in

any dividend, interim or final, that may be declared in respect of the year ended 31 March, 1961.

Tensile Steel

A new company for the manufacture of high tensile steel wire for prestressed concrete construction with a production capacity of 10,000 tons per annum has been promoted by the Shah Construction Company, Limited. The company, Tensile Steel Limited, will have an authorised capital of Rs 1 crore. The issued capital is Rs 45 lakhs in equity shares of Rs 100 each. The issue may be made in the last week of this month with a public offer of Rs 14.73 lakhs. Of the total proposed issue, a sum of Rs 15.50 lakhs has been taken up by promoters, directors and their friends, while Rs 14.77 lakhs are being taken by the Japanese collaborators. The entire issue is being underwritten. The factory will be located in Baroda.

JK Synthetics

JK Synthetics Limited proposes to enter the market shortly for raising capital. The company proposes to offer, for public subscription, 523,750 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par. The authorised capital is Rs 5 crores and the subscribed and paid-up capital is Rs 72,62,500 in 726,250 equity shares of Rs 10 each. With the new issue, the issued capital will increase to Rs 1.25 crores. The new capital will be utilised to finance its scheme to manufacture synthetic yarn. In this connection, it may be added that the name of JK Investment Trust Limited has been changed into JK Synthetics Limited.

Sahayak Finance

The Sahayak Finance and Investment Corporation Limited, proposes to offer, for public subscription, 77,700 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par. The subscription list will open on 15 May and close on 31 May or later at the discretion of the directors.

Khandelwal Udyog

Khandelwal Udyog Limited will shortly enter the market to raise new capital. It proposed to issue to the public 20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each and 20,000 Preference shares of Rs 100 each. The preference issue has been underwritten. The company is manufacturing cranes, con-

struction machinery, etc. and is engaged in structural engineering work.

Universal Cables

The Universal Cables Limited, previously known as Hindustan Woolen Mills Limited, proposes to raise new capital amounting to Rs 70 lakhs in 700,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each. The proceeds of the issue will be utilised for financing its project of cable manufacture. Of the new issue, about Rs 34.97 lakhs will be offered to the existing shareholders in the ratio of one share for every share held. The balance of the issue amounting to about Rs 35.02 lakhs is to be offered for public subscription. The public issue is likely to be made in the near future.

Mysore Kirloskar

The Mysore Kirloskar Limited has announced the issue of 15,000 equity shares and 25,000 redeemable cumulative participating preference shares, both of Rs 100 each. Applications are to be made for a minimum of 8 shares or multiples thereof, each lot of shares made up of 3 equity and 5 preference shares. The subscription list will open on 15 May and close on 17 May or later at the discretion of the directors. The proceeds of the issue will be utilised for financing the company's expansion programme.

Kothari Textiles

The Kothari Textiles Limited proposes to raise the present authorised capital from Rs 1 crore to Rs 2 crores. A special resolution to this effect will be moved at the next annual general meeting of the company, to be held on 18 May, 1961. It is proposed that, out of 1,000,000 shares of Rs 10 each, now created, 200,000 shares shall be preference shares and the balance of 800,000 shares shall be equity shares.

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INVESTMENT NOTES IISCO

According to the figures released by the Indian Iron & Steel Company, Limited for last month, production of all categories has shown a decline as compared to the previous month, probably due to power shortage. The output of Pig Iron is shown lower at 99,381 tonnes against 106,122 tonnes; Steel Ingots at 69,710 tonnes against 82,583 tonnes; semi-finished steel at 10,898 tonnes against 19,469

MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS PROPOSED

Company	Meeting Date	Dividend Proposed (Rs Per Share)	Previous Dividend (Rs Per Share)	Transfer Books Closed
CALCUTTA:				
Isaac Holden	... May 6	Nil	...	20/4/61 to 6/5/61
Soorah Jute	... May 10	2.50	2.50	24/4/61 to 10/5/61
Burma Mines	... May 12	1-1/8d	1-1/4d	Payable on 19/5/61
Union Carbide	... May 15	1.80	1.80	.....
Bengal Coal	... May 15	25.00	25.00	25/4/61 to 11/5/61
Sendra Coal	... May 15	0.50	0.35	8/5/61 to 15/5/61
Presidency Jute	... May 16	0.40	0.50	2/5/61 to 16/5/61
Bengal Flour	... May 19	40%	45%	5/5/61 to 19/5/61
Rewa Coalfield	... May 19	20%	10%	12/5/61 to 19/5/61
Bharat Commerce	... May 19	0.50	...	24/4/61 to 19/5/61
Caledonian Jute	... May 25	12.00	12.00	11/5/61 to 25/5/61
Shree Sitaram Sugar	... May 25	1.00	0.90	16/5/61 to 25/5/61
Belsund Sugar	... May 27	1.40	1.40	15/5/61 to 27/5/61
Kamarhatty Company	... June 7	5.00	15.00	24/5/61 to 7/6/61

tonnes and finished steel at 40,246 tonnes against 61,321 tonnes. Dispatches have also declined to 53,283 tonnes from 95,564 tonnes.

Ultramarine & Pigments

The Chairman of Ultramarine & Pigments Limited has stated that a licence for the import of machinery and equipment has been received by the company. Orders have been placed for machinery needed for the first phase of production with foreign manufacturers. Steps have been taken to expedite the completion of the factory and start production as early as possible.

Wire Rope Plant

Seshasayee Brothers (Travancore), Limited has plans to manufacture wire ropes and has sought Government permission to set up a plant with a capacity of 3,400 tons a year on a three-shift basis. The Government is reported to be in favour of allowing the company to establish a plant with a capacity of 3,000 tons of wire ropes a year if the import of capital equipment and terms of foreign collaboration are suitably settled.

★

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The Hukumchand Jute Mills Limited has reported a substantial rise in the net profit from Rs 1.56 lakhs to Rs 34.37 lakhs for 1960. The directors have recommended a taxable dividend of Rs 7.50 per share as against nil for 1959.

Thanks to the rise in the net profit from Rs 63.59 lakhs to Rs 1.01 crores, the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited has been able to pay a special dividend of 50 nP in addition to the dividend being maintained at Rs 2.50 per share for 1960.

The working of Mahindra & Mahindra Limited has suffered a modest setback with the gross profit declining from Rs 57.41 lakhs to Rs 54.06 lakhs for the year ended 31 October 1960. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is, however, maintained at Rs 1.25 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The Adoni Spinning & Weaving Company Limited has reported a net profit of as much as Rs 10.34 lakhs for 1960 as against only Rs 9,026. After paying off all the arrears of dividends on the preference shares, the company has proposed a maiden dividend of 8 per cent on the ordinary shares.

The Lucky Vally (Nilgiri Hills) Tea Estates Limited has earned a profit of Rs 1.01 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 90,510. The dividend is maintained at one rupee per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The Vasanta Mills Limited, Coimbatore, has shown a net profit of Rs 21.54 lakhs as against Rs 12.59 lakhs for 1959. A taxable dividend of 20 per cent is recommended as against 16 per cent previously.

★

IN BRIEF

Kamarhatty Company Limited—a jute mill in the Jardine Henderson group—has recommended a taxable

Company Reports

Dividend Doubled by Rewa Coalfields

THANKS to a substantial rise in earnings, the Rewa Coalfields Limited has been able to double the dividend to 20 per cent for the year ended 31 December 1960. Sales are higher at Rs 1.05 crores against Rs 84.64 lakhs, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, has risen to Rs 8.04 lakhs from Rs 2.36 lakhs.

All allocations have been raised:— Depreciation from Rs 1.74 lakhs to Rs 2.20 lakhs; Taxation from Rs 1.31 lakhs to Rs 5.56 lakhs; General Reserve from Rs 50,000 to Rs 4.30 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve from Rs 53,750 to Rs 1.12 lakhs. Even after these increased allocations, the directors have found it possible to recommend the higher dividend.

Raisings are higher at 475,177 tonnes against 434,248 tonnes and despatches at 469,496 tonnes against 432,485 tonnes.

Shree Sitaram Sugar Pays More

The Shree Sitaram Sugar Company Limited has reported a higher net profit of Rs 3.42 lakhs for the year ended 31 August 1960 as against Rs 2.83 lakhs for the preceding year, following a rise in sales from Rs 1.06 crores to Rs 1.24 crores.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is maintained at Rs 1.22 lakhs, while Taxation provision is raised to Rs 2.20 lakhs from

dividend of Rs 5 per share on the Ordinary and "B" Ordinary shares for 1960 as against Rs 15 per share previously. The dividends are payable on or after 15 June 1961. Transfer Books are closed from the 24 May to 7 June 1961.

The Murphulani (Assam) Tea Company Limited has recommended an additional dividend of 0.63 per cent for 1959 on the Preferred Ordinary shares, making a total of 25.63 per cent for the year. The company has now recommended a dividend of 10.63 per cent for 1960. In the case of the Ordinary shares, the directors have proposed a taxable dividend of 50 nP per share for 1960.

The Bharat Suryodays Mills Company Limited has raised the dividend from Rs 6 to Rs 8 per share, subject to tax, for 1960.

Pudukottah Textiles Limited has not recommended any dividend for 1960.

Ashok Leyland has maintained the dividend at 8 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

Rs 1.10 lakhs and General Reserve to Rs 1.50 lakhs from Rs 25,000. The provision for Development Rebate Reserve is lowered to Rs 10,724 from Rs 31,976. The directors have recommended a taxable dividend of Re 1.00 per Ordinary shares as against 90 nP previously.

The quantity of cane crushed is higher at 3,441,794 maunds against 3,139,737 maunds although the recovery percentage is lower at 9.46 against 9.60 per cent.

Bengal Flour Reduces Dividend

Following a slightly lower net profit of Rs 7.17 lakhs against Rs 8.71 lakhs, the Bengal Flour Mills Company Limited has recommended a final dividend of 25 per cent, making a total of 40 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 31 December 1960 as against 45 per cent. Sales are shown higher at Rs 2.40 crores against Rs 2.16 crores.

The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 1.68 lakhs from Rs 1.47 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 18,758 from Rs 10,137. The provision for Taxation is lower at Rs 6.52 lakhs against Rs 7.62 lakhs and General Reserve at Rs 2.50 lakhs against Rs 3.21 lakhs.

Lower Profits for Presidency Jute

The decline in sales from Rs 1.14 crores to Rs 1.04 crores is reflected in the profit of the Presidency Jute

Mills Company Limited for the year ended 31 July 1960. The net profit, after providing for depreciation and taxation, works out to Rs 2.73 lakhs as against Rs 5.05 lakhs.

The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 3.32 lakhs from Rs 2.57 lakhs, while Taxation provision is lower at Rs 1.16 lakhs against Rs 2.55 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 1.18 lakhs against Rs 1.43 lakhs. The directors have recommended a taxable dividend of 40 nP per share as against 50 nP per share previously.

The directors state that the prospects for the current year are not encouraging and the working will be adversely affected by the increase in overhead costs which will arise through the lower level of production.

Sendra Coal Reports Better Results

It would be recalled that the scheme of amalgamation of the Sendra Coal Company with the Churulia Coal Company had already been approved at the annual general meeting held on 21 February 1961. This is being referred to the Calcutta High Court and the Central Government for their approval.

Meanwhile, the company's working has resulted in a higher profit of Rs 50,660 for 1960 as against Rs 17,096 for 1959. After providing a sum of Rs 304 for Depreciation, the Taxation provision is reduced to Rs 44,517 from Rs 58,055. The directors have recommended a taxable dividend of 5 per cent against 34 per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Lack of Sustained Support

Watch-Dog Writes:

AFTER a somewhat promising start, stock markets have reacted moderately towards the close. In general, the performance during most part of the week has been one of stone-walling tactics, as neither the bulls nor the bears seemed to be aggressive.

Except Coal shares which met with some buying interest, conditions in other sections on the Calcutta Stock Exchange remained dull.

Trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange was dull and featureless.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, business was restricted in the absence of any improvement in sentiment.

CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

ACTIVITY on the local stock exchange remained restricted during the week under report. Although sentiment was initially helped by the possibility of an early improvement in the power supply position and a more realistic approach by the Tariff Commission in regard to the question of steel retention prices, the news of a sharp fall in last month's production of the Indian Iron & Steel Company accounted for a slight setback in prices towards the close of the week. Another factor contributing to the reduced volume of business was the complete absence of support from investors, who were diverting their attention to the fresh issues, not to speak of the fact that a substantial portion of their funds had already been absorbed by the recent new issues. In an otherwise dull session, Coal shares behaved better.

There was no change in the complexion of the Giltedged market. Short-dated issues were generally in demand, while medium and long-

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dated issues were neglected. State Loans were steady. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan moved narrowly around Rs 73.60.

Bank shares presented a steady front; but activity was confined to only a few shares. Hopes of an early bonus issue caused Punjab National to move up to Rs 22.06, to finish the week at Rs 21.50 on profit-taking. United Commercial met with business at Rs 87.50.

Jute shares were practically neglected due to fears that the working of the mills might be greatly affected in view of the fibre shortage coupled with interrupted supplies of electric power. There was also a disposition to await the final decision of the mills with regard to the proposal for a block closure. The only exceptional feature were Birlas, which were in demand up to Rs 38.37 following the news of the bonus issue. The closing rate was, however, lower at Rs 37.50 in view of the company's decision also to make a right issue at a premium. Ganges were on offer at Rs 10.44 against Rs 10.75; Howrah at Rs 21.37 against Rs 21.75 and New Central at Rs 20.87 against Rs 21.75. Megna were fairly steady at Rs 11.94.

In an otherwise dull session, Coal shares gave an encouraging performance, thanks to the prospects of expansion and an increase in production. The shares of those companies producing high grade coal met with good support at enhanced levels on the view that these companies might do better in the future. Amalgamated had buyers at Rs 25.19 to Rs 26.12; Burrakur at Rs 19.81 to Rs 20.56; East Indian at Rs 33.37 to Rs 36.50; New Beerboom at Rs 23.12 to Rs 23.37 exdividend; Central India at Rs 13.44 to Rs 13.62 and Western Bengal at Rs 9.06 to Rs 9.50. Equitable remained, however, practically unchanged at Rs 31.50.

It looked as if Tea shares had settled down at the recent low levels on the prospect that the marketing season for the new crop would start earlier. Operators were inclined to watch carefully the response which would be given to the new season's tea. Baghmari changed hands at Rs 25.50 to Rs 25.62; Brooke Bond at Rs 16.69 to Rs 16.75; Bishnauth at Rs 24.06 to Rs 24.31; Dhunseri at Rs 16.25 to Rs 16.56; Grob at Rs 11.19 to Rs 11.50; Jayshree at Rs 22.87 to Rs 23.31 and Killcott at Rs 20.56 to Rs 20.62.

Sugar shares remained depressed, as operators were reluctant to enter into any commitments, being anxious to know how the losses in exports would be compensated for. Raza/Buland were done at Rs 12.00; Belsund at Rs 12.19; Champarun at Rs 17.56 and SKG at Rs 12.06.

Textile shares displayed a slightly easier tendency due to profit-taking at the recent high levels; but support was given at every setback in prices on the belief that production would be increased to meet cloth shortages. Jay Shree met with business at Rs 15.94 to Rs 16.25; Kesoram at Rs 35.37 to Rs 34.00; Dunbar at Rs 29.56 to Rs 29 and J K Rayon at Rs 18.62 to Rs 19.00.

Price movements in the engineering section were rather irregular on

alternate bouts of buying and selling. After initial firmness, prices suffered a setback in mid-week in sympathy with Indian Irons on reports of a sharp fall in last month's production. The subsequent recovery was induced by short-covering. Indian Irons touched a low of Rs 27.39 and a high of Rs 27.80, to close finally at Rs 27.54. TEXMACO changed hands at Rs 20.15 to Rs 20.75 (Rs 20.30); Guest, Keen, Williams at Rs 43.25 to Rs 43.75 (Rs 43.35); Britannia at Rs 13.69 to Rs 14.12 (Rs 13.69); Jessop at Rs 22.19 to Rs 22.81 (Rs 22.50) and J K Steel at Rs 25.94 to Rs 26.12 (Rs 26.12). Marshalls were dull, hovering idly around Rs 4.62 with Escorts a steady feature at Rs 23.25. Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

Miscellaneous issues were generally quiet on lack of fresh support and the entire list emerged with fair losses on balance, as will be clear from the following price trends:

	Week's High	Week's Low	Week's Closing
Orient Paper	40.60	39.35	39.45
Shree Gopal	26.75	26.25	26.25
Titaghur	35.56	35.19	35.25
Rohtas	20.62	20.12	20.12
Dunlop	51.75	50.94	51.06
H. Motor	20.22	19.87	20.12
Alkali Chemical	38.06	37.62	37.81
NICCO	37.12	36.87	37.12
Philips India	33.62	33.50	33.56
Phillips Carbon	17.75	17.62	17.62
I. Cable	38.00	37.19	37.19
I. Aluminium	33.31	32.56	32.56
I. Steamship	8.75	8.62	8.62
I. Copper	5.66	5.50	5.50
BIC	9.00	8.69	8.75
General Tyres	6.50	6.12	6.25
Usha Martin	6.12	5.78	5.78

Following were the closing rates on Friday of the shares on the forward list:—Indian Irons Rs 27.54; TEXMACO Rs 20.30; Burrakur Coal Rs 20.19; Howrah Jute Rs 21.00; Dunlop Rubber Rs 50.75; Hindustan Motor Rs 19.87; Indian Aluminium Rs 32.25; Indian Cable Rs 37.06; Indian Copper Rs 5.49; Rohtas Rs 19.94 and Orient Paper Rs 39.30.

MADRAS

Like last week, there was lack of interest in the Stock Exchange here and business continued to be dull and negligible. Thin attention was paid to plantings while sugars ruled quiet. Speculative scrip in textiles were offered, and the Anglo-French shares were seller-ridden due to delay in dividend announcement. Miscellaneous were steady.

Govt. Securities: Madras 4 per cent 1964 was lower at Rs 99.70 and Madras 4½ per cent 1970 was quoted at Rs 100.40. Mysore 4 per cent 1971 was quoted at Rs 98.00. Kerala 1971 was quoted at Rs 97.75. Andhra 4 per cent was marked at Rs 98.00.

Banks: There was no change in this section. Punjab National gained at Rs 22.00. Indian Bank was quoted at Rs 166 for Rs 100 paid shares and the Rs 80 paid shares were done at Rs 141.00. Pandyan was quoted at Rs 30.25.

Electrics: There was no change in this counter. Ellore was available at Rs 16.55. Kumbakonam was at Rs 10.20. Salem-Erode was marked at Rs 12.25 and South Madras was below par at Rs 9.80. Vellore was at Rs 13.50 and West-Coast was at Rs 14.00.

Sugars and Breweries: This section was quiet though EID lost 25 nP at Rs 43.50. Cauvery was unchanged at Rs 130.00, Deccan with 7½ per cent interim was available at Rs 14.10. Kothari was at Rs 4.75 and Travancore was sold at Rs 10.60. Mysore with 30 per cent dividend was quoted at Rs 59.00.

Plantings: Amalgamated was lower by 43 nP at Rs 12.37 and Anaparthi with 20 per cent dividend was at Rs 4.70. Be Be was at Rs 2.48. Blue Mountain was ten nP lower at Rs 2.90 and Chandramalai was fractionally lower at Rs 3.05. Chembra was at Rs 3.80 and Cochin Malabar was at Rs 7.67. Coffee Lands was quoted at Rs 19.00 and Consolidated Coffee was unchanged at Rs 22.70. Cottanad was quoted at Rs 5.60. Gokul with 10 per cent dividend was quoted at Rs 1.05. Halleyburia had offers at Rs 14.75. Highland was at Rs 16.00. Kailas lost two nP at Rs 5.03. Kalasa was at Rs 4.73. Kil Kotagiri xd was at Rs 4.91. Lucky Valley with 10 per cent dividend had offers at Rs 13.25. Mercara with 20 per cent dividend was offered at Rs 8.80. Midland was at Rs 11.75. Mysore Coffee was quoted at Rs 5.55. Nelliampathy was lower at Rs 2.45. Nonsuch with 10 per cent interim dividend was available at Rs 27.80. Ossoor with 5 per cent interim was quoted at Rs 3.30. Parkside was lower at Rs 28.47. Periakaramalai was slightly higher at Rs 3.98. Travancore declared a 13 per cent dividend, and its price was unchanged at Rs 10.70. Tropical was quoted at Rs 20.50. Wartyhully with 5 per cent interim dividend was priced at Rs 3.25.

Textiles: Anglo-French was on the selling line at Rs 138.00. Bangalore Woollen was quoted at Rs 200 while Buckingham was quoted a rupee higher at Rs 211 xd. Cannanore was at Rs 152, and Coimbatore Spinning was at Rs 56.00. Kothari was quoted at Rs 13.00. Lakshmi was available at Rs 164.00, and Madura was lower at Rs 39.75. Rajalakshmi was quoted at Rs 79.00 and Ranga Vilas with 6 per cent dividend was priced at Rs 48.00. Sivananda with 22 per cent dividend was on the list at Rs 28.25 and South India Viscose was quoted at Rs 161.00. Travancore Rayon was better today at Rs 37.75. Trichinopoly was available at Rs 11.55.

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Industries was the same at Rs 22.80. Ashik Leyland was 5 nP lower at Rs 9.10. Binny xd was today available at Rs 211.50. Dalmia Cement went up to Rs 12.00. Enfield was at offer at Rs 12.56. FACTs was at Rs 10.55. India Cement was at the same at Rs 6.05. Jeevanlal continued to be at Rs 8.08. Madras Aluminium was listed at Rs 23.00, and Madras Cements was at Rs 91.00. McDowell was available at Rs 34.62. Mysore Chemical Mfgs. was at Rs 25

and Mysore Chemical Fertilisers was at Rs 11.25. Ogale Glass was at Rs 5.90. Orissa Cement was quoted at Rs 14.50. Rallis was unchanged at Rs 136.00. Seshasayee Industries improved to Rs 12.37 and Seshasayee Paper was at Rs 7.12. Textool was better by a couple of rupees at Rs 182.00.

★ Index Number of Wholesale Prices

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) declined by 0.3 per cent to 125.6 during the week ended Apr 15, 1961 as compared with 125.8 (revised) for the earlier week. The index was lower by 1.3 per cent when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month, but was higher by 4.2 per cent than that of a year ago.

The index for 'Food Articles' receded by 0.3 per cent to 117.7 as against 118.0 (revised) for the previous week due to a fall in the prices of Oranges (—1½%), Jowar at Surat (—7%) and at Mohal (—5%), Rise at Varanasi (—5%), Gram (—4%), Groundnut oil and Gur (—3% each), Coconut oil, Meat and Chillies (—2% each) and Wheat, Barley, Arhar, Urad, Mustard oil and Black Pepper (—1% each), although the prices of Jowar at Nandyal (+7%), Rice at Badali and Potatoes (+6% each), Onions (+3%), Cashewnuts, Milk and Tea (+2% each) and Mung, Maize, Masur, Eggs and Cardamoms (+1% each) showed advances.

A decline in the prices of Raw Tobacco (—1%) brought down the index for 'Tobacco' by 0.5 per cent to 109.5 during the week under review.

The index for the 'Fuel, Power, and Lubricants' group worked out to 120.9 as compared with 120.8 for the earlier week. There was a rise in the prices of Castor oil (+1%).

The prices of Groundnuts, Rapeseed and Copra (—2% each) and raw Cotton and raw Silk (—1% each) moved down, while those of Bamboos (+24%), Tanning Materials (+6%) and Cottonseed and Lac (+1% each) moved up and the index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' fell by 0.5 per cent to 152.1 as compared with 152.8 (revised) for the previous week.

The index for 'Intermediate Products' rose by 0.6 per cent to 136.1 as compared with 135.3 (revised) (+1%). The prices of Cotton yarn, for the earlier week as a result of an advance in the prices of rayon yarn (+5%), Copper and Tin (+3% each), Brass (+2%) and Linseed oil (+1%). The prices of Cotton yarn, Coir yarn and Zinc (—1% each) however, moved down.

A rise in the prices of Jute manufactures (+1%) was almost neutralised by a decline in the prices of Silk and Rayon manufactures (—2%) and General Chemicals (—1%) and the index for 'Finished Products' stood at 125.0 as against 124.9 (revised) for the earlier week.

(For table see page 786)

Facts & Figures

UNION TERRITORIES

Increased Expenditure

The Centre has spent in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura 4 times of their income since they became the Union Territories.

Figures collated for the period between 1956-57 to 1960-61 show that the three territories earned Rs 18 crores while the Centre contributed Rs 78 crores to the total expenditure of Rs 96 crores. In the current year, the Centre's allocation is Rs 26 crores against the estimated receipt of Rs 5 crores.

DELHI'S EXPENDITURE

During the same period, the Centre's contribution to the Delhi Territory's expenditure was Rs 13 crores, and the territory's income Rs 41 crores. The proposed allocation by the Centre for 1961-62 is Rs 11 crores.

Taking all the Union Territories together, the Centre's share in 1956-57 in their expenditure was Rs 12 crores, in 1957-58, Rs 16 crores—an increase of 33 per cent, in 1958-59, Rs 18 crores—an increase of 50 per cent, in 1959-60, Rs 26 crores—an increase of 117 per cent, and in 1960-61 (revised estimates) Rs 30 crores—an increase of 150 per cent. According to budget estimates of 1961-62, the Centre's contribution will be Rs 41 crores—an increase of 242 per cent.

The four territories, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura equal to Ceylon in area, 24,148 sq. miles, and to Ghana in population.

NEW COMPANIES

238 in Eastern Region

Two hundred and thirty-eight new companies with a total authorised capital of over Rs 36 crores were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the Eastern Region, Calcutta, comprising West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa during the half-year ended March 31, 1961.

Of these, 26 were public limited companies with an authorised capital of Rs 26,78,20,000, 210 private companies having an authorised capital of Rs 9,72,04,000 and two were companies limited by guarantee.

Forty-five public and private companies with a total paid up capital of Rs 88,82,412 went into liquidation while 51 companies with total paid up capital of Rs 1,47,08,514 were finally dissolved. The names of 725 companies having total paid up capital of Rs 43,10,739 were finally struck off under Section 560 of the Act, 1956.

The following is the State-wise review of the working of the Companies in the Eastern Region.

WEST BENGAL

In West Bengal 215 companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 33,42,04,000 were registered during this half year as against 222 companies with a total authorised capital of over Rs 26 crores in the first half of 1960-61 and 204 companies with a total authorised capital of over Rs 20 crores in the second half of 1959-60. Of these, 24 were public companies with an authorised capital of Rs 24,53,20,000, 189 private companies having an authorised capital of Rs 8,86,84,000 and two companies limited by guarantee.

During the period under review, 39 companies with a total paid up capital of Rs 84,43,412 went into liquidation. Of these, 13 were public companies and 26 private companies. Forty-nine companies having total paid up capital of Rs 1,45,86,574 were finally dissolved. The names of 693 companies with a total paid up capital of Rs 38,62,739 were struck off under Section 560 of the Act, 1956 against 749 companies with paid up capital of Rs 41,76,000 in the first half of 1960-61 and 521 companies with total paid up capital of Rs 87,97,000 in the second half of 1959-60.

PROSECUTION

During the period 1,466 cases were instituted under various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 against the management of different companies. The number of companies involved in these prosecutions was 189. Of these, 378 cases were for not filing the annual returns, 211 cases for not holding the annual general meeting, 617 cases for not filing the balance-sheets and 245 cases for not adopting the balance-sheets in the annual general meeting of the companies. Of the cases disposed, in 1,354 cases the accused were convicted and the aggregate of fines levied on them amounted to Rs 44,514.

BIHAR

In Bihar two public companies and nine private companies were incorporated having authorised capital of Rs 2,25,00,000 and Rs 52,00,000 respectively as against ten private companies in first half of 1960-61 and one public and five private companies in second half year of 1959-60. Six companies with total paid up capital of Rs 4,39,000 (approximately) went into liquidation during the period.

Forty-three cases of prosecutions under different provisions of the Companies Act were launched against the companies as well as their managements during the period.

Of the cases disposed, in 87 cases the accused were convicted. Most of the offences related to defaults for non-filing of statutory returns.

ASSAM

Only two private companies having an authorised capital of Rs 10,00,000 were registered in Assam as against one public and two private companies in the first half-year of 1960-61 and one public and four private companies in the second half of 1959-60.

Twenty-seven cases of prosecutions were launched against the companies and their management under different provisions of the Act. Of the cases disposed in 23 cases, the accused were convicted.

ORISSA

In Orissa, ten private companies having authorised capital of Rs 23,20,000 were incorporated during the period as against one public company and nine private companies in the first half of 1960-61 and eighteen private companies and one limited by guarantee in the second half of 1959-60. Two companies with total paid up capital of Rs 1,22,000 were finally dissolved during the period. One hundred and thirteen cases of prosecutions were launched under different provisions of the Companies Act. Of the cases disposed in 12 cases, the accused were convicted.

NARCOTICS DEPT.

Higher Production

According to the Annual Report on the operations of the Narcotics Department for the year ended September, 1960, the two Government Opium Factories at Ghazipur and Neemuch showed a net profit of Rs 109 lakhs—an increase of Rs 28 lakhs over the previous year.

There was improvement in other directions as well. Production and export of opium during the year were higher than in 1958-59. The area under poppy cultivation was 105,250 acres as against 74,205 acres in the previous year. The production figure also rose to 24,491 maunds as against 20,422 maunds in the previous year.

Export of opium amounted to 624 tons, valued at Rs 4.59 crores—an increase of 104 tons valued at Rs 77 lakhs, over the export of 1958-59. The total sale of alkaloids in the year rose to 4,553 lbs from 3,775 lbs in the previous year.

The purchase price of opium was fixed on a sliding scale ranging from Rs 33.50 to Rs 38.50 per seer. Payment made to the cultivators amounted to Rs 3.4 crores as against 2.7 crores in the previous year.

ELECTRICITY

Increase in Output

The total electricity produced by the public utility power stations in India in January, 1961, was 1,461.8 million kwh, of which 1,216.1 million kwh were sold to ultimate consumers.

Corresponding figures for January, 1960, were 1,295.5 million kwh, and 1,053.5 million kwh, and for January, 1951, these were 473.0 million kwh, and 374.3 million kwh, respectively.

These figures indicate an annual increase of over 10 per cent in electricity production.

The statistics for January, 1961, are based on 1,013 returns received from the public electricity supply undertakings.

RICE PRODUCTION

Final Estimate

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the All-India Final Estimate of rice for 1960-61 puts the current year's area and production of the crop at 83,335,000 acres and 33,700,000 tons respectively. This is an all-time record.

As compared with the partially revised estimate of 82,829,100 acres and 30,963,000 tons for 1959-60, the estimates for 1960-61 show an increase of 506,000 acres or 0.6 per cent in area and 2,737,000 tons or 8.8 per cent in production.

The yield per acre for the current year for the country as a whole works out at 906 lbs.—an increase of 8.2 per cent over the revised yield rate for 1959-60.

The increase in area has occurred mostly in the case of the winter crop and is shared mainly by Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. This is attributed largely to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. In Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa, there has been a considerable decrease in area generally as a result of unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The increase in rice production, reported mostly under winter crop, has occurred mainly in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Madras and Maharashtra States. This has been due to favourable climatic conditions. In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mysore and Rajasthan, there has been a fall in production due to untimely and insufficient rainfall which considerably affected some of the important rice-growing districts in these States. In Madhya Pradesh also, the crop was affected to some extent in the rice-growing districts of Jabalpur, Mandla, Drug, Bastar, Rewa, Satna and Shahdol for want of rain in September, 1960.

The final estimate of rice, 1959-60 released last year placed the all-India area and production of rice for 1959-60 at 81,343,000 acres and 29,338,000 tons. Data for 1959-60 have now undergone revision in respect of a number of States particularly Orissa. In Orissa, the State Government has, for the first time, adopted the results of random sample crop cutting surveys for estimating area and production of rice and this alone accounts for a revision of 1.01 million acres in area and 1.52 million tons in production for 1959-60. The total upward revision in all-India estimates for 1959-60 is 1.57 million acres in area and 1.67 million tons in production.

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Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES
(1952-53=100)

Week ended	23-4-60	15-4-61	22-4-61
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
TOTAL	101.4	101.1	101.2
Government of India	101.2	101.1	101.1
State Governments	102.7	101.9	101.9
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	100.0	99.7	99.7

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India

Total	101.3	100.8	100.8
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Preference shares—All-India

Total	90.8	85.3	85.1
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Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India

TOTAL	168.4	180.2	178.1
Agriculture and Allied Activities	173.5	178.7	176.2
Tea Plantation	168.4	175.2	172.9
Coffee Plantation	206.4	195.4	191.0
Rubber Plantations	181.3	171.5	169.6
Mining and Quarrying: Total	157.5	167.0	163.8
Coal	120.5	127.8	127.6
Other Mining	182.9	193.9	187.8
Processing and Manufacturing:			
Total	175.3	193.9	191.5
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc., Total)*	177.6	196.0	193.8
Sugar	188.3	171.1	170.4
Cotton, Textiles	145.9	163.5	161.4
Jute Textiles	95.0	95.5	94.5
Silk & Woollen	973.7	1112.9	1086.4
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc.) Total*	189.7	207.2	204.0
Iron & Steel	158.5	169.2	166.3
Transport Equipment	361.8	405.8	399.6
Electrical Machinery	134.1	164.5	164.0
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	209.5	225.3	222.4
Basic Industrial Chemicals	191.3	217.3	215.5
Processing and Mfg. (Others):			
Total*	165.0	163.0	161.6
Cement	144.3	144.0	142.3
Paper	224.4	215.9	215.1
Other Industries: Total*	111.3	109.5	108.9
Electricity Generation and Supply	85.4	79.9	80.0
Trading	118.9	127.6	126.7
Shipping and other Transport	112.9	101.5	100.7
Construction	291.6	288.1	284.4
Financial Total	172.2	190.5	188.9
Banks	190.6	214.1	212.1
Insurance	136.5	143.6	143.3
Investment Trusts	94.0	92.1	91.9

Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional

Bombay	171.4	184.8	182.0
Calcutta	157.2	167.7	166.1
Madras	185.5	196.7	194.2
Delhi	216.7	239.4	238.5

Including "Miscellaneous."

Including "Edible and Vegetable oils."

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Call Money—	7-4-61	14-4-61	21-4-61
From Banks—			
Bombay	5.26	5.25	5.22
Calcutta	5.74	5.50	5.07
Madras	4.80	4.90	5.27
Deposits at notice of 7 days—			
Bombay	3.00	3.00	3.00
Calcutta	3.00	3.00	3.00
Madras	3.00	3.00	3.00
Fixed Deposits—			
3 Months—			
Bombay	3.50	3.50	3.50
Calcutta	3.50	3.44	3.27
Madras	3.50	3.50	3.50
6 Months—			
Bombay	3.71	3.75	3.74
Calcutta	3.66	3.57	3.75
Madras	3.75	3.75	3.75

*No Transaction.

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	29-4-60	21-4-61	28-4-61
GOLD—			
Spot—			
Highest	117 46	121 35	123 10
Lowest	114 77	118 95	119 75
Average	116 16	120 10	121 19
1st Settlement—			
Highest	114 77	120 40	120 00
Lowest	111 99	118 10	118 60
Average	113 44	119 05	119 15
SOVEREIGN—			
Average	87 80	93 75	94 29
SILVER—			
Spot—			
Highest	192 79	203 50	203 45
Lowest	189 48	200 50	200 75
Average	191 52	201 92	202 09
1st Settlement—			
Highest	189 05	200 00	199 70
Lowest	186 58	197 20	197 60
Average	188 11	198 12	198 58

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

Week ended,	22-4-60	14-4-60	21-4-61
Amount offered	2,00	2,00	2,00
Amount tendered	2,00	2,65	2,52
Amount sold by tender	2,00	2,00	2,00
Of which against maturing Treasury Bills	...	...	...
Intermediate Treasury Bills sold	...	10	1,00
Total sales	2,00	2,10	3,00
Average rate of discount for auction sales	2,770	2,750	2,750
Sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India	142.96	246.43	124.19
Total amount outstanding	1,279.61	1,098.89	1,085.45

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate	Date of change
		From	To
Belgium	Fca. to Rs. 100	1042	1043
		1043	1044
France	"	102.30	102.30
		102.30	102.30
		102.30	102.30
Switzerland	"	90.30	90.30
		90.30	90.30
Netherlands	Guilders to Rs. 100	75.10	74.90
		74.90	75.00
W. Germany	Mks. to Rs. 100	82.90	82.90
		82.90	82.90
Italy	Lire to Rs. 100	129.85	129.85
		129.85	129.85
Denmark	Kroner to Rs. 100	144.40	144.30
		144.30	144.40
Norway	"	149.30	149.40
Sweden	"	107.90	107.90
		107.90	107.90
Japan	Yen to Rs. 100	75.43	75.47
		75.47	75.44
U. S. A.	Ra. to \$ 100	478.50	478.75
		478.75	478.50
Canada	"	486.75	486.00
		486.00	486.75

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	22-4-60	14-4-60	21-4-61
Forward Contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	45.0	...
Sales	£ ('000)	...	25
Deliveries—			
Spot Transactions—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	75	...
Sales	£ ('000)	1,010	5,395
Against forward contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	370	180
Sales	£ ('000)	49	24
" "	£ ('000)	...	...
" "	£ ('000)	...	...

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	29-4-60	21-4-61	28-4-61
1½% 1961	99.65	99.88	99.90
3½% 1962	99.80	99.91	99.94
3½% N.P.B. 1967	99.55	99.03	99.00
3% Dev. 1970-75	92.06	91.08	90.94
3½% 1974	99.70	99.70	99.70
3% (Con.) 1986 or later*	73.69	73.69	73.64
Running yield			

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

(Base: 1959-60=100)

Group and Sub-Group	15-4-61	8-4-61	16-4-60
Food Articles	117.7	118.0	118.9
Cereals	99.6	99.9	103.6
Pulses	87.6	88.7	90.3
Fruits & Vegetables	114.2	115.7	137.2
Milk & Ghee	117.5	116.0	116.1
Edible oils	160.3	162.7	138.0
Fish, Eggs & Meat	126.3	127.0	118.1
Sugar & Gur	117.0	119.3	139.9
Others	172.4	170.8	160.9
Liquor and Tobacco	112.2	112.7	100.9
Tobacco	109.5	110.0	98.3
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	120.9	120.3	118.2
Industrial Raw Materials	152.1	152.6	134.6
Fibres	162.8	163.0	130.5
Oilseeds	158.8	158.7	142.1
Minerals	95.2	95.2	98.2
Others	126.9	126.1	130.8
Manufactures	126.5	126.4	117.5
Intermediate Products	136.1	135.3	122.7
Finished Products	125.0	124.9	118.8
Textiles	128.6	128.5	116.0
Cotton	126.6	126.8	124.1
Jute	140.6	139.6	102.7
Woollen	110.1	110.1	104.2
Silk & Rayon	118.1	117.9	102.5
Metal Products	146.9	146.9	148.3
Chemicals	104.9	105.1	104.4
Oil Cakes	144.3	144.1	137.1
Machinery & Transport Equipment	112.6	112.6	111.0
Others	118.6	118.6	114.8
All Commodities	125.6	125.8	120.5

* = Estimated.

† = Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	28-4-61	21-4-61	29-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	32,55.06	22,28.13	30,96.43
Notes in Circulation...	1982,43.36	2007,64.75	1883,58.77
	2014,98.42	2029,92.88	1914,55.20
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Starling Securities	113,00.89	118,00.89	163,00.89
Total A	230,76.92	235,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	122,23.63	122,09.82	127,30.96
Rupee Securities	1661,87.87	1672,05.14	1506,47.32
	2014,98.42	2029,92.88	1914,55.20

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

	28-4-61	21-4-61	29-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	51,63.20	63,91.21	50,57.62
(b) Other Govt's	18,30.79	4,30.11	45,28.08
(c) Banks	76,16.34	87,05.88	97,64.17
(d) Others	115,14.60	107,95.45	98,89.34
Bills Payable	38,48.64	38,40.32	24,99.15
Other Liabilities	55,25.17	54,22.14	49,82.35
	486,98.74	485,85.11	486,20.72
ASSETS:			
Notes	32,55.06	22,28.13	30,96.43
Rupee Coin	8.80	2.30	2.63
Subsidiary Coin	6.78	6.75	4.97
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	40,75.98	60,19.96	27,23.52
Balances held abroad*	10,31.55	10,79.20	17,59.80
Loans & adv. to Govt*	83,99.81	93,45.02	48,22.25
Other Loans & Adv.	125,46.78	126,26.99	114,53.00
Investments	172,91.18	152,24.09	332,38.42
Other Assets	30,87.80	30,52.67	15,19.70
	486,98.74	485,85.11	486,20.72

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" included Rs. 21,09,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	22-4-60	14-4-61	21-4-61
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified bank (A)...	15,96.10	20,55.80	24,56.67
(ii) Other demand liabilities	782,04.83	828,36.77	827,92.33
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified bank (A)...	21,87.72	12,74.96	12,40.28
(ii) Other time liabilities	1155,18.09	1083,18.96	1079,38.77
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	12,37.58	13,00.19	10,10.85
(ii) Time Liabilities	1,01.00	3,29.00	4,61.67
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	32,34.45	56,89.85	41,34.10
Cash in India	48,62.04	47,82.38	48,19.54
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	94,19.15	74,88.07	80,27.72
Balances with other banks in current account in India	15,11.00	16,46.61	15,76.99
Money at call and short notice in India	24,52.00	31,80.71	37,34.74
Assets (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposits Receipts	736,91.19	560,40.84	538,36.16
Advances in India	946,44.96	1113,83.81	1108,39.29
Interest Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	133,09.21	158,57.42	155,73.87
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	46,76.05	47,56.05	47,15.50

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Including borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended		
	28-4-61	21-4-61	29-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds ...	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts	549,69.93	550,98.06	628,64.20
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc. ...	38.00	35.00	1,34.50
Bills Payable ...	14,06.82	13,51.35	11,20.30
Bills for Collection as per contra ...	2,28.19	2,24.62	1,26.71
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra ...	1,35.04	1,13.29	1,78.45
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments. ...	5,86.36	5,35.37	7,29.75
Total ...	586,61.34	568,65.79	664,96.46

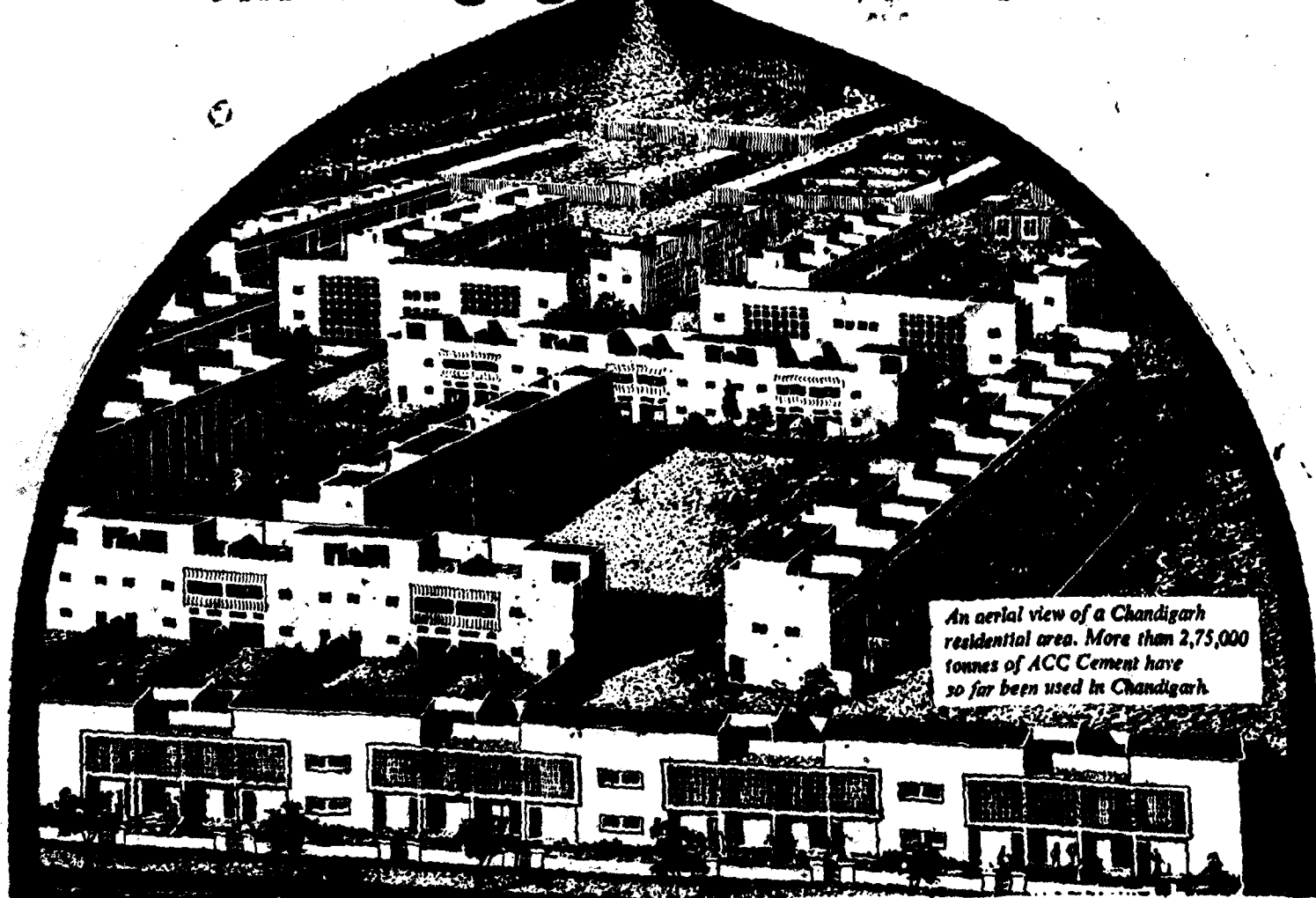
A glorious past, a striving present and a future bright with hope—this is India's destiny. As the sands run out and run out again, there is a new India emerging.

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The changing landscape



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Indian Finance

INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT

Market Cautious in April

A cautious mood characterised trading in the stock markets during April although at times there were more buyers than sellers. In the Calcutta stock market, equities made a promising start under the leadership of Indian Irons, which following the publication of the figures of production for March, met with renewed support. This is not, however, to say that buying interest had been widespread: investors were quite discriminating in their choice, generally picking up shares with bonus prospects. The general belief seemed to be that there would be a spate of bonus issues sooner than later. There renewed optimism stemmed from the indication that once Government was satisfied that a bonus issue proposal satisfied certain well accepted principles, sanction would not be long delayed. The earlier expectation had been that the time-lag between the reference of the issue to the Controller of Capital Issues and the final sanction would be long. Besides bonus expectations, investors were encouraged by the bright prospects of the corporate sector where many a company had already completed expansion plans or was on the point of embarking on new programmes. The earlier apprehension that industries would be starved of essential raw materials due to the severe restrictions on imports also had given place to the optimism that sufficient import of raw materials with a view to keeping up the accelerated tempo of industrial progress in the country would be allowed.

The initial steadiness could not be maintained for long as some adverse factors in the investment situation manifested themselves. The first of these was the power shortage. Operators and investors were quite naturally depressed by the rather alarming reports of the power shortage in the Calcutta industrial area. The situation on the power front was far from reassuring as no one could be sure when normal supply was likely to be restored. It was pointed out that the power shortage in the Calcutta area and many other places in the country was a fore-taste of things to come during the Third Plan. A continued shortage of power throughout the next five years was forecast by some knowledgeable circles as they believed that steps so far taken and contemplated in the direction of augmenting power supply were far from adequate. Be that as it may, the present shortage is real and is slowing down production. It is expected that industrial production in the Calcutta region would show a marked decline.

Perhaps the most powerful bear factor during the month under review was the publication of the

Estimates Committee's recommendations pertaining to the deployment of the investible funds of the Life Insurance Corporation. The Committee's main recommendation is that all the investible funds of the LIC should be taken over by the Government and utilised for investment in projects under the

with the passage of time business of the LIC will increase to such an extent that it may not be able to devote sufficient time and care for assuring the most advantageous investment of the large funds at its disposal without affecting its main work, namely, procurement of new business and servicing of

PRICE TRENDS DURING APRIL, 1961.

	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
FORWARD LIST:				
Burrakur Coal ...	20.25	20.37	19.44	19.87
Howrah Jute ...	22.25	22.37	21.75	21.75
Indian Iron ...	27.42	27.75	26.20	27.52
TEXMACO ...	23.75	24.75	23.65	20.40
Orient Paper ...	21.40	22.20	20.30	40.80
Shree Gopal ...	27.50	27.75	26.00	26.75
Indian Cable ...	37.00	37.81	36.19	37.62
Indian Aluminium ...	34.40	35.15	33.69	33.37x1
Indian Copper ...	5.42	5.47	5.22	5.46
Hindustan Motor ...	21.44	21.78	19.44	19.87
Rohtas ...	21.00	21.91	19.87	20.44
Dunlop ...	50.00	51.87	49.25	51.87
GILT-EDGED:				
3% 1986 Conversion	73.80	74.15	73.60	73.63
BANKS:				
Punjab National	22.00	22.87	20.37	22.25xd
United Commercial	90.50	90.50	86.25	86.50
TEXTILES:				
Cawnpore ...	7.87	9.56	7.46	9.00
Elgins ...	19.69	21.00	19.21	19.37
Kesoram ...	34.06	34.75	31.75	33.61
J. K. Rayon ...	20.25	20.27	18.31	18.12
JUTES:				
Anglo-India ...	219.00	222.00	198.00	196.00
Birlas ...	35.81	40.56	35.81	40.60
New Central ...	19.50	22.60	18.81	22.00
COALS:				
Bengal ...	345.00	356.00	345.00	355.00
TEAS:				
Brooke Bond ...	17.75	17.81	16.62	16.93
Hantapara ...	148.50	148.50	135.00	137.00
Hasimara ...	29.12	29.35	26.00	26.19
Jayshree ...	22.87	23.00	22.06	22.94
Tezpur ...	17.94	17.94	17.81	17.87
SUGARS:				
Carew ...	13.50	13.61	12.69	12.75
Cawnpore ...	14.75	14.75	13.50	13.50
Champuram ...	18.19	18.19	18.06	18.06
Dyer Meakins ...	32.12	32.25	32.00	32.00
ENGINEERINGS:				
G. K. Williams	44.50	45.87	43.12	43.25
Jessop ...	23.75	23.75	21.31xd	22.00xd
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Asso. Battery ...	37.25xd	37.25xd	35.00	35.00
Alkali Chemical	38.56	39.50	37.50	38.00
Indian Oxygen	38.37	38.50	36.00	36.50
India Steamship	9.00	9.03	8.75	8.75
Phillips Carbon	19.12	19.44	17.50	17.50
NICCO ...	17.47	17.56	16.37	16.37
Sirpur Paper ...	37.00	37.00	35.44	35.44
Titaghar Paper	37.25	37.50	35.44	35.44
Union Carbide	56.00	56.25	54.00	55.25
British Paints ...	26.75	26.75	23.69	23.75

Five Year Plans. Elaborating the point the Committee has said that it would be in the interests of the country and the Plan programmes if the Government itself took over the entire investible funds of the LIC as an unfunded debt on which interest can be predetermined periodically in consultation with the Corporation to give an adequate return to meet its liabilities. The Committee further felt that

policies. If the LIC is freed from this distracting work, it can find the time and energy needed to write new business and efficiently service policies.

Although the recommendations of the Estimates Committee are by no means equivalent to a similar change in Government policy, the stock market took the rather sweeping changes recommended quite seriously. The result was a

steep fall in equity values all along the list and the undertone became nervous. The withdrawal of the LIC support to the stock market would certainly be a severe blow as the institution as the biggest single investor in equities is playing an important role at present. It has become a regular feature now of steadiness in the market whenever there is buying by the LIC. More than Rs 80 crores have been invested by the LIC in shares and debentures and the withdrawal of an amount of this magnitude and the denial of any further inflow of funds from the LIC to the stock market would undermine investor confidence in equities. Presumably marketmen were disturbed by the recommendations of the Estimates Committee mainly because of the fact that Government has time and again reiterated the assurance that a portion of the LIC's investible funds would be made available for investment in the stock market. It is also probable that the reported statement of the LIC Chairman that freedom from the responsibility of investment of its funds would enable the LIC to concentrate on its main task was interpreted to mean that the recommendations had powerful support.

With the statement in the Lok Sabha by the Union Finance Minister to the effect that action if any on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee would be taken only after the recommendations had been carefully studied, confidence somewhat returned. The market pundits, who have immense faith in the hard-headed realism of the Finance Minister, argued that it was unlikely that practical implications of the idea would escape Mr. Desai. They also argued that a more forthright rejection of the idea could hardly be expected in view of the radical nature of the proposal of the Estimates Committee. An appearance of rejecting the idea out of hand would be as inexpedient politically, as it would be indefensible rationally. Hence, according to marketmen, the temporising of Mr. Desai.

But there was also a lurking fear that the ultimate decision of the Government may also turn out to be not so favourable to the stock market. Thanks to some helpful pronouncements of the Finance Minister like the one on nationalisation of general insurance (which he said was not an end in itself) sentiment improved. At the same time there were reports of LIC buying of some pivotal shares and this revival of interest in equities by the LIC was taken as a confirmation of the general belief that no change in the LIC's investment policy was imminent.

Indian Finance
JUTE

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	Loans		Sales	Stock	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND %		
		Homes	Sinking							Latest	First previ- ous	Second previ- ous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Aampara ...	B. N. Elias & Co. 7% C.P. ...	554	325	12,499	20,621	3,705	181	3.69	2,371	100	5	24
Alexandra ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	296	150	905	15,497	3,413	69	12.59	8.4	15.1	10	10
Alliance ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P. ...	797	467	13,454	22,993	2,397	77	5.63	1,145	11	nil	nil
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. 7% C.P. ...	1,589	972	26,056	64,469	14,298	418	3.40	5,644	20	1.4	1.5
Auckland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. 5% C.P. ...	450	360	13,051	24,930	6,859	362	3.67	3,629	27.1	20	5
Bally ...	Bula Bros Private Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	659	300	10,309	19,771	715	212	3.69	2,550	25.1	10	6
Barnagore ...	Jardine Henderson 5% C.P. ...	1,200	690	...	...	...	...	3.40	309	141	30	10
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	601	219	5,938	12,406	687	106	12.59	1.3	6.835	13.1	7.4
Bengal Jute ...	Soorajmull Nagarmull 5% R.C.P. ...	350	250	14,463	25,843	1,985	62	6.60	872	691	5.1	5.1
Bharat ...	Dira Group, Private 4% Debentures	...	...	2,922	5,007	188	30	3.59	324	nil	nil	nil
Birla ...	Birla Brothers Private 7% C.P.T. ...	962	391	25,860	58,965	2,149	682	3.60	10,550	2,436	15.1	10
Budge Budge ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	552	439	8,448	16,284	1,213	131	10.57	1,528	565	15.1	5.1
Caledonian ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	371	245	4,630	9,506	622	66	11.59	575	841	12.1	15
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	761	639	14,078	26,572	4,468	50	3.60	1,917	1,813	10.1	2
Chervot ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	480	50	4,326	8,495	490	50	11.59	565	312	12.1	5
Chitalvalah ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 5% Deb. ...	124	376	8,359	13,938	4,765	45	7.40	971	1,643	5.1	15
Cire ...	Directors 6% C.P. ...	546	423	7,665	12,012	3,825	...	3.60	802	247	nil	nil
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	496	270	9,202	15,845	3,645	150	3.60	1,173	1,391	1	nil
Delta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 5% C.P. ...	458	321	6,412	12,112	794	70	11.59	1,142	1,731	14.1	6
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	295	285	6,496	12,114	2,579	108	7.63	1,240	1,043	12.1	10
Fort Gloster ...	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ordinary Rt 7% C.P. ...	1,090	706	24,340	38,473	13,947	297	3.60	4,047	213,328	25.1	20
Fort William ...	Bangor Brothers Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	633	381	12,419	19,784	5,247	192	3.60	2,091	1,149	22.1	15
Ganges ...	Directors 8% C.P. ...	1,001	708	18,654	32,800	1,391	...	3.60	2,078	894	16.1	nil
General Indusl Society ...	Directors 6% C.P. ...	409	196	14,065	20,771	3,819	...	12.59	1,463	1,263	40.1	20
Gowrapore ...	Macneill & Barry 6% C.P. ...	962	632	22,905	36,318	13,185	385	3.62	6,10,652	2,667	10.1	25
Hastings ...	Bangor Bros. Ltd. 6% C.P. ...	661	417	15,093	26,945	6,711	187	3.60	3,068	2,487	6.1	6
Hooghly ...	Directors 10% Prd. (t) ...	466	254	14,904	20,136	3,323	...	3.60	1,150	1,122	10.1	6
Hoversh ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. 7% C.P. ...	1,234	706	16,040	33,989	5,703	188	3.40	2,562	2,927	12.1	10
Hukmahand ...	Ramdukt Ramkissandee 7% C.P. ...	1,519	753	29,673	44,668	12,988	374	3.60	5,527	3,975	24.1	20
India ...	Directors B. Ord. ...	522	554	13,566	23,720	672	...	3.60	1,645	2,681	14.1	6.1
Kamarkhaty ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. B. Ord. ...	1,250	547	15,929	37,713	4,235	312	12.59	3,710	3,391	26.1	5

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COMPANIES

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxes and Dividends	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS					
	April 1961 Rs. 100	April 1960 Rs. 100			Cash	Other	Carry forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Shares	Out- standings	Cash Balance	Others	
	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Rs.	Rs. 100	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	
Agartala	11.12	11.87	100	6,000	4,922	1,510	36	8,532	14,743	5,082	428	10,154	2,443	479	44	
1% Cum. preference	87.50	93.00	100	1,000												
5% Debentures	172.00	172.00	100	600	450	926	171	4,757	7,666	4,626	70	4,259	817	248		
Alexandra	22.00	50.00	100	500												
7% Cum. preference			100	500												
5% Debentures	92.00	118.00	100	3,000		544	117	7,787	14,182	10,160	210	7,417	923	456		
Alliance	20.00	88.00	100	1,500												
5% Cum. preference	193.00	216.00	100	4,921	5,900	3,541	226	16,614	26,391	17,474	4,141	14,965	5,840	418		
Anglo India	92.50	96.00	100	4,000												
7% Cum. preference	166.00	144.00	100	4,000	1,240	943	34	6,313	13,606	7,650	352	7,850	2,208	92	72	
Auckland	21.25	21.00	100	1,000												
4% Cum. preference	55.75	66.00	100	1,500												
5% Debentures			100	1,500												
Bally	252.00	248.00	100	2,000	2,000	1,454	28	6,510	14,613	7,761	644	4,796	1,161	540		
7% Cum. preference	93.00	98.00	100	2,000												
Barnagore &	127.00	139.00	65	275	365	439	92	265	1,614	1,065	17	544	276	249		
5% Cum. preference	38.00	38.00	65	200												
Belvedere	172.00	152.00	100	2,500	1,399	1,672	49	1,713	9,802	9,664	87	3,386	714	13		
7% Cum. preference	90.00	97.00	100	700												
Bengal	9.75	11.05	10	4,500	1,375	1,317	133	14,630	7,048	4,085	6	4,845	16,268	688	7	
5% R.C.P.	55.50	68.50	100	1,000												
5% Debentures			100	1,000												
6% Debentures			100	1,000												
Bharat Jute	6.12 N	6.12	25	1,500	255	14	3,624	4,185	1,323	303		573	596	112	17	
Birla	40.00	24.87	100	9.26	5,500	23,172	93	24,819	73,486	22,636	7,642	9,653	4,827	352		
7% C.P.T.	90.00	91.00	100	2,344												
5% R.C.P.	91.00	90.25	100	10,000												
Budge Budge	141.00	156.00	100	5,600	1,521	816	62	2,929	11,981	7,285	104	7,761	1,252	14		
7% Cum. Preference	81.93	103.50	100	900												
Caledonian	156.00	160.00	100	1,600	2,444	307	30	873	8,460	4,912	70	2,393	434	12		
7% Cum. preference	80.03	89.00	100	1,000												
Champdany	108.00	118.00	100	5,916		8,182	169	3,033	21,721	11,703	205	5,552	1,378	134	58	
Chervot	17.25	10	10	1,595	1,451	865	20	698	8,623	5,965	90	2,283	483	117		
7% Cum. preference	95.49	101.00	100	1,000												
Chitalvalah	12.50	14.37 ad	10	3,015	3,200	754	39	2,429	12,098	6,667	795	5,806	7,498	213	2,332	
7% Cum. preference	87.00	98.50 ad	100	500												
5% Debentures			500	1,069		900	309	3,296	8,212	6,831	8	4,401	2,058	38		
Cire	9.00	13.00	10	2,450												
6% Cum. preference	52.00	75.00	100	600												
7% Cum. preference	68.00	84.00	100	800												
Dalhousie	121.00	138.00	100	3,149	798	507	18	3,244	10,695	6,482	477	4,540	1,645	64	152	
7% Cum. preference	75.35	91.00	100	1,500												
5% Debentures			1,000	1,873	1,638	2,801	18	948	10,274	5,962	58	3,219	259	52		
Delta	185.00	154.00	100	2,600												
5% Cum. preference	57.85	68.00	100	500												
Empire	19.94	15.87 ad	10	1,500	2,550	4,120	78	1,955	11,403	7,478	917	3,488	2,208	129		
7% Cum. preference	87.50	76.00 ad	100	1,000												
5% Debentures			500	886		5,637	2,728	72	20,941	34,170	16,964	209	15,598	3,411	595	102
Fort Gloster	312.00	393.00	100	2,100												
Ordinary Rt.	283.75	275.00	50	2,100												
7% Cum. preference	104.00 N	114.00	100	1,400												
5% Cum. preference	64.00 N	71.00	100	200												
5% Debentures			100	1,502												
Fort William	25.94	23.62	10	2,100	1,900	87	195	7,853	79,223	7,618	127	5,927	1,335	136		
7% Cum. preference	90.00	111.50	100	1,000												
Ganges	10.81	11.00	10	8,432	100	17	56	12,294	22,467	14,800	23	11,202	2,659	348		
4% Cum. preference	102.00	125.00	100	600												
General Indusl Society	48.00	26.00	10	1,080	2,550	868	83	5,855	9,432	4,817	78	4,418	1,106	191		
Geopore	405.00	405.00	100	2,400	4,850	1,505	64	18,497	25,558	17,212	4,414	14,651	2,28	209		
5% Cum. preference	80.00	81.00	100	2,650												
Hastings	119.00	68.00	100	4,000	3,505	4,739	286	7,169	13,364	7,647	4,635	7,725	3,683	239		
6% Cum. preference	80.00	90.00	100	2,500												
Hughly	19.25	13.12	10	1,680	650	1,876	38	3,756	8,349	5,508	1,201	3,928	1,140	65		
10% Preference (N)	10.25	10.00	10	1,176												
Haverah	21.75	25.00	10	6,562	3,750	245	72	4,856	22,483	15,585	466	8,071	1,806	358	1,311	
7% Cum. preference	90.08	104.00	100	875												
7% A.C.P.	92.80	101.00	100	1,750												
5% Debentures			100	3,000												
Mukundahall	21.62	21.50	10	5,250	2,800	1,010	165	20,753	31,843	17,768	1,460	13,776	1,979	687		
7% Cum. preference	90.00	98.00	100	4,000												
India	16.00	15.87	128	8,750		2,179	494	7,788	17,400	10,024	3,333	4,201	4,059	142		
Kamohatty	161.00	121.00	100	2,400	1,650	1,235	266	5,346	19,787	13,279	853	6,170	1,123	232	1,334	
B. Ordinary	152.00	161.00	100	1,920												
6% Cum. preference	75.00	89.00	100	1,600												
6% Debentures				1,304												

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Loans		Particulars	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents/ Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	Dividend %		
		Housing	Sinking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Kankarrah...	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	1,239	288	13,095	52,729	4,631	205	12-59	2,601	1,891	Nil	nil	nil
	6% C.P.										Nil	nil	nil
	4% R.C.P.										Nil	nil	nil
	5% Debentures										Nil	nil	nil
Kalvin...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	394	309	8,773	18,063	3,772	164	6-60	1,800	1,683	15	14	12
	7% C.P.										7	7	7
Khardah...	Anderson Wright Ltd.	914	616	19,675	34,305	9,839	265	3-60	3,041	(p)2,495	20	20	8
	6% C.P.										6	6	6
	7% C.P.										7	7	7
Kinnison...	F.W. Hailgers & Co. Pri.	672	578	20,483	35,465	9,696	333	3-60	3,470	1,978	20	10	5
	5% Debentures										7	7	7
Lansdowne...	Bird & Co. Private	579	352	10,977	19,624	5,023	74	3-60	1,161	749	nil	nil	nil
	7% C.P.										nil	nil	nil
Lawrence...	Bird & Co. Private	484	356	2,292	4,545	45	40	3-60	1,174	1,793	15	2	7
	7% C.P.										10	7	7
	5% B.C.P.										7.84	5	5
Mahabir...	Agrawal Brothers & Co.	28	123	2,873	5,166	1,384	30	9-59	252	118	6	nil	nil
	Directors			1,344	3,223	613		9-59	212	256	12	10	17
Mahavari Devi...	Directors	612	396	18,494	36,303	2,510		3-60	2,774	2,942	12	10	17
Magma...	Directors	493	322	7,332	15,204	3,709		3-60	1,130	(i) 732	Nil	nil	nil
	7% C.P.										Nil	nil	nil
	4% R.C.P.										Nil	nil	nil
	5% Debentures										Nil	nil	nil
Naskarpore...	Howrah Trading Co. Private	333	92	4,675	8,654	276	43	10-59	516	272	3	2	2
	5% Debentures										3	2	2
National...	Directors	973	279	8,121	12,256	1,160		10-59	1,759	(b) 846	10	7	7
	7% C.P.										7	7	7
Nellimarie...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	100	216	7,619	11,731	4,218		7-60	(v) 859	(m) 2,443	3	1	10
	6% C.P.										6	6	6
	4% Deb.										6	6	6
New Central...	Sahu Jain Ltd.	10,39	7,26	44,963	66,363	6,829	313	3-60	(b) 10,399	(a) 4,266	15	15	15
	7% C.P.										7	7	7
Northbrook...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	214	353	11,575	20,286	5,753	296	3-60	(n) 5,418	1,504	30	12	12
	5% C.P.										7.84	5	5
	4% Deb.										7.84	5	5
Nuddas...	Macmillan & Barry	644	448	15,329	25,120	7,611	285	3-60	2,412	1,707	8	6	5
Orion...	Andrew Yale & Co.	351	50	4,270	8,639	618	50	11-59	689	209	12	2	nil
Pranchand...	R. J. Roy Bros. Private Ltd.	364	240	285	1,782		25	4-59	(a) 339	604	Nil	Nil	Nil
Prasidency...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	238	162	6,249	10,442	2,542	50	7-60	720	(a) 1,162	8	10	8
Rameshwari...	Hindustan Inva Corp.		305	5,229	10,141	2,057	68	3-60	627	715	Nil	Nil	Nil
	6% C.P.										Nil	Nil	Nil
Railways...	Jardine Henderson	924	352		2,391		50	3-60	846	758	Nil	Nil	Nil
	7% C.P.										Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% Deb.										Nil	Nil	Nil
Shree Ambica...	Begun Mere	705	208	15,080	24,947	3,589	89	3-59	1,110	1,024	6	5	5
	7% C.P.										7	7	7
Sorrah...	Had Inv. Corp.	201	208	4,820	9,896	391	110	12-59	1,265	1,039	25	15	15
	7% C.P.										7	7	7
Union...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	758	568	9,828	19,229	3,869	252	3-60	2,588	2,412	20	20	15
	7% C.P.										7	7	7
	4% Deb.										7	7	7
Waverley...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	886	199		1,007		56	5-60	607	423	25	25	nil
	5% C.P.P.										10	10	5
	3% Debentures										10	10	5

(a) After transferring Rs 275,000 from General Reserve.

(b) After transferring Rs 580,000 from General Reserve.

(c) Includes Rs 971,800 being refund of contribution to Pension Fund and interest and Rs 88,317 being refund of I.T. and B.P.T.

(b) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 30,311 from Capital Reserve.

(b) After transferring Rs 2,865,218 from General Reserve No. 1.

(b) After transferring Rs 7,00,000 from Reserve No. 1.

(c) After transferring Rs 72,950 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 81,000 from General Reserve.

(i) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative.

(d) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Stores and Spare Parts Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Debenture Redemption Reserve.

(m) After writing back Rs 85,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; and after transferring Rs 975,000 from Machinery Renewal Reserve.

(n) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision against jute stocks and jute contracted for.

(e) After transferring Rs 112,800 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 34,648 from Investment Realisation Surplus.

(n) After transferring Rs 800,000 from Taxation Contingencies Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from General Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 45,000 from General Reserve and writing back Rs 104,380 being excess provision for depreciation.

(p) After transferring Rs 5,33,378 from General Reserve.

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COMPANIES—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets				
	April 1961	April 1960			General	Others	Carry forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash Balance	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Kankarrah ...	74 50	101 00	100	3,000	600	369	1,368	7,866	17,628	11,270	203	6,127	1,346	257	1,206
B. Ordinary	81 00	98 00	100	2,400											
6 1/2% Cum. preference	91 00	89 00	100	1,000											
6% R. C. P.			100	423											
5 1/2% Debentures			100	1,269											
Kelva ...	153 00	160 00	100	2,800	4,700	506	121	3,806	15,165	10,330	849	4,676	1,914	617	
7% Cum. preference	89 49	89 50	100	1,000											
Khardah ...	17 62		100	5,400	1,900	476	74	14,754	21,695	13,239	493	11,438	2,960	156	
6% C. P.	78 00	93 00	100	300											
Kinnison ...	170 00	170 00	100	5,600	2,807	1,423	88	11,265	19,943	12,498	2,360	11,447	3,582	140	
7 1/2% Cum. preference	90 00	86 50	100	1,500											
5% Debentures			1000	2,500											
Lansdowne ...	117 00	137 00	100	2,448	1,036	2,241	202	7,525	10,687	6,713	354	6,211	1,922	79	9
7% C. Preference	90 25	104 50	100	1,500											
Lawrence ...	163 00	133 00	100	2,800	308	801	10	984	6,905	4,103	414	804	542	1,842	
7% Cum. preference	80 85	88 00	100	500											
5 1/2% 'B' cum. preference	62 86	70 00	100	1,600											
Mahabir ...	85 00 N	85 00	100	1,678		5	99	2,188	2,105	1,589		2,070	243	542	
Mahavari Devi ...			100	1,319		425	503	1,844	1,781	1,454	551	992	440	15	
Magma ...	12 44	12 00	10	8,165		3,464	57	16,080	27,091	15,568	26	10,523	5,188	507	
Nasibati ...	82 00	74 50	100	2,999	1,199	2,237	390	3,171	16,480	9,860	151	4,731	1,666	137	161
7% cum. preference	98 00	101 00	100	756											
4 1/2% R. C. P.	75 00	66 00	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures			1000	2,500											
Nasikpore ...	12 15	12 50	10	2,000	1,151	20	9	6,540	3,649	2,669	5	1,566	1,164	4,512	
5 1/2% Debentures			1000	500											
National ...	21 19	30 25	10	3,500	2,328	1,974	20	2,205	5,805	1,763	160	4,525	1,634	227	
7% C. P.	93 00 N	100 00	100	500											
Nellimarie ...	10 69	12 50 N	10	2,625	2,675	497	158	3,875	5,970	2,686	713	3,592	2,448	649	124
5% Cum. preference	79 50	86 00 N	100	500											
4 1/2% Debentures			500	500											
New Central ...	22 00	26 75	10	17,082	7,915	14,818		70,196	93,093	13,654	1,817	27,165	3,817	1,089	
7% Cum. preference	85 00	96 00	100	3,300											
Northbrook ...	27 50	22 00	10	1,688	2,280	1,559	28	6,341	12,184	7,122	445	7,241	2,308	83	260
5 1/2% Cum. pref.	65 28	77 75	100	1,500											
6% Debentures			1000	2,000											
Nuddas ...	54 00	51 00	50	6,680	3,250	503	49	12,090	23,001	12,188	442	8,655	2,364	295	
Orient ...			100	2,491	1,927	506	27	634	7,656	5,435	78	2,358	283	846	
Pranchand ...			100	3,996			4,142	1,915	6,201	4,620	74	44	20	48	
Prasidency ...	5 31	5 81 ad	5	2,500	750	391	23	1,683	10,608	7,593	334	3,116	1,461	85	4
Rameshwari ...			100	2,000		43	21	2,319	3,396	1,206	72	2,676	127	18	
6% Cum. preference	10 00	12 37	10	700											
Rabindra ...	8 25	7 25	10	4,950		200	1,144	1,747	12,497	6,698	195	1,036	554	668	
7% C. P.	82 25	81 00	100	2,000											
5% Debentures			1000	2,500											
Shree Ambica ...	24 37	21 25	10	3,000	975	209	70	9,520	12,450	9,165	1,318	4,450	5,333	361	
7 1/2% Cum. preference	82 00	86 00	100	1,170											
Saurah ...	22 62	20 75	10	1,400	1,180	80	64	4,243	7,257	5,250	1,445	2,614	808	93	
7% Cum. pref.	99 00	88 00	100	1,000											
Union ...	193 00	189 00	100	3,999	2,407	1,323	36	3,292	8,938	5,059	894	4,680	2,862	114	28
7% C. P.	77 35	87 50	100	600											
4 1/2% Debentures			1000	1,200											
Waverley ...	5 25	3 56	1	250	185	395	194	684	5,687	4,554	60	283	353	1,769	
5 1/2% Cum. P. P.	40 50	40 12	50	750											
			980	1,000											

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Pre- vious
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemical	Bhailal Amin & Sons Private Ltd.	3,987	14,656	24,853	5,050	324	12-59	3,814	3,085	16r	12	12
	64% 1st Cum. Prof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64
	5% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% 3rd Cum. Prof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Amar Dye-Chem	Amritlal & Co. Private	649	6,736	10,628	5,074	...	12-58	1,602	...	97	6	6
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Anil Starch Products	Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co.	1,183	12,743	23,322	1,540	247	12-59	3,111	(a)2,272	7-143T	20	20
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies Private Ltd.	49,687	...	275,277	11,769	3,896	7-60	(a15)65,073	(a 21)59,602	12 T	11	84
Associated Stone Industries	Rajaputana Mining Agen. Pri. Ltd.	...	...	4,346	1,387	106	9-59	485	668	20	35	15
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Atul Products	Lalbahai Sons & Co.	1,615	18,133	35,382	7,666	910	12-59	10,157	5,329	12 T	10	8
Automobile Products	Directors	2,111	12,392	16,914	6,481	...	7-58	145	342	12 T	10	8
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Bagalkot Cement	Tendulkar Indus. Private Ltd.	841	4,330	7,405	429	83	12-59	1,538	1,603	8 T	7	6
Bharat Line	Dinshaw Private	2,809	...	...	...	...	12-59	1,740	(v)3,887	12	12	12
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co.	...	...	45,136	5,611	481	5-59	(c)10,586	7,506	19	18	32
	Old Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Cycle	Aero. Auto. Private	1,115	12,429	14,485	1,423	45	3-59	458	168	10	5	84
Bombay Gas	Directors	1,385	7,246	10,393	...	...	12-59	861	1,372	64 T	4	4
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors	739	642	3,003	103	...	9-59	1,217	765	64 T	4	9
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 T	4	9
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 T	4	9
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.	...	...	134	...	6	9-58	63	76	13	13	13
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	134	5,821	134	2,139	...	12-58	207	211	24	10	10
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	2,249	13,815	4,529	2,139	...	12-59	2,074	2,074	234 T	164	164
Barmah Shell	Directors	12,138	34,389	129,386	...	...	12-59	72,116	73,481	18 T	15	15
	54% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caltex Oil	Directors	6,754	3,656	37,681	...	...	12-59	24,420	25,910	nil	nil	nil
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceat Tyres	Directors	97	697	...	697	...	12-59	...	60	nil	nil	...
G. Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	1,178	1,481	3,481	156	34	12-59	...	318	20 T	15	15
Colour Chem	Directors	465	2,460	3,693	577	...	3-60	1,158	106	nil	nil	...
Crescent Iron & Steel	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri.	336	444	960	368	12	3-59	182	159	74	6	...
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works	Dandekar Engineers	328	535	1,274	12	20	6-59	228	211	15 T	10	9
	Partly Paid Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 T	10	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 T	10	9
Delhi Safe Deposit	Directors	...	...	161	30	...	12-59	81	86	12 T	74	74
	Ordry. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 T	74	74
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 T	74	74
Dena Investment	Directors	...	...	287	...	...	3-60	189	134	5-20P	348	324
Dharamsi M. Chemical	D. Morarji & Co.	1,932	7,344	12,840	329	291	12-59	3,016	1,778	20 T	12	10
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd.	1,947	18,106	27,723	1,269	206	12-59	(a 5-59) m)4,902	7-14 T	9 T	9	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-14 T	9	9
Empire Dyeing	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	4,044	83	56	12-59	536	(a27)495	264 T	20	20
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	Directors	3,545	25,019	33,798	...	...	3-60	(a31)4,161	(a32)6,021	9 T	7	6
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd.	2,487	4,065	10,442	1,140	47	3-60	577	496	9 T	7	6
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-14 T	5	5
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandivala & Co. Pri.	742	...	34,693	...	195	6-60	10,335	(d)9,817	10 T F	15 T	18
	54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors	3,969	44,775	49,513	13,163	...	3-60	4,783	3,86	11 T	74	10
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 T	74	10
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 T	74	10
Gwalior Rayon	Birla Gwalior Private	5,901	55,381	89,100	5,576	2,934	3-60	32,115	23,960	8-57 T	6	6
	6% R. C. P. "A"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-57 T	6	6
	6% R. C. P. "B"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-57 T	6	6
Hind Cycles	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.	6,375	10,817	21,178	1,912	...	3-60	185	(a22)-439	nil	5	7
	5% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	54% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54
	54% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54
Hindustan Aluminium	Birla Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	...	...	54	54	54
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co.	2,524	16,934	18,926	8,276	91	4-59	1,269	1,286	7	7	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	6
Hindustan Lever	Directors	25,337	...	417,519	59,797	...	12-59	46,785	35,807	24	15	14
Indian Cement	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	14
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	699	21,834	24,851	1,736	52	3-58	94	61	25	25	30
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	Directors	540	...	7,331	...	...	9-58	514	670	10	10	10
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	25	...	694	...	52	12-60	(a23)6,539	5,076	54 T	5	4
Investa Machine Tools	Investa. Indus. Corporation	977	1,150	2,248	1,409	90	12-59	572	640	6 T	6	54
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6	54
Jaipur Metals	Poonamchand & Bros. Pri.	1,069	14,381	14,256	6,604	90	12-59	1,118	841	8-57 T	6	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-57 T	6	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-57 T	6	5
	4% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-57 T	6	5
Jyoti	Adnem Services	3,039	7,897	11,337	9,630	71	...	...	...	19-9 T	6 T	6 P
Kamani Metals	Kamani Bros. Private	1,770	14,872	20,299	2,301	104	12-59	1,307	1,512	12 T	12	12
	54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 T	12	12
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 T	12	12
Kemp & Co.	Directors	803	4,689	5,640	929	...	...	1,248	1,501	nil	74	5
Khandelwal Ferro Alloys	Khandelwal Indus. Private	...	...	...	...	...	3-60	387	376	nil	54	54
	71% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirloskar Bros.	Kirloskar Sons & Co.	2,802	11,197	22,222	5,205	262	7-59	2,854	2,790	12	10	8
Kirloskar Oil Engines	Kirloskar Sons & Co.	2,244	13,434	19,384	5,515	162	3-59	1,834	1,789	10	10	9
	Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	9
Killick Industries	Managing Director	...	...	5,586	...	...	11-59	2,209	3,564	9	13	11

(a) Traffic Revenue.

(b) Dividends and Interest, etc.

(c) Profit on contracts.

(d) Revenue Income. *Income by ...

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961 Rs. np.	April 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments Rs. 000	Stocks & Store Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Alembic Chemicals	265 00	221 50	100	8,500	2,900	2,738	20	11,521	18,707	6,576	2,343	8,983	3,226	294	...
64% 1st C. P.	91 20	91 20	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd R. C. P.	86 00	79 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 3rd C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amar Dychem	386 25	270 00	100	5,998	...	110	30	6,047	7,467	1,127	421	5,890	1,684	233	38
6% R.C.P.	100 00	100 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anil Starch Products	...	...	100	2,989	101	2,393	47	10,086	11,863	4,989	6	5,635	3,418	183	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Cement	158 00	140 75	100	190,625	15,700	92,146	42	144,526	420,540	167,069	11,140	105,490	47,559	15,894	9,567
Associated Stones Indust	21 52	21 28	10	1,850	1,100	71	6	2,416	1,401	795	171	1,537	2,192	1,138	...
6% C. P.	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atul Products	...	...	100	20,000	...	3,908	73	39,705	35,604	10,540	10,245	10,685	4,532	7,055	...
Automobile Products	...	...	10	1,200	...	113	-571	14,666	10,742	1,968	...	8,136	1,340	10	336
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	28,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagalkot Cement	8 88	8 80	10	8,427	...	66	2	15,124	22,619	3,188	8	2,575	1,071	68	466
Bharat Line	6 96	9 48	10	10,000	6,826	3,289	-711	18,296	39,922	20,517	6,221	2,265	7,271	20	2,335
Bombay Burma Trading	...	...	2500	250	5,396	34,184	67	22,798	56,339	22,717	11,027	11,205	15,702	5,189	1,075
Old Shares	597 00	565 00	125	8,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shares	210 00	190 00	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Cycle	25 50	24 00	20	1,600	410	509	24	1,326	728	440	442	1,444	1,196	500	...
Bombay Gas	...	...	£1	4,000	576	2,102	48	4,267	8,959	4,706	3,862	1,275	1,342	262	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	190 00	144 00	100	1,418	98	633	4	1,770	2,768	1,426	10	439	515	2,605	...
61% C. P.	75 00	76 00	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	60 00	60 00	200	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Safe Deposit	405 00	405 00	80	1,596	200	59	31	168	584	427	261	2,310	17	37	...
Bombay Uganda Co.	58 00	49 00	100	4,500	2,700	4,557	156	613	266	148	1	5,318	59	14	...
W. H. Brady & Co.	400 00	325 00	150	4,500	2,700	4,557	156	4,939	1,157	548	4,606	5,318	4,043	2,316	...
Burma Shell	...	...	100	138,200	80,000	27,472	15,557	42,639	263,048	77,920	...	26,166	157,387	11,058	4,129
51% Debenture	...	...	...	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caltech Oil	...	...	100	45,000	...	16,920	24,102	57,248	145,449	21,980	...	8,122	31,492	187	...
51% Debenture	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceat Tyres	300 00	176 00	50	11,490	...	13	...	1,907	812	15	...	780	684	875	1,305
C. Claridge & Co.	195 00	190 00	100	900	615	759	3	1,037	2,451	1,634	1	1,286	1,034	70	...
Colour Chem	352 50	310 60	100	10,000	...	600	-39	3,196	9,695	482	...	1,944	1,009	490	1,100
Crescent Iron	...	...	20	574	35	102	7	870	1,480	504	...	651	50	10	...
G.G. Dandekar Mce. Works	...	...	100	399	70	128	1	766	1,191	638	278	122	221	540	...
Partly Paid Mce.	...	...	50	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhi Safe Deposit	10 00N	10 00N	7	194	82	25	1	389	441	105	359	2	93	138	...
Ordry P.P.	7 00N	7 00N	160	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	100 00	100 00N	25	2,560	...	85	3	240	19	6	2,638	...	76	1	100
Dena Invst.	11 52	11 00	50	1,369	2,020	797	44	6,541	7,757	3,610	56	3,472	3,074	4	...
Dharamsi M. Chemical	265 00	155 00	100	13,441	5,050	2,442	49	19,919	41,540	16,822	8,995	8,450	3,773	136	835
Digvijay Cement	152 75	85 80N	100	7,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	81 20	...	...	900	410	356	10	1,143	2,194	1,620	219	270	857	899	...
Empire Dying	...	40 50	15	82,000	1,450	6,697	-361	42,685	85,139	22,601	6,428	73	13,279	30,296	19,863
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	...	...	50	1,497	365	166	18	2,993	3,757	2,316	4	2,713	1,735	143	...
Estrela Batteries	61 00	51 00	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	35 75	38 00	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Shipping	14 80	12 24	10	9,000	6,495	15,127	132	54,313	85,180	21,553	80	56	5,046	18,758	...
54% R. C. P.	91 00	90 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G.R.C.P. Cotton & Co.	177 00	141 00	100	13,500	3,400	1,612	44	24,826	2,126	706	15,875	13,295	31,062	2,605	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior Rayon	45 25	38 75	10	25,000	17,500	6,447	2,081	23,340	64,253	41,224	45	22,470	4,314	37,837	748
6% R.C.P. 'A'	108 50	98 00ad	100	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P. 'B'	...	...	100	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hind Cycles	100 80	117 00	100	3,107	700	625	-949	9,161	12,344	7,681	4	6,340	4,768	118	...
5% T. R. C. P.	65 00N	65 00N	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% T. R. C. P.	75 00N	75 00N	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% T. R. C. P.	25 00N	25 00N	25	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% T. R. C. P.	78 50	100 00N	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Aluminium	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Electric Co.	99 00	132 50	100	4,000	300	114	57	12,342	6,224	2,198	236	8,743	5,518	290	1,100
6% C. P.	80 00	82 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Lever	47 00	38 50	10	55,700	4,132	8,817	20,969	62,200	57,710	20,419	3	68,875	16,116	30,333	...
Indian Cement	25 00	25 00	10	152	100	50	2	124	142	...	178	...	52	57	...
Indian Vegetable Products	135 00	153 00	100	2,117	276	465	5	1,796	2,714	2,030	79	2,300	1,530	67	...
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	85 00	80 00	100	50,000	3,300	3,980	77	120,305	2,554	166	67,745	...	60,854	46,675	...
Industrial Investment	81 00	80 00	100	9,999	2,022	59	20	1,220	20	17	13,090	...	159	48	...
Investe Machine Tools	...	...	100	1,500	...	27	5	2,400	2,583	652	...	2,557	432	12	...
41% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Metals	135 00	115 00	100	1,956	100	811	7	7,453	4,867	1,920	245	7,198	1,364	570	2
6% C. P.	57 00	55 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	45 00	27 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jyoti	185 00	191 50	100	4,000	300	1,436	10	7,508	6,092	1,867	192	5,695	3,128	14	...
Kamani Metals	...	...	10	2,000	60	260	5	5,925	9,662	5,647	503	4,157	1,560	114	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamp & Co.	515 00	287 00	200	1,200	350	288	47	1,656	2,744	1,420	12	1,441	737	29	...
Khandalwal Forro Alloys	82 00	75 50	50	4,749	...	...	-19	5,320	1,432	...	1,357	1,359	1,284	1,347	5,775
74% R. C. P.	96 00	50 50	50	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirloskar Brothers	62 00	53 00ad	25	3,000	6,969	1,021	12	8,059	10,587	5,917	1,858	8,111	3,970	554	...
Kirloskar Oil Eng.	19 52	16 32	10	2,500	775	666	4	11,475	6,011	2,394	50	7,062	3,273	290	1,705
Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killick Industries	181 00	118 50	100	12,483	500	2,817	6	9,093	4,823	1,685	16,778	1,475	2,481	72	954

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per Cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)												
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn.	Mahindra & Mahindra	1,305	2,063	3,923	4,110	...	3-60	—1	—499	nil	nil	nil
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Malwa Vanaspati & Chem.	Mohatta Bros.	342	114,414	18,255	2,075	30	12-59	696	529	nil	nil	nil
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Man. Industrial Corporation	Jagmohan Radha Krishna & Co	198	2,932	4,385	1,984	60	3-59	661	746	nil	nil	nil
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
T. Naneklal Manufacturing	T. Naneklal & Co.	765	3,072	4,611	1,002	47	5-59	518	284	14	10	10
National Elec. Industries	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri. Ltd.	1,391	5,670	7,823	1,296	64	3-59	652	606	9	9	9
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
National Machinery Manfrs.	Directors	7,772	14,454	22,188	9,011	...	12-59	(a16)1,836	—405	nil	nil	nil
National Newsprints & Paper	Directors	1,764	11,210	22,819	379	...	3-59	7,225	286	nil	nil	nil
National Rayon Corp.	China & Co. Private Ltd.	8,299	33,976	75,651	2,161	1,897	12-59	25,396	19,064	22T	14	14
	Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5
Palampur Veg. Products	Forbes Forbes Campbell	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	—137	—95	nil	nil	nil
	54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Pioneer Magnesia Works	N. Pestonjee & Co.	132	...	1,152	166	20	12-59	1,892	190	4T	4	4
Polson Ltd.	Polson Agencies P Co Ltd.	960	6,781	10,782	1,751	101	12-58	1,138	1,281	10	10	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Polychem	Directors	615	8,707	15,956	3,693	...	3-60	4,320	2,197	11T	6	6
	74% T. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	74
Praga Tools	Directors	2,345	2,089	7,334	3,415	...	6-59	1,123	789	nil	nil	nil
Premier Automobiles	Aero Auto Private	...	...	144,732	30,633	...	6-58	4,744	6,705	5	5	5
Radio Lamp Works	Jammalal Sons Private	2,162	14,715	21,256	396	82	3-60	844	492	8T	6	6
	Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond Woollen	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714T	5	5
	J. K. (Bros.) Private Ltd.	4,576	12,069	24,399	7,746	322	12-59	3,678	3,001	11T	20	20
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5
Sanitex Chem. Industries	M. B. Amin & Co.	618	2,242	3,536	711	20	12-59	159	190	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Sathe Biscuits	Sathe Food Industries pri. Ltd.	255	2,570	4,538	556	32	3-60	370	226	9	6	6
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9T	6	6
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scindia Steam	Directors	20,185	117,260	176,633	...	...	6-59	36,513	39,539	5T	7	7
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6T	6T
Shangrila Food Products	Directors	323	717	1,677	132	...	3-59	—366	—287	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Shivrajpur Syndicate	Killick Industries Ltd.	3,339	...	8,639	3,493	11	11-59	1,231	3,017	50T	80	80
Sirpur Paper	Birla Bros. Private	4,757	17,282	28,873	656	293	6-59	7,184	5,854	61T	6T	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6	6
Supreme Industries	Mody & Co.	202	1,223	2,090	1,078	9	3-60	331	220	13T	6	6
	64% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6T	6T
Tata Chemicals	Tata Industries Private	5,538	10,178	35,227	...	445	6-59	6,438	(a12)4,557	74	74	74
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Oil Mills	Tata Industries Private	11,014	...	80,929	2,197	625	3-60	6,502	4,865	23T	13	13
	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4T	4T	4T
United Salt Works & Indus.	Directors	18,168	173,168	199,047	853	...	9-59	(a24)494	107	6T	13	13
	Volas Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	8-60	12,309	10,012	13T	13	9
Western India Match	Swedish Match Co.	19,086	...	176,121	2,638	1,237	12-59	13,514	9,546	16T	11	11
Western India Veg	Hasham Premji	440	18,642	22,537	1,543	39	3-60	512	778	9T	8	8
West Coast Paper	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-59	470	...	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works	Jugstram & Co	1,305	4,514	6,869	1,741	54	3-58	586	428	7	7	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
NORTHERN INDIA												
Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private	4,045	12,951	34,393	5,601	...	9-59	(a10)8,689	6,132	9T	8	8
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
All India Finance & Commerce	Kayell Sival & Co.	30	...	1,69	...	20	5-56	96	88	7T	8	8
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	8	8
	74% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	8	8
Aluminium Corp.	J. K. Industries Private Ltd.	3,895	3,507	12,938	3,001	289	3-60	3,508	3,590	10	10	10
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	7	7
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	Amrit Agency Ltd.	2,06	354.43	367.26	66.68	...	3-55	22.07	19.54	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson Wright	Directors	139	8,718	10,035	...	...	12-59	717	147	10T	10	10
	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4T	4T	4T
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angelo Brothers	Turner Morrison & Co. Pri.	749	17,429	20,113	1,084	183	8-60	1,638	1,228	25	20	15
Ashoka Cement	Directors	1,137	3,303	16,859	1,084	...	3-60	1,394	1,204	7T	4T	4T
	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	Eastern Corporation Private	927	3,518	4,724	857	48	3-59	—193	589	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Match Co.	Directors	1,663	13,133	17,744	692	...	12-58	1,179	1,225	12T	12T	12T
Assam Saw Mills	Directors	467	519	2,779	1,092	...	9-59	384	(a)572	41	11	11
Assam Sillimanite	U. P. Comm. Corp.	342	358	2,093	216	36	3-59	384	(a)572	41	11	11
Associated Hotels	Obero Hotel (India) Private Ltd	1,463	1,627	6,397	227	93	3-58	956	1,067	6	6	12
	7% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	Directors	25,612	100	114	9	...	12-57	123	324	4T	11	11
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlas Cycle Indus	Directors	2,778	15,632	23,419	5,939	...	12-58	979	829	10	10	...
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6T	...

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961	April 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stock & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.).															
Machinery Manfrs. Corp.	...	...	100	3,814	...	489	-2,439	10,281	14,027	4,125	2	5,394	1,419	141	51
4% Cum. preference	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspati Chems.	...	...	10	3,154	...	...	-908	4,493	5,442	1,855	32	3,303	172	63	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Man. Industrial Corp.	125 00	95 00	100	3,000	...	26	71	2,318	4,334	987	2	2,244	744	79	...
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Maneklal Manufacturing	355 00	200 00	100	1,000	100	35	15	2,484	1,987	624	8	1,002	759	487	16
National Elec. Industries	89 00	76 00	50	778	125	799	25	3,920	2,358	1,028	307	2,742	1,783	37	...
44% C. P.	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machy. Manfrs.	...	...	100	25,240	...	304	-1,829	23,087	29,088	9,936	...	20,362	7,170	96	22
National Newspaper & Paper	...	...	10	487,21	...	208	-13,638	26,106	50,961	11,108	3	6,360	2,835	10,161	2,928
National Rayon Corp.	515 00	483 00	100	24,110	4,900	13,662	166	22,623	117,025	52,637	160	16,544	3,254	13,582	...
Ordly Partly Paid	...	...	100	6,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	70 39	73 50	100	17,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	100	150,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palampur Veg. Products	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	849	3,375	2,757	...	10	193	84	4	28
54% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer Magnesia Works	...	...	100	1,189	...	63	2	620	1,456	837	317	331	368	233	2
Poison Ld.	177 00	165 00	100	2,695	966	1,440	48	1,377	6,553	1,635	3	2,356	628	620	...
C. P. T.	76 20	76 20	10	2,000	1,200	896	28	3,853	5,851	1,197	5	4,089	1,805	3,313	...
Polychem	255 00	187 00	50	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% T.R.C.P.	46 09	48 75	50	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Praga Tools	...	...	100	13,592	...	168	-508	1,646	7,509	4,357	2	6,294	1,739	3,478	238
Premier Automobiles	169 50	152 50	100	21,733	1,973	6,390	479	75,116	39,061	19,368	466	70,494	10,538	2,529	...
Radio Lamp Works	...	...	50	2,500	75	209	7	13,178	1,733	564	2,696	6,645	6,893	502	...
Ordly. Partly Paid	...	...	100	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C.P.	...	74	10	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	10	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond Woollen	114 75	99 00	100	7,500	1,238	740	57	15,675	16,961	8,175	2,299	12,438	3,567	464	147
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	42	9	2,545	2,534	375	3	1,491	740	94	...
Savitex chem Indus	...	...	50	1,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	50	511	...	237	29	1,640	3,067	969	1	586	527	178	...
Sathe Biscuits	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	50 00 N	50 00 N	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	94 20	94 20	100	500	...	100,600	360	191,384	320,226	63,584	88,593	3,310	53,532	53,352	15,192
Scindia Steam	14 20	14 92	20	112,799	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debenture	...	...	100	37,478	...	...	-1,665	4,068	4,049	616	32	552	294	14	13
Shangrilla Food Products	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	10	300	2,000	5,482	5	6,897	10,215	3,853	302	5,439	3,163	22	122
Shriram Syndicate	80 50	85 00	10	1,046	3,015	12,609	72	33,596	52,798	14,050	150	10,699	3,755	241	13,551
Singur Paper	17 00	88 80kd	100	5,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R.C.P.	87 60	173 00	100	622	...	273	3	1,197	845	239	97	1,105	719	30	...
Supreme Industries	157 50	67 50	100	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	19 20	17 56	10	25,172	526	2,508	7	28,857	49,341	18,653	1,878	19,797	6,431	886	5,690
Tata Chemical	85 00	97 00	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1% Cum. Preference	...	...	25	2,500	...	1,947	2,994	46	46,160	24,794	15,671	1,236	25,877	19,565	3,386
5% Debentures	76 50	69 50	100	7,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,954
Tata Oil Mills	60 50	57 08	100	2,989	...	1,064	1	361	7,666	4,515	30	1218	67	239	...
44% C. P.	60 50	57 08	250	1,355	2,016	1,038	425	111,681	10,745	2,435	1,542	66,458	62,295	3,627	112
United Salt Works Ind.	273 00	227 50	100	25,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Volta	...	...	100	1,700	11,100	6,659	421	21,941	46,208	19,216	304	18,856	10,913	9,399	1,160
Western India Match	302 50	254 00	100	1,700	...	344	1	2,760	3,370	1,703	6	2,523	312	217	399
Western India Veg.	122 50	100 00	100	9,999	...	470	...	42,714	51,137	...	...	5,798	1,828	72	...
West coast Paper	201 00	154 00	100	5,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	103 00	111 00kd	100	1,500	504	397	4	1,980	2,527	1,083	412	1,741	1,221	69	...
Zandu Pharmaceutical W.	111 00	112 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Alkali & Chemical	38 00	26 50	10	30,997	1,800	7,350	140	25,6	57,440	9,228	22	12,415	6,041	330	1,995
1% Cum. Preference	91 50X	100 00	100	3,100	...	53	18	13,21	36	8	73	10,66	7,76	68	...
All India Finance & Com.	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordly.	...	...	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. P.	18 75	18 37	100	128	2,600	17,752	114	7,883	39,514	11,944	1,393	4,673	2,605	5,357	...
Aluminium Corp.	93 00	100 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	70 00	75 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debenture	...	...	1000	2,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	...	...	10	5,325	19,25	3,83	-14,14	152,86	160,85	53,32	36,36	85,91	25,33	1,40	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson Wright	...	...	10	2,000	350	1,173	31	7,205	84	56	5,189	...	4,336	10	4,194
44% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	1,470	223	2,907	3,709	2,634	745	5,159	2,022	1,151	...
Angelo Brothers	23 00	21 62	10	3,000	2,584	250	4	10,514	17,494	1,363	2	4,079	1,362	13	27
Ashoka Cement	9 06	9 87	10	5,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	24	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	5 37	5 81	10	4,314	1,054	259	-99	7,384	15,145	8,105	534	3,468	3,717	1,122	...
Deferred	0 50	1 06	1	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	2,498	...	708	198	1,681	3,932	2,088	6	2,484	2,100	78	125
Assam Match Co.	20 00	17 75	10	3,000	1,050	1,950	-275	1,956	3,398	1,649	2	2,317	769	58	12
Assam Saw Mills	2 53	3 78	3	1,400	...	...	...	83	1,570	1,323	792	182	233	...	...
Assam Sillimanite	11 31	11 75	10	3,000	1,000	2,685	155	3,030	10,572	4,222	4,279	794	1,545	788	...
Associated Hotels	5 12	6 00	10	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. P. T.	49 75	51 00	100	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	1000	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	9 27	7 85	10	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1% C. P.	27 50	36 00	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	4 90	4 50	1	410	525	494	15	10,392	5,898	1,204	1	7,789	3,305	131	...
Atlas Cycle Industry	...	...	100	3,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	NAV PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second previous
								Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Ballarpur Paper	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd. ... 5% R. C. P. P. ...	2,406 ...	9,164 ...	23,543 ...	751 ...	682 ...	6-60 ...	7,444 ...	8,378 ...	14.30T 7.14T	nil nil	nil nil
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	Directors ... Jardine Henderson ...	8,684 907	110,200 1,581	128,151 2,733	5,627 376	...	12-59 3-60	4,473 -273	4,908 -257	25 T nil	20 nil	15 5
Barroes coke	Indo Corporation P. W. Ltd. ... 6% Cum. preference ...	293 ...	515 ...	1,404 ...	455 ...	...	12-59 ...	-266 ...	-267 ...	nil nil	nil nil	5 5
Bathgate & Co.	H. V. Low & Co. ... 7% Cum. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil 7 T	nil 3 T	...
Behar Rice Mills	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% Cum. preference ...	901 ...	2,035 ...	...	...	32 ...	6-54 10-60	36 941	33 (a6)167	nil 7 T	nil 7 T	...
Bengal Assam Steamship	Directors ... 74% Cum. preference ...	...	3,770 9,970	19,690 ...	...	...	3-60 ...	2,330 ...	2,000 ...	7 T 7 T	7 T 7 T	6 7
Bengal Chemicals	44% Cum. preference ... 5% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 T 4 T	7 T 4 T	7 T 4 T
Bengal Flour	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. ... 7% Cum. preference ...	584 4,735	21,150 10,814	23,953 30,750	1,085 178	164 ...	12-60 12-59	1,536 4,905	1,781 3,812	40T 32 T	45T 22 T	25 12 T
Bengal Paper	79 'A' Cum. preference ... 64 'B' R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T 10 T	7 T 7 T	7 T 6
Bengal Potteries	44% Debentures ... B. R. Bhagat & Co. ...	...	4,175 2,206	16,629 2,264	...	264 ...	...	...	...	6 T 14.29T	6 10	6 10
Bengal Timber	Ord. P. Paid ... Jardine Henderson ...	...	10 ...	13 5	...	...	6-38 ...	15 ...	142 ...	nil nil	nil nil	...
Bhagwati Pressing	8% Cum. preference ... Ramdukt Ramkissandas ...	...	7 ...	171 ...	...	...	12-59 ...	129 ...	138 ...	8 T 5 T	7 T 5 T	7 T 9
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	8% Cum. preference ... Murari Lal Batra & Co. ...	...	592 4,293	5,098 ...	...	23 ...	12-59 ...	313 ...	285 ...	10.4T 6.4T	9 6 T	9 6 T
Bharat Commerce	71% 'B' C. P. ... Directors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 T ...	7 T ...	...
Bharat Nidhi	5% C. P. ... Directors ...	584 ...	3,298 ...	3,113 ...	479 ...	...	12-57 12-59	(a)138 2,744	130 2,741	nil (u)	nil 6	...
Bharat Starch & Chemical	6% C.P.T. ... K. C. Thapar & Bros. ...	...	...	6,301 1,644	...	19 ...	1-60 3-54	361 2,08	217 -3,24	6 T nil	6 nil	6 15
Bhartia Company	Directors ... Lovelock & Lewes ...	453 ...	4,453 ...	...	863 ...	...	12 9-59	...	433 ...	11 T 5 T	5 T 5 T	5 T 5
Birds Investments	54% Cum. preference ... Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ...	...	7,331 4,119	14,286 27,157	499 1,545	295 ...	3-60 3-60	2,804 4,695	1,629 3,580	30 T 25 T	18 T 12 T	17 T 12
Birma Stone Lime	8% Cum. preference ... 51% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 T 8	8 T 8	8 T 8
Britannia Biscuits	A. T. C. Inv. Co. ... Directors ...	...	...	...	...	...	3-60 12-58	82 109	13 509	...	...	...
Br. Burma Petroleum & Co.	6% Cum. Part preference ... Directors ...	...	15,707 38,262	78,589 32,850	...	...	12-60 ...	16,044 7,088	...	8 T 4 T	nil nil	...
Brushware	8% Cum. preference ... Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd. ...	...	134 68	380 ...	68 ...	1 ...	11-60 9-59	23 190	22 95	8 T 10 T	8 T 6	8 T 5
Burma Lime	S. C. Chunder & Co. ... Partly Paid ...	100 ...	162 ...	527 ...	7 ...	12 ...	...	...	...	10 T 10 T	6 6	5 ...
Calcutta Chemical	6% Debentures ... Directors ...	...	2,160 8,650	14,473 2,305	...	...	6-59 ...	1,032 ...	781 ...	18 T 12 T	12 T 12 T	12 T 12
Calcutta Credit Corp.	6% C. P. ... Jainarain Ram Chander ...	...	...	6,727 2,303	...	57 ...	6-59 ...	744 ...	836 ...	6 T 30 T	4 T 62 T	6 T 20
Calcutta Gas Co.	84% T. C. P. ... 51% T. C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 T 5 T	6 T 5 T	6 T 5 T
Calcutta Investment Co.	6% Debentures ... Soorajmull Nagarmull ...	...	...	943 ...	...	88 ...	9-59 ...	648 ...	821 ...	3 T 5 T	5 T 5 T	5 T 5 T
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	84% R.C.P.T. ... 4% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Safe Deposit	Ramdukt Ramkissandas ... Gladstone Lyall ...	43 791	...	2,759 1,647	...	3 33	12-59 10-58	476 (a4)566	459 590	3 T 7 T	3.65 15	2.65 15
Calcutta Steam Nav. Co.	Amritlal Ojha & Co. ... 44% Debentures ...	89 ...	...	332 ...	...	9 ...	3-58 ...	105 ...	106 ...	5 T 5 T	5 T 5 T	5 T 5 T
Cambay Inv.	Hoare Miller & Co. ... Cambay Trading Co. ...	1,302 ...	...	2,516 475	...	26 119	6-60 3-59	573 17	1,188 484	10 T 7 T	10 T nil	10 T nil
Camperdown Pressing	Pyne & Co. ... Tania Bros. Private ...	2 ...	...	60 1,359	...	3 69	7-58 3-60	46 111	15 -5	7 T 9 T	3 T 7 T	4 T 6 T
Cherra Chhatrakopeway	Ram Kumar Agarwala & Bros. ... 51% Cum. preference ...	...	10,503 14,269	4,037 ...	163 ...	...	12-57 ...	1,575 1,735	...	7 T 7 T	7 T 7 T	5 T 6 T
Christian Mica Indus.	Deferred share ... 44% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T 10 T	5 T 10 T	5 T 7 T
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. ... Management Shares ...	91 ...	...	660 ...	...	34 ...	12-59 ...	347 ...	319 ...	6 T 3 T	3 T 3 T	2 T 2 T
Clive Row Inv.	44% Debentures ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ...	...	...	1,637 ...	...	68 ...	12-59 ...	1,458 ...	1,305 ...	66 T 7 T	30 T 8 T	26 T 7 T
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers private Ltd. ... Ord. partly paid ...	4,640 ...	17,186 ...	21,229 ...	1,836 ...	520 ...	12-59 ...	(a29)7,447 ...	(a20)4,622 ...	12 T 12 T	10 6	12 T 7
Darjeeling Ropeway	6% Cum. preference ... Deferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 T 12 T	6 10	7 12
Delhi Flour Mills	Coenka & Co. ... 54% Debentures ...	...	...	161 ...	...	6 ...	3-60 ...	83 ...	71 ...	5 T 7 T	7 T 7 T	7 T 7 T
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	Directors ... 7% Cum. preference ...	447 ...	25,195 ...	26,511 ...	487 ...	...	10-59 ...	321 ...	282 ...	10 T 7 T	10 T 7 T	10 T 7 T
Duncan Brothers	7% Debentures ... Sahu Bros. Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunlop Rubber Co.	6% R. C. P. ... Directors ...	12,139 ...	9,877 ...	15,415 ...	762 ...	8 ...	3-59 ...	815 ...	920 ...	4 6	...	7 T 6
	4% Cum. preference ... Directors ...	...	...	23,289 ...	547 ...	...	12-59 ...	3,460 ...	3,112 ...	6 T 14 T	6 T 10 T	6 T 11 T
	6% Cum. preference ... 6% Cum. preference Tax ...	30,706 ...	81,462 ...	304,656 ...	...	...	12-60 ...	26,464 ...	24,380 ...	4 T 21 T	4 T 2 T	4 T 2 T
	64% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T 6 T	6 T 6 T	6 T 6 T

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961 Ra. np.	April 1960 Ra. np.			General Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standing Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Dallapur Paper	39 62	59 00	25	5,721	2,550	1,764	331	20,613	27,654	21,586	2,447	5,905	6,884	10,789	716
5% R.C.P.P.	112 00 N	117 00	100	1,809											
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	261 00	232 00	100	8,001	7,273	1,034	515	19,919	7,788	4,134	11,409	6,982	14,164	529	
Barroes coke	13 75	15 50	10	1,200	800	50	-554	1,118	3,808	3,412	7	1,276	887	48	
Bathgate & Co.	1 31	1 16	10	2,000		16	-608	493	2,039	186	2	735	462	49	
6% C. P.	19 00	28 00	10	1,000											
Behar Rice Mills	3 06	1 95	100	1,692			-434	3	7,69	4,95	9,60	10	13	2	
Bengal Assam Steamship	94 50xd	89 00	100	2,000	650	8,868	23	1,923	12,316	2,150	159	59	534	1,653	1,727
7% C. P.	41 87xd	60 00	100	5,023	2,120	3,175	1,390	6,843	14,757	7,189	1,692	5,646	6,352	948	
Bengal Chemicals	109 00	106 00	100	900											
74% C. P.	12 50	13 25	100	1,191											
44% C. P.	66 00	72 00	100	1,500											
5% Debentures				1,200	2,250	289	188	1,031	3,724	3,181	6	1,316	1,992	4,080	329
Bengal Flour	46 00	42 00	25	4,500	4,434	545	135	9,081	23,413	16,775	132	7,798	6,043	117	650
Bengal Paper	87 50	97 50	50	200											
7% C. P.	48 50	43 25	100	400											
7% A. C. P.	97 00	96 50	100	2,000											
6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	61 95	66 00	500	84											
44% Debentures		5 62	24	5,523	493	1,057	15	11,784	15,736	5,200		4,198	4,089	49	
Bengal Potteries	7 72		1												
Ordry. P. Paid		15 25	100	600			-961	395	567	567	64	5	256	9	
Bengal Timber	14 00	30 00	100	300											
8% C. P.	7 75	6 00	10	400	165	6	3	161	972	262	75		75	175	
Bhagwati Pressing	5 25	35 00	100	300											
5% C. P.	34 00 N														
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon			10	900	200	100	4	4,495	2,012	504	86	3,185	1,621	43	
64% C. P.			100	380											
74% 'B' C. P.			100	200			-4,119	1,774	4,171	86		769	739	62	
Bharat Commerce	23 00	17 44	10	5,000											
5% C. P.	100 00	10 00	100	3,000			28	9,107	69	50	16,728	180	13,577	90	
Bharat Nidhi	9 81	10 60	100	14,777		1,323									
6% C. P.	50 00	8 06	100	1,000	378	189	-1,608	5,887	3,699	2,573	38	2,930	1,638	37	76
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06 N	34 75	100	2,100	50		-9	79				12,92	8,59	69	
Bhartia Company	55 00	15 15	10	2,800	227	633	55	4,805			6,418		3,654	47	
Birds Investment	47 50 N	53 50	100	2,400											
54% C. P.	44 44	38 00	10	1,000	550	3,249	36	6,760	7,732	4,118	8	2,374	5,254	130	215
Bisara Stone Lame	51 23	28 37	10	4,597	3,590	2,150	214	5,799	12,249	5,360	154	3,417	5,636	1,389	
Briannia Biscuits	8% Cum. preference	9 30													
8% Cum. preference	8 66xd			1,200											
54% Debentures			44	562		182	1	249			747			54	193
Br. Burma Petroleum (S)			10	3,500	2,500	6,183	3	2,306	9,940	3,724	1,710	5,960	3,219	141	
Br. Ceylon Corporation			10	1,750											
6% Cum. Part Pref.	8 89xd	7 50	5	32,500	4,000	15,544	334	18,405	33,783	26,555	12,432	39,598	15,971	795	5,119
British India Corporation	112 60xd	120 00	100	8,100											
8% Cum. preference			10	160	170	167	5	38	243	243	129	162	35	104	29
Brushware	9 50	8 25	10	200	75	20	3	201	614	256	102	16	124	22	
Burma Line			5	63											
Partly Paid			1000	60											
6% Debentures			10	971	960	2,040	153	3,277	3,296	1,477	2,204	2,305	1,713	787	
Calcutta Chemical	16 50		10	200											
6% C. P.	7 62		10	337											
44% C. P.	19 25	8 22	10	500	1,250	72	192	7,864	2,232	438	65	3,691	4,923	90	
Calcutta Credit Corpn.	34 50	42 50	100	200											
6% C. P.	23 50	29 00	100	200											
54% T. C. P.			100	285											
6% Debentures		5 00	10	6,500	100		152	2,996	1	1	11,616		3,069	1,063	
Calcutta Gas Co.	4 70	63 00	100	3,000											
54% R. C. P. T.	57 50		1000	3,000											
4% Debentures															
Calcutta Investment Co.	40 75	43 70xd	100	5,500	2,350	412	36	3,111	1,808	672		5,062	5,177	34	
Cal. Landing & Shipping	13 00	13 00	10	625	240		21	1,208	1,922	1,320	142	27	1,191	131	
Calcutta Safe Deposit	7 37	8 00	10	742	14	105	3	467	1,406	199	46		128	15	
44% Debentures			1000	65											
Calcutta Steam Navign.	13 00xd	12 37	10	1,260	574	873	109	1,793	7,768	4,654		243	1,247	5	
Cambay Invest.	96 00xd	100 00	100	2,000			82	2,413	1	4,777	119	1,640	89		
Camperdown Pressing	100 00	103 00	100	430	85	2	12	110	689	495	280	14	151		
Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway.	5 30	5 75	5	475		473	4	333	1,202	1,063	11	158	865	116	
Chrestien Mica Indus	11 00	12 00	100	3,000	1,000	4,084	247	11,262	7,409	1,649	4,675	5,071	9,955	132	
54% Cum. preference	48 00	58 00	5	1,500											
Deferred share	4 25	7 00	1000	1,500											
44% Debentures		150 00	150	1,500	262	1,014	125	478	4,887	811	416		149	321	
Clive Building	150 00		15	15											
Management Shares			500	1,568											
44% Debentures		9 00	10	13,880	1,000		216	4,998			19,083		4,431	24	
Clive Rof. Invrt.	8 44	12 81	10	16,593	1,800	4,736	25	26,122	26,350	6,048	20,136	9,312	3,894	433	1,865
Dalmia Cement	2 06	2 44	24												
Ordry. Partly Paid	2 94	8 44	10	6,158											
6% Cum preference	2 50	2 00	500	1,500											
Deferred	7 12	7 75	10	248	25	35	2	69	499	262	18	50	57	5	12
Darjeeling Ropeway			500	100											
5% Debentures	15 00	15 00	100	560	1,000		51	1,715	3,974	2,754	521	656	1,880	19	
Dalhi Flour Mills			100	90											
7% Cum. preference			500	500											
7% Debentures			500	330											
Dhrangadhara Chem. Works	116 08	120 00	100	6,449	4,900		889	35,374	16,928	6,731		9,343	2,393	123	30,147
6% R. C. P.			100	4,704	7,100	3,349	308	12,313	2,825	1,152	18,089	547	6,486	9,774	
Duncan Brothers	134 00	120 00	100	9,000											
5% Cum. preference	55 75	55 25	100	4,500	43,288	14,600	2,513	34,435	103,979	40,120	423	59,292	42,174	887	
Dunlop Rubber Co.	51 87	43 50	100	3,000											
6% Cum. preference	113 00	115 00	100	4,000											
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	84 00	87 50	100	20,455											
64% Debentures															

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
								Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA. (Continued)												
East India Hotel	Oberoi Hotels Private	125	228	639	...	...	3-59	80	16	nil	nil	nil
Eastern Investments	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Manfg. Co.	Bird & Co. Private Ltd	...	...	1,943	...	6	12-60	1,848	1,673	14	14	9
Electric Construction	5% Cum. preference	19,22	19,19	78,33	3,73	1,10	12-54	10,44	2,25	44	5	5
Frank Ross	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser & Co.	6% Cum. preference	1,326	5,866	8,124	5,121	...	10-58	957	1,697	6	6	6
French Motor	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Ganges Rope	Directors	238	3,846	4,175	1,176	...	2-60	84	65	14	14	14
General Inv. & Trust	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillanders Arbuthnot	Directors	...	...	1,335	...	...	3-60	-130	271	nil	44	44
Gladstone Lysall & Co.	Mg. Director	2,385	44,596	47,666	7,574	...	3-60	1,778	1,685	20	12	12
Godfrey Phillips	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	1,522	4,842	7,947	...	94	3-60	(a27)984	867	174	17	15
Great Eastern Hotel	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	47	...	3	2-60	29	41	5	5	5
Hindustan Building	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan G. E. Corp.	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Housing	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Ice	5% R. C. P. T.	3,694	13,723	23,514	3,113	...	3-60	2,849	2,555	10	10	10
Hindustan Motors	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Pilkington	6% C. P. T.	2,130	...	6,014	1,459	...	10-59	651	209	5	5	5
Hindustan Woollen	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoare & Co.	6% C. P. T.	2,635	10,775	35,370	6,975	...	12-59	3,023	2,861	26	20	15
Hooghly Flour	5 1/4% C. P. T.	...	...	6,515	326	53	3-60	867	725	54	54	54
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	B. P. R. Syndicate	...	...	73	73	...	7-59	94	291	nil	4	4
Imperial Tobacco	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Genl. Navigation &...	K. C. Thapar & Brothers	679	1,476	2,946	1,550	...	7-59	-706	-67	nil	nil	nil
India Linoleum	5% c. p. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Paper Pulp	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Steamship	Jainarayan Ramchander	36	272	212	1,663	5	3-59	68	126	1	3	3
Indian Aluminium	R. N. Jhun Jhun Wala	40	1,21	2,69	...	18	9-54	65	37	nil	nil	nil
Indian Cable	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper &...	Birla Brothers Private	11,762	...	217,726	5,759	1,874	3-60	21,890	11,686	9	5	nil
Indian Oxygen	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Plastics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Rubber Mantra	Talukdar Law & Co Private	276	3,168	6,769	408	...	10-58	1,717	1,159	6	6	nil
Indo Burma Petrol	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investment & Finance	Directors	6	...	182	...	...	3-58	135	96	1	1	1
J. K. Comm. Corp. Ltd.	Directors	1,215	69,339	73,686	989	...	12-59	470	499	6	5	5
J. K. Investment Trust	Shaw Wallace & Co.	593	10,606	12,859	569	78	12-59	721	634	274	40	45
Jaipur Udyog	B. N. Elias & Co.	78	42	1,53	...	...	6-54	43	1,08	nil	24	5
James Wright	4 1/4% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine Henderson	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jenson & Nicholson	5% C. P. T.	12,597	42,455	96,968	...	...	12-59	23,401	13,706	12	7	5
John Paterson	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalimpong Ropeway	6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Valley State	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnapura Development	Directors	12,793	44,478	79,688	22,499	...	3-60	(a)12,655	224	15	15	15
Kettlow-Bull & Co.	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishore Trading Co.	5 1/4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	2,039	2,887	456	...	12-59	1,202	991	...	...	...
	Directors	11,446	33,223	64,552	11,487	86	9-60	14,318	11,940	27	18	18
	Barila Cwalior Private	1,735	5,457	8,616	1,583	...	3-60	369	284	15	15	10
	5 1/4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	G. S. Meulton & Co Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. R. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gill. Arbuthnot & Co.	767	2,213	4,376	...	124	9-59	1,163	1,504	25	25	274
	Steel Box & Co. Limited	3,288	19,662	33,706	...	696	12-59	(a7)7,491	(y)6,663	25	20	20
	7% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bired & Co. Private	...	...	...	...	...	2-60	93	90	7	7	7
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	...	...	4,54	...	...	6-55	5,69	2,22	6	6	6
	Directors	...	...	6,93	...	...	6-55	5,86	4,47	8	8	8
	B. Ordinarv	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahu Jan Ltd.	2,956	28,052	53,624	4,535	...	3-60	7,580	5,205	6	12	3
	3% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	127	4,345	6,848	457	...	12-57	(b)31	23	nil	nil	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	2,180	120,092	191,172	2,166	...	3-60	2,857	2,752	7	5	5
	5 1/2% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	2,286	14,709	19,864	7,593	...	12-59	856	544	54	54	54
	7 1/2% R. C. P.	4,333	20,289	6,763	...	...	12-59	975	796	6	6	6
	Khaitan Corp. Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	28	458	747	12	...	3-58	...	...	...	...	...
	7% P. T.	49	32	94	...	...	3-54	(a18)195	102	nil	24	nil
	6% 2nd Pref.	940	...	11,250	961	...	12-59	1,361	1,235	nil	nil	nil
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	25	117	178	18	...	6-59	...	...	...	...	...
	Founders	443	...	1,370	83	45	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% C. P. T.	...	...	1,263	...	...	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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13 May 1961

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961 Ra. n.p.	April 1960 Ra. n.p.			General	Others	Carry Forward Ra. 000				Invest- ments Ra. 000	Stocks & Stores Ra. 000	Outstan- dings Ra. 000	Cash Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
East India Hotel	...	...	10	4,655	...	...	—9	54	2,950	39	...	27	41	147	3,296
6% C.P.	...	...	100	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Investments	129 00	138 00	100	5,126	5,920	...	349	2,457	...	...	16,350	...	...	2	...
5% Cum. preference	67 44	69 94	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	850	5,00	3,70	10	16,10	28,71	19,24	1	17,29	5,21	1,09	35
6% Cum. preference	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Construction	14 00	15 12	10	2,538	650	36	30	5,986	2,190	1,030	20	5,272	2,762	25	2
Frank Ross	3 24	2 87	6	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	443	42	...
4 1/2% Cum. preference	51 00	41 00	100	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser & Co.	11 00	13 25	10	605	200	457	...	584	1 474	612	1	...	392	27	...
French Motor	40 00	40 75	20	3,000	400	2,108	182	10,099	3,852	1,504	938	7,574	3,971	959	...
Ganges Rope	229 00	218 00	100	1,400	400	948	71	3,180	3,798	2,268	5	2,565	1,882	18	...
General Inv. & Trust	...	...	75	225	26	30	8	51	...	...	531	...	4	5	...
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillanders Arbuthnot	13 22	12 31	10	6,500	2,300	1,324	171	27,052	3,058	1,591	11,559	3,926	18,989	2,707	1,800
5% R. C. P. T.	57 00	52 50xd	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Lysall & Co.	...	...	100	1,417	775	162	25	5,764	915	567	3,854	1,535	4,868	163	1,375
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	4,000	...	1,234	1,041	7,189	7,095	4,139	...	9,347	3,971	128	63
Godfrey Phillips	25 75	22 12	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/4% C. P. T.	56 00	61 50	100	3,000	1,000	811	21	1,177	8,865	4,329	2	429	833	208	...
Great Eastern Hotel	232 00	250 00	250	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Building	4 00	5 00	10	1,500	52	...	8	677	8	3	1,376	...	915	20	920
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan C. E. Corp.	...	...	100	1,900	...	229	—5,164	12,879	5,883	1,455	13	4,586	874	39	924
5% c. p. p.	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deffered	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Housing	...	...	75	1,916	300	...	6	2,391	30	4	1,088	1,698	1,763	37	...
Hindustan Ice	1 05 N	1 05	5	1,000	45	1,00	—3,57	1,73	22,57	10,00	...	31	1,33	26	13
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Motors	19 87	20 06	10	49 613	...	4,951	363	29,070	73,656	32,548	1,448	36,835	11,153	22,798	...
6% R. C. P.	186 00	175 00	50	32,147	...	...	...	2,343	9,649	2,659	9	1,892	541	1,719	...
Hindustan Pilkington	32 87	24 19	10	8,800	700	5	102	2,343	9,649	2,659	9	1,892	541	1,719	...
Hindustan Woolen	...	...	10	3,497	...	...	...	8	233	...	...	581	3,129	29	...
Hoare Miller	6 56	7 62	10	3,520	2,100	...	17	9,427	1,247	692	2,253	1,015	9,454	20	1,766
Hooghly Flour	20 25	21 91xd	10	800	325	105	25	1,590	1,655	1,340	...	648	1,228	754	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	5 41	7 85xd	100	400	54	86	7	1,62	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	6	...
4 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	11 37xd	11 62	10	151,600	46,500	45,394	2,477	28,855	113,166	28,877	7,754	103,554	47,950	31,289	...
India Genl. Navigation	74 50	70 50	£ 10	656	170	1,022	—4	1,914	5,778	3,679	33	644	904	319	3
6% C. P.	77 50	80 00	£ 10	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Indoleum	...	...	100	2,500	2,500	3	38	1,385	3,275	2,692	...	1,392	2,173	27	...
India Paper Pulp	19 00	20 11	10	8,820	1,555	6,471	40	4,701	24,156	11,878	134	5,312	2,522	1,130	210
India Steamship	82 00	79 00	100	2,500	14,000	19,299	—4,076	154,248	226,882	49,615	1,351	383	20,494	11,226	...
5% R. C. P.	33 37xd	28 31	10	39,768	1,500	18,565	3,342	59,197	97,238	90,011	13	31,081	15,403	43,125	...
India Aluminium	66 20xd	67 00xd	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debenture	...	...	...	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	37 62	31 37	10	23,578	9,000	11,300	4,564	23,476	29,548	13,719	738	32,917	25,409	8,093	...
Indian Cable	34 00	28 50	...	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	...	9,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	2ah	1,371	1,598	...	107	2,121	3,271	1,917	568	1,350	2,033	433	...
Indian Copper	33 75	36 08	10	20,000	8,724	4,157	1,378	39,587	59,968	24,806	446	16,000	16,460	3,815	2,823
Indian Oxygen	10 50	9 06	...	2,988	10	65	34	4,873	5,193	1,757	...	4,120	2,611	44	...
Indian Plastics	40 50 N	17 00xd	100	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	17 00	73 00	100	828	5,08	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	615	794	5,85	...
Indian Rubber Manfr.	60 25	31 25	10	2,000	1,600	497	116	1,195	2,262	1,784	2	4,352	324	193	...
6% C. R. P.	39 12	27 12	10	10,000	3,244	12,349	448	20,594	10,077	5,221	19,967	2,678	9,929	14,607	...
Indian Wood Products	89 50	90 00	100	5,000	149	117	24	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indo Burma Petrol	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. T.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investment & Finance	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	2,080	822	3	...	48,15	29	17	4,167	...	3,546	4	...
J. K. Comm. Corp. Ltd.	...	...	700	7,008	25,50	46	7	40,23	2	1	11,502	...	1,578	803	...
J. K. Investment Trust	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Ord.	10 87	13 31	10	20,000	500	4,462	144	49,643	79,862	19,221	58	13,076	5,390	171	...
Jaipur Udyog	37 00	37 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% C. P. T.	...	...	5	588	38	53	...	877	360	73	581	458	530	7	...
James Wright	1 56	1 65	50	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	19 75	25 25	10	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 43	0 69	100	20,000	8,800	511	321	52,946	4,266	1,592	47,898	2,166	30,341	68	...
Jardine Henderson	67 00	73 75	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	56 25xd	58 00	10	7,200	864	89	5	6,562	4,230	2,614	6	7,997	4,481	572	48
Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd.	10 00	8 37	10	3,250	1,750	810	560	10,583	5,907	3,319	88	7,045	9,712	90	...
Jeonson & Nicholson	...	...	100	2,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	10	529	...	17	36	345	512	98	13	38	258	...	...
John Paterson	2 25	2 50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalimpong Ropeway	2 00	2 25	10	450	65	...	—1,28	1,38	5,97	2 63	9	1,34	33	134	...
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	105 00	103 00	100	6,425	...	3,351	—416	11,201	16,681	3,851	52	2,472	3,838	241	2,102
7% P. T.	80 00	80 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd Pref.	100 50	108 50	100	1,575	...	85	71	68	294	128	2	22	38	154	...
Kangra Valley Slate	89 00 N	89 00	10	158	2,000	590	261	4,495	4,479	1,316	1,856	136	2,767	1,428	...
Kanpur Development	16 00	14 94	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanpur Foundry	137 08	137 00	100	4,000	1,151	1,840	204	4,169	246	142	8,915	...	5,335	10	...
Kastlewell Bullen & Co.	57 50	58 25	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P. T.	55 75	55 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	55 75	55 00	100	1,000	175	2,633	—18	974	2	1	4,774	...	631	182	...
Kishore Trading Co.	71 00	75 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Kumardhubi Fireclay	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5,919	...	16,553	1,115	239	12-59	2,367	2,355	18 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	54% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products	East India Development Co.	631	32,723	38,847	2,951	67	3-58	766	442	nil	nil	nil
	54% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co.	James & Co. Ltd.	291	1,382	1,993	1,105	20	3-58	37	180	nil	nil	nil
	7% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneil & Barry	Directors	6,078	12,046	27,061	...	...	3-60	4,759	4,766	7 T	7	7
	54% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn	Directors	9,214	67,781	86,231	19,707	...	9-60	8,722	8,630	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	4% Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar Trading Corp.	Directors	...	...	53	...	...	12-58	—13	(a)19,213	nil	nil	5 1/2
McLeod & Co.	5% 1st C.P.T.	...	...	29,996	900	...	12-59	2,050	1,955	15 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	5% 2nd C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
	Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Metal Box Co.	Directors	1,625	26,342	84,637	22,873	...	3-60	12,657	11,159	25 T	17 1/2	17 1/2
	6% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Corporation	Directors	...	8,838	10,025	5,686	...	3-50	1,266	587	6	6	4
	5% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zemindary	Andrew Yule & Co.	67	...	158	...	9	4-58	—215	—124	nil	nil	nil
Moradabad Water Supply	Noorulla Ghazanfarulla	529	2,596	5,537	818	22	10-58	54	53	5	5	5
C. & E. Morton India Ltd.	Cotton Agents Private	78	...	1,346	...	...	6-60	321	186	nil	5	15
Motor & Genl. Finance	Capt. & Syal Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	6-55	7,88	3,94	40	15	15
	10% 1st C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	7% 2nd C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% 3rd C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
National Insulated Cables	Asso. Indust. Development Co.	2,211	19,601	34,914	3,607	786	3-60	7,502	3,908	25	20	20
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Pipes & Tube	Asso Indust. Dev. Co.	1,022	4,632	8,240	1,886	166	9-58	1,662	1,492	12 1/2	20	20
	54% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rolling	Asso. Indust. Development	...	...	14,189	902	298	6-60	3,130	1,532	13 1/2	10	10
National Rubber	Directors	2,851	13,222	20,206	4,397	...	12-59	1,067	886	8 1/2	6	10
	6% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Tobacco	B. N. Elias & Co. Private	6,828	72,139	97,122	6,636	781	12-59	6,635	5,752	16 T	11	9
	5% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Nav Bharat Vanija	Directors	46	3,350	2,781	2,721	...	5-60	577	—147	nil	nil	nil
	44% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Investment	Ramdukt Ramkissandas	6	1,347	1,954	3,531	40	12-59	501	258	nil	nil	nil
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Octavius Steel & Co.	Directors	1,643	...	3,846	...	...	12-59	1,603	1,728	12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
	6% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient Paper	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.	9,882	33,939	68,339	10,045	1,277	3-60	18,494	14,742	22 1/2	15	15
	54% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement	Dalmia Agencies Private	4,896	15,818	27,010	5,879	507	12-59	7,458	7,926	11 T	15	15
	44% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4,645	...	13,075	941	220	6-60	2,890	2,869	45 T	4 1/2	4 1/2
Philips India	Directors	7,635	...	49,638	...	...	12-59	6,999	(a)5,645	36 T	36	25
Port Shipping	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,925	826	2,793	...	20	12-59	45	—210	12 T	8 1/2	20
Publicity Society	Directors	248	306	1,184	...	...	3-60	478	324	nil	nil	12
Punjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5	19	27	...	...	9-60	—5	324	70 T	37 1/2	50
R. B. Rodda	Director	117	1,041	2,047	681	...	3-59	182	199	6	6	5
	54% R.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance India	Directors	6,041	160,272	183,498	17,384	...	8-60	5,122	2,855	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	6% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance Firebrick	Directors	1,988	1,698	6,602	352	...	2-58	1,150	6'66 : 6'66	40	40	6'66
Rohas Industries	Sahu Jain Ltd.	15,796	128,123	176,405	38,598	1,320	3-60	21,585	(1)24,725	20 T	15	20
	7 to 9% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 T	9	9
	44% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	61% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sabu Properties	Directors	4	...	140	...	...	12-59	60	107	6 T	5	5
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors	4,064	17,496	29,357	4,343	...	3-55	1,91	1,958	8 T	8	6
Sen Raleigh	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	9-59	3,344	...	...	...	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	8,139	44,215	70,908	9,889	...	12-59	6,222	4,971	15 T	5	5
	6% C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiva Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	28	...	157	...	...	6-58	60	21	6 T	6	10
Shree Gopal Paper	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	4,539	23,504	47,661	775	1,101	12-59	10,187	8,603	17 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
	6% C.P.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	2,053	12,595	17,196	5,203	...	6-60	1,181	1,042	25 T	25	16
	10% Prof. cum. as to 7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonakunda Baling	Bird & Co (Pak) Ltd.	344	186,39	200,88	52,00	6	2-55	—2,50	—2,32	10 T	14 1/2	10
	8% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14,440	2,27	...	12-59	94	1,106	nil	nil	8
	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Co.	Bajoria & Co.	1,489	5,629	10,792	223	87	3-58	19	43	2	6	6
Star Paper Mills	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	9-59	(b)1,242	1,574	3 T	6	6
	64% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Trading & Inv.	Bajoria & Co.	...	...	25	...	...	6-59	—6	—23	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
Straw Products	J. K. Agents Private Ltd.	1,201	4,258	8,812	2,690	79	12-59	(a2)1,788	(a10)1,216	13 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
Sutna Stone & Lime	Directors	772	1,316	2,644	2	...	12-59	478	438	20 T	17 1/2	17 1/2

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961	April 1960			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 00	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Kumardhubi Fireclay	20 95 N	22 75	10	3,000	503	3,002	40	6,958	11,040	5,585	246	4,877	5,339	93	294
54% R. C. P. T.	63 00	101 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products	10 00	2 25	10	800	...	41	88	3,570	4,211	2,690	13	3,471	1,165	127	...
54% R. C. P. T.	64 00 N	64 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co.	7 37	3 87	5	634	...	5	68	1,176	777	589	152	1,121	773	23	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	1 28	0 9	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry	103 00 N	98 50	100	15,000	4,300	3,188	293	8,764	5,717	1,905	23,234	1,522	13,630	1 152	6,000
54% C. P. T.	54 25	58 25	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn Limited	26 62	26 00	10	14,696	8,000	3,496	260	66,384	5,724	1,819	19,675	20,194	52,510	778	2,518
5% C. P.	86 83xd	100 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Convertible Notes	...	...	500	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar Trading Corp.	187 00	200 00	100	525	...	1,926	...	126	...	...	1,947	...	602	20	...
McLeod & Co.	213 00	219 00	100	4,000	3,700	3,711	240	15,305	3,101	1,270	26,391	923	7,231	563	...
5% 1st C. P. T.	49 00	52 60	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd C. P. T.	47 00	68 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convertible Notes	...	...	10	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Box Co.	48 00	33 50	10	16,100	10,000	6 475	2,377	20,450	33,632	12,574	379	24,326	19,681	1,977	...
6% R. C. P. T.	78 84xd	84 03xd	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1% C. P. T.	11 00	13 12	10	5,000	...	1,043	-1,442	6,982	11,854	6 682	15	7,587	570	39	...
Metal Corporation	99 00	79 00	100	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	...	...	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	85	8,695	...	...	-2,085	2,165	100	47	51	...	5,410	3,260	...
Midnapore Zomindary	14 60	...	10	446	...	...	...	123	733	286	1	36	55	29	9
Moradabad Water Supply	5 56	5 69	10	446	...	5	1	123	733	286	1	36	55	29	9
C & E. Morton (India) Ltd	...	...	10	885	850	262	20	1,956	2,746	1,626	70	1,789	877	117	...
Motor & General Finance	...	...	10	400	11,00	4,00	10	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	62,39	1,60	...
10% C. P.	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 2nd C. P.	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 3rd C. P.	...	...	10	9,000	8,000	5,757	86	24,014	10,946	5,135	6	15,304	23,429	1,136	...
National Insulated Cable	36 87	27 81	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	24 50	18 69	10	3,000	1,500	6	116	2,692	4,519	2,156	2	3 427	2,245	277	...
National Pipes & Tubes	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P.	20 56	15 44	10	4,000	1,500	1,519	131	4,195	8,322	3,577	3	4,449	2,086	62	...
National Rolling	15 00	13 19	10	4,997	400	516	15	10 213	8,355	3,367	10	7,894	3,212	863	151
National Rubber	77 00	77 00	100	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	21 87	18 44	10	7,997	5,717	4,493	708	14,387	13,671	7,568	93	23,759	5,953	3,092	...
National Tobacco Co.	74 00	77 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	67 50	67 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R. C. P.	...	...	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	4 00 N	4 08	5	1,500	...	...	22	686	4	2	...	2,721	464	1	...
Nay Bharat Vaniasya	66 75	90 09	50	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14% C. P.	46 00	60 00	75	2,332	1,060	102	45	1,066	5	4	4,012	...	384	149	...
New India Investment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Octavius Steel & Co.	...	...	100	5,000	3,300	3,102	334	5,671	1,036	361	8,649	...	8,898	185	...
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient Paper	40 85	43 75	10	14,682	2,000	30,150	422	26,765	100,140	30,778	2,35	20,165	8,285	53	...
54% R.C.P.	81 09	85 00	100	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R.C.P. T.	63 50	62 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement	14 62	13 81	10	22,500	...	6,500	877	31,080	53,955	18,650	1,592	14,918	6,95	4,525	1,696
44% C. P.	35 06 N	35 06	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Minerals	42 62	39 00	10	2,000	1,455	4,400	111	7,396	6,891	2,826	4,342	2,256	5,620	125	104
Philips India	33 50	25 25	10	22,000	446	4,623	47	21,146	14,874	4,882	247	17,327	19,126	1,565	309
Port Shipping	10 50	10 62	10	1,408	625	1,865	-500	1,274	5,037	1,279	5	131	773	6	...
Publicity Society	15 94	15 00	4	286	150	313	122	1,323	195	189	70	...	1,584	534	...
Punjab Minerals	...	...	10	300	...	...	-140	23	159	2	...	...	17	1	9
R. B. Rodha	3 40	5 00	10	650	100	92	5	312	137	61	43	701	600	89	...
54% R.C.P.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	139 00	114 00	100	22,500	500	100	449	17,616	7,039	3,389	8,630	18,552	14,901	2,917	...
54% R.C.P.	84 00	82 50xd	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T.	25 00	20 00	10	600	319	1,121	37	4,029	3,716	2,569	1,088	952	2,341	152	...
Reliance Firebrick	20 44	34 37	10	25,080	20,070	4,255	193	82,276	147,638	61,895	11,274	50,754	15,232	1,015	663
Robtas Industries	117 00	120 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 to 9 C. P.	56 50	62 00	100	6,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	1000	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	1000	12,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	2 69	2 81	5	750	...	369	1	239	...	...	1,649	...	199	10	...
Sahu Properties	...	...	500	999	1,45	1,29	4	14,91	1,71	...	72	5,80	18,27	1,16	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	7,600	650	3,223	161	25,076	25,462	5,219	853	14,223	3,077	307	408
Scientific Instrument Co.	25 43xd	21 25	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sen-Raleish	146 00xd	165 00	100	7,500	2,250	2,294	515	44,278	11,750	2,607	18,115	11,447	24,844	706	81
5% C. P.	24 62	20 94	10	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	69 00	71 50	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	1 00	26 12	10	450	110	10	32	85	975	522	20	30	178	6	...
Shree Jute Press	26 75	103 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Gopal Paper	104 00	102 50	100	7,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P. P.	102 00	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	13 94	13 00	5	1,000	600	869	99	4,637	2,440	1,505	302	5,203	1,343	448	...
Smith Stanistreet	63 12	69 62	50	500	...	...	-5,67	38,53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% Pref. cum. act to 7	...	...	100	600	5,02	16,73	...	6,025	13,27	...	...	54,01	7,79	77	...
Sonakunda Balins	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	4 75	6 06	5	7,500	1,415	435	62	6,596	22,510	15,876	106	6,282	2,349	423	214
Sone Valley Port Cement.	80 00	79 00	100	1,040	7,35	397	3	728	460	11	1,611	843	...	...	...
Sterco	13 37	13 37	10	6,000	450	389	6	9,541	7,736	4,304	107	9,503	5,584	1,209	2,876
Star Paper Mill	73 50 N	78 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	91 00	94 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	2,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	81 00	8 00	25	500	...	...	-143	736	2	1	122	817	150	2	...
Star Trading & Inv.	8 00	12 50	10	1,500	3,400	6,467	53	4,612	11,849	2,852	983	3,613	1,919	6,061	339
Straw Products	9 87	17 50	10	484	65	481	35	789	1,954	701	18	41	401	141	...
Sutra Stone & Lime	22 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER SHARE		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	Second previous
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	875	6,079	7,037	2,832	34	10-60	426	292	30 T	22 T	15
Titagarh Paper Mills	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Private	14,720	40,746	98,948	1,427	962	3-60	11,597	13,763	25 T	25	23 1/2
	Fixed Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	10	8
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 T	8	8
	4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 T	4 1/2	4 1/2
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents Private	753	32,847	35,296	4,219	19	9-59	1,151	676	nil	nil	nil
	Debitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Co.	Directors	...	...	195	...	...	3-58	21	65	nil	nil	nil
Union Carbide	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	10,732	41,039	70,992	24,334	...	12-59	15,502	10,553	18 T	14	14
United Flour	Directors	511	8,498	10,460	365	68	11-59	662	525	52 T	37 1/2	40
Walford Transport	Fixed Ordinary	1,161	18,974	19,343	3,728	...	12-59	953	505	20 T	14	14
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 T	12	12
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	2,178	29,100	34,072	7,460	398	3-60	4,270	3,355	18 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
Amrutnagar	R. N. Brothers	139	1,788	3,154	81	56	3-60	341	321	7 T	35	35
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,033	4,012	9,134	264	95	12-59	1,716	(a) 1,070	10 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinanth Industrial Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	293	179	6	6	6
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashok Leyland	Directors	2,753	523,426	57,788	17,165	...	12-59	5,502	3,943	8 T	6	6
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	935	2,591	4,112	872	...	12-59	65	32	4	nil	nil
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	1,860	5,771	10,234	1,170	...	12-59	(b) 346	(a) 486	6 T	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6	6
Asso. Industrial Engg.	Gannon Dankerley	68	...	4,944	1,378	55	3-59	524	412	9	9	9
Bangalore Printing	Directors	221	180	503	183	...	12-59	57	84	10 T	10	10
	Second Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binny & Co.	Directors	1,425	2,125	7,662	334	...	12-59	3,045	2,384	10	10	10
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	88	630	1,054	178	11	3-59	112	100	10	10	10
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	6% C. P. P	...	...	6,92	...	5	3-55	11	15	8	8	8
	Venus & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7 1/2	nil
Enfield India	Directors	948	6,544	8,239	2,216	...	12-59	659	492	5 T	nil	nil
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 T	7	6
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	5,069	10,027	23,958	4,409	388	12-59	6,272	5,983	6 T	4	4
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153	...	3-58	871	1,159	6 T	4	4
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	52	2,385	2,980	879	41	3-59	365	303	12 1/2	12 1/2	nil
India Cements	Essen Pri. Ltd.	1,901	15,416	27,087	506	558	3-60	(a) 7,104	3,669	11 T	18	9
	7 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co. Pri. Ltd.	...	...	85	...	5	9-60	46	54	5	5	5
Jeyapore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corp.	64	1,14	7,17	...	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10	6	5
Kirloskar Elec	Kirloskar Associates	2,208	15,532	21,826	2,694	237	6-59	2,476	2,328	10 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Madras Indus'l Invt. Corp.	Directors	...	...	1,400	...	...	6-58	750	692	3	3	3
	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Safe Deposit	Kalra & Sons	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Vanaspathi	Kalra Vanaspathi	...	...	59	...	2	6-60	28	21	6 T	5	5
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	4-58	141	153	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marikar (Motors)	H. O. L. Marikar & Sons Pri	207	5,622	6,239	675	13	3-59	153	130	9	9	9
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDowell & Co.	Directors	231	3,478	4,038	1,222	...	12-59	(a) 436	388	30 T	20	24
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mettur Chem. & Indus. Corp.	Seshasayee Bros. Private Ltd.	1,293	6,690	11,732	657	205	3-60	2,303	2,059	12 1/2 T	8 1/2	8 1/2
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modern Housing	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	6-58	2	2	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem. & Fert	Directors	542	2,848	4,755	453	...	3-60	1,052	867	10 T	5	5
Mysore Chem. Manfrs.	Directors	154	2,488	2,889	331	...	3-60	619	625	20 T	20	20
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Chrome	Directors	...	...	464	165	...	6-58	25	37	6 T	6	6
Mysore Coffee Curing	Directors	89	428	812	111	...	12-59	282	375	14 T	12	11
Mysore Elec. Industries	Directors	916	4,425	7,417	179	...	3-60	1,021	659	24 T	15	11
Mysore Glass & Enamel	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-59	7	244	12 T	11	8 1/2
Mysore Indus. & Test Lab.	Directors	304	523	1,536	185	...	3-58	312	297	16 T	15	12 1/2
Mysore Lamp	Directors	272	387	1,777	296	...	3-59	...	...	...	...	...
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Match	Directors	...	...	1,20	8	...	6-56	3	10	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Paper	Directors	2,368	8,126	14,131	196	...	3-60	2,311	1,648	15 T	12 1/2	10
Mysore Stone Ware Pipes	Mysore Indus'l Develop. Co.	...	...	1,213	107	25	3-60	252	368	14 T	10	10
Mysore Tobacco	Directors	455	1,067	1,989	246	...	3-59	313	190	12 T	12 1/2	15
Mysore Veg. Oil	Directors	106	2,690	1,598	109	...	6-60	98	137	20 T	10	6
Ogale Glass Works	S. P. Ogale & Co.	1,561	2,044	6,633	265	...	12-59	621	332	8 T	4	nil
Parry & Co.	Directors	9,042	60,805	76,236	12,858	30	9-59	2,153	1,868	nil	nil	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parry's Confectionary	Parry & Co.	1,329	6,823	11,398	2,696	123	...	1,189	850	30 T	20	20
Punalur Paper	A. & F. Harvey	1,593	5,148	9,372	383	167	6-58	1,922	1,020	10	7 1/2	5
Radio & Electricals	Directors	47	1,421	1,950	2,189	...	12-58	259	306	7 1/2	9	9
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	Iyer & Co. Ltd.	1,103	10,034	7,505	243	...	3-60	2,410	2,242	23 T	16	16
Rane (Madras)	7% 'A' C. P.	210	...	10,920	2,151	49	3-60	473	395	14 T	10	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ruby Rubbers	Ruby Industries Private	120	2,222	2,588	1,040	17	6-59	265	226	6 T	9	9
	8 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 1/2	6 1/2

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961	April 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. '0	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Contd.)															
Tide Water Oil	18 70xd	16 81	10	600	450	489	125	2,263	446	173	7	2,832	1,322	382	823
Titagarh Paper Mills	35 44xd	40 44	10	11,205	4,849	30,291	249	43,124	90,011	43,496	1,093	23,169	25,911	1,003	3,113
Prof. Ordinary	5 95	4 03	2 1/2	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	99 00	123 00	100	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Cum. preference	73 50xd	85 00	100	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	3,059	...	30	56	6,607	6,869	1,769	25	5,400	56	163	...
Tungabhadra Industries	...	...	10	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Carbide	76 00	73 20	100	1,250	726	725	-21	3,237	18	14	3,406	1,384	764	8,941	3,000
Union Carbide	55 25	49 09	10	20,000	5,000	6,535	4,363	39,012	38,512	9,532	303	26,312	7,375	906	...
United Flour Mills	43 50 N	47 00xd	10	500	295	361	10	1,437	862	562	18	466	910	906	...
Walford Transport	3 16	3 50	1	841	1,150	1,007	167	4,140	1,311	904	127	4,194	2,262	525	...
refd. Ordinary	2 25	3 12	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH INDIA															
Aluminium Industries	22 90	26 80	10	8,000	2,000	1,984	153	24,607	13,872	5,551	84	14,489	12,524	950	379
Amrutnagar	...	...	100	250	175	158	5	1,117	873	166	176	304	444	434	...
7 1/2% C. P.	131 00cd	130 00	100	309	...	350	...	23	8,717	16,052	6,938	594	4,807	2,320	41
Andhra Cement	10 45	10 20	10	7,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	100 00	104 00	100	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Scientific Co.	11 00cd	10 00	10	800	...	...	-487	1,588	926	534	...	838	842	28	...
5% C. P.	12 50cd	10 84	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashtok Layland	9 39	7 23	5	24,679	650	1,914	20	19,413	22,070	6,077	101	17,589	9,558	84	...
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	4 50	5 00	10	1,000	...	411	...	696	573	352	64	992	801	29	...
Aspinwall & Co.	7 20	6 90	10	3,588	44	911	1	4,194	3,322	1,853	593	1,501	5,050	3 5	...
6% c. p.	7 62	7 83	10	214	...	35	2	5	837	313	170	433	2,081	574	28
Asso. Indust. & Engrg.	82 10	85 50	100	2,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore Printing	14 30	15 00	10	316	188	108	7	151	783	454	50	232	177	12	...
Second Ordinary	...	...	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binny & Co.	207 00cd	182 00cd	100	10,000	3,650	1,300	439	10,684	3,628	1,881	21,177	399	2,485	264	...
Central Scientifics	6 60	6 84	5	150	165	70	7	158	128	66	10	180	255	92	...
6% C. p. p	5 10	5 65	5	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Chem & Fert	...	...	25	139	...	...	...	3,39	1,45	29	1	3,11	21	30	...
Enfield Industries	12 56	16 37	10	1,499	...	353	5	2,432	4,801	718	...	2,666	461	62	26
6% C. P.	95 00	100 00	100	1,000	...	1,462	1,959	30,424	51,368	28,028	2,575	10,569	6,839	2,068	23,059
Fertilisers & Chemicals	10 55	11 40	10	34,598	...	...	-210	1,627	613	438	...	324	1,163	1,747	...
Forest Industries	2 85	2 93	24	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Papers Limited	10 40	13 25	10	750	300	166	6	490	121	43	46	878	616	89	4
India Cements	6 05	6 37	5	14,945	...	5,998	79	26,555	44,225	10,339	865	6,472	10,020	555	115
7 1/2% Cum. preference	88 00	95 50cd	100	3,335	...	40	...	90	...	...	1,212	...	7	37	...
Invst. Trust of India	58 00	70 50	100	1,000	...	221	4	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaypee Mining	...	...	100	400	...	2,40	31	46	10,94	6,35	1,63	36	6,83	4,10	4
Kirloskar Elec	13 12	13 15	10	3,871	1,212	1,218	4	8,199	7,808	3,665	...	6,789	3,113	353	172
Madras Indust. Invst. Corp.	...	...	1000	12,996	...	380	5	13,734	15	5	3,648	1	23,878	3,192	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Safe Deposit	43 75	47 80	80	158	...	...	...	103	119	...	95	...	13	50	...
Madras Vanaspathi (a.z.)	15 00	15 00	100	1,500	...	...	-1,234	2,817	3,943	...	...	58	9	1	61
Ordinary	...	...	10	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	55 08	17 20	100	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marikar (Motor)	57 00	51 00	50	436	400	...	2	1,300	247	...	89	686	930	395	...
6% C. P.	52 33	50 00	50	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDowell & Co.	35 00	31 00	10	600	390	30	149	1,591	1,486	667	137	1,326	685	194	...
6% C. P.	93 00cd	96 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mettur Chem. & Indl Corp.	14 12	12 79	10	5,925	322	1,914	13	3,893	14,366	7,381	1,424	4,649	3,735	211	...
6% C. P.	9 70	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	84 00	...	100	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modern Housing	...	...	10	1,792	...	...	-1,259	307	577	227	249	696	740	130	5
6% C. P.	...	...	100	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Chem & Fert	11 25	9 85	10	2,481	693	200	85	2,314	5,564	4,080	359	1,775	929	1,363	...
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	25 00	25 00	10	600	200	252	...	2,294	1,119	897	208	1,777	1,303	10	...
6% C. P.	8 50	8 40	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Chrome	...	...	10	494	...	...	-206	405	634	169	...	1	265	42	9
Mysore Coffee curing	14 50	16 30	10	799	...	194	1	1,231	752	489	83	560	1,351	21	...
Mysore Electric Indus.	219 00	175 00	10	1,405	130	500	4	1,814	1,330	628	...	876	2,111	155	...
Mysore Glass & Enamel	...	...	...	631	...	...	-144	30	523	219	...	87	41	61	24
Mysore Indus. & Test. Lab	...	...	...	938	...	257	4	809	653	437	436	576	819	158	...
Mysore Lamp	25 35	21 00	10	535	404	...	3	469	1,219	685	...	928	778	77	...
4% C. P.	5 95	6 30	10	230	...	...	-130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Match Co.	12 50	10 00	10	499	...	...	...	77	3,65	84	16	97	...	30	2
Mysore Paper	24 75	24 25	10	2,500	1,250	2,043	52	5,333	15,221	10,396	56	3,594	2,129	390	...
Mysore Stoneware Pipes	15 00	15 10	10	600	300	268	7	395	1,132	753	159	249	108	...	...
Mysore Tobacco	10 62	13 10	10	1,009	180	176	...	737	1,930	1,127	188	626	401	97	...
Mysore Veg. Oil	...	...	8	270	134	76	...	690	518	398	255	242	317	239	...
Cyale Glass Works	6 10	5 40	5	1,487	...	399	116	3,929	5,081	2,346	4	1,808	1,175	209	...
Parry & Co.	...	...	2	4,000	4,750	206	230	27,358	5,363	2,972	2,477	13,103	22,523	1,143	...
5% C. P.	8 20	8 80	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	6 55cd	4 40	1	750	500	302	132	3,919	1,255	600	12	2,956	1,738	248	...
Parry's Confectionery	...	...	25	1,505	850	3,952	103	3,205	10,674	5,446	1	2,204	1,100	185	898
Punjab Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radio & Electricals	3 70	4 40	5	1,500	600	10	1	1,903	744	205	11	2,239	394	14	442
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	20 00	19 00	10	2,457	550	177	22	7,046	3,837	2,169	48	2,738	5,636	176	...
Rane (Madras)	6 75	6 15	5	1,226	368	13	18	2,782	828	482	225	2,151	1,398	689	...
7% 'A.C. P.	4 30	4 65	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	4 40	4 70	5	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	7 30	8 23	10	890	...	...	4	1,785	1,571	276	140	1,051	373	41	25
Ruby Rubbers	10 00	8 45	10	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961	April 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Simpson & Co.	...	...	10	7,500	2,500	10	1,887	20,428	14,009	7,263	16,355	7,778	1,175	265	...
Spencer & Co.	24 25	20 50	10	4,000	5,609	4,583	756	8,976	13,382	7,819	4,159	11,086	3,140	1,165	2,353
64% 'A' C. P.	8 00	8 50	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83% 'B' C. P.	10 00	10 87	10	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Motor Products	16 70	14 75	10	3,750	600	2,065	4	8,373	11,702	3,048	...	9,587	1,184	52	...
64% C. P.	95 08	102 00	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes & Co. T.	32 50	26 50	10	1,156	280	1328	41	2,155	1,362	739	1,342	1,042	2,124	431	546
7% C. P.	81 57ad	83 10	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes Motors	...	...	10	691	400	1,438	7	944	931	477	208	1,338	832	649	...
T. I. Cycles	...	...	100	7,000	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	467	9,349	3,340	279	1,547
Textool Co.	180 00	169 00	100	3,322	500	868	5	14,490	6,949	2,620	16	6,212	8,541	88	...
Thomas & Co. A V (Allep.)	20 85	21 00	10	200	300	308	6	750	686	356	152	118	1,012	182	...
B. Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	6 48	6 48	10	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. V. Thomas & Co India	4 00	4 00	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Pref.	3 31	5 45ad	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Cements	8 45	9 70	10	5,000	...	1,177	29	6,204	13,789	3,799	48	3,956	397	19	...
Trav. Chem. & Manfg. Co.	16 72	15 25	10	1,000	...	108	72	1,168	1,805	607	25	919	518	7	...
62% R. C. P.	9 10	10 00	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Opale Glass	7 20cd	8 00	10	999	...	15	12	545	1,585	666	...	350	113	100	...
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	314	419	8	1,086	1,050	590	356	857	545	215	...
United Elec. Industries	9 50	9 50	10	936	...	6	-348	1,549	839	224	...	1,129	356	69	...
5% C. P.	10 20	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanjinaiid Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	-14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	9
54% Cum. preference	...	...	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	225	...	49	-423	455	463	168	...	90	33	2	8
54% C. P.	...	...	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. I. Plywood	244 00	274 00	100	3,129	250	2,394	5	4,749	9,882	2,555	1	2,468	1,245	71	12
6% C. P.	95 80	100 00	100	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(x) After writing back Rs. 119,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies.	(x10) After transferring Rs. 1,000,000 from General Reserve. Rs. 1,380,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs. 540,000 from Deferred Tax Liability.	(x23) After writing back Rs. 150,817 being provision for taxation.
(y) After transferring Rs. 1,592,379 being provision for taxation liabilities, longer required and Rs. 104,581 being development rebate reserve of 1987 not required.	(x11) After writing back Rs. 2,400,000 being provision for taxation no longer required.	(x24) After transferring Rs. 110,000 from General Reserve and Rs. 81,300 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(z) After transferring Rs. 2,50,000 from Investment Depreciation Reserve.	(x12) After transferring Rs. 278,930 from General Reserve.	(x25) After writing back Rs. 747,456 being amount written off on Investments.
(a1) After transferring Rs. 90,000 from provision for contingency.	(x13) After transferring Rs. 150,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.	(x26) After transferring Rs. 450,000 from Investment Reserve and Rs. 175,000 from General Reserve and including Rs. 1,147,173 being the difference of cost and book value of investments.
(a2) After writing back Rs. 686,659 being Development Rebate.	(x14) After writing back Rs. 350,000 being surplus from Taxation.	(x27) After writing back Rs. 90,713 being provision for taxation.
(a3) After writing back Rs. 110,262 being surplus Reserve for taxation.	(x15) After transferring Rs. 8,650,000 from General Reserve.	(x28) After transferring Rs. 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(a4) After transferring Rs. 50,000 from Reserve and Rs. 175,000 from contingency Reserve.	(x16) After writing back Rs. 218,918 being excess provisions in result of previous years.	(x29) After transferring Rs. 795,048 from General Reserve; Rs. 550,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve; Rs. 75,000 from Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debt and Rs. 600,000 from Rehabilitation and Expansion Reserve.
(a5) After transferring Rs. 300,000 from Contingency Reserve.	(x17) After transferring Rs. 185,140 from Rehabilitation Expansion Fund and Rs. 65,000 from General Reserve.	(x30) After transferring Rs. 2,653,571 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(a6) After writing back Rs. 315,188 from Fleet Depreciation Reserve.	(x18) After transferring Rs. 100,000 from General Reserve.	(x31) Includes Rs. 105,463 being excess provision written back and Rs. 76,246 being Refund of Taxation.
(a7) After writing back Rs. 825,557 being provision for taxation liabilities.	(x19) After transferring Rs. 75,000 from General Reserve and Rs. 161,000 from Investment Reserve.	(x32) After writing back Rs. 322,964 being excess provision in previous years.
(a8) After transferring Rs. 112,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs. 29,838 from Surplus Tax provision and Rs. 8,959 from Development Rebate Reserve.	(x20) After transferring Rs. 680,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.	
(a9) After transferring Rs. 100,000 from General Reserve.	(x21) After transferring Rs. 7,900,000 from General Reserve.	
	(x22) After transferring Rs. 46,284 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.	

MILLS

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961	April 1960			Conoral	others	Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Ahmad Advance ...	168 00	160 00	100	4,000	2,197	1,600	12	14,882	20,906	9,037	839	9,928	2,572	1,057	446
5% Cum. Preference ...	77 80	81 50	100	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture ...	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmed Mig. & Calico ...	...	...	125	20,625	2,184	26,967	2,189	45,849	80,519	33,054	828	28,129	22,828	1,496	...
4½% 1st. cum. preference ...	...	...	125	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% 2nd. cum. preference ...	...	...	50	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% 3rd. cum. preference ...	...	...	50	1,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajja Mills ...	...	...	200	1,100	1,580	1,203	17	5,536	6,984	4,184	125	4,403	1,894	469	...
4½% 'B' R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'C' R. cum. pref. ...	...	...	100	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% 'D' R. cum. pref. ...	...	...	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apollo Mills ...	1 56	1 20	2	5,000	38	515	4,665	11,826	11,402	4,403	932	3,737	1,009	14	...
Arrind Mills ...	...	...	100	6,000	18,330	11,170	158	11,733	28,500	14,042	11,813	7,724	9,361	6,680	...
5% cum. prefe. nos T. ...	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% cum. per. ences T. ...	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R. cum. f. T. ...	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asoka Mills ...	...	...	100	2,000	9,200	3,505	...	3,767	15,111	7,311	2,659	3,855	5,249	118	...
5% Cum. pref. ce T. ...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asam Jaha Mills ...	73 00	74 00	100	7,200	1,223	476	3	17,104	19,256	6,819	2,379	9,403	1,368	419	...
B. R. Cotton ...	43 00	28 00	100	4,000	1,600	900	1,301	4,231	11,821	7,724	456	4,213	2,338	18	...
5% C. P. ...	40 00	40 00	100	1,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debenrura ...	...	...	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Mills ...	...	...	100	60,000	12,60	22,34	1,81	103,12	150,46	61,57	8,25	69,20	28,38	5,16	...
Bombay Dyeing ...	65 10	68 10	25	25,098	19,563	14,515	37	39,713	93,405	49,855	3,837	36,497	12,670	1,492	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Pre- vious	Second Pre- vious
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Central India	Tata Industries Private	115,188	2,064	19,001	32,883	11,875	...	6-60	-893	-5,269	nil	nil	nil
5% Cumulative preference	Birla Gwalior Priv. Ltd.	126,752	2,752	42,628	93,019	17,164	932	12-59	16,477	(a)14,648	314 T	22	22
6% R. C. P.	Cowasjee Jehangir & Co.	24,848	680	6,896	15,272	1,093	54	3-60	1,106	(n)1,060	11 T	7 1/2	12 1/2
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	R. Hanumantappa & Sons	23,214	300	8,565	14,139	4,611	156	3-60	1,961	1,635	12 T	9	9
Davangere Cotton	Ramarain Sons Ltd.	40,962	...	5,845	14,186	3,264	...	5-59	2,022	1,421	20	10	15
Oven Mills	P. Buba Sons	48,718	928	...	21,740	2,194	36	12-59	683	-54	7 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Edward Textiles	Director	41,300	886	8,754	26,040	3,690	...	12-59	1,839	-453	14 T	nil	nil
Elphinstone Spg.	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 T	nil	nil
Finlay	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	49,528	784	7,393	23,004	4,677	135	12-58	(a36)2,581	(a15)1,901	16	20	20
Directors	F. F. Campbell & Co. pri...	74,286	...	6,583	14,612	3,789	...	12-59	2,367	1,623	16 T	10	10
Gachwar Mills	6% Debentures	...	...	21,562	27,367	1,008	50	12-59	(i)1,085	(x)1,396	6 T	8	8
Gold Mohur	James Finlay & Co.	45,768	1,020	6,414	22,636	5,730	328	12-59	(a1)4,313	(a7)2,520	21 1/2 T	15	15
Hind Mills	5% C. P.	71,596	1,387	185,72	324,27	115,33	2,80	6-56	22,77	15,63	6	4	4
Hindustan Spg.	Directors	49,440	1,122	12,682	19,781	2,575	...	3-60	(a23)2,375	(a37)1,651	50 T	35	35
India United	44% R. C. P. T.	244,300	6,278	44,496	100,283	37,978	19	12-58	(a46)5,553	-3,852	44	44	44
Indore Malwa	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1/2 T	9 1/2	9 1/2
Jampur Spg. & Wvg.	Directors	51,180	1,420	...	28,771	6,933	...	12-59	(a13)390	284	7 T	5	6
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.	3 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	3,484	6,166	2,944	...	12-58	-221	-55	7 T	5	6
Jam Ranjitsinghji	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 T	5	6
Khatu Makani	Khatu Makani & Co. Private	92,852	1,489	5,502	8,399	2,951	...	6-58	-315	(a43)-107	32 T	16	10
4% Cum. Preference	5% C. P.	...	...	15,155	8,992	8,992	854	6-60	9,161	5,814	32 T	16	10
Kohinoor Mills	Kilik Industries Limited	120,504	1,846	31,592	52,453	5,628	110	12-59	(c)2,152	(a27)1,914	9 1/2 T	10	18
Lakshmi Cotton	Directors	48,996	1,219	10,328	22,619	4,973	...	12-59	(i)1,543	(a32)2,504	10 T	6	6
5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Malatal Fine Spg.	N. C. Puroshandas & Co.	51,996	896	8,358	24,491	2,025	532	12-59	5,745	4,287	29 T	18	15
44% 1st R. C. P.	44% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,43 T	44	44
Mahendra Mills	J. R. Patel & Sons Pri	...	...	9,230	14,660	2,478	145	12-59	3,841	2,659	6,43 T	44	44
Ord. P. P.	6 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 T	6	6
Marden Spg. & Mfg.	Marden Agents Co. Pri.	23,508	482	5,821	16,001	3,950	50	12-58	522	(a19)852	9,30 T	6 1/2	5 1/2
Minerva Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	59,896	704	6,549	13,458	3,252	40	12-59	38	-766	6	7	7
Model Mills	B. A. Dadabhai & Co.	52,408	952	89,83	141,66	36,34	54	6-55	4,85	-7,72	nil	nil	3
Modern Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	49,200	644	8,171	16,746	6,736	120	10-59	1,815	(a4)866	10 T	6	10
Monogram Mills	M. Bakubhai & Sons. Private	27,460	528	8,101	18,768	4,051	50	12-59	850	557	8 1/2 T	6	6
Morjee Goudas	Piramal Sons Priv. Ltd.	70,416	1,652	13,537	40,202	9,975	325	6-60	3,764	3,300	21 1/2 T	15	15
Myore Spinning	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,43 T	44	44
44% R. C. P. (5th)	N. Sirur & Company Private	50,480	500	9,679	17,117	3,416	45	2-60	881	387	14 T	10	10
44% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 T	44	44
Navsari Cotton	Directors	...	...	3,835	8,986	1,830	...	12-59	(v)726	1,171	12 T	12	15
5% C. P.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	45,944	432	8,333	14,049	1,222	...	12-59	-1,164	-288	7,14 T	5	5
New City of Bombay	Tricunial Bhogilal	45,836	866	8,926	22,614	4,798	185	12-59	2,389	2,349	14 T	10 1/2	10
New Commercial	4% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72 T	4	4
New Great Eastern	Board of Directors	49,012	1,018	6,741	13,247	4,299	...	12-59	-1,251	(b)101	5,72 T	4	4
54% Cum. preference T.	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
New Kaiser-L-Hind	Directors	54,052	1,219	10,333	28,947	10,366	...	3-60	634	-1,814	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
5% C. P.	Malatal Chandulal & Co.	51,100	907	9,795	28,515	2,902	872	12-59	8,798	7,240	44 T	28	24
New Shorrock Spg.	Bannalal Bissardas Private	37,788	902	11,126	14,183	4,338	50	9-59	(j)20	(a34)45	12 T	18	10
Omanashi Mills	Padar Sons Private	32,600	930	10,257	14,875	1,717	49	12-59	(a16)1,393	(a38)1,271	12 T	18	10
Padar Mills	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 T	18	10
Pulgaon Cotton	Hardayal sons	...	...	6,294	10,800	2,030	...	6-59	-125	-184	4	4	4
Raja Motilal	Mukundlal Banailal & Sons	...	...	3,752	7,159	2,779	50	12-58	429	429	nil	nil	5
Rohit Mills	Directors	35,196	648	8,849	24,900	4,745	...	12-59	(m)1,622	(c)1,802	10 T	8	8
54% Cum. preference T.	4% R. C. P. (2nd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
4% R. C. P. (5th)	Chunilal Jeewandas & Co.	...	...	2,951	7,117	1,171	35	3-59	228	121	5,72 T	4	4
Ruby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72 T	4	4
Sassoon & Alliance	Directors	9,520	277	4,727	7,777	2,479	...	12-59	31	-73	10	6	...
Sassoon Spinning	M. G. Inv. Corporation Pri.	94,884	2,127	26,627	53,198	8,620	180	12-59	(r2)3,702	(a28)2,464	25 T	20	20
Sholapur Spinning	Half. Ord.	95,332	2,234	2,086	2,967	1,333	...	3-59	-2,050	-5,456	nil	nil	nil
3% R. Cum. preference	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Shorrock Spinning	Malatal Chandulal Ahmed	36,648	720	8,123	20,344	1,430	253	12-59	2,958	3,134	30 T	22	20
Shree Niwas Cotton	Marwar Textiles (Agency)	69,070	1,640	18,866	35,538	6,131	252	12-59	(a18)3,896	(a29)2,584	15 T	10	8
4% R. Cum. preference	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72 T	4	4
Shree Saijan Mills	G. Laladhar & Co.	17,880	440	25,75	60,56	13,77	22	3-55	1,81	42	nil	nil	nil
Shree Subhlaxmi	Shree Govind Cotton Co. Pri	...	...	4,351	11,565	2,463	25	12-59	-344	-406	45 T	30	25
Shri Ambika	H. Kalidas & Company	94,128	1,790	20,036	52,575	6,463	1,070	12-59	10,855	10,264	7,14 T	5	5
4% Cum. preference	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72 T	4	4
Simplex	F. F. Campbell & Co. (2nd)	49,840	1,114	17,490	27,295	6,295	25	3-60	(a20)2,012	(a24)855	15 T	10	17
64% Debentures	Birla Brothers private	...	...	4,887	23,153	4,810	...	9-59	1,487	1,500	nil	nil	nil
Sir Silk	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Standard	Malatal Gopalbhai & Sons	97,588	2,409	25,513	62,102	5,344	795	12-59	9,396	(a21)9,141	29 T	26	22 1/2
4% 1st R. C. P.	4% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,72 T	4	4
Svadeshi Mills	Tata Industries pri. Ltd.	72,236	2,000	16,899	34,917	6,313	271	12-59	(a45)4,335	2,769	14 T	10	9
5% Cum. preference	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	39,328	591	8,304	23,595	3,058	447	12-59	(a17)5,932	(a22)3,352	36 T	25	25

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	April 1961 Rs. np.	April 1960 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Central India	111 00	102 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,076	-10,424	55,989	46,487	15,061	2,778	20,802	2,100	314	315
5% cum. preference	375 00	392 50	500	5,000											
Century Spg. & Mfg.	611 00	463 00	100	12,295	17,528	16,179	122	98,276	94,276	37,531	1,127	32,499	5,480	1,050	
6% R. C. P.	114 50	104 00		12,500											
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	135 50	133 00	100	2,600	1,173	2,023	76	3,105	12,199	7,824	89	4,097	380	36	
Davangere	115 50	114 00	100	2,966	1,610	1,262	9	8,230	12,128	5,771		5,240	2,436	44	
Dawn Mills	123 00	108 25	50	2,800	1,063	1,611	12	8,124	9,369	5,909	380	6,406	2,333	30	
Edward Textiles	275 00	290 00	200	3,400	3,496	29	-1,481	4,542	8,747	6,531	1,374	5,226	1,084	87	
Elphinstone Spg.	68 00	36 50	50	3,000	1,000	1,758	24	6,521	15,125	8,085	54	6,150	1,462	66	
7% C. P.	68 00	66 00	100	2,500											
Finlay	320 00	347 00	100	5,000	6,139	1,024	37	8,819	18,117	9,584	1,019	9,424	2,026	17	
Gachwar Mills	265 00	260 00	100	4,000	1,372	4,543	25	8,523	12,849	8,583	1,614	8,297	3,603	682	
Gokak Mills	186 00	138 00	100	4,881	2,624	225	1	7,392	18,703	9,162	210	6,293	2,154	16	490
6% Debitures				4,000											
Gold Mohur	276 25	245 00	100	5,000	5,037	797	10	5,045	10,235	6,862	81	9,081	1,062	2,292	
Hind Mills			10	5,000	4,27	5,46	25	127,39	144,07	82,06	10	124,26	20,36	65	
5% C. P.			100	2,000											
Hindustan Spg.	4750 00sd	4700 00	1000	1,200	4,993	7,280	-192	4,207	21,682	14,290	1,585	6,617	2,220	874	
44% R.C.P.T.	612 50	650 00	1250	1,200											
India United	15 72	11 20	10	200,00		116	-5,770	42,892	50,902	36,818	295	44,161	2,469	504	
Deferred	1 76	1 20		9,006											
Indore Malwa	145 00	115 00	100	5,000	1,299	151	-1,253	12,976	16,452	12,105	2,606	8,748	2,137	535	
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.			100	2,500		139	-366	586	4,203	2,281		3,231	112	194	
54% R. C. P.				2,500											
Jam Ranjitsinghi	1500 00	1500 00	1000	1,554	1,546	284	-577	4,203	5,941	3,388	32	4,141	220	38	26
Khatrau Makani	526 25	346 25	100	5,985	5,400	2,679	39	24,955	37,613	26,891	2,042	18,862	10,169	458	
4% Cum. preference	72 80	75 00	100	2,992											
Kohinoor Mills	267 50	523 00	100	10,000	1,700	9,760	28	12,066	38,190	29,567	720	21,525	2,594	91	
Lakshmi Cotton	535 00	500 00	250	3,200	3,498	2,245	27	6,596	19,863	14,817	100	8,883	3,007	129	
5% cum. preference T.	157 50	166 00	250	1,600											
Malatal Fine Spg.	867 50	796 25	100	5,800	10,050	4,192	7	5,728	21,843	14,679	7,588	5,336	2,740	3,731	2,098
41% Ist. R. C. P.	78 50	86 00	100	1,450											
41% 2nd. R. C. P.	92 00	92 00	100	1,450											
Mahendra Mills	315 00	315 00	100	2,500		3,096		16,723	23,594	7,606		5,366	2,344	95	27
Ordinary P. P.	40 00 N	40 00	40	500											
61%	99 00	99 00 N	100	1,000											
Maraden Spg. & Mfg.			200	2,731	2,437	903	42	5,714	7,925	5,294	92	5,836	3,051	185	
Minerva Mills	75 08	62 00	100	2,960	423	170		8,910	10,510	5,074	843	5,833	1,874	139	137
Model Mills	35 00	20 00	250	9,334	392	21,99	-2,59	84,32	169,26	78,82	26	99,68	789	2,72	
Monsara Mills	86 08	56 00	50	4,647	1,750	1,254	32	6,180	14,123	7,037	124	9,261	570	62	
Monogram Mills			200	2,600	2,844	570	53	7,757	7,801	5,273	75	7,081	3,493	196	
Morarjee Goculdas	361 00	292 00	100	5,175	4,250	820	43	14,747	30,282	21,700	14	13,618	4,464	81	
41% cum. preference	64 00	70 70	50	1,725											
41% cum. preference	67 08	62 50	50	2,978	3,219	1,279	25	7,397	11,773	6,935	2,723	6,541	1,465	76	
41% cum. preference	22 76	26 75	50	745											
Mysoore Spinning															
Navari Cotton	216 25	220 00	100	3,150	701	4,454	1	4,136	6,635	4,419	1,298	5,564	3,139	726	
5% C. P.	91 00	91 00 N	100	500											
New City of Bombay	150 00	124 00	100	2,400	178	939		3,585	8,376	4,870	8	3,225	207	156	
New Commercial			100	6,300	1,363	1,414	6	14,069	15,738	11,277	1,172	8,168	9,651	245	
4% 2nd. R. C. P.			100	525											
New Great	210 50	178 00	100	3,000		466	-1,250	8,113	11,025	6,337	10	6,133	257	40	
54% C. P.	105 00	112 00	200	800											
New Kaiser-I-Hind	58 08	51 00	100	4,500		40	-2,257	14,417	13,340	9,715	964	11,520	1,773	212	106
5% C. P.	65 08	74 50 N	100	1,500											
New Shorrock Spg.			125	5,200	7,346	6,896	163	9,001	19,298	12,222	4,409	7,125	4,477	6,430	89
Osmanshahi Mills	67 00	40 50	100	8,723	1,868	110		9,034	17,724	6,740	204	7,845	665	38	
Pedar Mills	148 50	149 00	100	4,500	3,280	1,018	16	2,107	8,065	3,195	3,058	5,462	443	87	
4% Cum. Preference	65 00	65 00	100	1,000											
Pulgaon Cotton	11 00	10 24	10	1,500		24	-662	7,331	5,595	5,028	10	5,068	366	183	
Raja Motilel	92 08	62 00	100	2,821	900	1,205	11	6,215	10,762	4,264	53	3,926	620	55	
Rohit Mills			100	4,875	684	1,693	14	13,376	14,991	8,509	151	8,062	8,226	278	
5% C. P. T.			100	1,000											
48% R. C. P. [2nd.]			100	200											
48% R. P. [5th.]			100	250											
Ruby	60 00	62 00	25	1,500	300	368	72	2,784	6,236	3,516	26	1,919	348	12	
Sassoon & Alliance	14 88	9 52	10	1,000	178		-330	7,636	2,994	1,674		2,948	1,204	12	
Sassoon Spinning	50 80	58 50	10	3,770	6,112	6,068		10,568	28,169	16,424	190	9,766	3,713	4,413	939
Sholapur Spinning			1000	1,590	126,86	3,191	-26,638	17,697	31,938	20,602	148	2,764	889	38	
Half Ordinary			500	10											
3% R. C. P.			100	3,196											
6% Debitures			100	3,449											
Shorrock Spinning			100	2,925	5,877	2,363	28	3,972	12,424	8,325	203	4,295	3,244	3,261	65
Shree Nives Cotton	265 00	258 00	100	8,000	2,800	2,933	42	18,553	17,414	7,341	9,211	12,545	2,894	77	426
4% R. C. P.	66 00	61 00	100	3,600											
64% Debitures			100	2,615		27	-66	34,83	36,43	17,73	94	38,81	1,85	27	
Shree Saijan Mills			100	2,100	388	300	-750	7,102	5,065	1,206		3,399	1,854	27	
Shree Shubalzami	125 00	125 00 N	100	6,376	21,000	9,776	59	10,199	24,370	14,591	4,945	15,910	11,107	6,930	
Shri Ambica			100	560											
8% cum. preference			100	700											
8% cum. preference (2nd)			100	5,040	1,634	639	-350	12,491	22,778	10,086	110	9,394	2,967	38	273
Simplex	188 00	156 00	50	6,000											
64% Debitures			10	9,427			-323	42,497	57,518	1,000	96	9,463	5,421	103	
Sir Silk			100	20,000											
5% C. P.			100	19,975	8,634	16,521	91	14,907	30,761	22,324	557	14,441	6,804	11,368	1,722
Standard	1486 00	1033 00	100	600											
4% Ist. R. C. P.	75 50	75 50	100	600											
4% 2nd. R. C. pref.	76 00	76 00	100	600											
Teedeshi Mills	267 50	246 00	100	10,000	8,927	767	2	15,068	31,662	17,464	698	13,437	4,733	1,647	1,548
1% Cum. preference	38 00	88 00	100	1,500		1,372	26	7,370	19,834	10,947	72	7,409	1,947	896	
Suez Mills	600 00	498 75	100	3,600											

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	April 1961 Rs.	April 1960 Rs.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Tata Mills ...	51 00	45 00	25	6,558	2,848	2,175	18	16,638	23,878	10,423	363	11,534	2,489	852	1,446
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Mills	375 00	390 00	100	1,600	4,396	2,057	77	6,004	10,896	6,484	64	5,443	4,936	79	...
4% R. Cum. preference	...	...	25	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijaya Mills	...	...	500	3,500	1,924	2,246	37	10,617	14,585	9,647	149	6,686	6,605	497	94
4% 2nd P. T.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 3rd R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vishnu Cotton	132 00	107 00	100	3,200	1,242	1,839	-1,121	7,136	19,482	13,001	454	7,394	2,310	75	38
7% Cum. preference T.	382 50	422 50	500	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Basant Cotton	7 70	6 94	10	1,500	115	200	41	2,330	3,916	2,509	1,155	2,596	129	99	...
64% C. P.	9 25	8 56	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Fine Spinning	7 75	8 00	10	631	500	201	28	4,639	5,061	1,603	5	2,313	1,135	70	...
5% C.P.	...	...	100	983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Laxmi Cotton	26 08	39 00	40	1,012	108	50	168	5,767	8,353	6,250	20	4,081	872	14	...
Ordry. partly paid	...	...	30	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordry. partly paid	...	...	20	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	40	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Nagpur	3 87	4 00	10	2,700	...	...	-812	6,840	8,045	6,024	37	6,634	681	55	...
70% C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birla Cotton	18 00	22 62	10	3,500	5,922	1,595	-117	14,667	14,217	11,384	2,087	13,955	4,185	578	...
Bowreah Cotton	216 00	168 00	100	2,400	250	265	60	11,940	12,623	5,602	53	6,217	2,382	171	707
80% 'A' C. P.	105 00	152 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70% 'B' Prof.	65 00 N	65 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	-329	856	8,145	6,608	998	2,368	1,532	478	...
Cannore Textiles	9 00	7 87	5	33,836	12,889	33,668	272	95,547	144,604	83,759	2,681	99,093	25,414	5,416	...
Delhi Cloth	...	...	24	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	25	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 1st & 2nd C. P.	...	...	25	3,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 3rd C. P.	...	...	10	1,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2% 4th C. P.	...	...	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	10	2,850	2,638	283	402	10,380	15,029	8,061	58	9,017	2,829	135	46
Dunbar Mills	30 00	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	10	6,300	300	13,759	89	16,783	21,331	15,872	8,633	16,671	7,177	541	269
Elgin Mills	98 00	108 00	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	6 97	8 00	10	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	18 12	15 37	10	3,871	900	2,348	103	19,463	22,441	12,777	1,817	14,651	898	98	7,103
Jagajit Cotton	81 75	38 75	100	1,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	16 12ad	13 94	10	4,918	...	802	34	2,545	8,800	4,300	19	4,726	1,508	137	...
Jayshree Textiles	...	...	1000	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	10	16,000	3,112	20,887	68	43,447	76,755	14,337	4,468	20,997	6,948	394	282
Kesoram Cotton	33 81	28 56	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	103 50	106 00	100	9,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	85 00	...	100	600	5,800	3,045	73	9,899	11,191	9,664	1,558	6,996	5,753	3,768	...
Mohini Mills	...	...	25	3,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	1,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	3,000	25,00	25,00	-51,31	105,33	164,51	115,59	1,05	105,64	7,36	1,05	...
Muir Mills	58 00	65 00	100	3,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	83 00	83 00	100	2,742	...	...	-1,807	17,071	12,305	7,649	121	13,579	2,513	51	...
New Victoria	1 50	1 47	2	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	...	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	2 50	3 25	10	4,740	...	...	-3,746	21,212	23,794	12,034	10	10,051	2,404	452	...
Orissa Textiles	9 40	8 90	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	65 00	80 00	10	6,000	...	4,306	-3,083	6,271	11,130	5,627	1,090	6,745	1,857	42	...
Raza Textiles	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% 'A' C. P.	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' C. P.	...	...	10	6,000	...	16	33	23,359	22,689	2,151	10	13,333	4,827	84	110
Shree Madhusudan	13 87	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	75 08	...	100	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	1,000	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutlej Cotton	100 00	91 00	10	1,500	31,800	8,131	398	18,770	11,710	9,193	14,813	15,765	5,353	14,099	...
Swadachi Cotton	12 00	9 50	10	1,750	6,080	17,528	3	68,197	63,982	19,698	19,516	32,663	14,589	2,206	6
Preld Ordry.	9 50	9 31	10	157,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	74 00	61 00	108	3,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH INDIA															
Adoni Spinning	10 70	8 12	10	2,993	...	544	31	4,123	7,305	721	120	2,219	404	181	18
6% c. p.	10 90	10 45	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashtor Textiles	204 05	212 80	100	1,199	200	300	3	3,921	4,908	2,615	10	2,992	311	...	17
Bangalore Woollen	200 00ad	195 00ad	100	12,158	3,500	12,400	269	12,286	37,967	30,619	855	21,673	2,552	7,313	1,46
6% C.	117 00	117 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham & Carnatic	216 00ad	203 00ad	100	17,848	7,650	24,824	231	17,853	80,580	47,898	1,371	32,772	8,00+	552	1,73
7% C. ...	113 42	135 00	100	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	1,000	6,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	9 90	10 10	10	2,600	1,900	19	-2,179	3,767	5,123	2,605	31	1,524	1,063	11	...
7% C. P.	108 00	108 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Spg.	152 00	165 00	10	1,580	511	18	19	2,159	5,383	3,376	24	1,591	473	102	...
Cauevery Spg.	13 25	14 09	100	937	...	641	15	2,524	6,826	3,333	32	1,577	572	40	...
5% C. P.	89 50	97 00	100	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	100	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	100	3,399	900	1,490	...	5,211	11,151	4,162	325	3,418	441	28	...
Combaratore Cotton	174 00ad	144 80	100	341	...	...	-477	3,226	2,860	1,547	12	1,083	938	45	...
Combaratore Kamala	102 00	102 00	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Party Paid	50 00	50 00	500	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Includes Stock on hand.

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous Period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Pre- vious	Second previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
SOUTH INDIA—(Contd.)													
Coimbatore Murugan	T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	23,660	100	2,979	4,590	1,784	30	12-58	—137	(a6)284	nil	74	12
Coimbatore Pioneer	6% C. P.	28,194	...	7,396	11,495	2,649	133	12-57	(a12)2,077	1,824	20	20	20
Coimbatore Spinning	T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu	72,188	407	...	17,728	5,280	30	12-59	685	167	64	64	64
Dhanalakshmi Mills	R. G. S. Naidu & Co.	38,052	201	8,443	16,337	3,937	213	12-59	2,482	(a11)1,660	174	10	10
Gnanambikai Mills	M. Nanjappa Chettiar & Sons	17,248	...	...	31,495	...	...	12-54	2,84	1,91	10	6	6
Hemalatha Textiles	V. C. V. Counder & Bros.	...	...	3,467	5,055	288	9	6-59	279	281	44	6	6
Janardana Mills	64% Cum. Pref.	23,784	...	...	65,11	6,19	97	12-56	5,37	4,93	20	20	10
Jawahar Mills	Sudarsanam Private	35,472	...	6,569	9,169	2,378	105	12-59	1,382	606	15	15	15
	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umayambika & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karthi Mills	Deferred	25,820	...	2,420	3,914	182	30	3-60	337	43	8	10	10
Kothari Textiles	C. N. V. Naidu & Co.	41,040	300	10,660	14,239	3,378	187	12-59	2,480	(a31)343	10	10	10
Lakshmi Mills	Kothari & Sons	93,160	201	23,918	39,213	1,507	549	3-60	6,452	4,743	20	12	12
Loyal Textile Mills	6% C. P.	24,242	2,24	6,784	9,119	1,210	...	6-59	317	59	12	12	20
Madura Mills	6% B. Preference	48,296	...	...	168,966	13,652	...	12-60	18,274	6,425	154	12	12
Malabar Spinning	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Pri Ltd	22,592	100	147	1,736	...	...	12-58	—412	(d)2,60	154	12	12
Mettur Industries	5% Cum. Pref.	25,636	603	6,538	16,375	153	406	3-60	(w)3,809	(a)7,623	30	7	20
Palamalai Ranganathan	Deferred	10,016	...	2,419	2,998	850	...	3-59	—65	—200	nil	nil	6
Palani Andavar Mills	S. K. R. Naidu & Co.	41,200	...	5,628	9,693	1,526	50	12-58	(a35)336	629	20	18	30
Pankaja Mills	Partly Paid	27,980	...	3,380	5,682	1,984	...	12-59	...	...	20	18	30
Premier Mills	Baghyalakshmi & Co.	...	...	10,385	16,118	2,501	192	3-60	...	...	7	7	7
Radha Krishna Mills	'B' Ordinary	55,664	300	7,397	11,692	2,129	34	12-58	875	1,091	6	12	20
Rajapalayam Mills	Directors	24,996	...	6,462	10,154	2,218	115	3-60	1,268	(a40)336	9	12	20
Rajawari Mills	Gudiyatham Textiles Pri	8,400	...	2,223	3,457	150	43	12-59	466	315	12	9	6
Sri Ramakrishna	Ordinary	...	...	4,875	8,003	1,756	147	3-60	1,734	1,176	23	16	10
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	S. N. Rangeswami Naidu Sons	32,128	88	3,093	5,440	1,591	...	12-58	—539	190	10	4	14
Rajalekshmi Mills	P. S. G. Naidu & Sons	14,800	...	4,553	7,034	152	52	12-59	642	882	10	10	10
Sri Krishna Mills	Rajalekshmi Develop. Co.	30,744	292	7,168	13,194	2,964	90	12-58	633	633	15	12	12
Sri Krishna Mills	S. R. P. P. Chetty & Sons	20,672	200	...	62,94	5,42	57	3-60	1,216	969	11	6	9
Sri Krishna Mills	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	(a7)48	3,32	10	6	7
Tirumurti Mills	V. S. Sengottiah & Bros.	...	...	3,986	6,509	1,195	15	12-59	616	—10	74	6	6
Tirupati Cotton	7% C. P.	...	...	4,333	6,676	953	59	3-60	907	350	8	10	10
Travancore Rayons	G. Ramaswamy	...	...	10,705	33,851	2,737	856	12-59	10,728	8,948	20	12	10
Trichinopoly Mills	P. S. Narayana & Sons	18,000	...	1,530	3,456	1,359	36	12-59	393	273	12	74	9
Vasanta Mills	64% Cum. Pref.	44,424	...	10,557	16,536	1,116	105	12-59	1,249	(a41)892	16	12	12
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Emcote & Sons private	44,660	268	9,442	16,589	2,570	234	12-59	2,867	2,224	30	16	20
Vijayalakshmi Mills	5% Cum. preference	26,536	...	4,445	6,940	635	25	12-59	571	—156	74	6	6
Vijayawari Textile	C. V. G. Naidu & Co.	...	...	1,668	2,082	132	6	12-58	164	108	6	6	6
Virudhunagar Textile	Balukrishna & Co.	...	...	2,00	8,260	4,878	61	12-59	647	593	10	6	44
	N. V. Naidu & Sons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	6
	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Pri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	6
	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	6
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	6
	Do. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	6

(a) After transferring Rs 6,26,601 from Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund and Rs 80,000 from Reserve Fund.

(b) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 65,000 from General Reserve No. 1.

(c) After transferring Rs 250,000 from Machinery Reserve and Rs 300,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 70,000 from Development and Rehabilitation Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 234,695 from General Reserve.

(g) After transferring Rs 2,656,622 from General Reserve.

(h) After writing back Rs 390,718 being excess depreciation provided in 1958.

(i) After transferring Rs 1,066,546 from General Reserve No. 1.

(j) After transferring Rs 1,002,174 from General Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 1,230,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 297,425 from excess depreciation.

(m) After transferring Rs 119,825 from Development Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 120,000 from Dividend Reserve.

(o) After transferring Rs 3,978,000 from General Reserve and Rs 1,000,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 5,27,512 from General Reserve.

(q) After transferring Rs 400,000 from General Reserve.

(r) Includes Rs 100,230 being provisions made in previous years written back.

(s) After transferring Rs 3,22,500 from General Reserve and Rs 78,000 from Depreciation Reserve.

(t) After transferring Rs 9,80,000 from General Reserve.

(u) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 80,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(w) After writing back Rs 66,747 being excess sales tax and Rs 14,000 being excess Development Rebate.

(x) After transferring Rs 390,580 from General Reserve.

(y) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve.

(z) After transferring Rs 825,000 from General Reserve.

(a1) After transferring Rs 1,075,000 from General Reserve No. 1.

(a2) After transferring Rs 9,00,000 from Reserve for taxation.

(a3) After transferring Rs 351,420 from General Reserve.

(a4) After transferring Rs 350,000 from General Reserve and Rs 165,000 from Machinery Rehabilitation Reserve.

(a5) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve for fall in price.

(a6) After transferring Rs 100,848 from General Reserve.

(a7) After transferring Rs 750,000 from General Reserve and Rs 45,000 from excess provision for Bonus.

(a8) After transferring Rs 271,942 from General Reserve.

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	April 1961	April 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Coimbatore Murugan	114 00	95 00	100	1,750	306	100	—137	3,259	4,504	2,602	140	2,014	1,255	36	...
6% C. P.	85 00	88 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer	350 00	370 00	100	2,000	...	1,828	1	6,464	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
64% C. P.	85 00	85 25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Spinning	56 00	65 50	50	2,077	...	5	—1,258	10,590	13,577	8,909	11	5,555	1,170	10	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	212 00	225 75	100	4,860	1,700	1,265	1	6,161	13,145	6,100	578	4,609	1,596	160	...
Gnanambikai Mills	...	...	100	927	2,76	...	...	11,78	16,99	8,06	...	11,49	3,04	48	...
64% Cum. Preference	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemalatha Textiles	6 90	7 60	10	1,500	125	52	21	1,466	2,903	1,624	...	2,055	131	130	...
5% Cum. Preference	61 50	63 00	100	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janardana Mills	61 50	71 00	50	890	8,56	2,10	...	10,75	31,40	19,97	1,20	8,21	4,12	5,35	...
Jawahar Mills	12 62	10 20	5	1,686	78	1,290	2	5,299	8,244	4,148	38	3,671	477	72	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasturi Mills	22 50	24 75	25	780	...	340	—304	1,233	3,296	2,235	18	752	212	7	...
Kothari Textiles	13 00	12 35	10	6,720	800	1,772	56	10,978	16,980	4,934	535	8,136	1,241	167	...
6% Cum. Preference	9 20	10 00	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' Cum. Preference	...	...	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Mills	164 00	157 00	50	7,100	1,400	6,881	18	12,417	30,341	15,877	2,705	8,170	5,921	106	...
A. Class Ordinary	83 00	75 50	25	3,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loyal Textile Mills	39 75	32 00	50	3,152	...	405	—529	5,435	9,050	3,520	24	3,991	579	38	...
5% Cum. Preference	59 50	64 00	100	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Mills	36 15	33 87	15	17,502	17,807	28,528	721	24,196	67,044	44,322	5,359	48,087	10,326	563	1,697
Mettur Spinning	200	200	200	1,200	350	17	—502	1,858	29,08	1,964	60	1,808	111	2	...
Mettur Industries	389 00	438 00	100	6,000	825	2,134	157	3,562	6,845	5,149	1,892	5,451	495	3,164	...
Palamalai Ranganathan	93 00	103 00	100	240	...	...	—263	2,050	1,609	521	5	915	120	8	...
Partly Paid	...	...	50	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills	250 00	149 50xd	50	400	100	1,062	...	4,414	7,629	3,197	16	1,829	348	151	...
'B' Ordinary	300 00	209 25xd	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	125 00	88 50xd	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pankaja Mills	58 00	55 00	100	1,500	...	...	—3,179	6,307	3,594	2,076	3	2,144	952	10	...
Premier Mills	260 00	240 00	100	2,500	400	975	12	6,703	12,097	5,315	300	2,708	707	93	...
Radha Krishna Mills	...	...	100	1,681	1,400	...	4	2,610	10,779	6,227	1,412	3,516	617	157	...
'B' Ordinary	...	...	50	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'C' Ordinary	31 25	28 50	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajmelayam Mills	131 50	135 00	50	1,614	403	1,484	...	3,681	6,386	2,779	31	2,387	976	181	...
Rajawari Mills	...	...	10	899	101	204	...	1,573	2,851	1,422	214	694	142	48	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ramakrishna	224 00	200 00	100	1,492	10	309	...	5,338	8,359	5,004	362	1,991	1,484	1	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	10	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Rangia Vilas Ginning	48 00	49 50	50	1,502	534	963	—527	2,763	5,466	2,881	333	1,819	449	49	...
Rajalekshmi Mills	134 00	115 00	100	2,233	750	384	1	1,711	5,678	2,855	122	1,038	730	366	...
Sivananda	28 25	21 00	10	1,000	500	144	3	2,055	5,157	2,599	215	1,118	422	388	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	70 00	76 00	50	3,670	725	1,575	31	4,225	10,619	7,223	730	4,868	982	53	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	635	...	...	1	25,15	27,24	9,11	11	13,60	3,44	19	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumurti	112 00	97 00	100	1,455	300	56	...	2,393	5,047	2,514	91	1,311	259	9	...
Tirupati Cotton	11 25	9 40	10	1,278	...	120	23	3,267	4,655	775	134	1,144	178	96	...
64% Cum. Preference	8 75	10 00	10	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanavore Rayons	37 40	34 30	10	5,000	6,000	1,335	229	11,056	41,794	27,018	84	8,046	3,932	4,603	837
7% Cum. Preference	7 65cd	9 90cd	5000	1,650	...	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture	...	...	10	1,399	250	614	1	630	2,041	1,500	87	1,956	249	60	...
Trichinopoly Mills	11 55	12 50	100	2,100	1,800	2,041	18	4,094	9,130	5,796	703	5,090	1,303	52	...
Vasanta Mills	238 80	251 50	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	99 79	101 75	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	94 02	102 00	50	3,372	150	1,292	1	5,857	14,587	8,217	65	3,150	1,113	23	...
Sri Venkatesw Mills	197 00	135 50	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	50 00	47 00	100	1,383	60	100	...	3,119	5,285	2,436	97	961	7,26	29	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	105 00	98 00	100	1,600	...	36	4	1,639	2,413	2,436	...	490	101	9	...
Vijayawasi Textiles	126 00	48 50	50	1,218	393	—274	...	1,088	2,495	1,364	...	911	73	331	...
Vrudhachari Textile	50 00	60 00	100	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	As. 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indian Finance COAL

NAME	Managing Agents Agents, Secretaries	Colliery expenses Rs. 000	Coal		Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		
			Rainings	Despatches					Latest	Previous period	Latest	Previous	Second previous
			(000) Tons	(000) Tons					Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Amalgamated Associated Karanpura	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	16,187	908	906	18,802	118	54	3-60	1,083	(d) 2,464	10 T	15	12 1/2
Associated Laidih	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private	316	38	38	785	24	6	3-59	89	146	11	54	Nil
Bagdigi Kujama Bengal	44% R. C. Preference	167	28	2	592	1	5	3-59	62	60	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% Debenture	912	68	66	1,549	126	36	9-57	383	362	6	4	4
	Purshotam Co.	19,831	3,096	3,214	68,876	2,394	724	10-60	9,342	(19,477	25T	25T	17 1/2
Bengal Bhatdeo	44% C. P. T.	1,188	80	84	1,627	177	...	12-59	56	120	44T	44T	44
Bengal Nagpur	Kalyanji Mavi & Co.	282	16	16	332	...	10	12-59	94	41	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhalgora	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	1,883	60	58	1,706	67	2	9-58	109	358	11	5	Nil
Bharat	H. V. Low & Co. Private	7,140	455	442	9,108	457	...	6-58	(i) 1,162	(a) 757	6	6	6 1/2
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhulanbarao	Directors	...	149	142	2,733	174	...	12-58	-79	-259	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhuranaga	Ram Suran Das & Rathor Pri.	667	41	36	737	39	...	3-60	-72	-135	Nil	Nil	Nil
Borra	F. W. Heilgers Private	...	166	164	5,645	52	28	12-59	330	362	10T	71	71
Burrakur	64% C. P.	...	1,286	1,265	8,265	1,925	451	6-60	4,661	4,507	13 1/2	13	8 1/2
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% 2nd C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	Hindustan Inv. Corporation	5,210	375	374	7,703	135	136	3-60	1,616	1,021	8 1/2	5	...
Central Kurkend	Directors	1,618	89	86	1,769	84	...	12-58	102	167	5	5	5
Churulia	F. W. Heilgers Pri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	101	81	3 T	5	5
Dhomo Main	Macneill & Barry	...	274	271	5,351	1,57	31	12-58	3,65	-40	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Indian (E)	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	...	375	391	...	...	...	4-59	53	39	9 3/4T	74	11 1/2
Equitable	Macneill & Barry	...	1,763	1,758	36,561	1,322	158	12-58	(b) 2,512	2,334	15	15	15
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghusick and Moshi	Bhatler's Agency	...	142	150	2,961	236	...	3-60	-217	-165	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gourandi	Bhatler's Agency	134	19	16	284	...	...	3-58	31	34	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guzdar Kajora	Directors	...	40	33	...	21	...	12-57	...	...	...	...	...
Huriladih	Ojha Brothers	...	112	100	...	...	...	12-57	36	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jaiti Central	Macneill & Barry	...	3	2	1,865	299	30	12-57	(c) 41	226	Nil	15	25
Jogta	Villiers	...	158	149	24	15	...	12-54	56	-23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kalaphari	Directors	...	497	93	85	1,634	285	12-59	118	143	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kamptee Collieries	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	193	66	64	1,292	3	11	9-59	184	163	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karanpura Collieries	K. C. Thapar & Bros. private	...	207	211	4,264	44	82	2-60	274	237	7	5	5 T
	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katras Jheriah	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	1,615	337	347	7,397	113	125	1-60	1,348	1,127	54	54 T	54
Khas Kajora	Directors	1,905	114	117	2,328	26	...	12-58	228	283	95	65	65
	8% Preference (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khas Shampora	Ram Suran Das & Rathor P. Ltd.	618	30	24	542	2	...	10-59	-154	-78	10	8	Nil
Kuadi	H. V. Low & Co.	481	24	23	422	11	...	6-57	-179	65	Nil	14	Nil
Lakurka	H. V. Low & Co.	1,285	99	86	4,703	51	25	4-58	273	(d) 37	10	14	14
Malabar	Daulat Rawatmull	3,57	...	...	6,21	40	...	12-55	1,65	1,36	7 1/2	10	10
	44% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mundulpoor	Directors	464	...	...	5,05	1,41	...	6-54 H	-79	...	44	44	44
Nazira	Tantia Brothers Private	...	18	18	616	...	...	12-59	157	62	10T	74	74
New Beerboom	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	4,482	714	717	15,401	208	138	10-59	1,716	(n) 1,498	16 T	15 T	10
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	...	21	17	310	127	...	9-58	-97	-51	Nil	Nil	Nil
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Huntodih	Daulatram Rawat Mull	3,42	...	...	4,95	1,30	...	3-55	25	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% Cumulative Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jayrampora	R. S. Das & Rathor Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-58	-10	-17	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Manbhoom	Octavius Steel	1,723	130	122	2,439	85	40	3-59	100	100	5	5	5
North Damoda	Directors	861	78	69	961	46	...	1-56	63	172	Nil	Nil	Nil
North West	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	2,352	134	130	2,548	...	10	3-60	86	103	20 T	15	15
	Partly Paid Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ondal	F. W. Heilgers Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	249	167	15	15	15
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Private	4,164	214	203	4,877	152	...	12-59	224	359	64 T	68	64
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasa	Deepchand Kishanlal	2,089	157	144	2,907	202	26	12-59	337	374	6 1/2	5	5
	54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pench Valley	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	496	497	10,234	47	46	3-60	(a) 919	1,151	10 T	10	20	32
Pure Sitalpur	Amritlal Ojha	719	66	62	1,168	10	10	12-57	126	5	74	32	32
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneegunge	B. N. Elias & Co. Private Ltd.	...	460	506	10,355	632	189	3-59	2,021	1,559	10	10	74
	K. C. Thapar & Bros. private	1,998	112	112	2,340	12	...	9-59	374	393	Nil	Nil	Nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawa	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	475	469	10,481	269	151	12-60	1,580	(e) 541	70 T	10	10	10
Samsa	Directors	5,704	348	340	6,673	142	...	12-58	379	795	5	9	12 1/2
Sarsole	Directors	381	29	19	384	103	...	1-59	-68	-5	Nil	Nil	5
Sasporo	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	373	91	91	1,837	21	51	12-59	508	393	42 T	25	25
	5% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sendra	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-60	96	(k) 91	5 T	34	Nil
Shree Mahabali	Amritlal Ojha & Co. Pri.	479	38	36	716	3	...	12-57	20	37	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singaroni	Indus Dept. Cort. of Andhra	...	2,230	2,144	56,621	1,055	357	12-59	7,562	6,746	74 T	74	15
South Karanpura	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	1,982	187	200	3,825	7	39	8-59	523	507	9 T	74	74
Standard	F. W. Heilgers Private	...	...	...	239	...	...	12-59	168	(h) 346	15 T	12 1/2	10
Talcher	Villiers	4,92	55	56	6,44	5	...	9-55	15	23	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	Directors	947	83	81	1,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Collieries	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	10,7	213	213	31,60	27	...	12-58	36	163	24	34	Nil
	5% C. B. P.	...	...	...	...	62	1,45	12-54	10,38	9,98	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Chusick	Bhatler's Agency	1,11	19	13	1,83	1,76	...	3-54	-21	-5	Nil	5	5
West Jamarin	Macneill & Barry & Co. Ltd.	...	277	278	5,504	161	...	12-58	81	150	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Laidih	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private	...	32	29	560	26	...	12-58	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Western Bengal	Hindustan Inv. Corporation	2,915	262	247	5,081	119	64	3-60	1,086	826	6 T	4	4

(a) After writing back Rs 186,957 being provision for liabilities no longer required.

(b) After transferring Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve; and Rs 70,000 from Reserve for Reduction in valuation of Stores.

(c) After writing back Rs 226,048 being provision for liabilities and Rs 27,295 being provision for taxation.

(d) After writing back Rs 800,961 being provision for liabilities.

(e) After writing back Rs 60,180 being Refund of Income-tax. (f) Includes Rs 219,295 being provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 21,042 being provision for taxation.

13 May 1961

COMPANIES—(All India)

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	Liquid Assets				
	April 1961	April 1960			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. a.p.	Rs. n.p.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Amalgamated	24 94	22 75	10	2,550	2,660	885	12	5,292	12,327	8,100	...	2,860	3,179	275	66
Asso. Karanpura	5 50	6 00	100	900	...	25	-59	517	1,284	146	...	73	296	2	24
44% R. C. preference	50 50 N	50 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asso. Laidih	5 50	3 62	10	800	...	3	-3	234	1,320	274	...	16	142	11	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagdigi Kujama	7 00	9 00	10	2,000	100	100	36	565	2,396	660	...	1,340	160	107	198
Bengal	355 00	332 00	100	10,000	13,400	6,223	1,051	27,031	74,520	48,641	...	...	19,726	19,208	2,090
41% C. P. T.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Bhatdee	3 48 N	3 48	0	449	30	100	5	501	1,160	676	...	15	252	313	20
Bengal Nagpur	21 00	13 37	0	225	383	132	-25	141	2,357	2,145	355	...	...	137	153
Bhalgora	5 35	6 50	10	1,597	114	373	6	1,629	4,977	2,609	...	...	197	1,061	73
Bharat	4 06	6 06	10	4,000	...	61	391	3,984	14,887	8,027	2,065	1,578	4,026	88	...
44% C. P. T.	37 00	49 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debenture	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhulanbarree	...	...	1000	715	662	771	-645	1,773	5,524	3,844	64	463	1015	53	...
Bhuranaga	7 40	5 87	10	1,000	...	...	483	1,794	1,937	937	31	107	158	2	18
Borosa	23 37	20 87	10	750	701	1,331	20	899	4,537	2,895	793	216	907	294	250
54% C. P.	77 00 N	68 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burakur	19 87	19 75	10	9,092	2,078	11,923	149	14,797	43,266	22,876	3,015	6,136	12,408	370	490
7% C. P.	91 00	86 50xd	10	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd C. P. T.	7 50	7 07xd	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	13 50	12 31	10	4,997	...	463	27	2,676	7,482	2,512	208	888	2,047	71	...
Central Kurkend	7 00	11 25	10	800	...	1,292	...	723	5,304	3,435	...	302	548	98	...
Churulia	3 25	4 06	10	600	155	...	...	362	...	...	635	...	...	...	...
Dhomo Main	7 50	9 56	10	1,600	...	...	-68	3,013	5,447	3,185	...	5,22	1,696	66	...
East Indian (El)	35 25	30 87	10	240	100	271	9	296	1,094	794	163	137	214	13	...
Equitable	31 37	30 50	10	2,964	3,400	6,833	38	20,603	45,953	32,276	1,586	8,871	13,902	6,61	...
6% C. P.	76 00	79 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	100	4,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghusick & Musika	16 00	15 03	100	1,000	40	...	-580	2,845	2,573	845	...	1,116	614	13	357
5% C. P.	100 00	100 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaurangdi	8 31	8 12	10	375	...	...	-154	239	664	115	...	220	89	1	...
5% R. C. P.	40 00 N	40 00	100	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guzdar Kajora	6 00	6 00	10	650	...	...	-15	287	808	386	...	2	71	417	10
Hurridah	14 37 N	14 37	10	800	2,50	...	...	6,44	2,458	1,967	49	3,94	3,88	3,72	...
Jainiv Central	0 43	0 43	24	242	...	...	-2,60	5,03	16,24	12,08	...	51	19	...	...
Jogta	2 53	2 37	10	2,200	50	500	...	435	3,104	1,230	19	1	599	125	...
Kalapahari	...	...	10	350	431	140	-30	400	1,525	779	...	358	172	26	...
Kamptee Collieries	...	...	10	240	62	97	21	1,969	2,265	456	...	350	21	60	...
Karanpura	208 00	189 00	100	2,000	127	403	11	1,355	4,032	1,076	5	346	1,149	26	246
44% C. P. T.	55 75	59 00	100	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasra Jheriah	36 50	36 25	100	500	2,030	136	132	2,000	5,677	4,080	339	669	1,952	221	...
Khas Kajora	12 50	12 09	10	138	50	11	41	812	1,546	902	...	184	393	25	...
8% Preference (q)	8 25	7 91	10	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khas Shampora	...	...	10	900	...	...	-713	761	1,203	471	4	40	161	10	...
Kuardi	8 75	8 50	10	1,100	68	...	-206	182	1,696	1,118	295	65	203	3	...
Lakurka	15 00	14 37	10	900	573	450	7	980	2,904	2,341	570	90	1,597	90	...
Mahabir	11 00	12 25	10	400	1,80	...	9	4,30	6,18	3,88	1,36	51	6,81	21	...
44% R. C. P.	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mundulpoor	1 37	0 50	10	566	...	...	-11,29	23,13	18,81	7,96	...	...	...	...	...
Nazim	8 00	8 87	10	748	250	...	17	547	1,360	1,013	701	76	376	62	...
New Beerboom	22 12	23 87	10	1,776	1,600	1,140	80	3,942	16,249	10,623	12	1,936	4,380	161	...
7% C. P.	10 00	11 62	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Churulia	5 00	2 25	10	71	...	5	-825	868	1,218	570	...	242	251	16	...
5% C. P.	5 06	2 56	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	10	400	...	...	-2,09	6,02	7,54	1,96	...	1,39	2,57	25	13
New Huntoddi	5 00	4 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Preference	45 00 N	45 00	100	455	...	125	...	-279	14	448	275	2	14	1	...
New Javanpora	15 75	13 56	10	600	...	...	...	1,129	3,286	2,315	2	360	594	36	...
New Manbhoom	...	...	24	250	...	...	-274	2,043	2,080	812	2	372	420	33	...
North Damuda	...	...	10	115	310	75	23	434	1,296	960	...	25	530	58	166
North West	21 09	23 12	10	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid Ord	17 37	13 00	10	750	708	957	41	318	262	142	2,112	...	247	496	...
Ondal	16 75	13 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	74 50	86 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orantal	8 00	8 12	10	1,000	110	187	-86	4,322	6,065	2,729	23	795	1,465	36	377
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasea	18 00	18 56	10	834	65	117	1	2,120	2,859	1,211	634	382	1,082	66	326
44% R. C. P.	44 50	50 09	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pench Valley	19 12	20 50	10	1,575	1,581	702	15	3,308	7,961	4,781	245	2,737	2,141	129	19
Pure Sitalpur	9 87	5 75	10	250	20	25	2	597	977	349	208	48	254	6	...
Debentures	...	...	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneegunga	16 19	16 87	10	2,400	734	2,545	5	3,861	14,724	10,133	15	1,551	3,348	39	...
Rawanwara	...	...	10	800	...	174	-134	1,154	2,915	1,483	...	248	398	11	51
6% C. P. P.	...	...	10	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawa	26 12	22 75	10	1,350	1,350	322	22	4,241	5,901	3,408	319	1,411	1,935	976	4,790
Simla	9 15	12 00	10	3,750	350	3,462	66	4,246	10,553	2,638	169	882	3,813	23	...
Sitalpur	1 72	2 62	24	250	...	65	-132	570	1,655	1,317	130	141	130	14	...
Sitalpur	37 25	31 62	7	280	875	178	46	1,206	3,026	2,057	132	114	1,214	556	...
Saehpore	...	...	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum preference	...	...	10	800	470	...	1	89	6	...	1,305	...	231	...	...
Sendra	8 44	12 75	10	550	...	...	-327	238	850	431	...	111	152	38	...
Sree Mahakali	3 31	3 31	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	10	6,321	5,757	6,572	91	49,014	35,617	31,911	842	20,290	7,473	806	5,507
Singareni	...	...	10	1,750	387	466	20	1,135	4,175	1,954	32	168	1,287	37	...
South Karanpura	10 87	13 19	10	800	847	699	25	380	154	24	2,484	...	34	103	...
Standard	12 50	15 62	10	1,000	...	13	-3,70	8,34	31,30	15,44	1	1,60	2,25	4	...
Talcher	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	10	350	230	81	173	294	1,976	1,508	...	67	...	...	...
Union	11 87	14 00	10	2,758	...	75	39	11,63	55,42	22,01	...	4,32	4,50	9,73	95
United Collieries	13 56	13 00	100	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Ghusick	15 25	15 12	10	700	...	...	-4,86	4,557	5,974	2,916	...	2,17	1,444	53	2
West Javanica	7 12	6 75	10	600	...	6	13	447	948	213	...	49	255	25	...
West Laidih	8 87	8 34	10	4,998	...	337	12	3,701	8,693	3,273	152	875	2,558	65	...

TEA

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in mounds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in mounds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Amischie	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. P.	12,016	2'51	9,969	2'48	62	12-59	649	441	15 T	15	10
Ananda (Assam)	Directors	9,075	2'64	8,112	2'09	...	12-58	395	87	20	10	26'81
Anandabag	Gill Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	8,287	2'59	8,424	2'37	43	12-59	357	373	17'1 T	10	5
Arcuttipore	Directors	4,059	1'62	3,421	1'61	...	12-58	57	1,04	nil	nil	...
Atal	Goenka & Co. 4½% C. P. 6½% Debentures	5,140	1'72	6,639	1'48	...	12-58	83	106	2½	5	5
										4½	4½	4½
Baghmari	McLeod & Co.	10,377	2'36	9,018	2'29	25	12-59	332	210	15 T	15	15
Baitakhal	Randutt Ramkissendass 6% Debentures	5,790	1'72	4,412	1'69	7	12-58	88	60	2½	2½	15
Banarhat	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 6½% C. P.	41,649	2'31	38,911	2'00	209	12-59	2,093	(x)1,080	32'1 T	20	20
Baradighi	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	18,781	1'91	19,547	2'23	44	12-57	556	1,019	15	20	30
Basmatia	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	7,611	2'97	7,439	2'62	43	12-59	442	309	30 T	20	17½
Bateli	National Tea Corp.	10,619	1'96	9,918	2'10	39	12-59	423	406	30 T	30	30
Belgachi	Gill Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	6,614	1'52	5,870	1'51	26	12-59	265	223	20 T	25	20
Beljan	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	10,439	2'79	10,802	2'55	57	12-59	491	400	25 T	15	15
Bhatkawa	D. C. Chow & Co. (Private)	14,977	2'08	14,048	1'98	30	12-59	332	95	10 T	nil	15
Bijoynagar	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	18,000	2'25	19,061	2'06	79	12-59	869	468	14 T	8	8
Birpara	8% C. P.	16,625	2'25	15,843	2'06	79	12-59	602	419	22½ T	12½	7½
Bishnauth	Williamson Magor	42,380	2'75	48,796	2'44	93	12-59	1,145	630	8	10	10
Bloomfield	Goenka & Co. Debentures	2,037	2'31	1,943	2'49	9	12-57	-60	13 T	nil	nil	...
Bokakhat	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,493	3'02	4,556	2'59	15	12-58	170	40	5	nil	5
Bormahjan	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	8,290	2'39	7,816	2'49	42	12-59	413	431	12½ T	7½	nil
Borpukhuri	Williamson Magor	7,254	2'54	7,518	2'25	9	12-59	135	112	nil	nil	nil
Brooke Bond	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-60	1,348	1,615	15 T	12½	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 T
Carron	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	9,000	2'09	5,813	1'72	31	12-59	319	(x)31	15 T	nil	5
Central Cachar	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,292	1'97	9,946	2'30	20	12-57	-144	322	nil	5	nil
Chamong	Williamson Magor	1,753	3'67	1,619	3'51	2	12-59	16	...	nil	nil	...
Chandypore	Jardine Henderson	8,904	...	9,718	...	3	12-57	50	62	10	10	4
Choonabhatti	Andrew Yule & Co. 6½% C. P.	13,761	2'19	14,667	2'07	63	12-59	637	564	30 T	22½	20
Chundeecherra	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,357	2'13	7,835	1'95	58	12-58	563	479	nil	nil	nil
Cleveland	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,232	2'86	6,386	2'15	24	12-59	719	407	25 T	10	10
Dauracherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	4,776	2'70	5,307	2'32	18	12-59	468	454	15 T	10	7½
Dejoo Valley	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,797	2'48	5,179	2'49	39	12-59	322	271	40 T	30	20
Desai & Purbaitia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	13,313	2'65	14,033	2'69	20	12-57	-119	(a)300	nil	10	10
Dhelakhat	James Warren & Co. Ltd.	8,724	2'61	8,471	2'72	63	12-59	786	830	20	25	25
Dhunerri	Directors	17,756	2'27	9,753	2'14	...	12-59	709	380	23 T	20	20
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	45	12-59	...	...	7	7	7
Dibrugarh	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,354	2'36	8,315	2'76	12	12-58	459	612	30 T	30	26
Diharam	Dooduwalla & Sons	1,795	3'18	1,853	2'63	41	12-59	72	22	7½	nil	5
Dimakasi	Williamson Magor and Co. 8% C. P.	8,481	2'80	6,536	2'63	41	12-59	401	374	30 T	30	30
Dudlaghur	Williamson Magor and Co.	10,355	2'71	13,229	2'52	54	12-59	(f)676	695	35 T	45	30
East India	Williamson Magor & Co.	14,893	2'56	14,415	2'47	31	12-59	451	217	10 T	5	5
Eastern Cachar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,913	1'82	4,127	1'74	15	12-58	-185	-190	nil	5	nil
Ellenbarrie	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	5,668	2'07	5,632	1'75	10	12-59	122	51	5 T	nil	nil
Engo	Directors	3,348	1'89	2,944	1'67	5	12-58	19	-17	nil	nil	nil
Ethelbari	Directors	6,351	...	6,255	...	...	12-59	33	-4	nil	nil	7½
Gairkhat	Gill Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	14,346	2'05	13,288	1'94	38	12-59	360	106	12½ T	nil	nil
Galle	Davenport and Co. Private Ltd. 6% C. P.	3,139	2'99	2,783	2'86	13	12-59	63	-41	nil	nil	nil
Gillapukhuri	Directors	8,602	...	9,374	...	...	12-59	474	363	25 T	25	25
Gopur	Williamson Magor and Co. Ltd.	7,332	2'61	7,943	2'46	22	12-59	260	250	10 T	10	12
Gopalpur	Secretary	14,232	...	14,306	...	...	12-50	5,72	5,34	12	10	12
Grob	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,203	2'46	23,650	2'18	1,37	12-58	1,480	1,126	30	25	25
	'B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	62	12-59	782	324	20	50	50
Gungaram	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	19,217	2'08	15,164	1'72	...	12-59	...	(a)156	15 T	nil	7½
Hanaga	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	7,515	2'08	6,503	1'74	31	12-59	332	70	17½ T	nil	10
Hantapara	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd. 8% C. P.	39,017	2'19	31,701	1'85	76	12-59	1,640	229	12½ T	nil	nil
Hasimara	Davenport and Co. Private 7% C. P.	73,519	2'54	67,524	2'69	177	12-59	2,072	949	12½ T	7½	7½
Hattikihira	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,163	1'70	16,239	1'67	36	12-58	484	-51	7 T	7	9
Hograjuli	Directors	8,519	2'45	8,146	2'01	...	12-59	436	79	5	nil	5
Hoolungoria	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	14,619	2'45	15,259	2'32	33	12-59	379	447	20 T	17½	12½
Hulidibari	Davenport and Co. Ltd.	24,269	1'93	25,107	1'72	62	12-59	712	475	22½ T	15	12
Jaybirpara	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,711	2'17	6,362	1'85	13	12-59	138	24	5 T	nil	nil
Jaybree	Birla Bros Private Ltd. 6% R.C.P. 6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	275	12-58	3,288	2,829	10	10	10
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Jeonkollee	Kettewell Bullen & Co. 6% C. P.	...	2'40	...	2'06	54	12-59	569	377	32½ T	22½	22
Jullibari	Gill Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	11,371	2'47	12,815	2'42	32	12-59	236	494	10 T	10	17
Kaliti	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	3,306	2'15	2,917	1'95	15	12-58	123	10	nil	nil	nil
Kalinugger and Khoree	Board of Directors	3,910	1'64	3,987	1'58	...	12-58	40	-18	3	2	8
Kilcott	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	14,291	2'15	12,634	1'83	63	12-58	651	245	17½ T	7½	19
Kingley Golaghat	Directors	14,340	2'07	14,373	2'04	...	12-58	340	384	25	25	25
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Kotamullai	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% Pref.	13,358	2'12	17,288	1'84	30	12-59	96	131	nil	nil	nil
Krishanbehari	Directors	4,045	2'40	3,593	2'29	...	12-59	137	78	10 T	6	9

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961 Rs. a.p.	April 1960 Rs. a.p.			Genes	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Others
Amiuckie	26 87	27 12	10	446	671	714	...	1,078	2,294	853	15	1,025	461	41	...
7% C. P. P.	31 00	37 06	100	75	...	...	7	1,435	1,297	482	508	919	137	43	...
Ananda (Ass m)	16 50 N	19 00	10	277	450	251	...	1,435	1,297	482	508	919	137	43	...
Anandabag	26 50	24 37	10	700	300	456	54	1,058	1,641	501	1	1,131	285	11	...
Arcuttipore	7 00	7 00	10	300	...	...	198	478	536	195	1	217	24	3	...
Atal	7 87	6 00	10	450	...	80	1	835	1,693	447	41	438	243	37	21
4½% C. P.	4 40	5 30	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmari	26 12	24 00	10	550	862	577	20	979	2,606	1,004	53	1,056	73	11	...
Baitakhal	6 94	7 00	10	400	270	14	43	247	927	318	64	328	77	45	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banarhat	333 00	340 00	100	2,700	2,952	11	93	4,264	6,367	2,680	86	3,450	1,643	1,554	...
5½% C. P.	82 42xd	105 00	100	400	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	...
Baradighi	30 81	26 50	10	510	1,040	18	44	1,765	1,849	686	78	1,171	493	571	21
Basmatia	32 12	28 50	10	510	1,040	18	44	1,765	1,849	686	78	1,171	493	571	...
Bateli	22 25	23 37	5	495	315	201	56	1,066	1,711	1,051	...	573	593	308	...
Belgachi	24 25	26 00	10	250	325	201	31	392	502	269	923	125	104	57	...
Beljan	30 75	23 75	10	640	520	554	38	1,705	1,566	560	1	1,426	566	458	62
Bhatkawa	25 25	21 56	10	900	900	895	6	1,068	2,734	1,324	54	1,307	774	168	...
Bijonagar	...	...	25	869	1,800	1,129	120	996	3,577	1,178	500	1,340	338	338	...
Birpara	176 50	201 00	100	900	800	948	40	1,187	2,849	990	349	1,273	82	394	...
5% C. P.	191 00	169 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	24 06	21 00	10	3,300	700	1,112	384	3,719	7,376	3,100	331	4,260	282	67	...
Bloomfield	4 19	2 25	10	400	...	...	384	568	803	102	8	121	24	30	...
Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dobankhat	13 70	14 50	10	600	200	126	52	620	1,357	317	1	303	53	1	...
Bornahajan	19 94	19 00	10	750	454	452	70	802	1,441	434	53	701	402	465	...
6% C. P.	66 00 N	62 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borpukhuri	15 06	17 12	10	450	150	83	110	776	1,386	552	3	601	123	8	...
Brooke Bond	16 93	17 50	10	3,500	735	776	254	3,007	9,438	3,417	510	1,642	788	2,731	79
6% C. P. T.	64 25	69 25	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carron	171 00	200 00	100	600	470	366	21	408	1,457	500	15	577	91	211	14
Central Cachar	74 00	79 50	100	1,000	525	240	195	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	14
Chamong	8 00	10 87	10	280	75	50	19	135	431	93	2	158	52	9	...
Chandypore	...	...	100	250	...	1	47	58	...	...	2	...	9	277	...
Chandrabhutti	271 00	291 00	100	900	1,327	17	99	1,438	2,534	1,017	402	1,068	474	562	...
6½% C. P.	95 50 N	104 50	100	200	450	358	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chundecheera	24 94	24 94	10	300	450	314	52	2,034	1,290	461	2	696	503	1,445	225
Cleveland	...	...	10	400	550	...	...	2,258	954	285	1	779	214	831	...
Dauracherra	7 94	9 31	10	600	700	404	46	615	986	261	53	352	212	1,004	20
Deajo Valley	50 75	69 00	100	123	325	484	35	578	1,165	394	1	431	202	137	...
Desai & Purbuttie	149 00	157 00	100	840	650	127	118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42
Dhalekhat	23 06	23 10	10	1,753	985	87	13	1,383	2,882	806	573	715	820	238	...
Dhunsari	16 37	17 87	10	700	500	185	10	2,079	2,404	647	2	1,518	203	58	66
7½% C. P.	2 12	3 00	3	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	39 62	29 62	10	450	577	633	69	1,243	1,872	399	59	747	457	233	2
Dilaram	104 00	102 00	100	200	107	72	3	91	375	166	1	103	42	118	...
Dimakui	28 87	29 12	10	473	560	210	157	814	1,691	743	150	818	63	246	...
8% C. P.	3 10	8 90	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dufflaghur	36 00	40 94	10	701	900	281	384	1,488	2,754	1,469	508	1,290	109	561	...
East India	22 75	28 06	10	1,000	500	355	131	1,429	3,193	1,154	119	1,166	186	6	...
Eastern Cachar	2 94	1 94	10	700	...	...	566	1,084	873	135	1	359	78	42	...
Ellenbarrie	157 00	149 00	100	300	150	286	22	261	976	470	...	334	101	49	...
Enso	196 00	196 00	100	120	264	...	60	315	499	285	2	326	63	35	...
Ethelbarrie	9 81	10 00	10	490	33	28	35	755	1,037	315	163	291	49	45	...
Gairkhat	194 00	165 00	100	750	270	405	39	688	1,893	1,188	4	1,104	139	200	...
Giele	10 94	11 81	10	280	176	126	63	226	867	343	48	164	97	13	...
6% C. P.	80 00	70 00	100	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillapukri	25 00	27 75	10	504	573	70	9	2,084	1,774	637	744	498	850	10	...
Gohpur	17 75	18 25	10	676	300	225	131	873	2,256	1,032	147	761	53	20	...
Gopulpur	22 32	22 62	25	1,050	500	498	132	7,66	17,66	7,49	3,12	8,26	3,94	3,96	...
Grob	...	...	10	1,192	900	2,319	45	3,822	5,903	1,755	8	2,779	1,010	80	...
Grob	11 87	13 56	5	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungaram	167 00	151 00	100	1,344	900	1,346	30	927	2,780	1,143	857	1,329	255	444	...
Hanque	18 75	19 50	10	580	510	602	19	408	1,491	503	124	499	126	302	...
Hantapara	137 00	141 00	100	3,600	1,500	2,336	80	1,842	7,147	2,371	508	3,033	464	607	...
8% C. P.	101 00 N	109 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hansmura	26 19	23 75	10	3,200	2,575	3,637	260	3,906	11,551	5,885	863	4,212	1,118	2,019	...
7½% C. P.	97 00	106 00	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattikihiri	9 94	14 00	10	1,260	550	250	75	949	3,045	1,329	2	1,527	172	26	...
Hograjuli	24 00	25 37	10	500	674	13	14	751	1,197	467	52	431	717	22	...
Hoolungoorie	195 00	199 00	100	870	1,305	86	76	892	3,283	1,480	12	897	205	311	...
Huldibari	28 00	26 81	10	825	2,116	49	87	1,283	2,908	1,215	190	1,311	645	519	...
Jaybirpara	18 50	13 50	10	708	512	1	17	234	1,109	534	3	493	148	240	...
Jayahree	22 94	17 75	10	5,857	4,900	486	91	5,979	16,370	5,470	798	3,638	2,062	145	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	50	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joonkollie	38 00	21 12	10	600	816	455	116	974	1,849	944	174	918	296	701	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutlibari	30 44	23 50	10	980	550	312	51	1,478	2,024	582	2	1,588	249	10	...
Kaliti	7 37	5 37	10	246	...	...	66	1,806	357	35	179	298	276	10	...
Kalinugger & Khorel	100 00	102 00	100	450	200	136	5	501	387	6	406	328	497	84	...
Killcott	20 62	20 06	10	908	750	1,066	42	969	2,452	754	307	1,030	338	262	...
Kingsley Golaghat	157 00 N	160 00xd	100	360	1,068	322	130	2,281	2,237	850	931	1,182	740	53	...
6% Preference	11 75	16 56	50	180	...	7	230	2,797	2,018	319	...	924	80	187	82
Kotamullai	15 00	15 06	25	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Pref.	10 56	10 22xd	10	500	240	34	3	574	1,269	297	2	318	47	12	...
Krishnabehari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. s. p.	Mds.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. 000		Rs. 00	Rs. 000			
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	4,497	1.71	3,602	1.68	10	12-58	(8)20	(1)8	nil	nil	nil
Kyang Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	19	...	19	...	3	12-58	19	13	5	5	7
Lacktoorah	Directors	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	...	12-56	881	1,130	30	38	16
Ledo	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	5,201	2.13	5,962	1.80	...	12-59	(b)74	(c)89	nil	nil	nil
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	8,099	2.93	8,163	3.16	...	12-59	262	355	12 1/2	17 1/2	20
Longview	Daga and Co. Private Ltd.	9,568	...	9,536	...	39	12-56	186	120	24	5	20
Loobah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,276	1.63	4,229	1.58	20	12-58	-13	-23	nil	nil	nil
Lukwah	Tania Bros. Private	15,266	2.37	15,042	2.63	54	12-58	55 1/2	668	25	25	35
Malhati	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private	13,097	...	13,525	...	...	12-59	...	...	5	5	5
Manabbarie	Directors	6,742	...	7,011	...	47	12-59	5,63	406	15 T	10	5
Manipur	Gill, Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	4,958	1 13 5	4,363	1 0 0	25	12-53	50	29	5 T	5	15
Margaret Hope	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	3,703	3.01	4,535	3.36	20	12-59	2,06	-4.94	nil	nil	nil
Marionbarie	Lohn Bros Private Ltd.	3,223	...	969	...	2	12-58	108	186	10 T	10	7 1/2
Maud	Loobah and Co. Private Ltd.	4,878	2.36	5,336	2.18	20	12-58	108	176	nil	nil	nil
Methoni	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	10,352	2.93	10,584	2.54	70	12-58	200	703	22	15	20
Mim	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,493	3.46	1,978	3.93	5	12-59	40	510	10 T	15	20
Moheema	Directors	6,440	...	5,410	...	...	12-58	162	16	10 T	nil	nil
Mothola	Kettellwell Bullen & Co.	...	...	...	...	25	12-59	30	(a)2191	25 T	40	40
Murphulani (Assam)	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	4,982	2.52	5,171	2.75	23	12-59	262	331	20 T	20	17 1/2
Naga Hills	Directors	9,005	1.75	7,506	1.66	...	12-58	...	244	25 T	25	22 1/2
Nagaburae	Duncan Bros.	14,240	2.20	10,858	1.85	65	12-59	...	(a)151	16 T	5	30
Nagri Farm	Williamson Magor	5,663	3.14	4,889	3.44	20	12-59	608	(a)3151	17 1/2 T	5	7 1/2
Namburnadi	Directors	16,083	2.16	7,565	1.96	...	12-58	215	303	20 T	30	25
New Assam Valley	Macneill Barry	16,083	2.16	7,565	1.96	...	12-58	365	171	20 T	30	25
New Chumta	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	7,357	2.06	9,732	2.76	16	12-58	661	556	25	15	15
New Cinnatollah	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,003	2.65	5,450	2.72	10	12-59	217	146	15 T	10	12 1/2
New Doora	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	20,049	2.32	22,413	1.98	95	12-59	957	815	32 1/2 T	25	20
New Samanbagh	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	14,523	2.16	12,168	2.05	86	12-58	819	482	nil	30	57 1/2
Nilpur Tea	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Cachar	Directors	2,472	2.08	3,010	1.88	2	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Okayti	Directors	15,761	1.91	17,933	1.69	...	12-59	743	380	30 T	20	30
Oodlabari	7% C. P.	2,340	4.34	2,246	4.80	...	12-59	55	287	30 T	20	15
Pathemara	Directors	7,354	1.75	7,476	1.58	...	12-58	...	166	7 1/2 T	10	15 1/2
Patrakola	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	6,159	1.70	5,815	1.66	20	12-58	...	148	7 1/2 T	10	15 1/2
Phakowa	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	49,713	2.56	50,325	2.14	165	12-58	...	41	46	nil	nil
Pooabong	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,206	2.03	3,319	1.76	10	12-59	4,862	(d)3,768	40 T	20	10
Pussimbing	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,891	2.88	1,518	3.27	...	12-59	28	(a)115	nil	nil	nil
Patinbarie	Directors	2,346	2.53	1,656	2.58	...	12-58	...	(r)-3	nil	nil	nil
Rajabhat	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	2,306	1.50	2,733	1.81	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	10,168	2.12	9,459	2.06	23	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
Rajgarh	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	5,364	2.47	5,755	2.19	12	12-59	200	...	...	...	...
Ranicherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	2,188	2.18	4,701	1.97	23	12-58	157	112	35 T	25	25
Ranicherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	13,410	2.18	12,748	1.99	36	12-59	222	101	10 T	11	5
Ranicherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	7,950	2.09	8,657	1.93	20	12-59	412	316	10 T	7 1/2	5
Rungamattae	Duncan Bros. & Co.	6,918	1.75	8,715	1.72	20	12-59	67	56	nil	nil	nil
Runglee Rungliot	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,389	3.09	2,451	3.45	10	12-59	45	(a)7,137	24 T	24	20
Rydek	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	77	12-57	47	140	10 T	30	25
Sapoi	Directors	17,582	...	15,712	...	...	12-59	867	1,365	20 T	30	50
Saragun	Directors	9,337	2.02	9,273	1.92	...	12-59	436	437	20 T	15	15
Saragun	Williamson Magor & Co.	5,884	2.65	5,489	2.74	15	12-59	386	419	40 T	50	20
Saragun	Directors	2,344	3.09	2,405	2.91	...	12-58	159	218	17 1/2 T	22 1/2	22 1/2
Selimbong	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	2,164	3.59	2,281	3.33	...	12-58	132	131	15	10	10
Singell	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	3,569	2.91	3,047	3.08	10	12-58	22	-35	nil	nil	nil
Singtom	Goenka & Co. Ltd.	3,179	3.19	3,267	2.55	10	12-58	71	95	nil	nil	nil
Sonai River	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	176	(c)134	7 1/2	5	5
Sonai River	Directors	5,295	1.65	4,520	1.63	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Sonai River	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-58	...	...	...	...	...
Soom	Williamson Magor & Co.	3,903	3.17	3,905	3.49	24	12-59	...	...	...	...	...
Sungma	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,805	3.97	4,586	4.29	20	12-59	242	331	30 T	50	35
Taipoo	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	5,242	1.89	5,206	1.82	17	12-58	209	364	10 T	15	7 1/2
Taan Ali	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	40	nil	nil	5
Taan Valley	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	4,708	2.82	4,153	2.89	15	12-59	38	474	25	30	20
Talapa	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	11,151	2.56	11,778	2.17	39	12-59	397	474	25	30	20
Talapani	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,243	2.23	9,945	2.35	20	12-58	872	3	nil	nil	10
Tangpani	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	8,625	2.59	8,507	2.80	44	12-59	376	601	17 1/2 T	12 1/2	6
Tangpani	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	36,690	2.13	35,023	1.92	121	12-59	388	412	17 1/2 T	15	15
Tilak	8% pref. cum. as to 5	...	...	...	...	...	12-59	1,217	753	20 T	12 1/2	nil
Tirihar, ah	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	...	12-55	...	...	...	...	...
Tirihar, ah	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	...	...	...	...	...
Tongani	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-56	...	...	...	...	...
Tukvar	Directors	9,337	...	9,866	...	26	12-56	...	...	...	...	...
Tyoon	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	15,510	2.71	15,467	2.47	59	12-58	67	173	nil	10	...
							12-59	143	262	nil	nil	nil
								720	562	30 T	15	30

(a) After writing back Rs 60,000 from provision for taxation.

(b) After transferring Rs 64,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 180,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 65,000 from General Reserve.

(d) After writing back Rs 375,287 from Depreciation Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(g) After transferring Rs 60,000 from Revenue Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 35,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 72,897 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 45,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(i) After transferring Rs 60,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 45,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 79,889 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 8,000 from Development Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 151,220 from Depreciation Reserve; Rs 60,000 from Replanting Reserve; Rs 25,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 20,000 from General Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 145,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Reserve.

(m) After transferring Rs 30,000 from General Reserve and Rs 50,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 88,628 being dividends forfeited.

(n) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Revenue Reserve.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATELY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	P.O. 13 D. Liquid A				
	April 1961	April 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstanding	Cash	Others
Kunchanpore	7 87	8 50	10	360	55	55	4	292	644	268	...	302	62	20	
Kyang Tea Seeds	4 62	5 25	10	200	35	...	1	45	183	2	34	7	56	3	
Lacktoorah	18 25	19 75	10	400	500	296	192	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	
Ledo	17 12	19 25	10	650	76	578	22	688	1,409	431	188	471	224	15	
Lingia	16 62	20 00	10	700	125	61	42	651	1,642	719	389	558	214	15	
6% C. P.	53 00	64 00	100	506	1,032	600	568	32	1,032	2,622	823	209	871	165	
Longview	11 00	10 37	10	564	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loobah	4 50	3 25	10	800	600	391	441	2,228	1,664	493	1,981	1,140	304	39	
Lukwah	...	...	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Cum Pref.	20 37	18 75	10	900	1,556	732	50	715	3,005	1,036	434	1,156	130	263	
Malhati	54 25	65 62	100	200	486	86	3	782	802	356	...	437	27	...	
Manabbarie	...	...	100	420	2,10	40	-6.20	8.82	7.31	1.80	...	326	32	2.12	
Manipur	16 81	14 06	10	400	200	207	73	384	878	429	2	278	196	340	
Margaret Hope	...	...	10	155	100	2	-37 1/2	1,425	1,181	206	2	142	86	1	
Marionbarrie	...	...	10	800	100	...	5	1,045	1,488	433	195	452	104	18	
Maud	14 00	15 00	10	1,000	700	550	62	1,233	2,265	699	95	1,014	306	564	
Mathoni	19 50	23 62	10	159	335	16	12	298	541	226	360	180	63	7	
Mim	214 00	226 00	100	480	...	30	6	605	1,224	292	...	442	62	...	
Mohcema	11 50	13 31	10	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	8 00	9 50	10	150	724	641	31	368	11	10	354	23	728	703	
Mothola	475 00	510 00	100	175	836	...	38	448	1,659	660	3	444	75	177	
Murphulani (Assam)	25 00	25 87	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Prefd. Ord.	23 50	27 62	10	400	291	74	-31	1,668	...	441	...	...	...	...	
Naga Hills	19 12	22 50	10	960	965	1,022	29	820	1,372	441	585	687	166	36	
Nagaurtee	210 00	190 00	100	300	250	225	130	730	2,678	958	406	1,146	131	394	
Nagri Farm	26 00	25 25	10	535	175	130	3	629	1,217	545	112	289	151	171	
Newburnadi	12 87	13 25	10	675	850	151	45	1,169	1,678	503	...	493	238	68	
New Assam Valley	...	...	223	300	225	620	62	378	1,028	427	183	1,214	242	16	
New Chumta	34 75	36 25	10	580	...	20	-35	909	724	327	85	612	73	214	
New Cinnatollah	103 00	114 00	100	1,408	2,050	30	52	2,947	3,400	1,234	652	1,759	1,666	1,036	
New Doorga	326 00	299 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54% C.P.	82 20	102 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Samanbagh	25 19	24 94	10	400	980	...	5	1,594	1,259	...	1	739	277	1,544	
8% C. P.	83 50 N	91 50	100	149	60	...	23	286	395	...	...	...	...	...	
Nilpur Tea	200 00	149 00sd	100	700	600	274	138	1,996	2,138	398	1	245	17	9	
North Western Cachar	600 00	601 00	100	100	53	159	...	290	524	263	742	981	190	55	
Okayti	79 00 N	79 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	48	189	
7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ondlabari	14 87	14 50	10	640	330	247	10	260	1,238	303	2	382	100	76	
Pathermar	7 25	7 00	10	259	...	...	-223	1,205	654	94	1	619	60	...	
Patrakola	164 00	185 00	100	3,600	5,125	1,500	192	11,363	6,551	2,750	8	3,712	2,671	11,535	
Phakowla	127 00	150 00	100	300	185	...	...	85	570	209	...	242	68	30	
Poobong	7 06	6 94	10	300	...	...	...	-86	295	610	...	116	35	3	
Poobong	8 62	10 50	10	205	113	95	-87	173	540	97	...	140	57	15	
Pussumbing	97 00	93 00sd	100	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	
7% C. P.	45 00	47 00	10	100	60	135	-13	173	376	169	...	198	38	10	
Putinbarree	19 56	18 50	10	600	577	530	-197	576	1,637	722	54	726	320	43	
Rajabhat	51 12	39 87	10	200	844	2	45	349	1,339	527	3	422	161	53	
Rajgarh	9 56	9 56	10	320	180	43	141	638	810	433	1	339	197	338	
Ranicherra	24 00	28 06	10	765	700	851	44	880	2,013	1,515	54	1,121	477	36	
Ranicherra	15 69	16 81	10	281	260	127	-76	1,229	1,284	371	1	658	96	1	
Rungmattee	385 00	360 00	100	140	278	233	30	429	1,511	435	99	551	231	30	
Runglee Rungliet	37 00	34 50	10	1,493	1,804	881	50	2,619	5,528	3,112	226	173	97	163	
Rydak	20 75	23 25	10	900	203	33	20	3,103	3,281	1,229	4	2,225	396	1,775	
Sapoi	36 12	32 37	10	346	600	239	69	1,204	1,392	624	400	873	968	26	
Sarugon	27 12	28 25	10	249	308	135	91	648	1,283	696	39	768	861	61	
Seajuli	11 75	10 50sd	10	300	125	202	4	149	551	196	3	256	59	18	
Seerok	...	...	100	900	105	1	-694	938	714	98	...	161	139	16	
Selimong	37 25	29 37	100	625	...	...	...	341	1,323	294	207	146	90	102	
Singell	5 87	6 25	10	400	...	105	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Singtom	5 15	5 19	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P.	9 12 N	9 12	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sonai River	77 00 N	93 00	100	100	...	...	...	413	1,156	396	1	339	24	3	
8% C. P.	36 00	39 50	10	380	300	165	175	488	760	349	...	...	...	...	
Soom	15 87	14 15	10	625	600	355	59	693	1,784	520	281	351	46	423	
Sungma	...	...	10	500	205	58	-28	629	1,125	478	1	294	180	564	
Taipoo	...	...	10	450	600	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	556	135	26	
Tea Ali	15 75	17 00	10	320	480	457	-80	513	1,428	398	66	656	256	207	
Teesta Valley	112 00	128 00	100	900	1,675	620	32	1,556	2,107	707	49	1,011	463	92	
Telapara	34 50	28 00	10	498	854	510	7	990	1,935	632	56	623	1,767	...	
Telajan	38 00	35 87	10	800	300	297	65	1,247	1,442	528	2	913	322	280	
Tengani	17 87	18 50	10	1,983	1,550	36	54	2,465	5,114	2,283	83	2,509	738	132	
Tezpore	10 00	11 19	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8% Prof. Cum. as to 5	10 00 N	10 00	10	375	3,75	56	-30	17,50	16,15	1,94	1	...	...	...	
Tikah	60 00	40 00	10	220	400	575	34	858	1,361	557	2	8,77	1,70	85	
Tirihannah	13 00	14 00	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	216	440	
10% C. P.	8 00	8 00	10	600	390	...	6	1,170	1,528	307	...	...	...	...	
Tungani	7 31	8 00	10	801	250	...	39	946	1,689	475	3	734	114	16	
Tukrar	...	...	10	520	1,50	1,450	105	2,466	5,060	1,666	53	417	283	118	
Tyoon	44 50	38 52	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,396	701	47	

NAME

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961 Rs. np.	April 1960 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstanding Rs. 000	Cash	Others
Andhra	28 25	23 10xd	10	3,000	1,800	905	23	5,276	9,139	2,875	220	3,174	1,015	331	...
Balrampur	2 75	4 16	24	1,301	120	874	48	4,772	3,110	1,927	175	4,901	948	107	15
Basti	105 50xd	120 50	100	1,200	950	2,712	1,000	9,932	6,611	4,219	2,680	11,153	498	182	117
Ordinary 'B' Class	...	...	50	7,050	11,339	1,357	76	6,291	16,116	10,888	2,375	10,461	577	8,470	...
Belapur	288 00	337 00	74	1,949	775	178	41	6,157	4,395	2,745	1,207	2,999	3,153	112	...
Belsund	12 31	14 31	10	1,500	650	759	4	3,317	2,395	1,595	1,381	3,330	1,059	159	...
Bharat	16 25	16 37	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. T	...	26 25	10	1,750	1,400	268	93	4,986	4,781	2,936	55	5,675	1,745	310	117
Bhopal	26 00	24 50	100	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	84 50	12 00	10	3,200	1,360	1,866	276	10,921	15,128	10,892	67	10,934	4,493	381	310
Carew	12 75	12 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R. C. P.	90 00	85 50	1000	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	400	...	1,489	74	3,381	9,635	960	...	2,765	1,757	72	600
5% Debentures	130 00	140 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawery	94 00	101 12	10	3,000	2,850	4,503	-1,686	6,364	16,689	10,413	264	5,887	1,967	347	771
Cawnpore	13 50	16 12	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	108 00	102 00	100	1,800	1,440	3,106	28	5,326	8,473	6,453	37	7,911	1,475	184	73
Champaran	18 06	21 12	5	3,984	2,100	2,721	67	12,648	13,616	7,119	395	11,469	2,729	904	185
Deccan	14 05cd	14 18cd	5	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Preference	5 60	6 25	10	958	345	266	6	4,796	3,240	2,022	1,035	3,687	892	29	9
Deoria	9 06	10 05	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	19 00	10	2,600	31 00	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	...
Darbhanga	15 00xd	21 12	5	2,727	7,850	4,208	26	8,094	5,973	2,380	434	7,468	6,871	2,063	2,581
Dyer Meakin	32 00	21 12	5	550	1,000	341	69	1,388	1,485	857	676	1,240	754	209	...
S. I. D. (S)	43 75	52 50	21	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	18 00	22 50	10	2,000	150	3,896	20	3,298	7,057	2,372	2,136	1,271	1,047	25	...
Cashew Sugar	19 87 N	19 87	18	5,492	702	621	86	21,293	14,506	4,545	1,822	15,130	2,049	246	36
Ganga Sugar	...	7 50	10	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% C. P.	...	...	10	500	250	127	4	2,963	3,410	1,430	...	2,427	417	20	...
Gobind	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,594	...	1,148	30	4,719	4,888	2,980	1,140	2,934	1,804	890	...
Gwalior	...	...	100	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	250	1,080	1,359	12	11,915	8,171	3,763	1,615	4,788	4,407	69	...
Harnagar	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	326 25	216 00	100	6,000	4,662	1,850	43	20,229	21,144	8,621	284	18,201	2,156	121	...
Hindustan	90 00 N	90 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	12 40	12 91	10	6,397	337	642	563	8,648	8,186	2,789	3,186	2,860	6,177	66	...
India	83 63	88 25	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% C. P. T	...	...	100	1,109	1,266	1,426	616	5,288	3,458	2,015	866	6,975	311	110	...
Jagatjit Sugar	5 25 N	5 25	10	2,000	1,850	291	89	9,285	13,065	7,842	66	7,776	1,088	140	187
Jawant	85 00	85 00	100	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% B. G. P.	17 04	16 55cr	10	2,318	744	975	...	12,490	13,651	1,614	30	4,524	1,060	48	92
Jyoree	88 98xd	95 80	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	92 39xd	101 10	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	25 48	21 00	10	5,857	7,315	2,393	23	41,599	41,759	7,854	2,501	19,275	5,716	118	...
K. C. P.	93 45	95 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	93 00	102 00	10	4,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	247 50	105 00	40	1,800	1,100	342	10	8,38	8,526	5,442	177	7,005	2,268	275	330
Kesar	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P.	77 50	84 00	100	1,200	...	1,065	-1,091	6,021	7,424	3,091	907	4,016	245	203	45
Kirlampudi	117 00	132 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	10	2,000	350	307	90	1,037	2,803	1,874	1	570	72	2,193	...
Mechara Sugars	202 00	251 00	50	6,750	4,525	569	162	9,517	15,205	7,221	1,734	7,369	2,641	2,294	...
Maharashtra	240 00 N	240 00 N	250	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	3 00	4 75	10	7,339	1,240	1,471	12	8,525	13,625	6,143	50	8,139	2,513	404	...
Modi Sugar	...	...	10	1,000	...	242	-3,228	7,651	5,675	2,433	20	1,055	1,514	12	46
Mohini	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Founders	70 00 N	70 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	59 00cd	59 00cd	10	2,179	6,253	5,643	15	14,250	16,327	10,729	3,715	7,391	7,217	4,274	256
Mysore	...	...	100	1,200	350	1,088	479	4,161	6,477	3,340	1,552	2,171	1,028	621	326
Newabganj	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Class	...	...	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	32 00	33 00	10	789	2,225	807	35	6,160	5,767	3,325	1,702	4,791	1,698	4/8	...
New India	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. T.	137 79	150 00	100	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% R. C. P. T.	5 69	6 69	10	1,100	325	183	8	323	4,489	3,071	57	...	437	27	...
New Saven	330 00	300 00	100	1,351	1,835	3,547	35	6,793	8,199	3,060	714	5,164	2,102	451	...
New Swadeshi	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	25	11,002	5,252	3,394	3	43,102	30,263	18,542	343	33,776	19,131	783	480
Nizam Sugar	...	...	23	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	25	2,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	182 00	167 00	100	7,745	914	2,223	16	14,191	26,114	14,164	338	12,436	4,664	575	...
Oudh	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord. P. P.	...	...	25	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. C. P.	140 50	163 00	50	5,000	4,874	1,869	64	11,894	12,965	7,375	212	7,611	4,851	1,522	110
Phaltan Sugar	65 00 N	80 00	100	1,200	270	957	11	4,161	3,642	2,166	1,251	2,977	580	61	231
Punjab Sugar	12 44	12 00	10	900	175	2,128	4	599	3,120	3,572	1	1,370	881	204	401
Purtapore	11 75 N	13 75	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% C. P.	29 06	24 00	10	1,660	2,000	2,008	59	2,038	7,805	3,998	...	3,824	339	6	218
Rammugger Cane	86 00	92 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	50	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	1 45 N	1 45	10	1,175	...	114	77	3,226	3,260	2,416	10	3,505	255	17	...
Raina Sugar	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9% C. P.	...	...	50	2,000	850	3,518	79	9,152	13,723	6,530	1,435	7,938	671	148	...
Ravalpison Sugar	78 00	120 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% Cum Pref.	61 00	64 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	30 00	30 03	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	11 75	13 37	10	6,339	1,077	945	391	3,905	8,823	3,683	1,438	3,015	1,607	1,435	...
Raza Buland	11 75	15 94xd	10	800	...	482	5	2,750	2,840	2,361	210	3,376	624	276	...
Ryam	8 40 N	8 49xd	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	11 19	13 09	10	1,199	85	1,391	5	3,520	5,061	2,690	5	2,587	1,175	57	6
Samsatipur	...	...	100	859	458	1,938	2	17,814	16,422	7,967	671	10,711	1,737	41	89
Shadial	...	...	100	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. preference	11 00 N	11 00	10	2,000	...	2,541	30	2,089	4,826	1,750	1,611	1,301	963	9	...
Shree Anand	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed	Sugar Produced	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowances and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds. 000	Mds. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Shree Chandro	A. H. Bhiwandewalla & Co.	...	...	11,231	3,308	138	9-60	2,445	2,532	20 T	23 T	18
Shree Hanuman	D. Rameshwarlal	2,394	...	11,434	2,719	52	9-57	957	546	6	7 1/2	9 1/2
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Sahu Jain Ltd.	9,659	...	36,793	10,546	203	7-59	2,298	1,474	15	10	10
...	6% 'A' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
...	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Shree Sitaram	Directors	2,651	...	8,785	3,302	...	8-58	(q)262	257	5	5	10
Sitalpore	Directors	1,781	...	6,824	2,320	...	6-58	63	193	...	...	...
South Behar	Directors	...	...	12,540	419	...	10-59	244	177	...	...	...
...	9% pref. cum. as to 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery & Distil.	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	6,802	3,672	10	12-59	—14	—186	...	...	...
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	Parry & Co Ltd.	...	...	16,445	3,509	127	4-60	1,259	1,065	10 1/2	10 T	10
Ugar	5% C. P.	...	...	8,457	5,880	236	6-59	2,800	1,804	15 T	8	6
...	Shirgaokar Bros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6	6
United Breweries	Directors	...	...	3,974	184	...	3-60	(c)3,513	1,901	60 T	60	60
United Provinces	Directors	...	...	15,536	1,796	...	9-59	1,331	654	15 T	10	7 1/2
Upper Doab Sugar	R. Lal Debi Prasad & Bros.	4,021	...	41,100	11,001	219	9-60	3,429	3,771	15 T	15 T	10
...	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1/2 T	8 1/2 T	50
Upper Ganges	Cotton Agents Private	...	...	32,529	5,245	246	6-59	2,960	3,666	7 1/2	50	50
...	5% C. P.	6,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Upper India	Mitra Mandal Private	7,828	...	23,833	16,069	282	4-59	3,263	(r)2,375	30 T	25	15
...	'B' Class Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15
Vizagapatam	Kantilal & Sheth	...	...	...	...	12	6-54	—2.06	—2.30	...	...	...
Walchandnagar Industries	Walchand & Co. private	2061	...	55,529	6,429	377	9-59	(s)5,396	5,570	21 T	21	21
...	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7	7
...	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tons.

- (a) After transferring Rs 2,039,237 from General Reserve.
 (b) After transferring Rs 25,000 from General Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Stocks and Stores Reserve and including Rs 327,187 being profit on sale of Agricultural Land.
 (c) After writing back Rs 2,30,018 being provision for liabilities no longer required. (e) After writing back Rs 100,000 from Reserve for book debts and advances.
 (d) After writing back Rs 98,511 being provisions no longer required. (f) Given in tons.

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LATENT		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allowances and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		
Agra Electric Supply ...	Martin Burn Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	42,280	5,067	37,191	4,596	112	3-60	(a)1,250	(f)1,087	11T	10	10
Ahmedabad Electricity Co. ...	Killick Industries Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	...	49,850	...	46,061	795	3-60	12,574	11,861	7T	6½	6½
Aligarh ...	Jain & Co. ...	...	...	...	...	31	3-54	1,70	1,68	9½	10	9½
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co. ...	N. C. Javeri & Co. ... 5½% C. P. ...	57,568	9,088	49,306	8,154	829	3-60	2,050	1,939	10T	9	8½
...	5% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½T	5½	5½
Anand ...	Sonawala Co. Private ... 6% C. P. ...	...	506	...	474	15	3-59	92	89	5T	5	5
Andhra Valley Power ...	Tata Hydro Elec. Agencies Pri. ... 7% C. P. ...	...	19,787	...	19,026	402	3-60	6,661	(h)6,878	10	10	...
...	4% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½T	8	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7T	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly Elec'ty Supply ...	Martin Burn Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	14,224	2,405	13,056	2,230	59	3-60	(d)477	(h)399	11T	10	10
Benares Electric ...	Martin Burn Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	43,234	5,118	38,909	4,812	94	3-60	(i)1,041	(j)1,020	11T	10	10
Berhampur Electric Supply...	Directors ... 6% C. P. ...	2,225	769	2,029	625	...	3-60	118	123	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6T	6	6
Bhopalpur Elec. Supply ...	Octavius Steel & Co. ...	5,396	1,417	4,893	1,253	36	3-59	229	189	5	5	8½
Bombay Suburban Elec. ...	Killick Industries Ltd. ...	121,270	12,234	99,869	10,143	303	3-60	(c)4,279	(m)3,384	8	7½	7
Breesh Elec. Supply ...	Rajputana Textiles Agencies ... 6% Debentures ...	2,180	629	2,068	588	27	3-60	173	191	6½T	6	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply ...	Directors ... 5% C. P. ...	...	8,229	...	7,467	...	3-59	2,574	2,560	7	7	8½
...	5% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Cochin State Power ...	Chandrie & Co. ...	45,12	5,71	44,20	5,49	45	3-54	1,83	1,99	10	10	5½
Cuttack Elec. Supply ...	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd. ...	5,400	1,299	4,694	1,206	...	3-59	274	276	6½	6½	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	Directors ... 5% C. P. ...	...	408	...	371	...	3-60	162	140	8T	7	7½
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5T	5	5

13 May 1961

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961 Rs. np.	April 1960 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash	Others
Shree Chandeo	26 00	25 00	12 1/2	3,750	1,671	242	62	6,331	8,831	6,154	1,306	7,155	882	14	21
Shree Hanuman	17 00	16 00	10	2,500	50	1,050	12	5,080	6,446	3,441	66	4,765	1,524	331	...
5% C. P.	55 00 N	55 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya	12 00	15 00	10	3,999	2,100	663	41	12,263	13,684	8,062	860	12,695	2,639	40	511
6% 'A' Pref.	63 30	81 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'B' Pref.	54 25	12 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Sitaram	7 00	10 19	10	1,589	854	470	18	6,421	3,804	2,175	3,101	4,697	383	56	88
Sitalpur	6 28	6 12	10	1,000	35	25	—339	4,666	3,242	1,465	228	2,630	674	28	67
South Behar	3 87	1 09	40	915	45	...	—1,533	6,988	5,198	1,147	1,497	1,369	1,875	27	...
9% Pref. Cum. as to 7	20 50 N	20 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 25 N	0 25	2 1/2	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery	...	...	100	964	...	108	—1,101	11,400	1,160	546	...	4,924	6,044	283	6
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	10 60	11 40	10	3,000	400	1,651	147	3,767	6,910	3,356	...	4,430	1,429	1,012	39
5% C. P.	7 40	9 00	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ugar	140 00 N	140 00	100	2,795	1,377	1,236	30	11,959	10,800	5,031	844	9,476	1,192	150	...
Pref. "A"	...	...	190	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries	115 50	80 00	10	1,200	2,590	2,160	124	4,607	5,948	1,886	4,637	1,541	401	36	...
United Provinces	17 00	18 00	10	1,600	350	902	109	2,371	3,853	2,880	68	2,731	1,240	72	...
Upper Doab Sugar	...	...	100	4,906	1,100	4,401	26	17,635	22,692	9,160	197	13,473	1,912	102	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	10	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Ganges	55 00	48 00	10	1,800	2,200	2,167	44	10,911	18,328	9,743	852	7,243	2,032	116	...
5% C. P.	69 00	70 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	69 00	70 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper India	102 00	102 00	100	350	2,200	1,382	51	21,064	19,625	4,961	101	17,620	4,275	86	...
'B' Class Ordinary	8 75 N	8 75	25	2,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	71 1/2	42	...	...	—4.83	39.40	29.22	8.99	25	14.44	7.00	55	...
Walchandnagar Indrs.	204 50	310 00	100	10,100	2,890	9,613	178	20,814	34,734	12,906	931	24,045	3,283	920	...
7% C. P.	120 57	115 25	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	REVENUE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961	April 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Dabergarh Power ...	96 00	67 00	100	4,320	2,250	189	439	2,651	10,125	3,805	3,765	930	1,190	419	24
5% A.C.P. ...	69 00	78 30	100	1,608											
4 1/2% B.C.P. ...	69 20	75 00	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply ...	16 55	10 35	10	300		37	4	2,33	6,26	1,73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply ...			100	5,000	1,400	1,324	31	4,543	17,713	5,981	423	1,009	1,583	51	
4% Debentures ...			100	2,500		3	3	1.03	2.01	62	6	23	38	18	
Gudvada Electric Supply ...			100	118											
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	5 92	6 00xd	10	535		29	3	9,71	21,44	9,16	5	2,98	4,18	25	
5% Debentures ...			1000	380											
Jorhat Electric Supply ...			100	250		8	—17	1,48	5,88	2,44		32	82	17	1
5% Cum Preference ...			100	35											
6% Debenture ...			10	25											
Jubbulpore Electric Supply ...	12 00	13 69	10	2,250	1,340	1,363	30	4,110	10,732	4,042	281	626	795	319	383
Kanadukathan ...			500	500		1	10	2,14	8,92	4,35	57	81	62	11	56
Karaikal Electric Supply ...	9 05	9 85	10	210		58	22	374	588	178		116	110	29	
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply ...	10 20	10 10	10	1,500	75	533	2	2,168	5,182	1,672	85	414	331	187	
5% Cum. Pref. ...	9 00	9 60	10	250											
Mangalore Electric Supply ...			10	560	28	3,09	57	5,49	20,16	8,99	56	1,92	1,35	1,41	
5% Debentures ...			500	137											
Mirzapur Electric Supply ...	6 50	7 00	9	495	125	99	99	386	1,310	640	29	231	133	80	
Mozufferpore Elec. Supply ...	9 69	7 62	10	582	183	210	9	2,402	3,693	1,233	28	368	365	135	90
Muttra Electric Supply ...	11 37	10 00	10	700	9	99	22	988	1,784	783	126	250	300	137	
Nadiad ...	54 00	54 00	50	250		359		414	1,345	332	14	91	1,23	86	26
6% C. P. ...	39 00	39 00	50	350											
Nasik Deolali ...	105 00	105 00	100	1,168		1,000	1	1,424	4,237	1,460	222	394	286	348	28
7% Cum Pref. ...	91 50	91 50	100	1,000											
4% Debenture ...			10	498		198	1	440	1,534	576	54	143	174	108	
Negapatam Electric Supply ...	8 65	9 60	10	100											
5% C. P. ...	8 90	9 50	1	200											
4 1/2% Debentures ...			100	200											
Patna Electric Supply ...	10 06	11 00	10	3,507	2,605	1,440	79	4,628	14,183	5,606	439	2,188	2,367	527	
5% Debentures ...			500	2,000											
Poona Electric ...	101 00	112 25	100	4,889		1,257	4	7,508	15,773	6,160	2,411	525	959	1,158	191
7% Cum Pref. ...	101 00	101 00	100	800											
6% Debentures ...			100	469		93	4	872	1,415	570	181	158	227	6	
Saharanpur ...			10	28											
Partly Paid ...			10	880	600	733	33	2,967	5,452	1,962	278	468	544	814	
Salem ...	12 25	12 50	10	400											
6 1/2% R. C. P. ...	8 52	9 24	10	300	197	147	3	1,374	1,806	451	40	284	170	171	
Sauger Electric Supply ...			10	910	165	52	37	686	1,120	545	154	398	535	124	14
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply ...	6 25	6 80	10	773	1,66	1,56	60	911	21,61	9,00	21	53	102	88	3,40
Shillong Hydraulic ...			2												
Partly Paid ...			10	1,680	221	1,168	2	1,706	7,035	4,496	345	1,302	1,046	545	79
Sihua (Jheriah) Elec. supply ...	8 12	10 56	1000	1,200											
5% Debentures ...			100	1,674	1,10	88	15	36,27	53,94	13,65	3,19	5,57	2,91	1,01	6,15
South Arcot Electricity ...			100	200											
5% Cum Preference ...			100	200											
5 1/2% Cum Preference ...			10	7,000		1,989	3	7,042	20,638	6,768	291	1,903	2,160	2,309	
South Madras Electric ...	9 80	10 15	10	2,200											
5 1/2% 1st Cum Preference ...	8 10	9 97	10	800											
5 1/2% 2nd Cum Preference ...	8 25	9 40	10	200											
4% Debentures ...			100	100											
5% Debentures ...			100	200											
5 1/2% Debentures ...			100	200											
Surat Electric Co. ...	87 00	92 50	100	6,062	454	1,880	5	3,835	14,351	4,680	375	1,231	1,049	340	72
6 1/2% Cum Preference ...	104 00	108 00	100	508											
Tata Hydro Electric ...	102 00	101 50	100	23,939	6,001	4,156	25	34,563	70,196	18,909	4,629	3,333	5,245	178	12,001
7% C. P. T. ...	101 75	102 00	1000	9,528			33	63,981	171,629	39,366	4,291	10,873	13,469	349	27,900
Tata Power Company ...	1022 50	1040 00	1000	51,536	11,290	14,796									
7 1/2% C. P. T. ...	1108 75	1105 00		6,697											
4% Debentures ...				11,746											
5% Debentures ...				25,000											
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec. ...	11 80	12 37	10	970	438	329	30	2,040	4,550	1,783	267	600	386	234	
6% R. C. P. ...	8 67	9 57	10	450											
United Provinces Electric ...	113 00	132 00	100	5,600	2,580	5,277	85	18,912	40,886	14,567	1,382	3,173	3,188	1,360	33
4 1/2% Debentures ...			100	3,000		243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	10
Upper Ganges Valley ...		16 50	10	598	515	644	37	4,392	5,232	1,225	153	370	690	415	868
Upper Jumna Valley ...	16 00	18 00	10	500											2
Vellore Elec. Corporation ...	13 50	11 50	10	400	48	1,57	1,45	16,94	24,17	6,57	63	2,46	2,16	2,76	9
6% Cum Preference ...	6 33cd	6 75	10	125											
West Coast Electric ...	14 00	12 30	10	1,000		1,67	52	15,16	26,59	6,42	45	3,25	2,68	1,41	1,20
5 1/2% Cum Preference ...	6 19cd	6 50	10	250											

(j) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 89,146 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 30,922 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 294,224 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(m) After transferring Rs 173,000 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 78,000 from General Reserve and Rs 19,000 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(o) After transferring Rs 482,716 from General Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 1,462,886 from General Reserve.

(q) After writing back Rs 177,005 from excess provision in previous years and transferring Rs 16,714 from General Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 181,836 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 60,061 from excess provision.

(s) After transferring Rs 72,022 from Reserve for Tariffs and Dividend Control.

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT			
		Tea 000 lbs.	Coffee 000 Cwts.	Rubber 000 lbs.					Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest Per cent	Pre- vious Per cent	2nd Pre- vious Per cent	
Alageswar Amalgamated Coffee	Ramani & Co. Directors 6% Cum. Pref. 5 1/2% Debentures	7			782 1,214	42 1,092	9	6-60 3-60	100 316	116 291	7 1/2 10 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	10 6	
Anandam	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P. 6% Debentures	288		112	613	69	13	12-59	145 10	106	15 1/2 7	10 7	15 7	
Anapara	Associated Planters Private 6% Debentures		9		1,663	1,400	43	6-60	432	620	20 1/2	25	35	
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	2,86			4,35	76		3-59	40	14	nil	nil	nil	
Athimattam	M. Sebastian 6% Debentures			62	89	3		2-56	34	24	5	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Bababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore) 6% C. P.		2		411		8	6-60	59	132	8 1/2	12 1/2	25	
Badra	Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2 R. C. P.				594	378	14	5-60	146	164	15 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2 C. P.	338	2	43	1,221	440	17	3-60	266	336	15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Pri 6% C. P.				303		5	5-60	53	50	7 1/2	7 1/2	12 1/2	
Be Be	Mg. Director 6 1/2 C. P. T. 6 1/2 R. C. P. T.			360	610	27		3-59	152	168	5	5	5	
Blue Mountain	Kothari & Sons Agencies Pri.	1,621			7,808	231	309	6-60	2,933	907	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Chandramalai	Directors 7 1/2 Cum. Pref.	362			777	150		6-60	154	111	10 1/2	12	15	
Chembra Peak	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,550			3,675	448	54	3-60	736	645	20 1/2	15	10	
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd 7% C. P.				4,916	931	107	2-60	1,544	1,626	17 1/2	15	10	
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates 5% C. P.				5,206	317	2	6-60	351	1,601	6 1/2	25	20	
Consolidated Coffee	Mg. Director 6% C. P.							6-60	(h)3,141	4,710	20 1/2	25	20	
Coonoor Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Pvt. Co. 6% C. P.	350			946	144	18	9-59	241	259	20 1/2	20	20	
Coorg Tea	Srinivas Agencies 6 1/2 R. C. P.	354			648	160	20	3-60	177	208	20 1/2	20	36	
Cottanad Plantations	Associated Planters pri. 7 1/2 C. P. P.	150		43	560	229	18	3-60	114	112	10 1/2	15	15	
Cowcoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.						13	6-60	185	126	25	25	65	
Devashola	Mg. Director Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2 C. P.	325 302			908 766	188 197	5	12-59 3-60	283 97	341 110	25 1/2 15 1/2	25 7 1/2	17 1/2 7 1/2	
Emerald Valley	Parkins Private Ltd.	128			262	64	8	12-58	75	38	6	6	10	
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies			83	131	51	7	12-59	68	59	9 1/2	6	6	
Haileyburia	Parkins Private Ltd. 5% C. P. 5 1/2 Debentures	1,722			2,705	807	48	12-59	(d)623	1,079	12 1/2 5 1/2	20 5	15 5	
Highland	A. V. Thomas & Co. 6% C. P.	1,271		111	2,544	237	56	12-58	557	472	15 1/2	7 1/2	20	
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private 6 1/2 C. P.				124	115	2	5-60	18	18	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Kailas	A. V. George & Co. 6% Debentures			999	1,662	171	65	2-60	637	588	22 1/2	20	25	
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7% Debentures	507			1,045	121	20	3-60	281	270	20 1/2	15	12 1/2	
Kalpatta	A. V. Thomas & Co. E. I. Agencies Private	292		267 133	939 187	227 64	15 8	4-60 12-59	180 34	202 56	12 1/2 4 1/2	12 1/2 10	18 10	
Karikkodu Rubber	6% Cum. Pref. 5% Debentures										6 1/2	6	6	
Kil Kotagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co. 6% C. P.	890	47		2,609	313	68	10-59	897	949	35	15	15	
Kumargode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 7 1/2 Debentures				789		20	10-60	273	220	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	
Kurshornala	Ipe Oommen & Co. Pr. Ltd. 6 1/2 Cum. Pref.	241	115		531	118	15	3-60	150	204	10 1/2	8	6 1/2	
Lingsapur	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. Matheson Bosanquet & Co. Pri.	260			747	81	23	3-60 12-59	349 183	197 163	25 1/2 10 1/2	30 10	75 10	
Lucky Valley Tea Malabar Agricultural Co.	Vinsons Private Ltd. 6% C. P.	403			849	114	10	6-60	131	33	nil	nil	nil	
Malabar Industrial	Mg. Director Johnson's Estates & Agencies Vasanth & Co. Private	85 135		320 670	626 1,145	8 96		2-60 3-60	49 483	76 519	6 15 1/2	7 1/2 16	10 17	
Manikula	Ruby Industries Private 5% C. P.				29	3	6	12-58	26	34	nil	5	9	
Maraura	6% Debentures Associated Planters Private 6% Preference			260	431	164	12	6-60	120	128	20 1/2 6 1/2	20 1/2 6 1/2	20 6	
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	1,501		930	4,504	429	101	3-60	1,332	1,050	12 1/2 6 1/2	10 6	10 6	

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital Rs. 000	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Depre- ciation Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961 Rs. dp.	April 1960 Rs. dp.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry- forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Alageswar	2 80	2 65	2	600	530	68	9	606	1,668	421	71	112	219	164	...
Amalgamated Office	13 25	14 50	10	675	...	163	24	1,151	1,903	297	...	1,391	74	16	...
6% C. P.	7 00	8 75	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	300	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anandam	14 37	15 10	10	250	...	579	31	245	1,382	125	...	83	9	5	...
7% C. P.	7 81	8 30	100	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	2	1,208	228	...	34	2,602	2,059	233	259	1,452	852	66	...
Anapara	4 70cd	4 80	100	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	5	300	...	11	119	1,360	992	148	723	115	49	11	10
Arthala	9 20	9 20	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	0 10	1 25	2	325	...	50	3	55	370	17	...	5	49	27	...
Athimattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bababuddin	8 47	9 21	5	400	100	86	2	168	730	106	74	336	14	8	...
6% C. P.	7 67xd	8 14	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	3 60	3 97	2	425	300	100	26	424	856	93	12	392	158	99	...
7 1/2% C. P.	8 50	9 27	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	16 60	17 70	10	1,099	386	30	4	698	1,725	339	22	541	423	95	...
7 1/2% C. P.	10 30	11 00cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	2 48	2 47	2	300	150	85	1	94	424	50	34	9	138	118	...
6% C. P.	8 38	8 80	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Be Be	3 00	3 65	5	866	...	336	1	225	1,336	...	268	52	30	20	150
6 1/2% C. P. T.	2 43	2 76	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% R. C. P. T.	5 71	6 02	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	3 07	3 70	2	5,250	1,890	1,091	284	3,411	7,901	1,366	18	475	2,489	2,386	...
Chandremala	2 78	3 00	2	550	500	9	19	344	1,646	340	...	146	73	34	...
7 1/2% C. P.	1 88	2 00	2	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chembra Peak	3 80	4 45	2	933	1,550	37	139	680	2,633	816	1	623	165	104	...
Cochin Malabar	7 70	8 10cd	3	2,691	1,800	...	22	1,674	5,249	817	...	1,303	400	158	...
7% C. P.	51 25	52 50	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	19 50	25 00	10	2,250	2,650	261	92	1,774	5,364	1,319	118	789	2,732	583	...
5% C. P.	75 00	84 50	100	1,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	22 75	24 39	10	7,155	6,025	606	61	5,730	15,860	4,090	598	1,420	7,499	372	...
6% C. P.	22 00	25 50	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cosmoor Tea	28 12	27 50cd	10	378	333	946	29	403	2,163	164	3	199	19	21	...
6% C. P.	83 14	91 75	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deora Tea	5 60	5 70	2	488	...	478	3	259	1,248	212	1	240	51	140	...
6 1/2% R. P.	4 40	4 69	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Getanand Plantation	11 40	14 50	10	400	45	487	1	429	1,369	75	1	263	79	27	...
7 1/2% C. P. P.	10 12	10 80	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	5 25	5 95	2	409	200	...	28	273	912	77	15	223	8	427	...
Devashola	30 30	32 60	10	600	465	27	1	283	1,226	338	131	124	16	204	...
Devon	14 37	17 75	10	449	255	71	4	348	1,081	229	10	248	142	76	...
7 1/2% C. P.	95 00	97 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	6 50	7 00	5	350	125	8	3	97	369	60	...	87	12	175	...
Gokul Rubber	2 05	1 82	2	450	20	...	1	101	380	16	115	54	41	37	...
Haileyburia	14 75	15 75	10	2,500	850	928	2	1,530	5,208	926	4	1,184	476	340	...
8% C. P.	72 50	72 50	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	16 00	15 10	10	1,800	481	518	21	678	3,013	640	416	401	219	389	...
6% C. P.	7 96	8 45	10	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 85	2 84	2	120	35	14	2	102	165	5	...	124	10	29	...
6 1/2% C. P.	6 50	6 84	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalais	5 05	5 33	2	1,185	578	500	27	774	2,090	288	18	214	5	525	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasa	4 72	4 34	2	608	650	116	48	287	1,488	334	...	253	51	460	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpetta	12 75	13 12	10	800	638	266	1	371	1,797	349	22	335	95	177	...
Karikode Rubber	8 50	9 30	10	200	...	125	2	183	539	31	15	70	19	23	...
5% Cum. Pref.	6 99	7 50	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	4 91	5 50	2	859	1,425	470	28	868	3,275	485	...	599	30	479	...
6% C. P.	8 60	9 72	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumargode	4 58	5 80	2	460	375	...	15	235	982	185	...	144	5	141	...
7 1/2% Debentures	...	...	500	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurchimala	4 10	8 75	10	345	510	...	...	250	1,144	98	1	134	36	18	...
6 1/2% Cum Pref.	5 88	6 37	10	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingspur	5 60	7 00	2	420	300	507	69	492	530	43	222	645	10	431	...
Lucky Valley Tea	13 25cd	12 87	10	500	70	1	36	386	928	61	...	104	21	1	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	7 30	7 30	10	500	50	50	11	1,105	2,280	240	1	127	44	4	...
6% C. P.	16 56	16 56	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	11 58	12 85	10	450	61	92	1	387	738	52	45	33	197	29	...
Malankara	18 75	20 90	10	1,350	173	312	10	515	2,139	408	...	165	8	456	...
Manar	2 70	2 45	2	350	10	17	18	83	343	22	6	120	5	26	...
Manimala	8 75	8 75	10	400	...	...	...	114	775	7	...	5	...	6	...
5% C. P.	9 00	9 00	1000	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	5	325	250	...	10	221	758	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marara Rubber	8 80cd	10 15cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Preference	7 65cd	8 25cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	11 92	12 85	10	4,050	310	1,311	66	1,998	9,079	1,184	189	964	290	177	...
...	7 40	8 35	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1961	April 1960			General	Other	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. p.p.	Rs. p.p.													
Milamilly	38 12	42 00	25	300	...	623	1	192	1,248	289	77	129	119	131	...
14% C. P.	24 75	26 25	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysoore Amalgamated	5 90	6 25	5	225	40	...	1	159	337	31	...	196	27	13	...
6% C. P.	6 25	7 00	10	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysoore Coffee	5 55	5 25	2	600	100	150	18	978	1,207	114	...	166	550	36	...
Mysoore Plantations	2 22	1 83	2	500	95	50	-17	492	1,140	166	...	138	132	26	...
6% C. P.	7 00	7 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noolamalai	4 50	4 90	5	3,600	875	1,305	5	1,769	8,196	1,403	55	1,129	911	468	...
5% C. P.	6 15	6 90	10	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelliamphay	2 48	2 65	2	1,200	503	204	...	672	2,624	536	7	408	178	347	...
6% C. P.	7 38	8 10	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellithanam	12 05	12 05	10	190	279	...	94	114	497	121	21	21	64	12	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemmeny	20 65	18 65	10	335	408	5	46	495	1,632	276	...	207	14	12	...
7% C. P.	9 35	9 60cd	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glen Morgan	...	...	2	650	2,00	3,02	4	3,48	11,68	1,30	82	1,09	1,51	1,11	...
Nilambur	16 25	18 75	10	200	120	359	3	184	797	56	...	39	31	356	...
6% C. P.	6 55	6 90	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea	8 50	7 75	10	1,406	70	675	27	516	3,987	633	9	355	109	90	...
61% C. P.	3 80	4 72	5	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonsuch Tea	28 50cd	26 50	10	4,310	...	1,213	13	1,468	3,395	356	449	668	95	753	...
Osoor	3 30	3 75	2	650	500	71	42	377	775	67	95	314	44	480	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouchterlony	4 33cd	5 57cd	2	1,946	1,040	1,243	3	771	4,892	1,666	...	1,115	64	598	...
Panchura	5 57	4 50	1	150	150	2	68	271	294	26	128	146	94	4	...
Parkside	29 00	26 48cd	10	1,354	450	1,197	50	1,09	3,158	472	...	405	110	936	...
Peermade	23 30	23 50cd	10	1,700	100	941	45	1,670	4,098	1,446	171	941	186	629	...
6% C. P.	87 50	92 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsular	21 35	21 35	10	600	300	36	109	457	868	78	187	200	16	304	...
Perikaramala	3 96	3 87	2	5,795	2,780	117	80	2,273	11,600	3,484	65	2,314	577	420	...
Periwar & Pareekani	...	...	10	500	...	40	16	196	1,024	66	15	155	22	105	...
71% R. C. P.	...	...	5	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% Debenture	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponnudi Rubbers	...	1 40	2	165	48	...	1	43	314	11	...	18	2	5	...
61% C. P.	...	8 70	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode	1 75	1 96	2	1,650	200	29	17	335	2,268	646	201	216	51	291	...
6% C. P.	8 00cd	8 05	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthuthottam	2 67	2 87	2	2,100	1,200	365	91	733	3,463	366	195	117	1,066	16	...
Rajagiri	18 90	22 00	10	1,350	300	680	45	1,469	4,774	448	...	283	113	1,230	72
6% C. P.	6 75	7 60	10	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee	12 50	16 90	5	208	100	15	1	290	370	43	100	147	99	138	...
6% Cum. Pref.	6 94	7 75	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Redem. Cum. Pref.	6 48	7 00	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanganeshwar	2 30	2 65	2	1,200	25	160	11	261	1,880	109	...	554	24	...	...
7% C. P.	9 75	9 95	10	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	36
7% Debentures	...	...	500	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seralmai	3 45	4 30cd	2	550	100	...	13	270	428	122	...	200	20	147	459
Shewaroy	1 73	1 86	2	1,350	170	128	1	473	1,113	104	317	200	522	74	...
Stanes Amalgamated	15 50	15 25	10	900	190	1,103	4	389	2,735	763	208	222	248	46	...
51% Debentures	...	...	500	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...
Swinton	3 12	2 85	505	125	15	...	4	149	198	8	...	8	165	5	...
61% Debentures	...	...	2	1,250	110	977	1	1,397	3,650	352	2	943	175	68	...
Talayur Tea	1 81	7 50	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 05	8 10	10	1,000	...	248	4	457	2,250	179	...	89	72	387	...
Tookoy	6 10	7 92	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	6 80	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% Debentures	...	30 50cd	10	250	75	200	20	222	614	47	45	51	2	185	...
Thamarapally	4 05	4 40	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	1 55	1 73cd	1	915	505	100	15	516	2,454	219	...	244	44	28	...
Thirumbadi	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71% Debenture	...	15 62	10	600	...	47	2	287	821	170	...	122	29	133	...
Travancore Rubber	9 30	8 25cd	10	4,100	750	757	4	1,673	8,613	1,850	200	513	492	917	...
T. R. T. & Co.	8 95	8 00	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	20 75	22 25cd	25	2,000	...	136	12	658	3,217	868	...	255	15	...	...
Tropical Plantations	13 15	13 50	10	1,575	1,543	58	1	594	2,801	330	1	784	262	293	...
Twyford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udayagiri	21 25	15 00	10	220	148	282	24	218	1,001	107	1	60	6	1	...
7% C. P.	9 11	9 65	10	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiris	24 75	22 15	10	2,193	317	1,210	24	1,130	4,653	1,787	540	384	225	859	...
Vaikundam	31 25	28 50cd	10	880	165	119	1	619	966	39	275	182	31	369	...
Vayitri	1 45	1 57	2	400	75	30	29	54	57	57	2	12	52	19	...
61% Debentures	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velimalai	5 70	6 50	5	600	375	121	11	398	1,764	123	...	...	...	...	...
1% C. P.	8 61	9 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	166	141	183	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wartyhully	3 25	3 60	2	1,200	1,100	91	115	735	1,534	119	254	425	140	1,007	...
Waterfalls	3 30	3 66	10	3,150	2,200	1,096	194	1,844	6,375	897	27	674	1,499	1,306	...
6% C. P.	8 40	9 60	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcote	1 65	1 67	5	100	...	52	1	20	351	90	5	13	17	20	...
64% C. P.	3 14cd	3 14	1000	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	7 85	10	695	42	205	2	196	1,419	72	1	196	102	92	...
Woodlands	8 00	7 80	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	7 45	7 80	10	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% R.C.P.	7 22	7 67	10	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(g) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 23,179 from Capital Reserve and after writing back Rs 37,609 from tax provision.	(i) After transferring Rs 400,000 from General Reserve, Rs 10,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 10,000 from Emergency Reserve.	(l) After transferring Rs 55,570 from General Reserve.
	(j) After transferring Rs 80,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.	(m) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.
	(k) After transferring Rs 51,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.	(n) After transferring Rs 186,172 from General Reserve.
		(o) After transferring Rs 72,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(b) Includes Rs 467,288 being Refund of Tax.

[illegible]

GILDED SECURITIES

Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30.4.61	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30.4.61	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30.4.61
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS						MADHYA PRADESH						MUNICIPAL LOAN					
Rupee Loans						BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN											
NON-TERMINABLE LOANS																	
8 93 34 000	3	1896-97	3 Months' notice	30-6/31-12	71 65	2,01,28,800	3	1948	1964	1-3/1-9	96-60	25,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-1/1-7	
						1,02,18,700	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	99-75	26,21,000	5	1929	1959	1-2/1-8	
						1,02,18,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-40	17,97,000	3	1950	1960	1-6/1-12	
						1,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	97-75	110,00,000	4	1951	1961	1-3/1-9	
						1,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	98-00	215,00,000	4	1952	1962	1-3/1-9	
						2,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-05	244,14,500	4	1953	1963	1-3/1-9	
						...	4	1959	1971	19-5/19-2	97-55	200,00,000	3 1/2	1950	1965	15-2/15-8	95-00
						...	4	1960	1969	28-2/29-8	98-25	10,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1965	16-2/16-8	
						2,20,93,600	2 1/2	1946	1961-66	1-3/1-9	93-50N	9,00,000	3 1/2	1936	1966	14-3/14-9	
						1,57,42,600	3	1936	1961-66	15-3/15-9	92-25	175,34,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	3-4/3-10	
						1,04,11,700	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	99-75	33,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1966	3-4/3-10	
						5,65,15,500	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-90	90,00,000	3 1/2	1952	1966	16-2/16-8	
						6,11,45,200	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-75	24,30,000	3	1936-37	1967	1-2/1-8	
						8,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	97-25	30,00,000	4	1938	1968	14-3/14-9	
						8,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	97-80	30,00,000	3	1939	1969	1-3/1-9	
						7,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-17	64,00,000	3	1940	1970	1-3/1-9	
						...	4	1959	1971	19-1/19-8	98-60	48,00,000	3 1/2	1940-41	1971	1-3/1-9	
						...	4	1960	1969	28-1/29-8	98-50	25,00,000	3 1/2	1941-42	1972	1-3/1-9	
						3,81,77,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-3/1-9	98-50	135,00,000	4	1943-44	1973	1-3/1-9	
						3,01,49,800	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	99-00	20,00,000	4	1944-45	1974	1-3/1-9	
						1,05,209,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-80	20,00,000	4	1945-46	1975	1-3/1-9	
						8,24,81,200	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	99-90	54,00,000	3 1/2	1947-48	1976	1-3/1-9	
						7,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	98-50	75,00,000	3 1/2	1947	1977	1-3/1-9	86-00
						12,50,00,000	4 1/2	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	98-45	61,00,000	3	1949	1979	1-3/1-9	86-00
						5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-60	88,14,500	3 1/2	1949	1979	15-3/15-9	
						...	4	...	...	...	...	70,00,000	5	1950	1980	1-3/1-9	
						...	4	...	...	...	...	80,00,000	3 1/2	1950-51	1980	1-3/1-9	
						...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS						MADRAS						CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOANS					
WEST BENGAL						MYSORE GOVERNMENT											
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-25	5,99,72,900	3	1936	1956-61	20-10/20-4	99-22	10,00,000	5 1/2	1932	1962	1-4/1-10	103-25
3,60,23,300	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-00	2,94,85,200	4	1933	1953-63	1-6/1-12	101-35	33,91,000	3 1/2	1935	1965	1-1/1-7	97-25
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100-00	3,33,47,200	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-25	60,00,000	3	1936	1966	1-4/1-10	90-25
7,80,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99-30	3,25,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	98-65	47,50,000	3	1938	1968	1-4/1-10	89-50
7,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99-90	4,10,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	98-00	17,64,400	3 1/2	1942	1972	1-3/1-9	
5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-4/15-7	101-10	3,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100-50	21,10,000	3 1/2	1949	1979	1-3/1-9	
7,69,69,400	4	1959	1971	19-8/19-2	98-90	5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	98-00	15,49,000	3 1/2	1951	1961	1-2/1-8	98-00
7,90,00,000	4	1959	1969	28-2/29-8	99-30	...	4	...	...	...	...	10,58,000	3 1/2	1951	1966	1-4/1-10	99-50
						...	4	...	...	...	...	87,50,000	3 1/2	1952	1962	1-5/1-11	101-50
						...	4	...	...	...	...	2,22,72,080	4 1/2	1954	1979	1-3/1-9	95-50
						...	4	...	...	...	...	1,49,34,000	4 1/2	1955	1985	1-4/1-12	100-55
						...	4	...	...	...	...	1,60,35,000	4 1/2	1958	1968	1-5/1-11	...
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Indian Finance

Indian Finance
Saturday
13 May 1961
Volume LXVII No 19
Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE
The New Loan is imminent. What form should it take?
Read World of Finance

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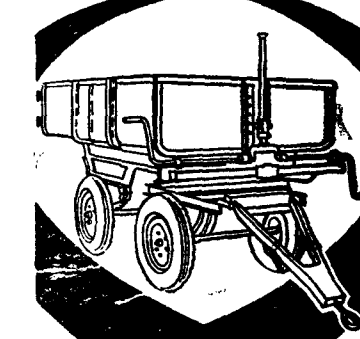
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PRICE TRENDS DURING APRIL, 1961

	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	10th	11th	12th	15th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th
Indian Iron ...	27.52	27.75	27.58	27.51	27.74	27.06	26.88	26.95	27.12	27.05	27.17	26.20	26.88	26.87	27.06	27.44	27.08	26.77	26.71	27.30	27.12	27.62
TEKMAO	22.75	22.45	22.15	22.40	22.10	21.90	22.20	21.90	22.10	21.95	22.15	21.70	21.80	21.65	21.65	21.15	21.00	19.66	20.30	21.00	20.40	20.40
Orient Paper	41.40	42.00	41.85	42.20	41.90	41.40	41.60	40.80	41.20	41.05	41.15	40.40	40.60	40.80	41.00	41.30	40.60	40.30	40.50	40.00	40.80	40.50
Shree Gopal	27.50	27.75	27.62	27.44	27.12	26.00	26.50	26.00	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.00	26.12	26.87	27.06	26.82	26.50	26.00	26.12	26.75	26.75	26.75
Rohas	21.00	21.91	21.56	21.31	21.19	30.62	27.87	20.62	20.81	21.19	21.16	20.25	20.44	20.50	20.62	20.25	20.12	19.87	20.00	20.56	20.12	20.44
Dunlop	50.00	51.25	51.00	51.37	50.37	49.50	49.37	49.50	49.81	51.23	49.50	49.62	50.62	50.87	50.25	49.75	50.00	49.44	49.81	49.50	50.87	51.67
Hindustan Motor	21.44	21.78	21.69	21.25	21.12	20.62	20.31	20.06	20.10	20.31	20.31	19.44	19.81	19.87	20.31	19.75	20.03	19.72	19.69	20.03	20.00	19.87
Indian Cable	37.00	37.37	37.62	37.37	37.81	37.06	36.75	36.37	37.19	37.31	37.50	36.19	36.81	37.12	37.37	37.60	37.12	36.81	37.78	37.19	37.19	37.62
Indian Aluminium	34.81	34.56	35.19	34.87	34.75	34.25	33.87	34.25	34.50	34.81	34.62	33.87	34.31	34.50	34.27	34.62	34.81	33.87	34.06	36.12	33.37	33.37
																						x.d.
Indian Copper ...	5.42	5.45	5.40	5.43	5.45	5.34	5.36	5.28	5.35	5.30	5.35	5.22	5.26	5.31	5.32	5.32	5.30	5.26	5.24	5.42	5.40	5.47
Howrah	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.37	22.25	21.94	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.25	22.00	21.75	21.75	22.25	22.25	22.25	22.00	21.87	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Burrakur Coal	20.37	20.19	20.25	20.31	20.12	19.81	19.44	19.75	19.94	20.12	20.19	19.56	19.62	19.50	20.00	19.75	19.69	19.50	19.56	20.00	19.94	19.87
																						x.d.
New Central ...	19.50	20.25	19.75	20.00	19.62	19.25	19.37	18.81	19.12	18.87	19.62	19.00	19.56	19.62	19.69	20.50	20.19	19.75	...	20.69	20.80	22.00
Brooke Bond	...	...	...	...	17.81	...	...	...	...	...	17.62	...	...	17.87	...	16.75	...	17.00	...	16.87	...	...
Jay Shree	22.87	23.00	22.69	22.50	22.44	...	...	...	22.00	...	...	22.69	22.75	...	...	...	...	17.00	...	16.87	...	...
Carew Sugar	13.50	...	...	13.81	13.44	13.25	13.12	...	13.06	13.07	...	...	...	...	...	22.75	22.62	22.81	...	...	...	22.94
Jessop	23.75	23.37	22.62	...	22.87	22.00	22.60	22.56	22.12	21.87	...	21.94	...	...	...	21.50	21.44	21.31	...	21.50	21.56	...
																						...
J. K. Steel	26.87	27.12	27.12	26.75	...	...	26.25	25.62	26.25	25.87	26.12	24.94	25.31	25.56	26.06	...	25.87	25.75	25.62	...	26.00	...
I. Steamship	9.03	8.94	8.81	...	9.00	8.87	8.84	8.87	8.75	8.81	8.84	8.75	...	8.84	8.81	8.94	8.78	8.81	8.99	8.81	8.78	...
Phillips Carbon	19.12	19.44	...	18.81	17.81	19.75	17.62	17.50	17.87	17.75	17.81	18.31	...	...	...	...	17.81	17.60	...	...	...	...
Adani Chemicals	35.56	39.37	39.12	39.37	39.50	39.25	38.62	38.12	38.50	38.37	38.00	37.31	...	37.87	37.94	38.19	38.00	37.62	37.78	...	38.00	...
Kesoram	34.06	34.12	33.75	34.75	34.12	33.62	32.94	32.50	32.87	...	32.81	31.75	32.00	32.38	32.37	...	32.19	...	...	32.25	34.75	33.81
J. K. Rayon	20.25	20.62	20.69	20.08	19.94	19.50	19.62	19.12	19.62	19.25	19.50	18.94	18.69	19.50	19.05	18.75	18.94	18.31	18.62	19.06	19.00	19.12
Punjab National	22.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.19	20.62	...	20.37	...	...	...	...	22.50	22.25	...
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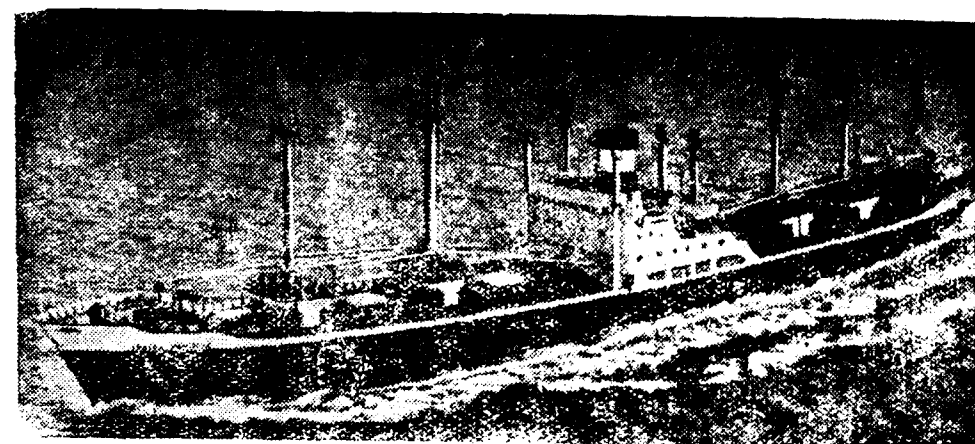
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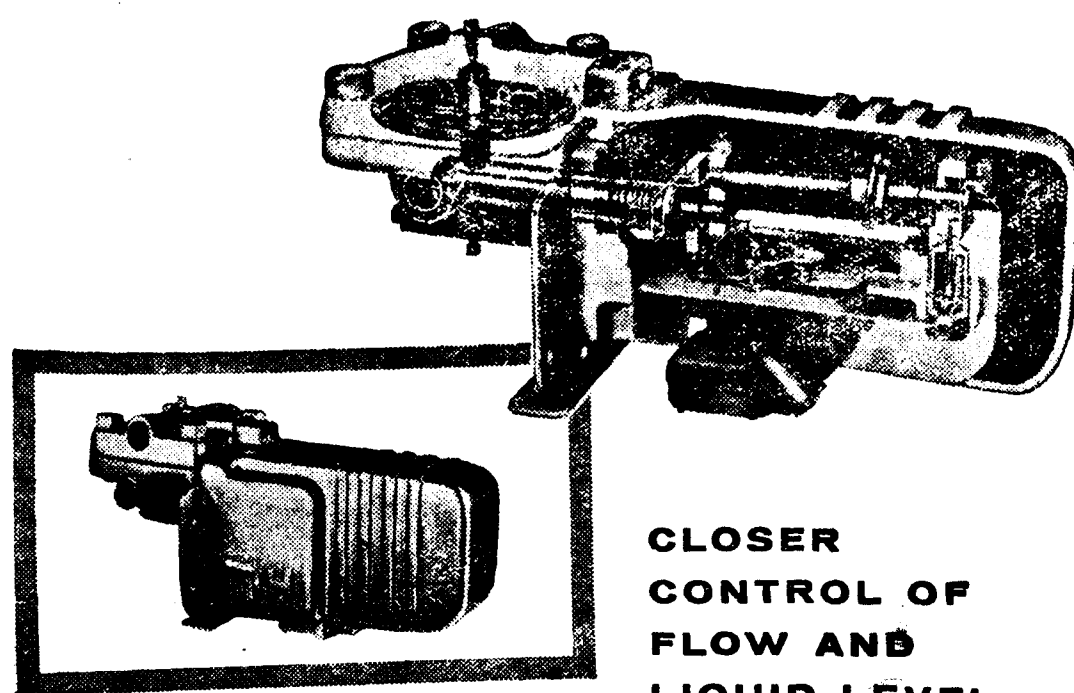
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Established 1928

13 May 1961

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Foreign Aid Prospects

THOSE who prematurely linked up the postponement of the "Aid India Club" meeting with American chagrin at India's stand on Cuba have been put to shame by the actual terms of the US proposals to the Consortium. By its reported offer of a billion dollars for the first two years and its implied challenge to other members of the Club to match the amount collectively, the US Administration has shown that the sails of its foreign aid programme is not trimmed to the wayward winds of cold war politics—much less of ruffled amour propre. Over the years, President Kennedy has evolved a very definite economic and political philosophy of foreign aid programme and has repeatedly spelt it out—most recently in his message to the Congress on the subject soon after he took office. There was another significant—from the point of view of timing—attempt by the US secretary of State, Mr Dean Rusk, at explaining it in a speech to the US Chamber of Commerce in Washington last week. In the view of the Administration, "Foreign aid should be regarded as a national necessity and the US Government should accept it as a long-term commitment in the struggle to break the bonds of mass misery and promote economic development of the backward nations." Quoting John Marshall, he said that the purpose of the aid programme should be "the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist." As Mr Kennedy conceives it, the aid programme is one of "aid to end all aids." In the words of Mr Rusk, foreign aid of the sixties should aim at "fostering long-term development and the attainment of self-sustaining growth which will free nations of the need for outside assistance." In other words, given a sufficient quantum of aid over a period of years, —the quantum and the period differs from recipient to recipient—developing countries can, in the near future, reach the stage of economic adulthood.

But there are certain conditions for the success of such a programme and these conditions have been distilled out of the experience of the last two decades of aid programme. The first of these was listed by Mr Rusk as the need for aid being linked with the priorities of a well-planned programme and not with "the needs and pressures of the moment." Secondly and flowing from the first these programmes should be freed from the incubus of yearly authorisations and ad hoc allocations. Nor should they normally be tied to specific projects. As Professor Galbraith put it at his news conference at Delhi recently, the competing urgencies of the situation are best assessed by the country using the aid. The third lesson was that the countries that are in special need of aid in the sixties have needs different from those of the Marshall-aid beneficiaries. What is now to be promoted is "total development", the simultaneous creation of several impulses of development.

It is no secret that President Kennedy considers Indian development as the crucial test of the validity of these ideas. That is why the lazy and cynical assumption about

Cuba making a difference to prospects of US aid to India was egregiously unfair to the President's moral and intellectual toughness.

It is however true that it is premature to imagine that aid on the scale envisaged by the Administration is assured. The US Congress will still have its say in the matter and it is admittedly less overtly committed to all the implications of Mr Kennedy's imaginative programme. But these uncertainties have nothing to do with recent developments. The Congress is more concerned with the scale of assistance at the expense of the taxpayer, the implied abdication of its powers of annual scrutiny, of the duration of commitments in advance and of possible improvidence and wasteful use by others of their hard-earned money. Only the most undeserving of the recipient countries would feel that such considerations are irrelevant and pettyfoggery. Considering the existence of groups like John Birch Society and the Daughters of the Revolution whose illiberalism can take such plausible form like freedom from crushing taxation, it is amazing that the Congress is at all able to do what it does. And there is in the Congress and the US enough understanding of the long-term implications for the stability of the world economy of the President's programme to make him hopeful of getting the substance of his programme endorsed.

Other uncertainties are the willingness and ability of the other members of the Club to extend aid on the scale proposed by the US. The essence of the President's idea is the multi-lateral flow of aid. There have been reports that West Germany is less ready than others to fall in with the scale of assistance suggested by the US, but these have been denied. A more plausible explanation is that those who attended the meeting in Washington were not prepared for anything so concrete as proposals of firm commitments like the one sprung by the US. (It is not perhaps far-fetched to imagine that some of them expected the Cuban interlude to make some difference to US attitude and were in the event taken by surprise by the fact that it did not.) Hence the postponement to 31 May.

If the US proposals should go through on 31 May India would be assured of the scale of assistance written into the Plan. With the two billion dollars contributed by the members of the Club supplemented by the World Bank and IDA assistance, India can have at call a total of Rs 1,200 crores for the first two years of the Third Plan. Taking into account the PL 480 assistance already available, and assuming similar assistance for the other three years, foreign assistance works out to an average that will see us comfortably through the Plan. It is no exaggeration to say that this assurance makes all the difference between the success and the failure of the Third Plan. It is upto us to deserve this piece of good fortune, first, by tight foreign exchange budgeting and secondly, expeditious utilisation thereof and finally by a matching effort at mobilising internal resources. We owe it to our self-respect to do this last, especially when some of us deplore the reported reluctance to make such matching gestures in others.

The Study Team has recommended that, while Cooperative Training Centres may continue to be financed by the Government of India or the Reserve Bank as at present, the responsibility of managing these Centres may be delegated at the State level on an agency basis; the agency to which administration of these centres may be entrusted may, in a few cases, be the State Cooperative Unions where they are strong and well established, and in other cases, it may be the State Government in whose territory the

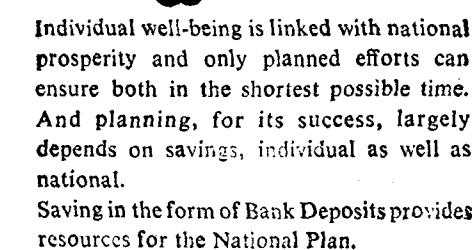
Mr Ryan has also raised the question whether the entire cost of the decentralised scheme could be met by the Reserve Bank, or the Government of India, if the administration is handed over to the State Governments. In the first place it is doubtful if the Reserve Bank could legally leave any part of its funds to be administered by State Governments. Apart from the question of legality there is also the question of propriety: Would it be proper as a matter of policy for the Reserve Bank which is the Banker of Governments to leave its own funds to be administered by State Governments? It may be asked why the Reserve Bank, which has many other onerous functions, should be saddled with the responsibility for training staff for co-operative institutions. But the Reserve Bank which has advanced large amounts to co-operative institutions and State Governments has a stake in the proper development of the movement. The credit limits sanctioned for short term loans for agricultural purposes is now of the order of Rs 108 crores and for weavers' societies Rs 2.96 crores. Medium term loans for agricultural purposes amount to Rs 7.96 crores and, in addition, State Governments have borrowed Rs 19.95 crores from the Reserve Bank for contributing to the share capital of co-operative institutions. Under Section 54 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Bank is required to create an Agricultural Credit department to function as the adviser of the Central Government, the State Governments, the Cooperative and other Banks, as well to coordinate the operations of the Bank in relation to cooperative and other credit institutions in the field of agricultural credit. It is for discharging this responsibility that the Bank has been obliged to initiate a programme for training cooperative staff, just as it has opened a Bankers' Training College in pursuance of its functions as a Central Bank.

If the production of structural steel as well as sewing machines went up, it was not because of the increase in the number of units but because the demand for construction material increased sharply and more women took to sewing. Of the consuming industry, the manufacturers of screws, umbrella ribs and furniture were able to achieve better results owing to improved trade conditions. But fluctuations in demand for machine tools hampered domestic production, and the four manufacturers of electric lifts were handicapped to a greater extent than others because of the shortage in imported components. On the other hand, improved conditions in the transport industry helped to enlarge the demand for leaf springs, and the production by the seven concerns engaged in the line exceeded the target. In the case of a minor protected industry conditions were certainly favourable, and it is not surprising to find that expansion programmes are under way, mainly because the age of running vehicles has to be prolonged by prompt replacements and the condition of roads contributes easily to a greater degree of wear and tear. However, the point to consider is the growth of machinery manufacture in India, particularly the manufacture of cement machinery, plant needed for chemical and pharmaceutical manufacture and dairy machinery. The limited number of manufacturers in the field coincided with improved offtake in the case of road rollers and jute mill machinery. The beginning made in regard to printing machinery manufacture is due largely to the successful inauguration of the Britania Engineering Company's programme.

A change of some interest is the increase in the demand for radio sets although production in this case was below capacity. If the imposition of a new duty on radio receivers this year is partly attributable to the increase in production to over 253,000 sets in 1960, the

While the woollen industry in 1960 failed to report a rise in output or sales because of the fall in import of tops, the rayon industry again made good progress and the cotton mill industry could also get more staple fibre from the available domestic sources. There are

The present output of mills ranges from cloth for bed-linen, umbrellas and tapestry. It is important to remember that in 1960, a difficult year, the mills accepted a rise in wages and avoided retrenchment, in spite of sporadic trouble with workers. The proportion of yarn made available for export has been smaller in recent years, but competition from Pakistan is a point to consider. The fall in cotton output entailed large imports but details of supply from Pakistan are lacking in the official review. However, the increase in supply of East African and Sudanese cotton stands out, as also the rise in India's consumption of US cotton. Some cotton was drawn from the Belgian Congo but none from either Iraq or Persia. The reasons for the change in trade may be hard to discover but it may be noted here that stocks at the end of December were comfortable.



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NEW LOAN

Announcement Imminent?

A BORROWING effort by the Central Government may be said to be imminent, in that the 3½ per cent 1961 matures on 1 June. Outstandings of this loan are placed at Rs 75.29 crores, and rather than pay out cash in such an amount, the Centre will doubtless put through a refinancing operation. Normally, it would be expected that the new loan to be announced should be on a cash-cum-conversion basis, but the state of the money market is such that, except for purchases by the Reserve Bank, no cash will be attracted at the present juncture. Since there is a second loan maturing this year—the 2½ per cent 1961 for Rs 57.01 crores on 1 August—it is safe to suggest that a second tranche of the new loan will be issued in July. For, the lower interest coupon on the 2½ per cent 1961 precludes conversion facilities being offered in advance. Hence we believe that the first tranche, to be announced in the next week or two, will be a pure conversion affair—subscriptions in cash should not be invited.

The success of the refinancing loan can be taken for granted, since undoubtedly the Reserve Bank holds the bulk of the maturing loan. But if the loan is to be a success in the sense that in due course it gets largely absorbed by the market, instead of lying sterily with the Reserve Bank, the monetary authorities need to have a nice regard for the kind of loan that alone can prove alluring—provided always that free resources do get built up with the banking system. The redemption yields on short-dated range from 3.39 on the 3½ per cent 1962 to 3.83 on the 3½ per cent 1965. Therefore a 3½ per cent loan should prove sufficiently attractive.

In earlier years, a certain amount of guesswork about the maturity that the loan would bear was possible; this was because certain years were “free” or relatively “free”. But such free years no longer exist; maturities are either very heavy or somewhat heavy in each of the years up to 1969. We can rule out the possibility of Government coming out with a loan with a maturity of less than 5 years. In 1966, there is a 3½ per cent loan outstanding for Rs 82.66 crores. In the next year, there are two loans maturing in a total amount of over Rs 120 crores. The year 1968 is relatively light, with only Rs 64 crores odd of maturing loans—if the 3 per cent 1966-68 is redeemed in the earlier year. But, in that case, 1968 is almost intolerably heavy—outstandings of the 3½ per cent and the 3 per cent 1966-68 amount to over Rs 192 crores. The 3½ per cent 1969's outstandings are placed at Rs 102.91 crores.

It would be demeaning for Government not to redeem a loan on the earlier date of maturity. So, we must expect that 1966 will be ruled out. Logically, therefore, the best possible year is 1967. We should think a reissue of the 3½ per cent 1967 (with out-

standing of Rs 63.81 crores) would, in the present circumstances, be an ideal conversion offer. In that event, there is the distinct possibility that, should the money market be easier, banks would begin to buy 3½ per cent 1967 from the Reserve Bank tap; and which is precisely what the monetary authorities should be having as their aim.

BUSY SEASON

Tided over with Little Difficulty

The first point of similarity between the 1956-57 and 1960-61 busy seasons is that, at their threshold, it was each time believed that the monetary stringency that would arise would be exceedingly severe, and that banks would find it very difficult to finance the demand for money that would be witnessed. The second point of similarity is that, in the event, the busy season was tided over without undue pressure being felt by the banking system, although the demand for funds was fully as considerable as had been anticipated. The third point is that, in both the seasons, there was a pleasant surprise in the form of a sizable accretion to the Deposit resources of the banking system. In fact, it was the upsurge in Deposits which, in the two busy seasons, was mainly responsible for ameliorating the strain.

In 1956, during the slack season, the total of Advances failed to contract, because of the rising trend in industrial production; and, at the same time, owing to the hefty import surplus on private sector account, a contractionist impact was felt by Deposits; these appeared to be stagnant, the while Advances continued to rise. What was overlooked was the fact that Deposits ruled unchanged after a considerable diminution as a result of the payment for capital imports by the private sector. In view of the severe import restrictions imposed in that year, we had reasoned that, at the time, Deposits would begin perceptibly to grow with the banking system; and so it proved to be. The State Bank's

Advances rose by Rs 53.62 crores during the 1956-57 busy season—but its Deposits rose rather faster by Rs 69.55 crores. Advances of other Scheduled Banks expanded by Rs 94.18 crores—but this was covered to the extent of Rs 58.45 crores by way of new Deposits. Hence, the State Bank disinvested in giltedged only for Rs 2 crores odd, and it actually reduced borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 8.49 crores. As far as other Scheduled Banks were concerned, disinvestment added to resources by a shade under Rs 25 crores, and recourse was had to Reserve Bank credit for a further Rs 23.39 crores; but it is noteworthy that, at the same time, the Reserve Balances of member banks rose by Rs 12.89 crores. In such fashion was the 1956-57 busy season financed—it held far less terror than had been feared.

At the eve of the 1960-61 busy season, it was known that expansion in Advances over the next six month period would exceed Rs 200 crores; and but for a contraction in the four weeks of April, such indeed would have been the case. As it is, the State Bank has reported a rise of Rs 60.27 crores in Advances, and the rise in the credit extended by other Scheduled Banks is as high as Rs 137.46 crores.

The State Bank appears to have lost Deposits; they are lower by Rs 33.47 crores; but it must be borne in mind that, over the six month period, the State Bank has made over Rs 72 crores of counterpart funds to the Reserve Bank. Hence, the State Bank has actually experienced a net rise of some Rs 39 crores. Nevertheless, it was compelled to meet the busy season needs wholly from disinvestment—which is placed at the considerable figure of Rs 97.91 crores. On the other hand, new Deposits with other Scheduled Banks were placed at Rs 49.08 crores, the rest of the expansion in Advances being financed by disinvestment and by borrowings from the Reserve Bank.

The rise in Active Note Circulation has this year been rather steeper, suggesting that governmental disbursements were much heavier. Also, of course, there has been much less running down of foreign balances during the last busy season, and the absence of this contractionist influence has caused the expansion in note circulation to be larger than it would otherwise have been.

It is interesting to note that the increase in borrowings from the Reserve Bank has been smaller in the 1960-61 busy season than in the 1956-57 busy season, the State Bank being left out of the consideration. The reason for this, of course, was that the additional deposits maintained by Scheduled Banks by the Reserve Bank, in pursuance of the credit squeeze instituted by the central banking

THE "BUSIEST" BUSY SEASONS						
	28-10-60	28-4-61	Change	(In Rs Crores)	26-10-56	26-4-57
Reserve Bank:						
Active Notes	1794.18	1982.43	+ 188.25	1418.89	1561.91	+ 143.02
Banks' Deposits	100.56	78.16	- 22.40	51.39	67.60	+ 16.21
Other Loans and Advances	115.87	125.47	+ 9.60	83.35	96.24	+ 12.89
Advances against Usance Bills	6.54	21.09	+ 14.55	40.29	53.24	+ 12.95
State Bank:						
Deposits	583.17	549.70	- 33.47	228.60	299.15	+ 89.55
Borrowings	0.39	0.38	- 0.01	9.00	0.51	- 8.49
Giltedged	335.38	237.47	- 97.91	96.15	94.07	- 2.08
Advances	216.06	276.33	+ 60.27	129.76	183.38	+ 53.62
Other Scheduled Banks:						
Deposits	1317.98	1367.04	+ 49.06	874.38	932.83	+ 58.45
Borrowings from Reserve Bank	16.24	37.78	+ 21.54	48.81	72.20	+ 23.39
Giltedged	354.16	324.99	- 29.17	275.38	250.44	- 24.98
Advances	895.12	1032.58	+ 137.46	630.38	724.56	+ 94.18

13 May 1961

institution early last year, were released early this year. As a result, banks were able to run down their balances with the Reserve Bank by Rs 22.40 crores, as contrasted with an addition, in the 1956-57 busy season, amounting to Rs 16.21 crores.

BANK RETURNS

Currency Expands, Reserves Rise

THE beginning of the month disbursements have distorted banking figures even before evidence could gather of the growing momentum of the 1961 slack season; and it is heartening to record that the latest returns of the Reserve Bank reveal a fair-sized rise in the country's foreign exchange reserves.

Active Note Circulation has gone up steeply by a shade under Rs 20 crores—Rs 19.95 crores—to Rs 2,002.38 crores. Outflow of Rupee Coin is in the unusually large amount of Rs 3.22 crores. With both Rupee Securities and Foreign Securities, in the Issue Department, unchanged at Rs 1,661.97 crores and Rs 113.61 crores respectively, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has been depleted by Rs 22.77 crores to be placed at Rs 9.38 crores.

It would appear that month-early expenditure has, for the Central Government, involved deficit financing of the order of Rs 20 crores. For, though Investments in the Banking Department are higher only by some Rs 5 crores at Rs 177.58 crores, it is known that the State Bank, in the week under review, has disposed of giltedged in an amount of Rs 12½ crores. In the event, the Centre's balances are higher by Rs 1.49 crores at Rs 53.13 crores. State Governments have similarly felt the strain. Their Deposits have been drawn down by Rs 3.24 crores to Rs 15.07 crores; and their ways and means borrowings from the Reserve Bank have risen by Rs 2.30 crores to Rs 86.30 crores.

It is the demand for money in the first week of the month which, again, is presumably responsible for member banks enlarging their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank. For, the Other Loans and Advances of the central banking institution have been marked higher by Rs 3.02 crores at Rs 128.49 crores. The smallness of the rise may be due to the banks continuing to receive new Deposits. It may be noted, however, that the Reserve Balances of member banks have risen by Rs 3.64 crores to Rs 81.80 crores; and, in that week, the State Bank's cash in hand and with Reserve Bank fell by over Rs 1 crore; it would therefore appear that other banks have been enabled to increase their balances with the central banking institution.

As noted, foreign exchange reserves have improved, in rising by Rs 7.44 crores; and, with the increase, the Reserve Bank's holdings of Rupee Securities are once more above the Rs 130 crore mark, at Rs 130.69 crores.

It is unlikely that the fall of Rs 6.80 crores to Rs 542.80 crores in the Deposits of the State Bank, as at the week ended 5 May, reflects the making over of the May instalment of Rs 12 crores of counterpart funds. The more probable explanation is that constituents, in respect of their payments at the beginning of the month, have drawn upon their balances. In any case, the month early demand is not indicated in the Advances portfolio, which in fact is lower by Rs 0.75 crores at Rs 275.58 crores. The pressure for funds has caused the State Bank to disinvest in giltedged for Rs 12½ crores, the portfolio now standing at Rs 224.97 crores. With Other Assets rising strangely by Rs 7 crores (indicating repur-

chase of securities from the Reserve Bank?) the State Bank's cash in hand and with Reserve Bank is lower by Rs 1.28 crores at Rs 20.23 crores.

The Scheduled Banks' return for 28 April appears to bear the impress of the subscriptions received for the Goodyear issue. For, net Demand Liabilities (that is, excluding borrowings from banks) have risen by Rs 6.19 crores to Rs 834.03 crores; and, besides, money at call and short notice has improved rather significantly by Rs 6.75 crores to Rs 44.19 crores. Both these, it is possible, are the consequences of the Goodyear issue. Particular note may be taken of the rise in money at call: this may suggest that cash receipts in respect of the issue were considerable. There has besides been the continuing trend of new accretions to Deposits, with net Time Liabilities going up by Rs 3.31 crores to Rs 1,082.71 crores. With the State Bank in that week experiencing a loss of over Rs 1 crore in Deposits, the accrual with other Scheduled Banks is seen to have exceeded Rs 10 crores. The sharp rise of over Rs 24 crores, to Rs 562.46 crores, in Investments is mostly on account of the State Bank; the balance of Rs 3 crores, for which the State Bank is not responsible, may be due to purchase of Treasury Bills by the bank which enjoyed the windfall of Goodyear receipts. The total of Advances has come down, again, by Rs 2.38 crores to Rs 1,308.91 crores; but the State Bank in the week under review reported a fall of Rs 4.22 crores, so that the assumption must be that other Scheduled Banks experienced an increase in the demand for funds. Nevertheless, the rise in Deposits has enabled banks to reduce indebtedness to the Reserve Bank by Rs 3.19 crores to Rs 38.16 crores. In the result, balances with the Reserve Bank are shown lower by Rs 6.39 crores at Rs 73.59 crores—but the State Bank had a fall of Rs 8.11 crores in cash in hand and with Reserve Bank, so that it follows that other banks added to their Reserve Balances.

SAFETY IN NUMBERS

International Currency

By Paul Einzig

IT seems that the rivalry between sterling and the dollar for the position of serving as the international currency is drawing near its end, as a result of the realisation that the possession of such a currency is more trouble than it is worth. The British and US representatives on the International Monetary Fund cheerfully gave their approval to the innovation under which the Fund is to diversify

the means of payment in which member Governments can draw on its facilities. Actually, in a recent instance Australia drew the assistance of \$175 million granted by the Fund in the form of seven different currencies, and the largest amount was drawn neither in sterling nor in dollars but in D. marks. This is going to be the system of the future. Instead of trying to confine international transactions to one or two currencies, the strong currencies of all countries with a favourable balance of payments or with a net capital influx will serve as international currencies. Safety lies in numbers. The stability of the international monetary system will rest more safely assured if it rests on the international use of the largest possible number of currencies.

What is perhaps even more important, the new practice tends to dispose of the misplaced consideration of prestige under which sterling was sought to be maintained as an international currency regardless of whether Britain could afford it or not. During periods of adverse pressure this role of sterling was bound to add to the pressure. The dollar, too, suffered in recent years through its too exclusive use as an international currency. That ungrateful role should now be spread among all the currencies of surplus countries, as a means of diverting short-term funds to countries which need it at the moment.

This does not necessarily mean that less use will be made of sterling for financing international trade and financial transactions. After all, there is nothing to prevent Australia from converting its D. marks, dollars, French francs, Italian lire, Dutch guilders and Canadian dollars into sterling if its trade and financial transactions necessitate payment in sterling. But the chances are that the monetary authorities of countries receiving support in such a diversified form will retain their drawing rights in a diversified form instead of converting them into any particular currency before the actual need for drawing on the facilities arise.

The diversification of Central Banks' foreign exchange reserves will make further progress as a result of another recent arrangement—the agreement by a number of Central Banks to acquire and hold a number of currencies instead of holding their reserves in one or two currencies only. The object of this system is to ensure that countries which gain through speculative or quasi-speculative movements of funds re-lend their gains to countries which lose through such movements. It is as yet premature to form an opinion how far either practice will contribute towards mitigating the damaging effect of the periodically recurrent attacks on currencies. But provided that the arrangements are not misused for avoiding much-needed domestic measures of defending currencies, their adoption is distinctly a step in the right direction.

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Notes

POWER

West Bengal Starved

Nothing perhaps, has revealed more glaringly the weakness of Indian planning than the power famine that now prevails in most parts of the country. What is, however, even more curious is that West Bengal, one of the most highly industrialised States, should feel the power shortage most acutely. West Bengal is the home of many major industries. It is also confronted with a serious problem of unemployment. The provision of regular, adequate and cheap electricity to West Bengal should, therefore, have received top priority. But what is the actual position? The following table shows that the increase in installed capacity during the Second Plan was much lower in West Bengal than in Madras and Maharashtra.

	(Megawatts)
Madras ..	415
Maharashtra ..	280
West Bengal ..	256
Punjab ..	225

Even during the Third Five Year Plan, the increase envisaged in

installed capacity in West Bengal is small as compared to other States. This will be clear from the following statement.

PROGRAMMES FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT

(Installed Generating Capacity MW)	1960-61	1965-66
Andhra Pradesh	272.92	708.84
Assam ..	29.70	154.13
Bihar ..	620.55	1,488.50
Gujarat ..	316.20	601.10
Jammu and Kashmir ..	25.29	41.73
Kerala ..	168.90	552.90
Madhya Pradesh	300.00	789.00
Madras ..	571.00	1,441.00
Maharashtra ..	756.00	1,621.00
Mysore ..	210.70	877.50
Orissa ..	301.40	650.90
Punjab ..	652.00	1,229.00
Rajasthan ..	108.00	344.00
Uttar Pradesh ..	438.30	1,180.94
West Bengal ..	920.00	1,540.00
Total ..	5,691.56	13,221.14

It will perhaps come as a surprise to many to be told that there are at present only 631 towns and villages with electricity in West Bengal. And what is even more surprising is that by the end of the Third Plan this number is to be increased only to 691. In this respect, West Bengal lags very much behind other States like Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore etc. The position will be clear from the following table.

Number of electrified towns and villages in 1965-66	
Madras ..	18,009
Uttar Pradesh ..	9,928
Mysore ..	4,760
Punjab ..	4,600
Andhra ..	3,725
Bihar ..	3,461
Maharashtra ..	1,700
West Bengal ..	691

It is significant that, at present in the whole country, the number of electrified towns and villages is only 31,389, which five years hence is going to be increased to 53,344.

It is clear that the programme of expansion of this order is utterly inadequate. The Planning Commission, therefore, should consider the power programme and provide for a more generous expansion. No argument about the shortage of foreign exchange should be allowed to stand in the way. Much less should ideological considerations be permitted to influence policy in regard to development of power. In view of the chronic shortage felt all over the country, the public sector and the private sector should work together with the utmost efficiency and the closest cooperation in implementing this vital programme.

Madras too Feels the Pinch

Shortage of fuel coal has been widespread and acute in the South, especially in the industrial Coimbatore district for some time now. At long last, and due, probably, to the insistence of the local government, arrangements have been finalised by which coal will be carried on a ship a day basis from Calcutta to Madras. A million tons of coal from Calcutta port would be moved to ports in west coast. About thirty sailings would be made to carry the million tons, and shipments are to commence almost immediately.

The decision of the Union Transport Ministry to quicken the coal movement to Madras from Calcutta comes in the wake of an impending decision by the Madras Electricity Board to cut power supply from the Kundah and Mettur sources in view of the low level of water at the dams. Representations to the Government by the local Chambers and also by the Coimbatore textile industry have been made in time and vigorously too. The textile industry in Coimbatore had gone to the extent of pointing out that power cut would lead to the closure of the textile section. The only consolation that the Government has been able to offer is suggestion to use the enforced idleness for a task that has long been neglected—the overhauling of machinery.

Power-cuts have become an annual feature in this State. They highlight the need to have other sources of supply. Mr Kamaraj has time and again pointed out to the need for harnessing the rivers of the adjoining States of Andhra and Mysore, more particularly the Krishna and Godavari rivers, the exploitation of which would give unlimited scope for hydel power to be shared with the deficit Madras State which is fast developing industrially. Meantime, it is proposed that power production from the Neyveli Thermal Station (now being erected with Soviet aid) should commence by October next. Heavy equipment are being moved quickly to Neyveli from Russian ports and the Neyveli Lignite Corporation authorities are giving their entire attention to the quickening of the tempo of the work in this connection. During the last few weeks, bridges in Madras have been strengthened to bear the stress of heavy equipment passing over them.

BANKS

Shotgun weddings

The solution devised for the 1960 banking crisis in Kerala is not revolutionary or original. Much of what was said after the Kerala banking enquiry conducted in 1955-56 by Mr K. Ramunni Menon and his colleagues remains valid, and the merger formula is derived from the

comments on wages and costs in the banks in the region. The State Bank of Travancore, by taking over three small banks that were compelled to accept a moratorium, acquires a stronger position relatively and the merger gives the biggest bank in Kerala connections with Kottayam that may help the planting industry. The entry of the Canara Bank into Kerala by the acquisition of two small banks may help the former to think of expansion in Kerala rather than Mysore where the State Bank of Mysore is endowed with more opportunities. Regional banking is not deprecated: it is guided, but the principle of communal banking based on a single locality is undermined by the merger which leads one to expect that, in Tamil Nad also, the local or district banks may be induced to think of consolidation instead of competition in the future. The freezing of wages may help to reduce operating expenses, now raised by the leveraging up of interest rates. There is little doubt that the growth of Deposits may be affected by the keener demand for Deposits on the part of the bigger banks whose branch extension may have to be restrained for some years, because the take-over of moribund or ailing institutions will naturally lead to a claim by the new, larger institutions for safeguards.

The position of shareholders of the banks does not seem to have received any attention. Whether a moratorium or a merger effected without formal approval can be defended in Court before a Judge is not the issue. It is rather the possibility of a call on partly-paid shares of the merged bank by a new institution that takes over assets and liabilities which include the share capital. The Palai Central Bank case led to a justification of the Reserve Bank's action as conducive to the creditors, including the depositors. Nothing was said of the members' liability or interests

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and that may require judicial clarification, if more mergers on the same pattern are going to take place. The exchange of shares may be regarded as convenient, but other shareholders than those of the Travancore Forward must consent. In the case of the State Bank of Travancore, it is easy to get approval but the Canara Bank's shareholders may have definite views on the consequences of a merger, unless liability in regard to depositors in the Bank of Kerala is reduced by a formula that helps the Canara Bank.

The arrangements undertaken largely savour of a composition without the incidence of insolvency, and it is still doubtful whether the pattern is derived from developments in Scottish banking in the last decade or in New York State. But one thing must be noted: the difference is the gap between Deposits due and the gap between Deposits due and the realisable assets, and the arrangements probably entail the extinction of share capital and reserves, leaving the shareholders with certificates that have only a problematic value. That mergers enforced by necessity can only approximate to rough justice is a conclusion already enforced by the take-over of the Indo-Commercial, for, depositors, too, have to abate claims and the bigger bank gets premises and dead stock, sales, etc. at advantageous prices. No banker has commented on the new type of take-over without any reference to shareholders. The Jenkins Committee in the UK fortunately has no such problem to consider.

Small and Successful

Whatever may be the strain on banking in Kerala, banks in other parts of South India appear to be well placed. The diamond jubilee of the Tanjore Permanent Bank entrenched in the delta has been hailed as a sign of the vitality of the small regional banks and the fact that deposits exceeded Rs 2 crores at the end of 1960 is taken to be an indication that well-managed banks operating in a single district or two have reasonably good prospects in spite of competition. The Tanjore Bank's balance sheet is regarded as very clean and to that extent must dispel prejudice about the future of smaller institutions.

Other banks appear to be equally well placed: the strong position held by the Salem Bank, is reflected in the annual report for 1960 which shows that the bank has been able to add Rs 55,000 to reserve after providing Rs 15,000 for investment depreciation. That a bank which has only four branches outside Salem district has been able to secure deposits exceeding Rs 140 lakhs and maintain a normal degree of liquidity by reducing advances to some extent while acquiring additional deposits in a year in which the bigger banks have lost ground needs mention. That the bank is fortunate in its staff and connections is mentioned in the report for the year. But what really matters is that the Bank has not sought assistance from other banking companies in 1960 and has made no investments except in Government

Securities. The improvement in the year's income more than offsets the increase in salaries allowance, etc. and the rise in net profit indicates clearly that a small bank is not hampered too greatly by the inevitable rise in its operating expenditure.

A similar conclusion may be warranted by a look at the results of the Vysya Bank with its headquarters in Bangalore. That the dividend is modest at 4 per cent only does not detract from the value of the Bank's achievement in its 30th year. The age and standing may correspond to that of the Salem Bank, but the capital is much larger as also the reserves. With total deposits exceeding Rs 2 crores the Vysya Bank also

recorded an increase in deposits, reflected also in the better profits for 1960. While investments rose, the bank's advances also rose and to that extent, the Bank could afford an increase in wages for employees. The rise in interest rates paid on deposits may have contributed to the improved results for the year and the only other point that needs mention is that the Bank owing to its special connections maintains branches in both Hyderabad and Madras. While bigger banks have not fared so well as the smaller institutions mentioned above, the presumption that only the big five are likely to shape better stands in need of modification.

IBRD

Reserves Rise

The reserves of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have risen by \$72.8 million in the first nine months of the current fiscal year to a total of \$579.3 million.

The additions to reserves in the nine-month period ending 31 March, 1961 are made up of net earnings of \$48 million which were placed in the Supplemental Reserve against losses on loans and guarantees, and loan commissions of \$21.5 million which were credited to the Special Reserve. Another \$3.3 million was added to the Supplemental Reserve representing net profit resulting from revaluation of the Bank's holdings of Canadian dollars, German marks and Netherlands guilders. On 31 March, the Supplemental Reserve totalled \$393 million and the Special Reserve was \$186.3 million.

Gross income, exclusive of loan commissions, was \$124.5 million. Expenses totalled \$76.5 million and included \$65.3 million for interest on the Bank's funded debt, bond issuance and other financial expenses.

During the period, the Bank made 18 loans totalling \$380.6 million in Burma, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, India (2 loans), Israel, Japan (3 loans), Mexico (2 loans), Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Uganda and Yugoslavia. This brought the total number of loans to 283 in 55 countries or territories and raised the gross total of commitments to \$5,561.3 million. By 31 March, as a result of cancellations, repayments and sales of loans, the portions of loans signed still retained by the Bank had been reduced to \$4,059.5 million.

Disbursements on loans were \$279.1 million, making total disbursements \$4,200.3 million on 31 March.

The Bank sold or agreed to sell the equivalent of \$154 million principal amounts of loans. At 31 March, the total amount of such sales was \$965.1 million, of which all except \$69 million was without the Bank's guarantee.

Repayments of principal received by the Bank amounted to \$77.3 million. Total principal repayments amounted to \$796.9 million on 31 March, this included \$415.2 million repaid to the Bank, and \$381.7 million to the purchasers of borrowers' obligations sold by the Bank.

The outstanding funded debt of the Bank amounted to \$2,182 million on 31 March, 1961, reflecting a net increase of \$109 million over the past nine months. In this period there was a gross increase in funded debt of \$597.6 million consisting of a public bond issue in Swiss francs equivalent to \$14 million; the private placement of bonds and notes equivalent to \$538.5 million, partly to raise new funds and partly as refunding operations (\$388 million in US dollars, \$142.8 million in Deutsche marks and \$7.7 million in Swiss francs); the delivery of \$6.8 million of dollar bonds and \$23.8 million in Deutsche mark notes of issues sold previously subject to delayed delivery arrangements; and \$14.5 million equivalent which was added to the funded debt as a result of the revaluation of outstanding Netherlands guilder, Canadian dollar and Deutsche mark bonds and notes. The gross decrease in funded debt was \$488.6 million and resulted from funded debt maturing in the amount of \$115 million; sinking fund and purchase fund transactions amounting to \$12.7 million; and the refunding of privately placed issues equivalent to \$360.9 million.

Pursuant to the increase in the authorized capital of the Bank from \$10 billion to \$21 billion on 15 September, 1959, 61 members have doubled their subscriptions and 28 members have subscribed to \$1,366.9 million in addition to their 100 per cent increase. During the past quarter Portugal and Nigeria became members of the Bank with capital subscriptions of \$80 million and \$66.7 million respectively, bringing total membership to 68. The subscribed capital of the Bank amounted to \$20,062.9 million on 31 March, 1961.

MANAGEMENT

Basic Weakness

At a recent seminar at Coonoor on Advance Management under the auspices of the National Productivity Council, Dr P. S. Lokanathan expressed the view that the basic weakness of Indian industry was lack of managerial skill in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality and the wholly inadequate facilities for training in management techniques. The lack was partially obscured by the fact of high profitability in a sellers market, internally. Business, even when inefficient, was earning enough profit and incentives for reduction of cost by greater productive efficiency were not present. Though Indian wages were among the lowest in the world, Indian prices were not competitive in international markets. Indian labour was comparable in skill and willingness to work to any in the world, and yet there is the unenviable situation of inefficient use of, among other things, labour.

In fixing priorities in development, investment in educational and health programmes rated a high position. The State's special duty lay in providing basic technical education in a sufficient number of technical and engineering institutions. There is a great danger of under utilisation of material and human resources that do not appear in obvious guises. Resources of leadership, skill and management are to be developed by training programmes devised to bring these innate resources into full play. The Indian businessman has yet to grasp the opportunities of development implied in the intangible assets of skills and training in productive endeavours and managerial responsibility. The preoccupation with obvious forms of capital—namely finance—is a sign of underdevelopment no less conclusive than a low per-capita income.

B. & C.

Calculated to Impress

In his speech to shareholders of Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Ltd., Mr E. F. G. Hunter mentioned the rise in sales during 1960, but noted also that total yardage was lower due to finer production, enforced also by a reduction in cotton supplies, reflected in higher prices. B. & C's export performance can be measured by the benefit drawn from the incentives scheme. Mr Hunter, however, argued that import licenses for dyes, chemicals, etc. must be available to ensure satisfactory results and the changeover to automatic looms must be assisted, as Mr Hunter insists, for companies that make quality goods must get some benefit, especially, if they are to raise productivity in line with the higher wages paid.

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The main point made is that the mills are being hampered in further expansion. The handloom industry is officially favoured, and the increase in population is disregarded. So is the change in demand pattern, proved by the fact that trousers have replaced dhoties in many parts of India.

Price control imposed by the mills to help consumers has been approved by dealers and the conference of retail merchants, held in Madras in February, praised Binny & Co. for a just policy of distribution. That B. & C. shares rose to Rs 216 after the report was not due to the 10 per cent tax-free dividend maintained for the year, but to the fact that the company's record is more than ever calculated to impress investors who see how the debenture issue has helped to renew and improve the Madras plant, inspected with approval by Prince Philip during his visit on 20 February. The position of B. & C. among the textile units in India is not due to diversification of its interests as in the case of Century or D. C. M. but to the close attention given to materials and

methods. If the Bangalore Mill of Binny has found it hard to get wool or silk to expand output, it has also performed well up to expectations, as Mr Hunter pointed out at the other company meeting. The last point that needs mention here is that the managing agency is gone and Binny is merely a holding Company and B. & C. is managed by full-time salaried directors. The changeover has been smooth and the essential continuity of management has been ensured.

CPM SYNDICATE Nationalisation Inexpedient

The Government's attitude regarding the renewal of the leases held by the Central Provinces Mining Syndicate is presumed to be in doubt because of a demand from members of the Congress Party for the nationalisation of the large mining properties in Chhatta, Bhan-

dara Drug and other districts. While the re-organisation of State may make the present title of the company unsuitable, the advantages of preserving the connection between the big British company and India are obvious, mainly because the United Kingdom will retain its specific interest in importing Indian manganese in future. Competition in the field of export has increased and new suppliers have entered the American market. That is one reason for arguing that nationalisation would be inexpedient, apart from the question of payment for plant and equipment taken over from the large and prosperous company whose prosperity in the past has resulted in substantial additional investment in the mines. When sterling reserves are limited, payment would ordinarily prevent a problem and for that reason the Government of India may entertain second thoughts in spite of what was said last month about a decision to terminate the leases and secure for the Government a direct interest in the mining of manganese, not merely in the handling of exports by the State Trading Corporation with which the Central Provinces Mining Syndicate has, in the past, maintained cordial relations.

Another reason may be advanced against nationalisation. It is that mines are not like railways or public utilities which are subject to takeover when the franchise expires and the terms of purchase are implicit in the agreement itself. In the case of the Kolar Gold Field Company, nationalisation has not been attended with very happy results and there is already a move to replace the State Government and bring in the Centre to manage the gold fields whose operating results have not conformed to anticipations. It may be added that in the case of the Singareni Collieries taken over by the Nizam's Government and now vested in the Andhra Pradesh Government, the Centre has tried to buy the controlling interest in order to ensure efficiency of management and larger output. However, these two instances or the operation of the National Coal Development Corporation may not be such a convincing reason as the need to keep up export connections through an old and familiar company, and if the European market for Indian manganese is going to be widened, it must be through the C P M Syndicate. Further, the Madhya Pradesh Government may enter claim to royalty or compensation and it would be obviously difficult to resist the claims. Other mining companies would probably get nervous in the event of nationalisation of a large and prosperous company, and inevitably foreign capital may develop an attitude of caution towards India which, at the moment, is urgently in need of foreign capital. It is necessary to recall in this connection Mr Nehru's statements about Government's unwillingness to take over existing undertakings and to confine, as far as possible, State management to new enterprises. No attempt should be made to distinguish manganese from coal in which the private sector as in the case of copper, remains dominant.

MADRAS

Leeway to Make

Reviewing the progress of industries in the Madras State, Mr R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, told the State Industries Development Committee that despite much recent progress it was not still comparable with those of Maharashtra or West Bengal. According to him, the future development of industries in Tamil Nad will have to be along three main lines: salt-based chemical industries, lignite briquetting and carbonising and industries based on petroleum chemicals which are also by-products of lignite. Each of these categories was entrusted to a sub-committee. Mr T. S. Narayanaswami of India Cements was named the convenor of salt-based industries, Mr S. Ramaswamy of the Mettur Chemicals and Industries for Industries based on the by-products from lignite carbonising and briquetting and Mr D. C. Kothari for petro-chemical based industries.

Reviewing the general industrial progress, the Minister stated that the buildings for the raw film factory was getting ready, and a programme has been drawn up for Indian technicians to be trained in France. A detailed project from the Soviet Union for the surgical instruments factory to be started at Guindy is expected shortly. Land acquisition for starting a teleprinter factory at Guindy was proceeding. The French Government has offered to start a prototype factory in Madras and the list of items to be manufactured by them was getting finalised. A French team of experts had been here towards the end of 1960, and they had proposed to set up plants for making lathes, drills and such other machine tools.

It is encouraging to be informed that the thermal station at Neyveli now being got up with Soviet collaboration would be pressed into commission next October. 20,000 kw of energy would be utilised for the Neyveli township and 30,000 kw would be diverted into the Madras Grid.

SHARAVATHY PROJECT
US Assistance

The decision of the US Government to finance the second stage of the Sharavathy hydro-electric project in Mysore has been announced last week by Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith, the American ambassador. The financial assistance for the completion of the second phase of the project will amount to \$57,775,000. Out of the total amount, \$21.5 million will be made available from the US Development Loan Fund and the balance will be met by a loan from the sales proceeds of the American agricultural commodities supplied to the country. It may be recalled in this connection that the US Government has previously provided \$23 million for the construction of the first stage of the project which included the building up of the dam and reservoir, a power plant with 89,100 kw generators and 238 miles of transmission lines.

The second stage of the Sharavathy project comprises the construction of the dam to its maximum height, the extension of the power house, the installation of five additional generators and the construction of additional 401 miles of 220 kw transmission lines dotted with appurtenant substations. The engineering and construction supervision for the second phase will be a continuation of the arrangements existing for the completion of the first stage of the project.

Despite the fact that the Mysore State possesses about four million kilowatts of hydro-electric power-potential, the slow pace of power development in the State has been a heart-breaking stumbling block to rapid industrialisation. The demand for power has been much greater than its supply. Viewed in this context, the completion of the Sharavathy project has great significance in the industrial development of the Mysore State. The supply of power from this project will go a long way in ameliorating this none too happy situation.

It needs to be remarked here that the recent agreement is not the first of its kind entered into by the USA and India. The US Government has in recent months entered into similar agreements for the construction of seven power projects in this country and when completed these projects will boost up India's generating capacity by well over one million kilowatts.

COLLABORATION
Scope Defined

The recent policy statement issued by the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry indicating the directions in which private capital participations in the national development would be particularly welcome is a document of great practical importance. In the first place, it sets at rest apprehensions that were lingering in the minds of foreign capitalists about the Government of India's attitude toward foreign private capital. A second refreshing feature of the new policy is its remarkable flexibility. About twenty industries are listed as selected fields in which such participation is welcome. These are: iron and steel structural; iron and steel castings and forgings; iron and steel pipes; special steels; non-ferrous metals and alloys; boilers and steam generating plants; equipment for transmission and distribution of electricity; furnaces; marine diesel engines; industrial machinery, including major items of specialised equipment used in specific industries and general items of machinery used in several industries such as equipment required for various unit processes; ball, roller and taper bearings; speed reduction units; machine tools; tractors; earth-moving and construction machinery; plastics; industrial and scientific instruments; fertilisers; organic chemicals, fine chemicals and intermediates; industrial explosives;

industrial gases; agricultural chemicals such as insecticides; dyestuffs and drugs, including the production of basic intermediates; newsprint and pulp. It has been elucidated that the list is only illustrative and not exhaustive.

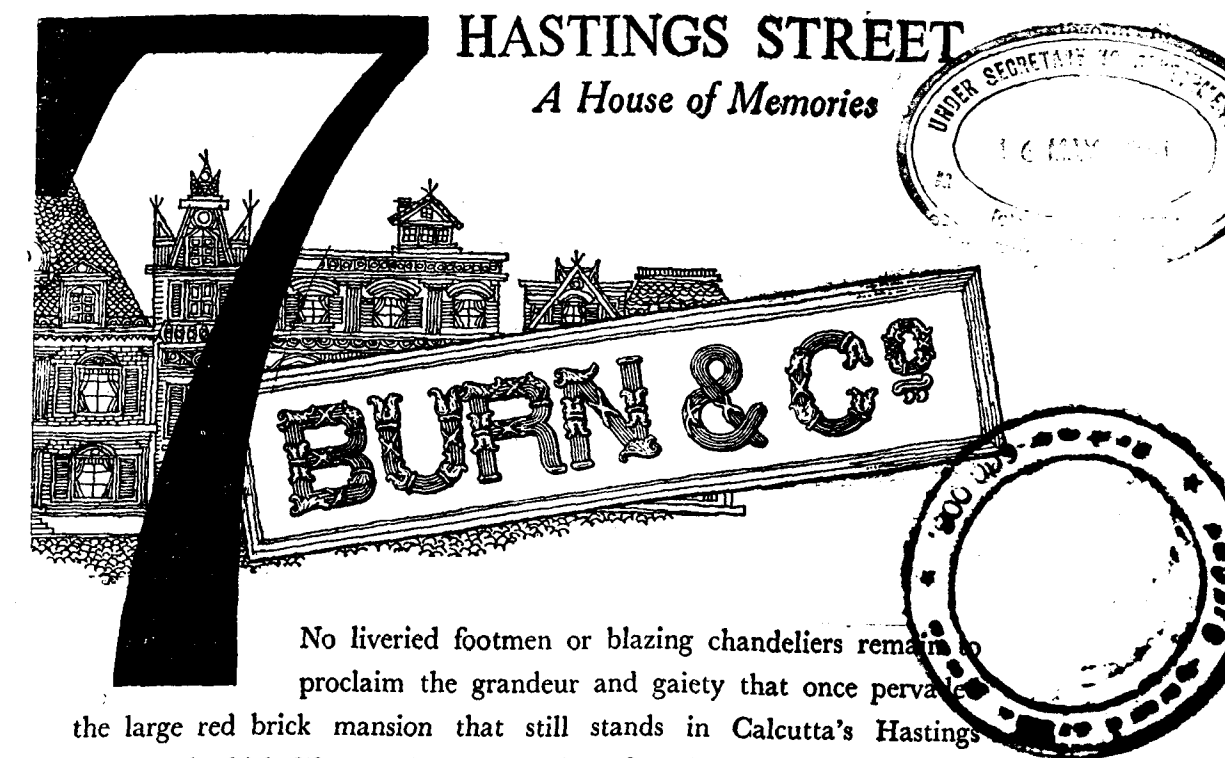
The fields in which collaboration is to be discouraged include banking, insurance, trading and commercial activities and plantations. Generally private capital, foreign or Indian, is not being allowed in the industries listed in the Schedule "A" of the Indus-

tries Policy Resolution of 1956. Nevertheless, the Government has expressed its willingness to permit, in special cases, investment of private capital, which were hitherto been the monopoly of public sector, for the public interest.

The assurance given by the authorities for providing all incentives, though not enumerated, is likely to accelerate the flow of foreign private capital into the country to an encouraging level. Yet it will be premature to draw

any conclusion about the quantum of private investment that will be forthcoming at this stage.

Another noteworthy feature of the statement is the absence of any specified standard in relation to the ratio of foreign capital to Indian capital in the joint enterprises. This can be fixed on each occasion after evaluating the quantum of technical assistance offered and assessing the requirements of foreign investment and on the merit of each case. The emphasis laid on the need for providing



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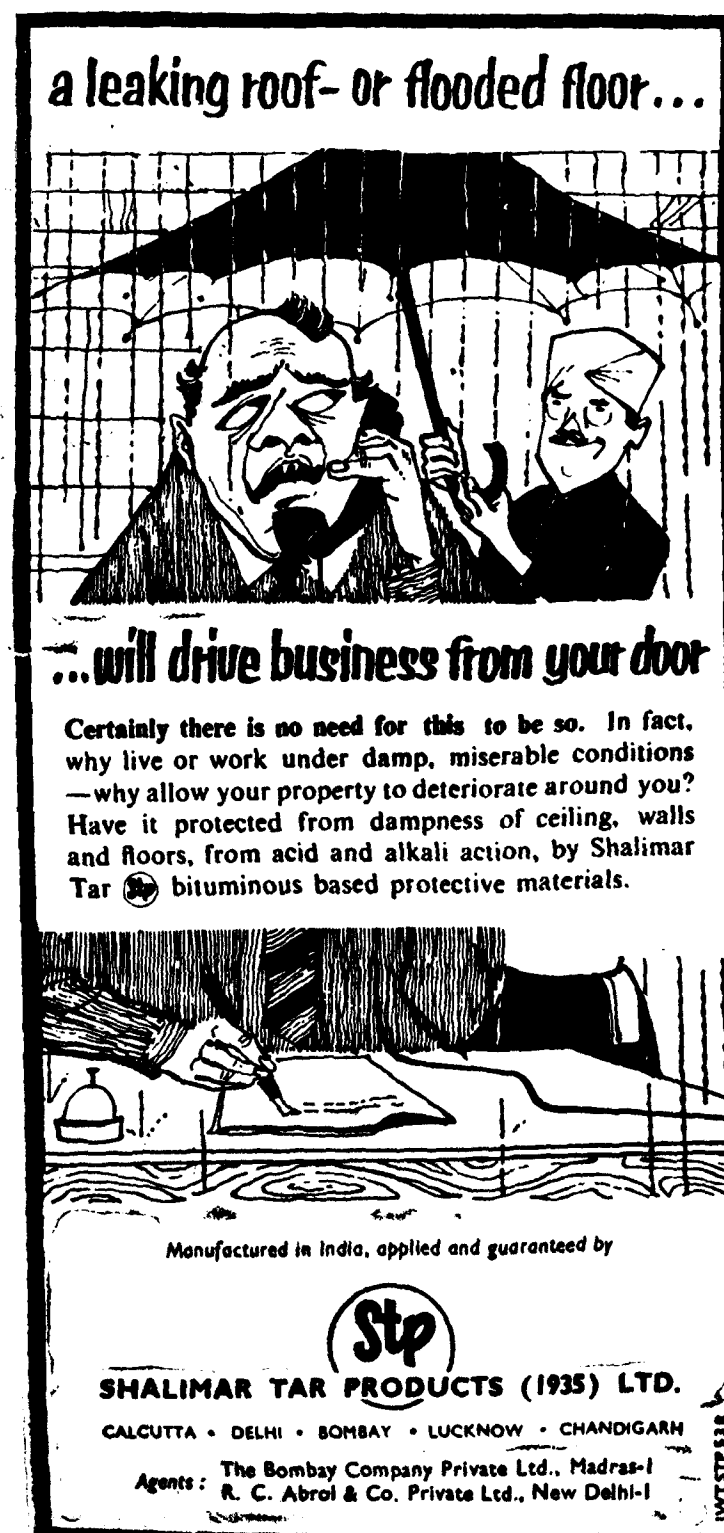
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adequate training facilities for the Indian technicians, priority accorded to rapid building up of indigenous production and the export potential of the enterprises are other features that merit mention.

DOWRY

Differences Erased

The joint session meant to erase differences between the Houses of Parliament on the Dowry Bill has passed the Bill with certain amendments. The social reform to which the legal reform inclines is meant to strike at custom and has probably the purpose of sumptuary legislation. It is, therefore, not without economic implications, though it is concerned with affording relief to the middle classes that look for help to end practices that are detrimental. That education has failed to end the custom is obvious, and the universality of marriage in India is perhaps one reason for its survival. While the payment of bride price also is to be opposed, the demand for dowry is more vigorously condemned. Opinion in the ruling party seems divided and to that extent Mr Nehru had to explain how a measure like the Sarda Act is now called for. The system of arranged marriage is not peculiar to India. It is not unknown to Europe, but the problem of property and succession has been settled by the reform of Hindu law and now that the daughter has a share in property, there is even less justification for the dowry.

Conventions vary from place to place, and from caste to caste, but the whole object of reformers is to end the practice by punishment. Whether the States will approve and enforce the law is not the issue at present. It is whether the practice will die out gradually by a declaration of Parliament's intentions. The willingness of courts to follow directions is not in doubt at all but what matters is the sanction of public opinion and the separation of gifts for a new household from a cash contribution for the purpose of marriage. That the measure comes towards the end of the life of the present Parliament is one reason for arguing that the reform may figure in the electioneering campaign. But women voters may consider the Bill helpful and the swing of the pendulum may help the Congress to pick up extra votes. The opposition parties are not likely to lose votes by attacking the measure under consideration and it is quite certain that exemption for non-Hindus will be provided. The problem has arisen as an economic consequence of inflation. What was innocuous is now a sore burden and the Government has recognised that relief by legislation is due, even if the Congress is not hearty about social reform.

USA

Sights Raised

One of the surest signs of an economic upturn in the United States has just come to light with publica-

tion of the findings of the latest survey of business investment plans. They indicate that US industry has "raised its sights" noticeably on its planned outlays for new plant and equipment.

Conducted by the McGraw-Hill Company, a leading publisher of business journals and a pioneer in capital investment studies, the survey discloses that businessmen now intend to spend \$35,350 million on new and modern facilities in 1961, only one per cent less than the amount spent last year. A similar survey made last October by McGraw-Hill, had indicated that businessmen would be spending three per cent less this year than last.

This points to a welcome rise in one of the most carefully watched of the "lagging" indicators—so called because it tends to rise only after a general upturn has become evident in the economy. This latest development, then, tends to confirm the widely held view that an upward movement already is under way, and it underscores what appears to be a growing sense of confidence on the part of the nation's business community.

Also, capital spending programmes have an importance that goes beyond the mere reflection of current business trends. They also contribute, in themselves, to the burgeoning of economic activity in that they create a widening circle of demand for the production, the materials and the man-power to put them into effect. This means increased job opportunities and higher operating levels in a variety of industries.

One of the interesting sidelights about plant and equipment spending is its tendency to rise above projected levels during periods of economic upturn. This is understandable, as businessmen may still be a little cautious about their investment programmes during the early stages of a business recovery, and it takes time to translate plans into actual outlays.

An added, though still indeterminate, element this year could be President Kennedy's tax-incentive programme aimed at encouraging businessmen to raise their capital spending goals. This programme has yet to be approved by Congress, of course, but it is interesting in any case to note that the investment upturn disclosed in this latest McGraw-Hill survey is based on business schedules drawn up before the President's recommendations were made public last week.

With these factors in mind, it would not be at all surprising to find plant and equipment expenditure turning up even more sharply than is indicated in this survey.

Highly significant, in this connection, is the survey's disclosure of advance plans indicating that capital spending in the years 1962-64 will be almost as high as that projected for 1961. This is considered a particularly bright omen because company projections that far into the future usually are not only tentative but also incomplete. As McGraw-Hill points out, "the fact that plans beyond 1961 are now at a very high level would indicate that actual spending may turn out to be considerably higher".

A particularly significant trend uncovered by the survey is the plan of manufacturers, as a group, to devote some 70 per cent of their 1961 expenditures to modernization rather than expansion of plant and equipment. This is the highest percentage on record in the 14 years that McGraw-Hill has been conducting these surveys. Apparently, it reflects the determination of American industry to reverse the trend toward obsolescence and to put its facilities in better shape to meet intensified competition at home and abroad.

Actually, there appears to be no great pressure to expand facilities right now, as the survey found that manufacturers were operating at an average rate of 77 per cent of capacity at the end of 1960. Nevertheless, as the survey also shows, they intend to increase their capacity at a rate of slightly more than three per cent a year in the course of the next four years. The situation could change, however, and the need to expand plant, facilities may become greater in the years ahead. According to the survey, manufacturers expect their unit sales to rise about three per cent this year, and they see a 20 per cent increase during the following three years—a rate that in effect is double the planned increase in capacity.

The survey also underscores the continued vitality to American industry in advancing its technology and bringing new and better products to the market. Expenditures on research and development, which have been rising steadily, are expected to hit a new annual high of \$10,500 million this year. And even at this early date, they are projected at \$11,700 million a year by 1964. Manufacturers now estimate that some 14 per cent of their 1964 sales will be in new products—products which, to all intents and purposes, are unknown to the 1961 economy.

FRANCE

The Aftermath

After the brief foray of paratroop generals into French politics, there is a hint of NATO being no longer a happy family. The Saharan oil perhaps spurred US interest in the ambitions of the Generals now in custody. After Petain's unhappy experiment in politics, the astuteness of the Generals was not obviously equal to their ambitions to create a new State of Algeria. That Napoleon created new Kingdoms and new Republics is part of the Bonapartist mystique, and the Generals may have tried to use mass communication to secure support in metropolitan France. That was not forthcoming, and now begins the work of the Deuxieme Bureau to unravel the contacts of the Generals who made diplomatic connections—without results, it may be added.

Since Mr Kennedy made an offer to General de Gaulle to help in quelling the revolt in Algeria, the present Administration is perhaps exonerated in US eyes. But doubts have arisen about Mr Allen Dulles' part in the fiasco, and the USA, after the sorry episode in Cuba will call for a scapegoat. The cooling off of

Franco-German relations is now expected as a consequence of the implications and complications in Algeria. If the talks with the Arab nationalists begin, the French may even get additional material for the dossier. Unexpectedly, the Algerian rising has been internationalised and questions about the part of big capital are being put. If the heavy industry—through its organ, the *comite de Forges*—has been the unseen hand, the General in Paris will get massive support from the Left which dislike both domestic capitalists and the US alliance. There is no unknown man like Basil Zaharoff to be accused but the big oil companies which think of politics may be put in the dock. And one possible result may be that Mr Khrushchev may pay a visit to Paris to see General de Gaulle and to emphasise the supremacy of civilians in politics. The strain on France may lead to a new turn in politics in Africa mainly, and the General will perhaps get a popular mandate to order self-determination for Algeria. This signifies little in the material sense, for, France now looks to Europe mainly, just like Holland, which is a link between the USA and Germany. The revolt that failed is going to be a big factor in European affairs for long, and European nationalism may assert itself against US intervention to the point that the Western Union may take its own line with Moscow. The bigger US investment in Europe in recent years may have engendered unofficial ambitions to reorder European regimes. But one result may be that Union Miniere with its Parisian connections may be discredited in Katanga too.

COTTON TEXTILES

Shortage Ahead

If one of the main aims of planned economic development is the smooth and adequate supply of at least the essential commodities, our planners cannot claim much credit. For, all through the two Five Year Plans there have been shortages of one commodity or another and of course there is no dearth of explanations of how the shortages have occurred. But past experience seems to have yielded no lessons to our planners when they draw up the next Plan. Targets set are either too small or too ambitious and more often than not, no provision is made for unforeseen developments.

It looks as though cloth is going to be another commodity that is going to be in short supply during the Third Plan. The Planning Commission has provisionally fixed the target of cloth production at 9300 million yards. Out of this quantity the mill industry is allotted 5800 million yards and the balance to be accounted for by the decentralised sectors, handloom and power-loom. This estimate of 9300 million yards has been made on a lower estimate of the population during the Third Plan period and the Census recently concluded has shown how wide off

Indian Finance

13 May 1961

the mark is the Planning Commission's assumptions about the rate of growth of population. And experience has shown that the decentralised sector is not capable of delivering the goods. Mr Jaykrishna Harivallabhadas, President of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association has pointed out that it is necessary to take early steps to enable the mill industry to reach its target. The intensive utilisation of existing capacity can only meet part of the additional output of the mill sector. In order to reach the target of 5800 million yards, therefore, additional spindles and looms should be allocated to deserving mills.

The cotton textile industry's export performance continues to be disappointing and the figures for the last year of the Second Five Year Plan are far behind the target of 1000 million yards. Exports in 1960-61 were 678 million yards as against 846 million yards in the previous year. Though the disparity in terms of foreign exchange earned is not so glaring because of the general rise in world cloth prices, this fall in quantitative terms is unfortunate at a time when the country is in dire need of foreign exchange. Government too has afforded some incentives for maximising exports of cloth but it is evident from the performance on the export front that much more needs to be done if the desired results are to ensue. Mr M. L. Shah, President of the Bengal Millowners' Association has rightly pointed out that Government should realise that while the export of new manufactures has to be encouraged, it has to depend, at least in the immediate future mainly on the traditional exports like cotton textiles, jute goods and tea for foreign exchange accrual. It follows, therefore, that it will be a correct procedure to take all possible measures to promote the export of the traditional exports. The overseas market for our cotton textiles is filled with powerful competitors and if our products are to make headway the first requisite is competitive price. As price is a factor which is not under the control of the industry, it is only with Government's active assistance that our cotton textile can hope to sell well in the overseas markets. As well in the overseas markets. As Mr Shah has pointed out one way of going about this task is to study the incentives given by some of the foreign countries to their cotton textile industries for export promotion and adopt them.

COAL

A Year's Record

Coal was one of the those important items which had priority of development among industrial schemes in the Second Plan. Production of coal which had reached a level of 38 million tons at the end of the First Plan was proposed to be raised to 60 million tons

during the Second Plan. The target of additional production of 22 million tons was distributed between the public and private sectors in the proportion of 12 million tons and 10 million tons respectively. Assessing the progress made by the coal industry in 1960-61 the section on Coal in the annual report for 1960-61 of the Ministry of Steel, Fuel and Mines states that the industry has already achieved an annual rate of production of just over 60 million tons. It is interesting that the report takes claim only for a rate of production of 60 million tons and not actual production of 60 million tons though it may be mentioned that the target only envisaged attainment of a rate of production of 60 million tons in the last quarter of the last year of the Second Plan period.

The private sector has achieved its target and its current rate of production is shown to be 45 million tons a year. In the public sector the Singareni group of collieries are shown to have attained the rate of production fixed for them. For the NCDC, the rate of production shown at 12.48 million tons reveals a shortfall of 1.2 million tons. In assessing the performance of the public sector and particularly of the NCDC account has to be taken of the fact that the Corporation was expected to raise 10 million tons of additional production from new collieries to be opened by it. It may be stated that the Corporation has opened up and developed nearly 12 new mines. These are the Korba Mines, the New Dursia Mines, and the Korea Mines, in Madhya Pradesh, the Kathara Mines, the Gidi "A" Mines, the Saunda Mines, the Bachra Mines, the New Bhurkunda 11 Mines, the Gidi "C" Mines and the Sayal "D" Mines in Bihar, and the South Balanda Mines in Orissa. All these new mines have started commercial production of coal. In this connection the report points out that orders for the procurement of plant and machinery needed by the NCDC during the Second Plan period have been placed and about 90 per cent of the machinery has already been received while another 5 per cent is expected to be received by the end of the financial year.

The report also records the attempts being made by the Ministry to implement some of the recommendations of the Coal Price Revision Committee. Grant of financial assistance to collieries handicapped by adverse factors was one of the recommendations accepted by the Government. It is observed that this scheme of special assistance has been introduced from September 1960. The adverse factors declared by the Government as qualifying for assistance are gassy nature of coal mines, depth of shafts, inclination of seams, high pumping cost, thinness of seams and high transportation cost from pit-head to rail head. Another recommendation of

the Committee which is being implemented in a modified form is discontinuance of control over distribution and price of hard coke. Instead of total decontrol forthwith, Government has gone for gradual relaxation of control and has in this sense, introduced "ceiling" prices for hard coke with effect from 1960. Also consumers have been given the choice to select cokeries and to enter into contractual arrangements for supplies.

An important achievement in the coal industry in the Second Plan was the development of the coal washery at Kargali. This project was taken up to supply high quality coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants. The annual optimum capacity of the washery is placed at 1.6 million tons. Though the washery had to contend with operational difficulties in the early years, it is stated to be steadily increasing its output of washed coal. Production of washed coal during 1960 amounted to 8,52,427 tons against 7,02,806 tons in 1959.

Dealing with the Third Plan target for the coal industry, the report observes that the target of 97 million tons has been approved by the Coal Council. This target represents an increase of 37 million tons over the target of 60 million tons set for the Second Plan. The capacity of the private sector to raise additional production is assessed at 17 million tons. The balance of 20 million tons has been assigned to the public sector, out of which 17 million tons falls to the share of the NCDC and 3 million tons to the Singareni collieries. The target for additional production of coal in the Third Plan is recognised as calling for the opening of a number of

new mines in virgin areas. In this connection the report says that the Corporation has already undertaken a programme of drilling in the coal fields which it proposes to exploit during the Third Plan.

Coal production in the Third Plan also raises a number of allied problems related to the provision of transport capacity, preservation of the metallurgical coals, and production according to schedules of type, size and quality on the basis of a system of consumer priorities. For conservation of the good quality coal, the setting up of washeries to beneficiate both coking and non-coking coal has become necessary. Development of the outlying coalfields in the Bihar-Bengal region, and the exploitation of seams at greater depth are the suggestions made by the Committee on Assessment of Resources of the Coal Council to help conservation of good quality coal. In respect of transport, requirements could be assessed only after finalisation of the field-wise programme of production of coal in the Third Plan. But as a general measure to meet the transport requirements, the Coal Council has underlined the need for examination of alternative modes of transport other than railways such as road transport, pipelines, water ways and coastal shipping. The recent decision of the Government to carry an additional one million tons of coal through coastal shipping will be welcomed as a measure that would relieve the strains on the railways.

MINERALS

Mixed Trends

Production of the more important minerals in the country during

THE BANK OF RAJASTHAN LTD.

Registered Office:
UDAIPUR

Central Office:
JAIPUR

Condensed Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 1960.

1959 Rs.	ASSETS	1960 Rs.
1,18,29,306.05	Cash, Bank Balances & Money at call.	1,15,56,768.44
2,29,54,003.09	Investments.	2,01,76,648.43
1,90,86,624.84	Advances.	2,63,29,001.64
37,44,353.26	Contra items.	43,99,974.79
19,75,089.21	Other Assets.	22,01,414.28
5,95,89,376.45	Total.	6,46,63,807.58
LIABILITIES		
9,23,700.00	Paid up Capital.	9,23,850.00
7,09,625.00	Reserve fund & other Reserves.	8,00,764.00
4,92,22,426.95	Deposits & other accounts.	5,36,35,830.09
37,44,353.26	Contra items.	43,99,974.79
49,89,271.24	Other Liabilities.	49,13,388.70
2,60,415.00	Net Profit.	3,36,203.00
5,95,89,376.45	Total.	6,46,63,807.58

B. L. SETHI,
General Manager.

1960-61 has revealed a mixed trend. While there was an increase in the production of iron ore from nearly 8 million tons in 1959 to 10.6 million

Minerals	Unit of quantity	1958	1959	1960
Iron Ore ...	Tonnes	6,129,706	7,982,000	10,596,000
Manganese Ore ...	Tonnes	1,276,095	1,187,433	1,150,000
Copper Ore ...	Tonnes	411,471	403,711	448,000
Lead Concentrates ...	Tonnes	5,341	5,488	6,245
Zinc Concentrates ...	Tonnes	71,391	9,978	9,787
Gold ...	Kilograms	5,291	5,144	4,995

The fall in the production of manganese ore has been explained by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel as being due to the lack of external demand, while alterations in the mills at Zawar Mines are stated to have contributed to the decline in the production of lead concentrates and zinc concentrates. Gold production was affected by mechanical difficulties in two of the mines and rock bursts in the Mysore mine in June 1960. However, on the basis of the improvement that has been noted latterly, the Ministry has forecast a rise in production during the current year. In respect of manganese ore, there is already an installed capacity of 2.5 million tons, and demand turning favourable, it should not be difficult to achieve a substantial increase in production. In this context, the scheme for the setting up of beneficiation plants in different parts of the country during the Third Plan will be welcomed as a measure that should lead to increased foreign off-take of manganese ore from the country. Low grade ores have no market at present and beneficiation should make them marketable.

The increase registered in the production of iron ore was due to the impetus provided by the setting up of steel plants in the public sector and increasing external demand. One of the welcome developments in respect of external trade in iron ore has been the interest displayed by Japan for import of Indian iron ore. Under an agreement for supply of two million tons of iron ore to Japan on a long term basis from 1964 onwards, the National Mineral Development Corporation has undertaken the development of the Kirikuru Iron Ore Mines in the Bonai Range of Keonjhar and Singhbhum districts in Orissa and Bihar. In pursuance of another agreement between the Governments of India and Japan for supply to Japan of iron ore of approximately 4 million tons per annum from 1966 for a period of 15 years in the first instance, a project for the development of the Bailadila Iron Ore deposits in Madhya Pradesh has been included in the Third Plan. The other important development projects now receiving attention are the Panna Diamond Project, and the Khetri-Darbo Copper Projects. The Orissa Mining Corporation set up in May 1956 has also started two mines in 1957 while a third mine is also stated to have been started in January 1960. The setting up of the Sikkim Mining Corporation for developing deposits of copper, lead, zinc and other minerals in Bhotang and other places of Sikkim was an event of more than national significance. The Corporation is stated to have already commenced work for

tons during 1960, a decline was discernible in the output of manganese ore, lead concentrates, zinc concentrates and of gold.

the exploitation of the copper-lead-zinc deposits in Bhotang. The production at the rate of 100 tons of ore per day and processed upto the stage of marketable concentrates is expected to start from December 1961. On the administration and research side, the Indian Bureau of Mines is stated to have continued its work relating to the inspection of mines, mineral exploration and beneficiation, research, and analysis, compilation and publication of mineral statistic and advising Government and private agencies in regard to various matters pertaining to the mining industry.

WHEAT

China Buys From Canada

A Chinese trade mission to Canada in March advertised, discreetly enough, the famine that forced Peking to buy grain abroad. The surplus crop in Canada is not due to higher acreage and 1960 wheat crop was just average. But a stock of 490 million bushels means that exports must be increased, especially as domestic demand is put at 160 million bushels. The increasing agricultural output of Ontario is perhaps of less consequence to the judges of the current recession than the decline noted in farmers' cash income since 1957. This means that Canada has a farm problem, accentuated perhaps by US export policy, conditioned by the price support programme leaving the Commodity Credit Corporation with large stocks that must be disposed of even as gifts to needy nations.

The Canadian wheat acreage over a decade has stood at 23.5 million acres but higher yields on bigger farms of late create a marketing problem and the increase in hired labour on the farm entails an rise in costs. This goes far to explain the agreement announced by Mr Hamilton. The Progressive Conservative Ministry has no hesitation in concluding an agreement to sell wheat, flour and barley to China over a long period. If Canada is now a competitor with Australia in the Far East, the disposable quantity is put at 200 million bushels. The price secured may be better than expected, because China lacks an alternative source as the other three big exporters, Argentina, Australia and the USA, might decline to consider China an eligible

customer though the price mentioned, 1½ dollars a bushel, appears fairly high.

The means of payment is left in doubt but it may be surmised that a transaction of this type involves payment in kind as well as cash and Chinese metals like antimony and tungsten may be shipped while a part of the payment may be made in sterling. If that were so, China may not be eager to buy rubber abroad and may be disposed to sell more tin to Europe through Russia to secure foreign currency. It is easy now to speculate on both the proximate and remote results of the deal which proves that even if Canada has no trade representative in Peking today the necessity to trade with China is recognised and the USA's present predilections or prejudices do not stand in the way of a big deal which, accordingly, differs from supplies under the Colombo Plan. The rule of cash and carry is applied, not only because Canada has its own views on foreign policy and puts humanity above anti-Communist doctrine, but because the wheat surplus must be reduced and the home market for manufacturing industries restored, so that the business upturn may take place as expected. The transaction is not one between an advanced country and a backward or undeveloped nation. It is undoubtedly a sign of Canada's maturity, for, it is able to look across the Pacific and recognise that East Asia means, not Taiwan, but the People's Republic.

NEW VISTAS

Ceramics in Neyveli

The Madras Government has decided to locate an industrial estate for Ceramics at Vriddachalam, near Neyveli to utilise the clay find, a by-product of lignite mining. The State Government has sanctioned Rs 51 lakhs to provide service facilities for opening an institute during the Third Plan. The Centre will have a laboratory for research work, a pilot plant for undertaking trial works and testing under semi-commercial conditions and a work centre for semi-educated unemployed persons. About 30 trainees would be admitted in this Centre next May. The estate will have a 35-unit kiln, each with a different capacity. Private industrialists have plans to set up ceramic factories and have come forward to make the best use of the estate.

Meantime there are proposals to expand the Government Ceramics Centre at a cost of Rs 10 lakhs by the installation of a modern tunnel kiln and raising the output from one to three tons daily. Since last year the Centre has been producing sanitary wares using the Kerala white clay. When lignite from Neyveli becomes available, the Neyveli clay would be utilised for the manufacture of these sanitary wares. A proposal is also being considered for

setting up a salt-glazed pipe factory with 20 tons daily capacity at a cost of Rs 8 lakhs. The necessary machinery and equipment for the project is expected to be imported from West Germany.

Rayon Pulp at Kalsur

The laying of the foundation stone of the Rs 10 crore rayon pulp plant at Kalsur in North Kanara by Mr Manubhai Shah, the Union Minister for Industries, constitutes another important milestone in the country's march toward self-sufficiency. Addressing the gathering, the Union Minister reminded the industrialists who enter into collaboration with foreign firms of the paramount importance of providing adequate arrangements for imparting technical training to Indian personnel. Mr Shah also referred to the Government's decision to introduce a bill in Parliament so that the industries belonging to both the private and public sectors can be compelled to make enough arrangements for training their staff.

An Indo-French venture, the new plant will start the production of rayon grade dissolving pulp in the first half of 1963. The daily production of the plant in the initial period will amount to 110 metric tons of pulp, but there is also provision for augmenting this to 350 metric tons within a few years.

It needs to be remarked in this connection that at present India is depending on imports for two-thirds of our requirements of rayon pulp. The need for stepping up indigenous production of rayon pulp is, therefore, obvious. This is all the more true at a time when the foreign exchange reserve of the country is at its nadir. The new plant's output during the first two years, as stated by Mr S. V. Viswanathan, the promoter, in his welcome address, will help save the country's foreign exchange to the tune of nearly Rs 5 crores per annum. Its employment potential is not the least of its attractions.

MOUNTAINEERING

A Himalayan Achievement

The conquest of Annapurna 111 by Lieut Kohli and two other members of the Indian expedition will rank as one of the rare mountaineering feats accomplished by our countrymen. After Tensing Norkey and Edmund Hilary scaled the heights of Everest, the supposedly inaccessible peaks of the Himalayas have drawn team after team of mountaineers, both Indian and foreign. Inclement weather deprived Brig. Gyan Singh and his men of the honour of repeating Tensing's feat of reaching Everest last year. Lieut Kohli's expedition was a pioneering one and his success was as much due to the thoroughness of the preparations as to the team-spirit with which it was conducted. Special praise is due to the armed services which have been trying to foster and encourage mountaineering enterprise in their ranks.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

HOW absurd can we get? The National Book Trust, I find from the papers, has commissioned a Sanskrit translation of Mr Nehru's Azad Memorial Lectures on the Indian Ethos. This, if true, is a sickening piece of sycophancy. (I only hope that Mr Nehru doesn't get to hear of it.) The National Book Trust, in case you don't know, was constituted by the Government in 1957 "to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to the public." It is also to "publish standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language into another was to receive special attention." It was also the intention that the Trust should chiefly concern itself with books not likely to be otherwise readily obtainable. Its record in the pursuit of these admittedly admirable ideals has been dismal. Against the anticipated twenty-four titles a year, it has produced thirteen in three years, and this includes a Hindi version of the work now proposed to be translated into Sanskrit. Few of the books published qualify either in terms of inaccessibility or of their absolute worth in the light of the avowed special aims. Rajaji, for instance, could have been better represented either as a literary or scientific author than by his miscellaneous reflections on the nuclear bombs. And as for the proposed translation into Sanskrit, it barely qualifies for the attention of the Trust by coming under its translation tasks. But why Sanskrit and why Mr Nehru's book? The whole idea behind the programme of translation is that a man who knows only one or two languages should not be deprived of the treasures in other languages. Now, I doubt whether there is any man in the world who knows no language other than Sanskrit. (The trouble is the other way about: not enough people, more shame to them, know it.) If it is the man interested in Sanskrit that the Trust was trying to please, I am sure that he would much rather that the Trust had published some inaccessible original in Sanskrit. If it were the man interested in Indian culture that the Trust was having in mind, surely it could have translated the book in languages in which it was likely to be read. And without disrespect to Mr Nehru, the man who has enough Sanskrit to read the pro-

posed translation is sure to have access to more original sources of enlightenment on Indian Culture.

My theory that the whole project has been conceived in a nauseating spirit of subservience is supported by the fact that of the thirteen books (in several languages) it has published in three years, six are by Mr Nehru and two by Dr Radhakrishnan. Considering that the task of the Trust is to publish books unlikely to be otherwise readily obtainable—and by extension, in the case of modern authors, unlikely to get ready publishers—this shows a queer sense of priority. And as for the public to whom this Trust was expected to open up the realms of gold of world literature, they are being served up with indifferent fare which they can, if they thought the trouble worth taking, get elsewhere. I understand that the Trust feels that it is being treated cavalierly by officialdom—it has had its brush with the Publication Division, which is its publisher, its quota of paper was cut, et al. Considering what it wanted the paper for, I can't say I am disposed to offer my shoulder to cry on. And as for "carping" criticism of which also it complains, I for one, am amazed at my moderation.

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A short note in last week's issue of the Economist reports a piece of news that should interest income tax authorities in India. Though the details given are scanty, it would appear that the Court of Appeal in England has decided in favour of Revenue a tax case of obvious relevance in India. In that case, Jack Hawkins, the well-known film star, was an employee on a weekly salary of a company "controlled on behalf of his children." The company itself got paid a sum of £25,000, for his performance in a film. The issue was whether the dividends on shares in the company were taxable in the hands of the children or of the father. The Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the lower court which had held that the dividends were the children's and that they were therefore entitled to certain statutory reliefs. In India, the question may not arise in precisely this form, because, in that form, the stakes are negligible either way. But it is well known that the high level of personal taxation has made it expedient for film stars with a fabulous market value for their (in most cases, exiguous) talents

to arrange their affairs in ways somewhat similar to the one described. The modus, I understand, is quite simple. A limited company with "friends and relations" as share-holders is formed. The matinee idol himself is a mere employee of the company, and it is the company that farms out, for a consideration, the services of its employee-actor. Though not the essence of the idea, I understand that it is not unusual for the company to enter into arrangements for being paid in the shape of distribution rights. (This refinement has, of course, interesting possibilities.) Meantime, the "poor player" slaves away on a beggarly salary of a few hundreds a month. Even if he were a share-holder in the employer-company and the dividends on the shares in it were to drift his way, he and the company would still be paying only a fraction of the tax that he would have had to pay, had he entered into direct arrangements with the producer. And if no dividends were declared and penal supertax for non-distribution of dividends were to be levied (for such companies are bound to be "Section 23-A companies"), the total tax effect can still conceivably favour him. (Under the old law, he was even better off: for if the shares were, as in the Hawkins case, registered in somebody else's name, then the dividends "deemed to have been distributed" cannot be treated as his, even if it were conceded that he was the beneficial owner of the shares. In such cases, the application of Section 23-A may even be found to result in a net refund from Revenue!). Rather a neat arrangement and one that appeared legally irrefragable, (unless of course, Revenue proved that the whole arrangement was in fact a piece of sham—a rather difficult task) until this case came along. It must be an interesting judgment. I must add that leave for appeal to the House of Lords has been granted and the issue is open.

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We moderns sate easily and, therefore, I am not sure that the next cosmonaut will rate more than a paragraph in the back page. But as of now, we have not ceased to thrill to news of space conquest. Allan Shepard's achievement, close on the heels of Yuri Gagarin's, has drawn world-wide acclaim. It is idle to deny that a certain adventitious piquancy attaches to the American achievement consequent on cold-war rivalry. Commander Shepard himself implied at his news conference at Washington on Monday that the race for reaching outer space first was neck and neck and that he could have beaten Gagarin to it, or in his own words, "the

US technology was advanced enough for that." However that may be, the boost to American morale that Mercury-Redstone Flight No 3 has given is something electric. On the other hand, Khrushchev could not, even while congratulating the US, hide his complacency on the fact that the Russian orbited the earth whereas the American only went "some place" in space and came back quick. Americans are modest enough to concede the essential justice, though not the good taste, of this assertion. But they point out that though Shepard may not be the first spaceman, he was certainly the first space pilot. Shepard himself said that he "actually controlled the vehicle and its position during the retro-firing"—a feat reportedly not attempted by Gagarin. What I find most remarkable about the whole business is not the actual flight, but the glare of publicity in which the entire operation was carried out. As a psychological fact, I find the contrast between the extreme secretiveness of the Russian programme and the almost exhibitionistic launching of the American spaceman extremely interesting. Mr Kennedy along with millions of viewers watched the flight on the Television and there must have been agonising moments both when the rocket shot off and came back into view in the television screen. It was a terrible risk to have taken, for had the operation not been successful, the effect would have been shattering. The obscure impulses behind this particular piece of recklessness constitute to my mind, something quintessential in the American spirit. Considering how the world has roared in the past to much ill-considered (and often ill-natured) jests about damp American squibs and rockets that refuse to take off, none would have considered an unpublished first flight in space as morbidly secretive. And yet they did not think of it. Commander Shepard feels that this piece of obstinacy can be "rationalised with the thought that the free democratic society that produced us, and which produced Project Mercury flight, had a right to be presented in such a fashion." In the sense in which he uses it, "rationalisation" is hardly the mot juste for the occasion. But were one to rationalise the Russian secretiveness at the same level of truth, one would find the result more disreputable than what Commander Shepard has come out with his little exercise in psycho-analysis about American exhibitionism. The heartening fact is that he and his fellow-scientists were less afraid of becoming the laughing stock of the world by possible failure than they were (pardonably) mindful of the thrill that, again possible, success would give millions of Americans. I salute the former and I don't have it in my heart to be censorious about the latter.

EAVESDROPPER

Olympus

Coal Transport By Sea

THE programme for the transport of coal by sea, inaugurated early this month, has been designed to relieve the pressure on Railways; but it may also increase the price of coal for consumers all over the country by as much as Rs 3 per ton. The Lok Sabha, on 3 May adopted a Bill introduced by the Minister for Mines, Steel and Fuel, which seeks to raise the limit of excise duty on coal from Re 1 to Rs 4 per ton. The proceeds of the increased duty will be used, partly, to provide the Coal Board with the finance for its ropeway scheme to transport sand for stowing operations; and, partly to reduce the cost of transport to consumers who are supplied coal by the sea route.

It is proposed to transport two million tons of coal by sea from Calcutta to ports in the South and in the West Coast, at the rate of one ship per day. Already thirty-six ships are in service and it is expected that Indian shipping companies will divert six more ships now plying on overseas routes to the coastal route, to make up the 42 ships necessary to maintain the schedule of sailings.

The Minister for Mines, Fuel and Power made it clear that there was no question of subsidising the coastal shipping companies. As a matter of fact, it is hoped that, as a result of increased and assured traffic, it would be possible, or at any rate should be possible, for coastal shipping to reduce their freight. The Ministry of Transport are carrying on discussions with coastal shipping interests with a view to bringing down their tariff rates. But ever after the Ministry of Transport succeed in their efforts to get the tariff reduced, cost of carriage by sea will still be higher as compared with carriage by rail, for there is an element of subsidy in the telescopic rates charged by Railways on long leads. Above a certain distance Railways charge the same freight for transport of coal irrespective of the distance, even though the rate charged may be less than the cost incurred by the Railways.

The new scheme, which the Minister described as the most practical approach, has been undertaken to ensure that the consumers who are supplied their requirements of coal by the sea route in the present emergency, are not required to pay more by way of transport charges than they would otherwise have paid if the coal were transported by rail.

If the objective is to compensate for the disadvantage of consumers at great distances from coalfields, the obvious course would be to enforce a uniform price for coal at all railheads as is done in the case of steel. This suggestion was forcibly urged during the debate by some members. But the proposal when it was first mooted last year provoked great opposition in the coal-mining States. And in view of the conflict of interests between different regions, the Minister pointed out, it was not practicable to go the whole hog in making the price of coal uniform at all railheads. At the same time he added, the proposed measure to levy additional excise duty to subsidise transport of coal by sea was a step in that direction. The Minister also made the point that it was not open to those who advocated a uniform price for coal, to criticise the proposal for subsidising the cost of transport by sea.

The result of the proposal will be to maintain the present price differential as between different centres, while prices for all will be increased to the extent of the additional excise duty. The Minister however indicated that there was no proposal to raise the excise duty immediately to the new ceiling.

The need for encouraging road haulage to supplement transport of coal by rail was also pressed during the debate. At present it is estimated that about 1.5 to 2 million tons of coal are transported by road to centres in Bihar, Bengal and parts of Orissa. The question of transporting larger quantities by road, the Minister said, was engaging the attention of the authorities concerned. At the same time he also drew attention to the limiting factors, such as the capacity of the road system and the capacity of the road transport system. The present state of the roads, the availability of trucks, the condition of bridges, the overcrowding that exists in certain stretches of road are factors which set a limit to the quantity that could be carried by road. Nevertheless, there is now quite a sizable transport of coal by road. But in the case of a commodity where coal, movement by road over long distances is not feasible, as the cost will be prohibitive, and any attempt to introduce an element of subsidy will lead to difficulties for the industry and the consumers. Government, the Minister said, has tried to help movement by road as much as possible within the limitations set out above. If there were some restrictions on the operation of

road transport in coal fields, they were imposed mainly to prevent evasion to excise duties. Efforts, however, are being made to simplify the procedures so that colliery owners may purchase their coupons for excise which they could issue to the carriers when the trucks are loaded. Even when such difficulties are eliminated, added the Minister, there will still be limitations in regard to transport by road, particularly over long distances. As regards water transport which could be a cheaper alternative to road and rail transport for movement of bulky commodities like coal, Mr Swaran Singh said that the country has to pay the price for past neglect.

★ Speaking at the inauguration of the Indian Investment Centre in February last, Mr G. L. Mehta, the Chairman of the Centre, referred to the time-consuming procedures in processing applications for licences involving foreign collaboration, and expressed the hope that it would be possible to bring about better coordination whereby the time taken in various formalities could be reduced. The hope has been partially fulfilled, perhaps earlier than Mr Mehta expected. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has moved quickly in the matter and announced measures to streamline procedures as well as to provide a unified agency to undertake co-ordinated consideration of all aspects of Third Plan projects in the private sector, such as Industries Act licensing, capital issues, terms of foreign collaboration import licensing of capital goods etc. A senior officer has been placed on special duty in the Commerce and Industry for the purpose. This officer will give prompt and reliable guidance to foreign investors interested in participating in important Third Plan schemes. He will also be primarily responsible for speedy processing of important collaboration projects involving large foreign investment, technical know-how and skills of special significance.

Government policy regarding foreign investments would be to attract private foreign capital in those fields in which the country needs to develop in pursuance of Plan targets. If any project is approved in the private sector and, if imported plant and machinery are required, foreign capital would ordinarily be welcome as a form of financing the project. Where a phased programme of manufacture is proposed, emphasis will be on the rapid build-up of indigenous production. Long term assembling and formulations and production based on imported materials have to be avoided. A new slant to the policy hitherto followed has been given by the relaxation of requirements regarding the extent of foreign holdings. While Indian majority holding will be generally welcomed, the ratio of foreign capital to Indian capital in joint enterprises, the extent of

foreign share holding that is to be permitted in any case etc, would be judged on merits, after evaluating the technical skills offered and after weighing the requirements of foreign exchange for the purchase of equipment abroad and the desire of Indian collaborators to play an effective part in the company's management.

The fields in which foreign investment is not ordinarily needed, as well the industries in which foreign capital would ordinarily be welcome, have also been indicated. Banking, insurance, commercial activity and plantation are the fields in which foreign capital is not needed. Private capital, foreign or Indian, as a rule is not being allowed in the industries listed in Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, but exceptions may be made in special circumstances where this would be in public interest.

★ An order for the first Lighthouse Ship to be built for the Union Lighthouse Department has been placed with Tito Shipyard in Yugoslavia, in terms of a contract signed here last week. The vessel which will cost Rs 150 lakhs is expected to be delivered early in 1963. The design and specifications of the tender have been specially developed over a period of years in collaboration with the various lighthouse authorities of the world and, when completed, it will be the most modern lighthouse tender of its capacity afloat. It is very likely that the next lighthouse ship may be built in India with the experience gained in designing this one.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

5% RUPEE DEBENTURE STOCK 1970

INTEREST FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1961

Notice is hereby given that interest at the rate of Rs. 25/- (less Indian Income Tax) per Rs. 1,000/- of Stock will be paid on 1st July, 1961 to Debenture Stockholders registered in the books of the Company on 23rd June, 1961. Applications for transfers received at the Company's Office at Victoria House, Post Box 304, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta, upto 23rd June, 1961 will, if otherwise satisfactory, be registered at that date for the purpose of participation in the above interest.

Debenture Stock Transfer Books will be closed from 24th June, 1961 to 30th June 1961 both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. BOWKER

Agent

Victoria House,
Calcutta, 5th May, 1961.

Indian Finance

13 May 1961

Markets

JUTE Prospects for Raw Jute Supply

AT long last, all, including Government, seem to be agreed that raw jute supply during the current jute year will not be sufficient to keep the mills running even at the present curtailed rate of working (42½ hours a week with 12 per cent of looms sealed) till the new crop becomes available. The Indian Jute Mills Association has therefore proposed that a block closure of mills for a total period of a fortnight will enable the industry to overcome the crisis. At the joint meeting of the representatives of the IJMA and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi in the last week of April, both sides felt that a final decision could be taken only after reviewing further the raw jute supply position in the latter half of May when the stock position of raw jute as well as the prospects of the next season's crop would be known more definitely. Since that meeting, the question has been taken up by the West Bengal State Government who in their turn has arranged for a discussion amongst the parties concerned, the Indian Jute Mills Association and the representatives of labour. This meeting also has not been able to arrive at an agreed solution although there is said to be an unanimity of opinion as regards the manner of tackling the problem of raw jute shortage. Just as the Government has realised that the only alternative is the course proposed by the IJMA, a block closure of mills for a specified period. Labour too finds it the only way out. With this rider, that its position should in no way be jeopardised in the bargain. It is reported that a final decision will emerge soon enough as the three parties, the State Government, IJMA and the representatives of labour are expected to meet again shortly to continue their discussion. As far as marketmen are concerned, they have taken as granted a decision for a block closure of mills as proposed by the IJMA and are proceeding on such an assumption. This perhaps explains the frequent rumour during the past few days that a decision on block closure had already been taken and an announcement in that connection was imminent.

While there is some anxiety still as regards raw jute supply in the next three or four months, there is, however, growing optimism that the next jute year will herald a new era in the supply of raw jute to the industry. Weather conditions have been very favourable so far for the growth of the crop and sowings both in India and Pakistan are reported to be about 40 per cent higher than at the same time last year. While the Pakistani crop is expected to come up to 7 million bales, reports from the jute growing areas in India indicate that the crop will be a bumper one. From present indications it is quite on the cards that new crop jute will become available from early August, if not earlier. Although it is said that in view of the meagre stock position of Pakistani jute mills, a sizable portion of the early arrivals of the Pakistani new crop may not be available for outside buyers, the indication from the Government of India that adequate facilities will be provided for our industry to import Pakistani new crop jute in time has reinforced the confidence regarding raw jute supply next season.

Perhaps it is too early to assume that the next crop will be early and large. Indications so far no doubt point to a bumper crop but in the next three or four months that will be required for the full growth of the jute plant, there may be upsetting developments, like, for instance, the devastating cyclone in East Pakistan a few days ago. It is reported that the cyclone has caused damage to the jute crop in some areas in Pakistan. In the past, heavy monsoon rains have been known to cause considerable damage to the jute crop both in India and Pakistan.

When everything else is all right, transport bottlenecks may suddenly develop and hold up jute supplies from reaching mills in adequate quantities.

Even so, the outlook for jute supply to the industry from a long term point of view seems to be quite good beginning from next season. The intensive efforts made by the Governments of the main jute growing countries are bound to be reflected in a sizably increased world supply of raw jute. In India efforts this year have been intensified to secure an increased area under jute and mesta and a higher output of these fibres by the distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds. The IJMA has drawn up a scheme for the establishment of a buffer stock. Thus, the new efforts may be expected to help minimise considerably the periodic uncertainty as regards supply of raw jute to the industry.

It has now been made clear that forward trading in jute and jute goods will not be allowed to be resumed before 12 June. The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange had asked for permission to resume from 9 May, trading in jute goods for November 1961 delivery and in raw jute for December 1961 delivery. In rejecting the proposal, the Forward Markets Commission has pointed out that a large section of genuine operators consider that the commencement of trading in the new contracts in May would be premature. The Commission has however indicated that it will be prepared to concur in the commencement of trading in these contracts from 12 June or any date thereafter. The ELJHE's proposal has also been opposed by the IJMA on the ground that without adequate safeguards against excessive bear pressure, resumption of

forward trading would be detrimental to all interests concerned.

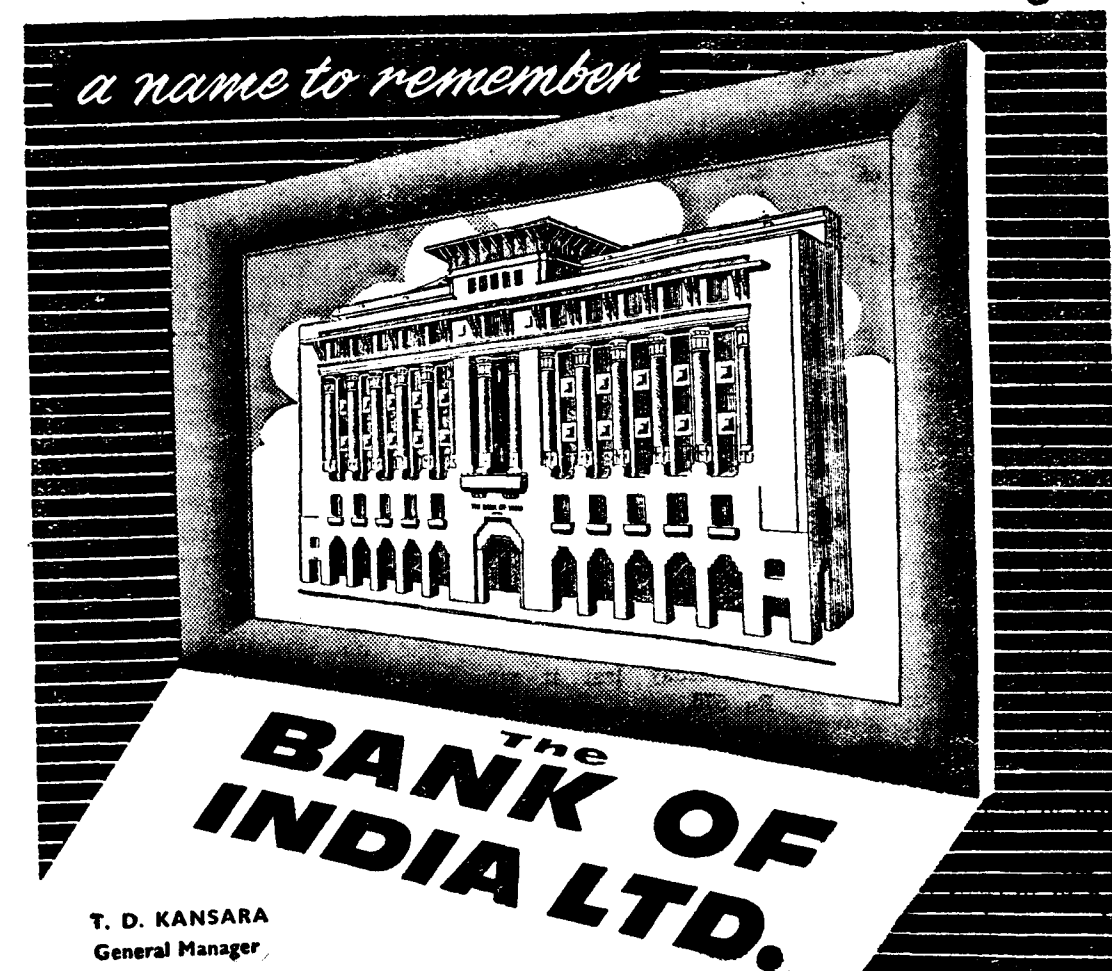
STOCKS RISE (000 Tons/Metric Tons)					
	30 April 1961	31 Mar. 1961	30 April 1960		
Hessian Cloth & Bag	27.9 (28.4)	24.6 (25.0)	29.3 (29.7)		
Sacking Cloth & Bag	48.3 (49.1)	46.2 (47.0)	32.5 (33.0)		
Others	14.2 (14.4)	14.2 (14.4)	14.8 (15.1)		
Grand Total	90.4 (91.9)	85.0 (86.4)	76.6 (77.8)		

PRICE TRENDS			
	As on 4 May	Low-est 10 May	As on 10 May
Hessian:			
45" x 11 ozs.	63.50	63.50	64.50
40" x 10 ozs.			
Ready	56.25	53.00	57.00
June	56.25	56.25	57.00
July-Sept.	54.75	54.75	55.85
40" x 8 ozs.	45.50	45.50	46.25
40" x 7½ ozs.	42.25	42.25	42.85
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	166.00	164.00	169.04
June	165.50	164.00	169.00
July-Sept.	156.00	154.50	162.00
Hy. Cees (Green)	167.00	167.00	170.50
Cornacks	166.00	167.50	173.00
Cubans	203.00	203.00	215.00
A Twills	203.00	203.00	206.00
L Twills	185.00	184.50	188.00
D. W. Flours	193.00	192.50	196.50
Sugar Twills	191.00	189.00	191.00
Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms	57.00	56.00	57.00
Northern "	56.00	55.50	56.00
Daisee "	59.00	58.50	59.00

TEA

Exports from Cochin & Ceylon

ACCORDING to tea sources from Cochin, exports were slightly higher at 6.53 million pounds in March as compared to 6.24 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year.



T. D. KANSARA
General Manager

Total exports are, however, lower at 77.16 million pounds in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961 as against 78.81 million pounds in the previous year.

Tea exports to the UK declined from 46.3 million pounds in 1959-60 to 45.98 million pounds during the year under review as did those to the USA from 6.36 million to 4.33 million pounds. Canada and Australia, too, reduced their offtakes. Russia, on the other hand, increased her offtake of South Indian tea from 6.23 million to 6.64 million pounds. There was also substantial improvement in South Indian tea shipments to the Middle East area. Exports to all other destinations were negligible.

As far as exports from Ceylon are concerned, they were higher at 36.9 million pounds in January, 1961 as compared with 33.02 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. With the exception of the Continental countries and Egypt which reduced their offtake in the month under review, shipments to all other destinations recorded an increase.

In the Internal Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 22,721 packages of Dusts. There was a good general demand. Orthodox descriptions registered a decline of up to 15 nP per kilo, though the small and bright lines received better support. Legg-cut teas were readily absorbed at irregular but generally easier rates with the brighter lines selling well.

Clean CTCs were well supported and sold at irregular rates with the good varieties showing an easier tendency. Fibrous descriptions were generally easier, but received better support than of recent weeks. Following rates were quoted:—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 4.20 to Rs 4.40; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.35 to Rs 4.80; Legg-cut Dust Rs 4.40 to Rs 5.20; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.90 to Rs 6.30 and Good Assam CTC, Dust Rs 6.30 to Rs 7.00. There was a good demand for the 815 chests of Leaf grades on offer.

In the Cochin market, 600,000 kilogrammes of Leaf tea was offered for export. Against good demand, low medium and medium teas were irregularly 5 nP a kilo easier, while good mediums were irregular and easier.

Production of tea in South India is estimated at 12.8 million pounds in March as against 11.1 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Total production, in the first quarter of the current year, is also higher at 35.8 million pounds as compared with 30.9 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

In the Colombo market, offerings were 6,621,235 pounds which met with strong general demand. Although the quality from western districts was inferior, there was active competition for the best liquoring sorts at substantially dearer rates; but plainer liquoring kinds were lower. Better liquoring Uva teas were firm to dearer; but plainer sorts were lower. There was less demand for medium broken, which declined by 5 to 10 cents per pound. Low-grown teas were in good demand at about previous rates.

The quality of the 13,449 packages of Ceylon tea catalogued for sale in Mining Lane this week often showed

an improvement and there was a very strong and active demand. Low-grown teas were fully steady and sometimes dearer, while many of the better liquoring sorts showed marked advances ranging from 2d to 6d per pound as compared with last prices.

A very strong demand prevailed for the 5,700 packages of South Indian growths offered. Prices were generally higher, particularly where quality showed an improvement. Fannings were a strong feature.

Tea stocks in London, as on April 28, were 148.19 million pounds as against 150.69 millions in the previous week. The total quantity, to be landed on the same date was 13.83 million pounds. Total afloat was 15.75 million pounds including from Calcutta 6.88 million pounds; from Chittagong nil; from Cochin 653.910 pounds; from Ceylon 4.32 million pounds and from other Ports 3.89 million pounds.

COTTON Smart Rise in Futures

An outstanding feature of trading in the Bombay cotton market was the smart rise of about Rs 50 per candy in Kala Gin and Wagad. The enthusiasm was fanned by the announcement of the Government of India of an export quota of 50,000 bales of indigenous cotton of 23/32" staple and below, but other than Bengal Deshi. The export quota would be issued on a "first-come first-served" basis, subject to a maximum of 2,000 bales. It was also announced that the co-operative societies situated in the areas growing such cotton would get quota for 2,500 bales. Shipment bills will be accepted from 12 May onwards.

The announcement of export quota was gratefully greeted by the traders, who were facing heavy accumulation of stocks, and the growers of such cotton especially those in Gujarat. The co-operative societies who were perturbed by the reluctance of the textile industry to buy indigenous growth can also have a sigh of relief.

But how far the latest announcement will improve the trading conditions in the cotton market no one can predict. The rise in Kala Gin and Waged was considered as merely speculative and the other staple growths did not evince any encouraging results. The sentiment in the futures section looked up to some extent and the Jarilla August contract spurted up to Rs 575 from Rs 567 per three quintals and on Wednesday last it was quoted at Rs 576.

The demand in the ready market revived with interest confined mainly on Digvijay, Vijay, Surti, L 147, and Laxmi. But the revival proved short-lived and the demand for these styles slackened with prices showing further weakness. Interest has since shifted to American cotton of staple 1" and below and the daily offtake was fairly good. The Textile Commission has stated that no concession would be permitted to the

mills seeking exemption from lifting compulsory allocation of US cotton. The export demand for Indian lower staple cotton was fairly good and Japan figured as the main buyer.

There was also fair enquiry for East African cotton, prices of which firmed up considerably, deriving inspiration from the restricted offerings. Sudan cotton met with only very few buyers. No sales were reported in Egyptian cotton.

New York:

Trading conditions in the New York cotton futures market firmed up with slight changes in the contracts. The total USA 1960 cotton crop ginnings amounted to 14,265,038 running bales. Planting of 1961 cotton crop is reported to move steadily in the Western half of

cotton belt. Considerable planting progress is also being made in Eastern and Central portions of cotton belt.

Alexandria:

The fluctuations in Karnak and Ashmouni contracts during period under review were wide. May Karnak spurted up to 72.10 tallaris and June Ashmouni to 84.95 tallaris. The prices, however, fell down as the week progressed and at the end of the week the tone remained listless.

Piecegoods:

A noteworthy feature in the Bombay piecegoods market during the last week was the moderate activity witnessed in the export section. Business on the domestic

sector, however, continued to be listless presumably due to the stringency in the monetary market. The turnover during the period under review was only nominal and demand from the upcountry centres was at a low ebb. The major consuming centres remained inactive through out the week and remittances for goods already lifted were unduly delayed. Stray business in the seasonal goods like mulmul dorais, lawn and voiles, was reported to have transacted with some of the South Indian consuming centres. Saris and dhoties also met with fair enquiries from those destinations.

Quality goods were worst affected due to the poor demand and the premium on those styles registered a sharp decline. Some mills were stated to have concluded forward business even at the reduced prices. Local merchants were reluctant to credit selling as the upcountry purchasers failed to make prompt payments. Despite the moderate activity on the export section, the performance on the whole was not quite encouraging. The United Kingdom accounted for only a negligible quantum of goods mainly due to the lack of licences for imports. Bookings from that destination were, therefore, confined to the usual qualities in order to cover its immediate requirements. It is reported that some of the leading shippers in Bombay have formed an association with a view to increasing the shipments to Great Britain. Sudan was practically quiet during the whole period.

Moderate business in processed goods and grey sheetings was transacted with East Africa. Casablanca accounted for a small quantum of cotton grey sheetings. In spite of the fair enquiries from that destination, business failed to materialise on a substantial scale due to the disparity in prices. Holland focussed its attention on grey cloth. Singapore was satisfied with a small quantum of bleached and grey sheetings. A good quantity of bleached long cloth has been shipped to Indonesia. Iran evinced keen interest in mercerised poplins, prints and pyjama shirtings. Australia was satisfied with a small offtake of seasonal goods.

Inquiries from Burma were comparatively fair but the disparity in prices stood in the way of concluding any business. According to the consensus of opinion business with that destination is likely to be struck in the coming weeks.

Coffee Marketing Problem

WITH the new crop arrivals crossing the 50,000-ton mark, the Indian Coffee Board is reported to be facing a big problem of storage and marketing. According to the latest report, the receipts in the Board's Pool have reached well over 53,000 tons as against 37,743 tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. To minimise the pressure on storage facilities and the chances of deterioration, the Board is expediting exports.

But, the export market is now showing a weaker trend as it does

elsewhere in the world, but also foregoing the high premium it formerly enjoyed over the domestic price level to the extent of incurring actually a heavy discount at present. For instance, Plantation 'A' grade, which was selling for Rs 400 per 50 kilos in 1953, could realise only Rs 164 in the export sale held on 23 March. This compares with the internal price of over Rs 220 per 50 kilos.

The growers, who were complaining that the minimum release price fixed by the Coffee Board was not sufficient to meet their production cost, were compensated for through a share in the export premium. This formula cannot work in a situation in which such a premium has been a thing of the past. The problem of marketing is thus getting complicated more and more. A reorientation of the Coffee Board's marketing policy is now more necessary than ever before.

FOODGRAINS

Quietly steady conditions were noticed in the Hapur Foodgrains market during the past week. Wheat prices recorded fractional gains, to be quoted at Rs 14.25 to Rs 14.75 a maund for the average quality and Rs 15.50 to Rs 16.25 for the farm produce. Gram prices improved slightly, to quote at Rs 12.87 for the Punjab variety. In the Pulses section, Peas continued to attract support from the stockists although loading continued to be restricted.

In the Bombay market, prices of almost all popular varieties of indigenous rice declined by about Rs 2 per quintal. The setback was at-

tributed to speculative selling, induced by the belief that the procedure for the import of rice from Madhya Pradesh would be liberalised in the near future on account of the need to dispose of the accumulated stocks in that State. Moreover, financial stringency and the existence of a fairly satisfactory stock in the City aided the downward tendency in prices.

Indigenous wheat displayed a marked weak behaviour following reports that a large quantity was on its way to the City from Madhya Pradesh. Arrivals of the new crop from the Punjab also induced traders to be cautious. In the Coarse grains section, Jowar and Bajra registered an improvement of a rupee or two per quintal.

In the Punjab and Delhi markets, however, wheat prices developed a rising tendency. Though the crop this year was estimated to be larger, arrivals in Delhi were meagre. Apart from wagon shortages, the abolition of zonal restrictions on the movement of the commodity also affected the prices. Above all, the Punjab Government wants to continue State trading in foodgrains. At the same time, it does not want any drastic change in its present price support policy under which it buys wheat if the price falls below Rs 14 a maund.

SUGAR

Thanks to the release of a fresh quota of 200,000 maunds and the easy supply position, Sugar prices have developed a downward tendency. In

the Hapur market, the rate is quoted at Rs 107 per bag.

GUR

In the Hapur market, Gur prices are ruling steady, being quoted at Rs 15.75 a maund. Daily arrivals of gur and shakkar are poor, at about 50 maunds. Stocks are estimated at 60,000 maunds. The cane crop is reported to have been affected by pest in some areas.

CHEMICALS & DYES

Although the turnover in the Bombay market for Dyes and Chemicals is small on account of the tight money conditions, there is liveliness in certain popular items.

In the Chemicals section, Hydro-sulphate has been in the lime-light, because of the announcement of a cut in the price of a British product for a long period. It is evident it is learnt that the price of the Manox brand has been reduced from £173 10sh to £160 a ton. Though the new price has no immediate effect on the market, it is said that it will bring down the price level in the long run.

In the Dyes section, blue RSN Japanese is firm around Rs 35. In scarlet RC, the German variety is slightly better at Rs 11 and the Japanese variety at Rs 10.25.

YARN

In the Bombay Yarn market, indigenous Rayon yarn has shot up to new highs and this is attributed to

THE ANDHRA BANK LIMITED

Registered Office:

11/526, Cantonment Road, Masulipatnam

BALANCE SHEET (ABRIDGED) AS AT 31-12-1960

(To the nearest rupee)

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Authorised Capital	..	1,00,00,000	Cash	..	2,08,46,673
Issued Capital	..	50,00,000	Balances with Banks	..	26,08,400
Subscribed Capital	..	48,99,000	Investments	..	5,25,73,540
			Advances	..	7,87,22,471
Paid-up Capital	..	41,64,945	Bills Purchased & Discounted	..	98,40,831
Statutory Reserve & other Reserves	..	23,08,220	Bills Receivable (Contra)	..	1,08,11,364
Deposits and other accounts	..	14,78,63,141	Constituents' liabilities for acceptances etc. (Contra)	..	31,00,519
Borrowings from Banks	..	1,14,29,504	Premises	..	5,65,405
Bills Payable	..	15,99,436	Furniture, fixtures, etc.	..	5,95,539
Bills for Collection (contra)	..	1,08,11,364	Other assets	..	59,96,748
Other Liabilities	..	42,02,273			
Acceptances and other obligations (contra)	..	31,00,519			
Profits & Loss A/c.	..	1,82,023			
TOTAL	..	18,56,61,490	TOTAL	..	18,56,61,490

BANKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION INCLUDING FOREIGN EXCHANGE IS UNDERTAKEN.

"In view of the higher profits that had been made," Sir Homi Mody said, "the Directors have proposed an increase over the dividend paid to Shareholders last year. The interim dividend of Rs. 2.10 per share, subject to tax, already paid for the half-year ended 30th June, together with the final dividend of Rs. 2.50 per share, subject to tax, now recommended for the second half of the

year, would make a total dividend of Rs. 4.60 per share, subject to tax, equivalent to Rs. 3.22 net per share. This works out to 12.88% net for the whole year. In addition, it was proposed to give the Shareholders a Jubilee Bonus of 50 p.p. per share, subject to tax."

Before concluding his speech, Sir Homi Mody thanked the Vice

Chairman, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, the General Manager, Mr. N. K. Karanjia, and the Deputy Managers, Mr. F. C. Cooper and Mr. V. C. Patel, and the other Officers at the Head Office and Branches and the members of the clerical and subordinate staff throughout the country. He also thanked the Local Advisory Committees at the various centres for the co-operation

and guidance they had always extended to the Bank.

Finally, Sir Homi Mody expressed the hope that as the years rolled by, it would be the good fortune of the Bank to serve the interests of the industrial and business community even more efficiently than in the past. He looked forward with confidence to

greater and greater efforts on the part of one and all connected with the Bank to enhance the prestige, position and prosperity of the great Institution with which all had the privilege to be associated.

Note: This does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

The Kohinoor Mills Company Limited

Better Working Results

Higher Efficiency and Production

Mr A. N. Haksar, the Chairman, on export programme

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Mr A. N. Haksar, Chairman of the Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd, at its Annual General Meeting held on 10th May, 1961:—

Gentlemen,

I am glad to report that the year under review has definitely been an improved one for your Company. The working in all sectors of the Mill was better than last year and higher efficiency and production were achieved. Your Company increased the production of fine and super-fine fabrics to suit consumer demand. New bleached and dyed sorts in both men and women's wear were introduced and some of these have been popularised in the market. The Company progressively started 45,500 spindles by introducing a third shift in the spinning section of No. 2 Mill. This was done without additions to preparatory machinery. In your No. 3 Mill, screen printing was introduced and is running satisfactorily now.

Cotton: The Cotton Year 1960 was a most difficult one. Untimely rains in most cotton producing districts adversely affected the crop quality and quantity. Early estimates of a 48 lac bales crop had to be revised to 38 lacs resulting in an acute scarcity of desirable qualities and a sharp advance in prices. Despite liberal imports and restrictive measures taken by the Textile Commissioner in the form of quality controls and Mill Quotas, cotton prices continued to advance. By the end of December, an extremely tight supply position was evident and at January end the situation was alarming. To overcome this shortage and enable Mills to maintain their production, Government was forced to step up imports of foreign cotton, especially of short staples from America. Even so, stocks in mills were reduced to a minimum at the commencement of the new crop. Fortunately, the quality of the new

crop was good and first estimates forecast 50 lac bales. To stabilise the market, however, the Textile Commissioner continued the system of Mill Quotas and Quality Control. These measures assisted by a larger crop, had the desired effect of bringing down prices and the position was much improved by the new cotton year. Your Company, like other textile units, suffered from higher prices both for Indian and imported cotton for the year under review.

CLOTH

During the first half of the year, cloth movement was good and the stocks carried by the Company were reasonably low. In the second half, however, Government made it known that a reduction in cloth prices was desired. This caused uncertainty in the market and the movement of cloth became extremely sluggish. Negotiations took place between Government and the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and it was agreed to start stamping prices on cloth from 10th September 1960, on a formula based on August 1959 cloth prices. Even after this agreement was reached, Government required still further reduction in cloth prices and, therefore, uncertainty in the market continued. The final formula applicable from 1st January 1961, resulted in a still further reduction. This price reduction will obviously bring down the profit margin of all mills. It will be the endeavour of your management to make up this shortfall in profit by improving working efficiency. Until the formula was agreed, movement of cloth was nominal and, therefore, stocks at the end of the year were higher than had been expected.

In our endeavour to earn foreign exchange both for the country's and your Company's benefit, we stepped up our exports from Rs 22.37 lacs last year to Rs 34.97 lacs. Even though we sell in the export markets at marginal profit

levels, your management considers it beneficial to export with a view to earning machinery licences to modernise your Mills and to obtain licences for the import of extra quantities of Cotton. In the coming year we hope to maintain and, if possible, to step up our export programme. This would, of course, depend upon market tendencies.

YARN

We had no problems in the marketing of sewing thread and its movement was well maintained through the year. We ventured into certain new and more paying counts of yarn, and a part of this benefit was felt during 1960. Our yarn exports for 1960 were Rs 15.51 lacs against Rs 7.44 lacs last year.

SALES AND STOCKS

Our sales for both cloth and yarn continued smoothly. I have explained above the reason for an increase in stocks in December, but as the trade finally settled down in January 1961, stocks moved extremely well. I am glad to report that today our total stocks of finished products constitute only about three weeks production. This is a very satisfactory position. It will be our endeavour to maintain low stocks and reduce them further if possible. Our thanks are due to your Selling Agents who have done very well throughout this period.

LABOUR

By the Central Wage Board Award 1959, the basic wages of textile workers were enhanced by an average of Rs 8/- per worker. This was the first step in a two-phased programme which was intended to give a total benefit of Rs 10/- per worker. The additional Rs 2/- will be levied in 1962. Whereas this was a benefit to the labour force in the textile industry, it was a tremendous drain on the profitability of Mill units. This Award, however, re-

cognised rationalisation as a part of the total scheme. This, I feel, is a step in the right direction as the Indian textile industry can only become competitive in world markets by linking up the utilisation of rationalised labour with high production machines.

Our relations with the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, which is the recognised Labour Union for our Mill, were most cordial, and with their help rationalisation and standardisation measures were introduced in various sections. In all 785 posts were reduced and this without any deterioration in our labour relations. Out of this, retrenchment compensation and gratuity was paid to 547 persons and we took advantage of national wastage to abolish the balance 238 posts. The R.M.M.S. gave us their full co-operation during this period and assured us of their complete assistance in future. In our No. 3 Mill, the four-loom-to-a-weaver system was introduced in half the Weaving Shed and to avoid unemployment and the payment of retrenchment compensation and gratuity, a second shift was started in the whole Weaving shed in the middle of the year.

MACHINERY

A comprehensive programme of maintenance and rehabilitation was carried out throughout the year. New machinery of the value of Rs 37.68 lacs was installed in your Mill and we have further orders on hand for machinery worth Rs 46 lacs. New N.M.M. Ring Frames were received from the month of March onwards and these are being progressively erected to replace old ones. A new set of Whitin Combers were erected and are in production. The Company also installed the latest type of hot air stenter from Germany and automatic pirn winders from Holland. Most humidification systems were renovated and these have greatly improved working

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conditions. We have still to receive a number of modern machines which will improve the quality of your mill production. The 48 automatic looms which we had been allotted some while ago are now on order, but unfortunately no further allotments have been made. I trust, however, that in due course we will receive further licences to enable us to have a full shed of this machine. Your Management is seeking all avenues to modernise in the best and quickest manner possible.

No. 3 MILL

For your No. 3 Mill which is a Silk and Art Silk Unit, we have been facing the problem of non-availability of raw material. There is a great shortage of synthetic yarn in the country and sometimes very high premiums have to be paid for yarn vitally needed to keep the Unit working. To solve this problem, your Management has decided on the policy of export for earning licences for the direct import of the required yarn. This policy will certainly bear fruit and we hope that accounts of No. 3 Mill will show a marked improvement in 1961.

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

From this you will notice that we have shown a gross profit of Rs 32.18 lacs after adding back to the net profits Depreciation, Taxation, Managing Agents' Remuneration and Development Rebate totalling Rs 24,41,572/-. This profit has been arrived at after payment of certain non-recurring charges which absorbed Rs 15.91 lacs. These constituted mainly of retrenchment compensation and gratuity paid (Rs 6.49 lacs and Rs 4.50 lacs respectively), and the payment of staggering compensation for the year 1952 amounting to Rs 4.92 lacs. Although these measures have reduced the profits in the year under review, there is no doubt that in the years to come these losses will be more than recouped and the Company will stand to benefit. You will appreciate that the actual working profit for this year was more than double that of the preceding one. This, I submit, is a reasonable achievement. I can only hope that this improvement will be maintained.

There were a few other additional burdens the Company had to bear over and above last year. Like all other Mills, we paid an additional average of Rs 8/- per worker which totalled Rs 7 lacs for the year. Dearness allowance was higher by Rs 11.75 lacs. The bonus for 1958 was also paid which amounted to Rs 2.96 lacs.

Note: This does not purport to be the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting which can be seen by any shareholder on request.

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

Registered Office:

Gillander House, Netaji Subhas Rd. Calcutta-1

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-third Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on Friday the 9th June, 1961 at 10 a.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1960.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution for which a Notice as required by Section 257(1) of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company.

As an Ordinary Resolution

"That Mr. S. M. Wahi be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company".

4. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Special Resolution for which Special Notice required under Section 261(2) has been received by the Company for the re-election of Mr. J. N. C. Killick who is an employee of the Managing Agents and who retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

As a Special Resolution

"That Mr. J. N. C. Killick who is an employee of Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company Limited, the Managing Agents, be and is hereby re-elected a Director".

5. To appoint Auditors including Branch Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1961 and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is further given that the Ordinary Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 15th May 1961 to 9th June 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Gillander House,
Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta-1.
27th April, 1961.

N.B. 1. A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and, on a poll, to vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member.

2. An explanatory statement concerning items 3 and 4 as required by Section 173(2) of the Companies Act, 1956, has been posted to members.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

DIVIDEND NO. 35.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting to be held in Committee Room No. 2 of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 9th August, 1961 at 11-30 A.M. the Directors will recommend payment of a Dividend (No. 35) for the year ended 31st December, 1960 of 27% (6.48 pence i.e. 36 Naye Paise per unit of stock) subject to deduction of Tax, in respect of the Issued Capital of £1,371,300. Subject to confirmation of members, the dividend will be paid on the 31st August, 1961 to all members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on the 10th June, 1961.

The Registers of Members will be closed from the 12th June, 1961 to the 1st July, 1961, both days inclusive.

The profit for the year ended 31st December, 1960 was £1,307,982 (against £1,202,253

for previous year), out of which have been provided £175,000 for depreciation (£175,000 last year), £500,477 for Taxation (against £439,949), £50,625 for Development Rebate Reserve (against £56,250) and £200,000 for General Reserve (against £125,000) leaving a net profit of £381,880 (against £406,060). With £107,121 brought in from 1959, the balance available is £489,001 (against £477,372) and after providing £370,251 for the abovementioned proposed Dividend of 27% subject to deduction of Tax (Dividend No. 34 of 27% subject to deduction of tax last year—£370,251) the balance carried forward is £117,750 (against £107,121 brought in from previous year).

By Order of the Board,

G. A. CARVER,
Secretary.

Gillander House,
Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta-1.
Dated the 10th May, 1961.

BRITISH INDIA ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above-named Company that the Annual General Meeting (being the Seventy-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Friday, 2nd June, 1961, at noon, to consider the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1960, to transact other ordinary business and the undernoted special business

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

NOTICE is also hereby given of the following Resolution to be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That the following contract between the Company and Industrial Containers Ltd., an Associate (as defined by Section 2(3) of the Companies Act, 1956) of Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., the Company's Managing Agents, a draft whereof has for the purpose of identification been subscribed by the Chairman of this meeting be and the same is hereby approved and the Board of Directors is hereby authorised to execute the said Agreement on behalf of the Company with all convenient despatch:

for sales of such electrical switchgear, apparatus and electrical stores and services in which the Company regularly trades or does business and which the Associate may require for the purpose of its business, payment for such sales being due within one month from the date of supply of such goods or the supply or rendering of such services:

it being a term of the above contract that the prices at which transactions take place shall be at rates which are not less favourable to the Company than the market rates or which are otherwise reasonable."

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 22nd May, 1961 to 2nd June, 1961 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.

D. MANSON

Secretary
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 4th May, 1961.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Stagnant Conditions

Although the principal stock markets in the country have not displayed a uniform trend this week, Dalal Street has been alternatively cheerful and subdued while the dullness of Lyons Range has been unbroken—the general undertone has been unmistakable. It is clear that investors are in no mood to figure either as buyers or sellers just now, and perhaps advisedly. If they are reluctant to dispose of their holdings of equities, it is mainly because of the belief that prices, despite the present reduced yield pattern, may not suffer much depreciation in view of the fact that most companies are in the process of diversifying or expanding their activities. Moreover, corporate working is quite satisfactory. Fresh buying, however, does not ensue as a consequence for the simple reason that funds in the hands of investors are far from adequate even to meet earlier commitments. Subscription to new issues in the past one or two months has absorbed a very large portion of the available money as will be evident from the tremendous response to the Goodyear issue. Investors also need to keep ready cash for meeting the calls on some of the already subscribed issues. The offer of right shares by some prominent companies is another factor that tends to divert funds from the existing shares.

With investors continuing to be thus preoccupied, bull operators perceive have to move cautiously. The Government's loan programme is not far off and consequently institutional interest in equities can only be expected to be at a meagre ebb till the Government loans are out of the way.

The cumulative effect of the imminence of the Government loan programme, the fact that investors are rather heavily committed by way of earlier subscription to new issues, and the immobilization of large amount of money by some of the recently floated new issues is reflected in the present stagnant conditions in the stock market. It is true that at least in Dalal Street bulls have been trying, though ineffectually so far, to push up the market on the ground of the present better technical position; but it seems unlikely that they will succeed for some time to come in view of the renewed reports about the authorities toying again with the idea of curbing speculation in stock markets. In this connection it may be noted that there is already a report to the effect that Government is seriously considering the banning of the publication of kerb rates. Bear operators may continue to sound

convincing as regards a serious decline in industrial production as power shortage in important regions of the country looks like continuing for some time yet. And nobody is prepared to say when coal supply to industries will be normalised.

NEW ISSUE NOTES Western India Chemicals

THE Western India Chemicals (Private) Limited is soon to be converted into a public limited company. The company is already engaged in the manufacture of 20 tons of superphosphate per day and the factory is situated at Poona. It is proposed to expand the present capacity to 100 tons a day. The company has received the necessary licence from the Government for the purpose. The capital outlay on this project is estimated at Rs 40 lakhs and the expansion programme is to be completed in about two years. The company has applied to the Controller Capital Issues for a public issue of Rs 50 lakhs. Of proposed issue, about Rs 35 lakhs will be offered for public subscription. The promoters are expected to be in the market as soon as the sanction is obtained from the Government.

Motor & Machinery

The Motor & Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, has plans to expand the capacity of its existing lines of production and undertake the manufacture of certain new items. It has obtained the permission of the Government to raise the production of electric motors from 36,000 h.p. to 66,000 h.p. a year. The capital outlay in respect of the above programme is estimated at Rs 40 lakhs. The company is said to have obtained the sanction from the Government for raising its capital from Rs 13 lakhs to Rs 50 lakhs consisting of 10 lakhs preference shares and Rs 40 lakhs of equity shares. The new shares will be issued at par. The company has not taken any decision with regard to the quantum of the new capital that is to be offered to the public.

Aditya Mills

Aditya Mills Limited will shortly be in the market with a public issue of about Rs 25 lakhs. The company has been granted a licence to set up a textile plant consisting of 25,000 spindles and 500 looms at Kishangarh in Rajasthan. The initial project cost will

be Rs 1.10 crores. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India have granted a loan of Rs 50 lakhs and the balance of about Rs 10 lakhs will be raised by capital issue, of which the Rajasthan Government has agreed to take up shares worth Rs 15 lakhs. Approximately Rs 25 lakhs worth of shares will be offered to the public for subscription.

INVESTMENT NOTES Indian Copper

The shares of Indian Copper Corporation have suffered a sharp setback to Rs 5.28 from Rs 5.59—the highest level touched last week. This is mainly due to the disappointment over the maintenance of the dividend at 27 per cent for 1960 and the absence of any announcement with regard to the bonus issue which had been eagerly awaited by market circles. The trading profit for last year is £1,307,982 as against £1,202,259 for the previous year. Out of this, a sum of £175,000 (£175,000) is provided for Depreciation; £500,477 (£439,949) for taxation; £50,625 (£56,250) for Development Rebate Reserve and £200,000 (£125,000) for General Reserve, leaving a net profit of £381,880 against £406,060. After paying the dividend, the balance carried forward is £118,750 against £107,121. The dividend is payable on or after 31 August to those shareholders who are registered as on 10 June 1961. Transfer Books will be closed from 12 June to 1 July 1961.

Indu Mills

It is reported that 550,000 equity shares of India United Mills have been acquired from the existing minority interests by a Calcutta party at a price of Rs 18 per share. As a result of this change in shareholdings, it is expected that there may be some change in the company's directorate.

TISCO

The overall production of the Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited is lower last month as compared to the previous month. The output of saleable steel has declined to 106,000 metric tons from 114,900 tons in March, mainly due to a drop in finished steel output from 81,700 metric tons to 69,000 metric tons. The semi-finished steel production has, however, improved from 33,200 metric tons to 37,000 tons. The output of pig iron is also lower at 135,700 metric tons against 141,600 tons and steel ingots at 126,000 tons against 142,300 tons.

Phillips Carbon Black

The Phillips Carbon Black Limited has made a call of Rs 2.50 per share on the 1,250,000 equity shares recently issued to the public. The amount of the call is payable on or before 31 May 1961. Any amount unpaid

on 31 May will bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the above date till the date of payment.

IN BRIEFS

Philips India Limited has maintained the dividend at 12 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

The Dufflaghur Tea Company Limited has proposed an interim dividend of 10 per cent, taxable, for 1960. The dividend is payable on or after 25 May 1961 to those shareholders who are registered as on 25 May. Transfer Books will remain closed from 19 to 25 May 1961.

The Soom Tea Company Limited has declared an interim dividend of 25 per cent taxable, for 1960, payable on or after 22 May to those shareholders who are registered as on 22 May 1961. Transfer Books will remain closed from 17 to 22 May 1961.

Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited has proposed to maintain the dividend at 12 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

Madras Cements Limited has obtained the permission from the Government to pay interest at 8 per cent per annum on the paid-up equity share capital for the period from 1 January 1959 to 31 December 1959 to holders as on 24 May 1961.

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The working of the Dalmia Iron & Steel Company has resulted in a net profit of Rs 19.86 lakhs for the year ended 30 September, 1960 as against a net profit of Rs 2.88 lakhs. After transferring Rs 33,532 lakhs from the Dividend Equalisation Fund, the directors have recommended a taxable dividend of 35 nP per share or 3.5 per cent. This compares with 11.25 per cent paid for the previous year.

ORIENT PAPER MILLS LTD. Regd. Office: Brajrajnagar, Dist. Sambalpur (Orissa).

Pursuant to the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company, 4,40,475 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each are being issued for cash at a premium of Rs. 12/- per share and the same will be offered in the first instance to the holders of the Ordinary Shares, whose names appear in the Register of Members as on the 27th May, 1961, in the ratio of 3 new Ordinary Shares for every 10 existing Ordinary Shares, ignoring fractions, with liberty to renounce the shares either in whole or part in favour of others and to apply for additional shares. The application money has been fixed at Rs. 5.50 nP. (Rs. 2.50 nP. towards nominal value and Rs. 3.00 towards premium) per share and the balance Rs. 16.50 nP. shall be payable as and when called for.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books in respect of the Ordinary Shares will be closed from the 23rd to 27th May, 1961—both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
B. K. VYAS,
Secretary.

8, India Exchange Place,
Calcutta, the 4th May, 1961.

13 May 1961

wiping out the debit balance brought in from the previous accounts, an interim dividend of Re 1 per share, taxable, has already been paid. No further dividend is proposed.

Polsons Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 6.30 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 5.65 lakhs. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at Rs 15 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The gross profit of the Podar Mills Limited has gone up from Rs 12.87 lakhs to Rs 24.95 lakhs for 1960. The directors have maintained the distribution at 12 per cent, made up of 10 per cent dividend and 2 per cent by way of special bonus.

The working of the Elphinstone Spinning & Weaving Mills Company Limited has resulted in a profit of Rs 20.13 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 15.35 lakhs. The dividend is proposed to be increased from Rs 7 to Rs 9 per share, subject to tax.

The New Great Insurance Company Limited has made a net profit of Rs 2.75 lakhs for 1960. The directors propose to maintain the dividend at Rs 2.50 a share, taxable.

Despite a lower net profit of Rs 3.85 lakhs against Rs 4.67 lakhs, the Belsund Sugar Company Limited has maintained the dividend at Rs 1.40 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The Deoria Sugar Mills Limited has incurred a net loss of Rs 37.780 for the year ended 31 August 1960 as against a net profit of Rs 2.88 lakhs. After transferring Rs 33,532 lakhs from the Dividend Equalisation Fund, the directors have recommended a taxable dividend of 35 nP per share or 3.5 per cent. This compares with 11.25 per cent paid for the previous year.

STOCK EXCHANGES Activity Slackens

Watch-Dog Writes:

BUSINESS in stock markets continued to be on a restricted scale as leading operators are in a cautious mood. There has been a small overall decline in equity prices, due more to the absence of any support than to selling pressure. Sentiment, however, remains intact.

Dull conditions persisted on the Calcutta Stock Exchange where prices drifted to lower levels on liquidation by weak holders.

Trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange was on a quiet note, resulting in a moderate turnover.

On the Madras Stock Exchange scattered business was done.

Although business was at a high level, price movements on the London Stock Exchange were irregular.

CALCUTTA Friday Evening.

THE local stock exchange was in a subdued mood during the week under report and, with activity restricted, prices developed a downward tendency due to persistent liquidation in the absence of any incentive. While professional operators were inclined to be cautious in their commitments, investors did not show any interest, especially when their funds had

already been tied up in the recent new issues.

A number of unfavourable developments had caused the market to enter into a quiet phase. The outlook for the jute industry was considered to be obscure in view of the fibre shortage. In the case of the coal industry, some collieries were reported to have been forced to restrict output due to wagon shortage. The sugar industry was faced with the problem of accumulation of stocks. Thus, the tendency for equity prices was to weaken gradually in spite of stray attempts to keep up the morale of the market.

In the Giltedged section, trading was listless. Although the announcement of the Central loan programme is imminent, there was no sign of liveliness in the market. Institutional investors seemed to have withdrawn their support, presumably to accommodate the new loans. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan was marked down to Rs 73.40 from Rs 73.54 quoted in the previous week.

Jute shares continued to remain depressed with more sellers than buyers in evidence. Apart from the uncertainty concerning the working of the mills due to fibre shortage, it was feared that the mills could not make any profit on simultaneous business. The news of a steady increase in stocks of jute goods with the mills was also a contributory factor. Howrah were on offer at as low as Rs 20.37 against Rs 21; Ganges at Rs 10.19 against Rs 10.50; Fort William at Rs 25.25 against Rs 25.50 and New Central at Rs 19.75 against Rs 20.50.

In an otherwise dull session, Coal shares ruled comparatively steady on hopes of higher output and the transport shortage being relieved by the movement of the commodity through coastal traffic in large quantities. Equitable changed hands at Rs 31.37 to Rs 31.50; New Beerbhoom at Rs 23.12 to Rs 23.44 and Central India at Rs 13 to Rs 13.12. Western Bengal were unchanged at Rs 9.31, while Burrakur were marked down to Rs 19.87 from as 20.25 on settlement considerations.

Tea shares appeared to have settled down at the recent low levels on the prospect that the marketing season for the new North Indian crop would start earlier. Nevertheless, there was a general disposition to watch carefully the response which would be given to the new season's tea. Baghmari met with business at Rs 25.37 to Rs 25.56; Huldibari at Rs 29.25 to Rs 29.31 and Methoni at Rs 19.25 to Rs 19.31.

Sugar shares were practically neglected on reports of accumulation of stocks with the mills. The only steady feature were Carew, which met with some enquiry up to Rs 12.75 from Rs 12.62. Champarun were on offer at Rs 17.12 against Rs 17.56; Ramnugger Cane at Rs 29.06 against Rs 29.25 and SKG at Rs 11.25 against Rs 11.81.

Textile shares were conspicuous with fair losses in many of the counters, mainly due to lack of fresh support. The only bright spot were J. K. Rayon, which met with sustained support up to Rs 18.50 from Rs 18.12. Jav Shree were a steady feature at Rs 15.94 on diversification prospects, while Kesoram were offered

at Rs 31.75 to Rs 31.81 against Rs 32.50 and Dunbar at Rs 29 to Rs 29.19 against Rs 29.50.

The news to the effect that the Tariff Commission would perhaps give due consideration to the extra burdens that the company would have to bear in connection with the repayment and servicing of its loan capital at the time of determining the retention price of steel this year, had only a temporary effect on Indian Irons. Apart from settlement considerations, the scrip was gradually marked down due to an overbought position. After opening the week at Rs 27.45 and improving at one time to Rs 27.59, Indian Irons moved down gradually to finish the week at the lowest level of Rs 27.15. In sympathy, TEXMACO was offered at as low as Rs 19.60 against Rs 20.20, not to speak of an anxiety with regard to the working results for last year and the size of the dividend that would be recommended.

Among other engineering shares, the news of the maiden dividend of Re 1 per share had no effect on Dalmia Iron, which were quiet at Rs 10.16. Guest, Keen, Williams were stagnant at Rs 43.50 on reports of a decline in net earnings for last year. Jessop changed hands at Rs 22 to Rs 22.25; Britannia at Rs 13.75 to Rs 13.94. Jay Engineering at Rs 28.87 to Rs 29.25 and Kumardhubi at Rs 6.50 to Rs 6.81.

Miscellaneous issues moved in sympathy with the general trade of the market. The setback in Indian Copper was pronounced following the disappointment over the maintenance of the dividend at 35 nP per unit of stock for last year and the absence of any news with regard to the bonus issue as was generally expected. Following were the price trends of a few selected shares:

	As on 6 May	Low- est	As on 11 May
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orient Paper	39.20	35.60*	35.85*
Shree Gopal	22.25	25.50	25.50
Sirpur	16.37	16.06	16.25
Rohtas	19.94	19.37	19.37
Dunlop Rubber	50.81	48.94*	48.94*
H. Motor	19.94	19.91	20.37
Phillips Carbon	17.62	17.44	17.75
Union Carbide	55.00	54.37	54.37
Isaac Holden	11.94	11.62	11.62
British Paints	24.87	24.75	24.75
Karanpura Development	16.87	16.87	16.62
IBP	28.25	28.12	28.19
I. Cable	37.06	36.44	36.12
I. Aluminium	32.00	31.44	31.12
I. Steamship	8.37	8.37	8.53
Indian Copper	5.57	5.33	5.30
BIC	8.69	8.31	8.44
General Tyres	6.25	6.10	6.16
Usha Martin	5.56	5.56	5.65

*=Xrts.

+=Xd.

MADRAS MADRAS, MAY 1.

DUE to a rising tendency and withdrawal of sellers, poor business was reported in the Madras Stock Exchange. This was due to better sentiments obtained in other centres. There was moderate turnover in banks; plantings were quiet having no effect on the dividends declared. Travancore Rayons was the best seller in the textile counter while industrials were steady, with Ashok Leyland leading.

Electrics:

Vellore was lower at Rs 13.35, Tinnevely-Tuticorin at Rs 11.80.

Salem-Erode was available at Rs 12.25, West Coast was quoted at Rs 14.00.

Sugars and Breweries:

Deccan xd was lower at Rs 13.80, EID was available at Rs 43.60. KCP improved to Rs 23.57. Kirlampudi was continuing at Rs 77.50, Mothari was offered at Rs 4.75. Mysore sugar with 30 per cent dividend was quoted at Rs 59.00. Travancore was 10 nP lower at Rs 10.50. United Breweries was also 50 nP lower at Rs 115.00.

Plantings:

Be Be was on the list at Rs 2.90. Blue Mountain improved to Rs 3.10. Cochin Malabar was at Rs 7.67. Coffee Lands was available at Rs 18.50 and Consolidated Coffee was marked at Rs 22.55. Coorg had declared a 20 per cent dividend to be priced at the same rate of Rs 5.70. Cottanad was at Rs 11.40. Emerald Valley was quoted at Rs 6.00. Haileyburia was priced at Rs 14.50. Highland, was offered at Rs 16.00 and Kil Kotagiri improved to Rs 5.02. Mercara xd went down to Rs 8.20. Mysore Coffee was quoted at Rs 5.90. Mysore plantations was unchanged at Rs 5.55. Nelliampathy went down by 3 nP to Rs 2.42. Nemmeny was available at Rs 20.65. Ossoor went down to Rs 3.23. Peermade was xd at Rs 23.30. Periakaramalai was also xd but quoted 2 nP higher at Rs 4.00. Pullangode gained 3 nP at Rs 1.79. Puthutotam declined by 10 nP at Rs 2.67. Sheveroy was available at Rs 1.55. Thamarapally had declared a 30 per cent dividend and quoted the same at Rs 28.00. Tirumbadi was lower at Rs 1.56. Wartyhully xd lost 7 nP at Rs 3.18. Textiles:

Offer was made in Anglo French at Rs 135.00. Bangalore Woollen xd was the same at Rs 200 and Buckingham xd was also unchanged at Rs 213.00. Coimbatore Cotton was lower at Rs 164.00. Kasthuri was available at Rs 22.50. Kothari moved up to Rs 13.05. Lakshmi was lower xd at 161.00. Madura was unchanged at Rs 35.80. Rajalakshmi improved to Rs 81.00. Ranga Vilas declined to Rs 45.90. Travancore Rayon improved to Rs 38.25. South India Viscose was better at Rs 161.25. Vijayalakshmi was offered at Rs 105. Virudhunagar remained at Rs 51.00. Tiruchinopoly was unchanged at Rs Rs 11.55. Venkatesa was quoted at Rs 197.00.

Miscellaneous:

Aluminium Industries was at Rs 22.80. Ashok Leyland was better at Rs 9.15. Binny was quoted xd at Rs 213.00. Enfield was lower at Rs 12.00. FACTS improved by 5 nP to Rs 10.65. India Cement was unchanged at Rs 6.05. Indian Steel Rolling remained at Rs 10.15. Madras Aluminium was quoted at Rs 22.75. Madras Cements was rated at Rs 91. Mettur Chemical was quoted at Rs 14.12. Mysore Chemicals Ferts. was quoted at Rs 11.25. Orissa Cement was quoted at Rs 14.50. Seshasayee Paper was at 7.07 and Seshasayee Industries at Rs 11.75. Spencer with 6 per cent dividend was quoted at Rs 24.25. Textool went down to Rs 181.00. Travancore Cements was available at Rs 6.45. Tube Investment was unchanged at Rs 283.00. Western India Plywoods was quoted at Rs 244.00.

Company Reports

Guest, Keen, Williams Repeat

IT would be recalled that Guest, Keen, Williams Limited made a rights issue of 20,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 18.50 per share and the issue was fully subscribed. Terms of the rights issue included a provision whereby Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Limited, the principal shareholders in the company, would subscribe for part of their rights entitlements by the transfer to the company of their shareholding in Sankey Electrical Stampings Limited. This transfer of shares was effected and Sankey Electrical Stampings Limited (formerly Sankey Electrical Stampings Private Limited) is now a subsidiary of the company.

Meanwhile, the company's accounts for 52 weeks ended 31 December 1960 reveal a decline in the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, from Rs 86.70 lakhs to Rs 66.54 lakhs, mainly due to the rise in operating costs. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 45.43 lakhs from Rs 30.62 lakhs, while taxation provision is reduced to Rs 26.06 lakhs from Rs 36.84 lakhs.

After transferring a sum of Rs 6.04 lakhs from General Reserve Development Rebate Reserve is provided Rs 24.57 lakhs against Rs 33.01 lakhs. The directors have recommended a final dividend of 80 nP per share, taxable, on the capital raised by the right issue. This, with the interim of 80 nP paid on the original capital, makes a total of Rs 1.60 per, taxable, for the year, the same as in the previous year.

According to the directors' report, the installation of the new Rolling Mills was completed towards the end of 1960; but the revenue-earning stage was not reached, as commission of the mills was only partly achieved by the end of that year. Difficulties in obtaining adequate good quality steel billets were experienced throughout the year. Increasing competition was also experienced in most of the company's traditional lines; but, in general, production departments maintained the same level of output as that of the previous year.

Delta Jute had a Difficult Year

The difficult trading conditions generally experienced by the jute industry is reflected in the working results of the Delta Jute Mills Company Limited for the year ended 30 November, 1960. Despite a rise in sales from Rs 1.28 crores to Rs 1.44 crores, the net profit for the year, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to only

Rs 5.92 lakhs as against Rs 7.21 lakhs for the previous year.

The provision for Taxation is raised to Rs 2.40 lakhs from Rs 40,000, while the Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 3.07 lakhs from Rs 3.81 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 46,101 from Rs 1.31 lakhs. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is reduced from Rs 14 to Rs 7.50, subject to deduction of tax.

The directors state that the prospects for the current year are difficult to predict. The lower level of production ensuing from the restrictions in working has inevitably increased overhead costs. In addition, production has been further upset by frequent interruptions of power supply.

The Board of Directors of this company as well as of the Belvedere Jute Mills Company Limited are of the opinion that the profitability of both companies will be increased by concentrating the working of the two mills in Delta Jute. The scheme of arrangement by which it is proposed to carry out this amalgamation has also been intimated to the shareholders and further circulars will be issued from time to time as the scheme progresses.

South Karanpura Coal Reports Lower Profits

The South Karanpura Coal Company Limited has reported a decline in sales from Rs 38.25 lakhs to Rs 37.73 lakhs for the year ended 31 August 1960. The net profit is substantially lower at Rs 97,343 against Rs 2.22 lakhs for the preceding year. The directors have set apart Rs 1.34 lakhs (Rs 1.38 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 56,000 (Rs 1.65 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 53,200 (Rs 5,800) for Statutory Development Rebate Reserve. The directors have proposed a taxable dividend of only 24 per cent on the Ordinary shares as against 9 per cent paid for 1958-59.

Raisings are higher at 192,482 tonnes against 190,350 tonnes, while despatches are lower at 191,226 tonnes against 203,054 tonnes. The directors state that the raisings will have to be restricted as the wagon position has deteriorated considerably since the close of the year under review.

Hukumchand Mills Resume Distribution

A significant increase in earnings has been reported by Hukumchand Mills Limited for the year 1960. On account of brisker cloth and yarn markets, there is an increase in sales to Rs 3.23 crores from Rs 2.87 crores. The net profit has shown a substantial rise to Rs 34.37 lakhs from Rs 1.56 lakhs.

Apart from providing Rs 20 lakhs for General Reserve No. 1 and Rs 4.40 lakhs for General Reserve No. 2, Depreciation is raised to Rs 6.66 lakhs from Rs 6.48 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 56,521 from Rs 55,195. The directors have proposed a taxable dividend of Rs 7.50 per share as against nil for the previous year. As the company has a considerable unabsorbed depreciation, it has not been considered necessary to provide any sum towards taxation.

The company is engaged in a modernisation programme and the first loan of Rs 30 lakhs was secured from the National Industrial Development Corporation. Negotiations are being carried on to obtain a second loan for Rs 25 lakhs.

Better Showing by Shivrajpur Syndicate

The Shivrajpur Syndicate Limited has done much better during year ended 30 November 1960, thanks to the increase in output as well as in deliveries of manganese ore. There is, therefore, a rise in sales from Rs 68.39 lakhs to Rs 1.24 crores.

The net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is sharply higher at Rs 27.67 lakhs as against Rs 7.46 lakhs for the preceding year. The provision for Depreciation is Rs 5.54 lakhs (Rs 5.16 lakhs) and Development Rebate Reserve Rs 1.30 lakhs (Rs 1.85 lakhs). A sum of Rs 50,000 is transferred to Retiring Gratuity Reserve and Rs 3 lakhs to Dividend Equalisation Reserve. Mines Prospecting and Development Reserve gets Rs 1.43 lakhs (nil). A dividend of Rs 5 per share and a bonus of Rs 3 per share, taxable, is to be paid. The new shares will receive a proportionate dividend.

Kirlampudi Sugar Wipes Out Debit Balance

The increase in the quantity of cane crushed from 110,573 tons to

118,160 tons and in the amount of sugar manufactured from 9,657 to 108,110 bags is reflected in the working results of the Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Limited for the year ended 30 June 1960. Although sales are lower at Rs 1.04 crores against Rs 1.44 crores, the net profit for the year has risen to Rs 11.51 lakhs from Rs 8.54 lakhs.

The amount set aside to Depreciation is Rs 4.13 lakhs (Rs 4.35 lakhs) and Development Rebate Reserve Rs 37,034 (Rs 25,932). After providing for miscellaneous expenses, the debit balance of Rs 6.15 lakhs brought in has been wiped out. A credit balance of Rs 40,774 has been carried forward.

As a result of various adjustments and redemption of Debentures, there is only Rs 12 lakhs of loan capital outstanding at the end of the year. Even here, the company holds Rs 9.5 lakhs worth of Debentures. With the result, the amount due to outsiders is to the extent of only Rs 2.5 lakhs.

Coimbatore Pioneer Reduces Dividend

The Coimbatore Pioneer Mills Limited has reported a decline in sales from Rs 1.36 crores to Rs 1.25 crores for 1960. As a result, the net profit has declined to Rs 20.33 lakhs from Rs 22.90 lakhs in the previous year. It is stated that the higher prices for raw cotton and the cut in the prices of yarn are responsible for the lower earnings.

The amount provided for Depreciation is Rs 5.36 lakhs (same) and Development Rebate Reserve Rs 33,409 (Rs 2.53 lakhs). The provision for Taxation is lowered to Rs 7.50 lakhs from Rs 8.45 lakhs. A sum of Rs 4 lakhs is transferred to General Reserve. There is obviously a desire to conserve available resources. The dividend on the Ordinary shares has been reduced from 25 per cent to 16 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

The company has a scheme for undertaking the manufacture of ball and roller bearings with an outlay of Rs 1.20 crores in three stages. As it will be necessary to raise additional capital for the purpose, it is proposed to issue the balance of Rs 30 lakhs out of the authorised capital after receiving the necessary sanction from the Controller of Capital Issues.

MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS PROPOSED

Companies.	Meeting Date	Dividend Proposed (Rs Per Share)	Transfer Books Closed
CALCUTTA:			
Union Carbide	May 15	1.80	1.80
Sandra Coal	May 15	0.50	0.35
Presidency Jute	May 16	0.40	0.56
Bengal Flour	May 19	40%	5/5/61 to 15/5/61
Rewa Coalfields	May 19	20%	12/5/61 to 19/5/61
Bharat Commerce	May 19	0.50	24/4/61 to 19/5/61
Ramnugger Cane	May 24	3.30	9/5/61 to 24/5/61
Caledonian Jute	May 25	12.00	11/5/61 to 25/5/61
Shree Sitaram Sugar	May 25	1.00	15/5/61 to 25/5/61
Belsund Sugar	May 27	1.40	16/5/61 to 25/5/61
Delta Jute	May 29	7.50	15/5/61 to 29/5/61
South Karanpura	May 29	0.25	15/5/61 to 29/5/61
Assam Match	May 29	1.80	15/5/61 to 30/5/61
Deoria Sugar	May 29	3.5%	22/5/61 to 29/5/61
P. L. Electric	June 2	45%	22/5/61 to 2/6/61
National Rubber	June 3	Nil	15/5/61 to 3/6/61
Standard Coal	June 5	15%	25/5/61 to 5/6/61
Kamarhaty Company	June 7	5.00	24/5/61 to 7/6/61

13 May 1961

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RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	5-5-61	28-4-61	6-5-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	9,37.76	32,55.06	13,84.44
Notes in Circulation...	2002,38.09	1982,43.36	1904,49.13
	2011,75.85	2014,98.42	1917,83.57
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	...
Starling Securities	113,00.89	118,00.89	163,00.89
Total of A	230,76.92	235,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	119,02.06	122,23.63	125,63.18
Rupee Securities	1661,95.87	1661,97.87	1511,43.47
	2011,75.85	2014,98.42	1917,83.57
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	53,12.52	51,63.20	60,30.18
(b) Other Govt.	15,06.66	18,30.79	18,90.48
(c) Banks	61,80.30	78,16.34	88,42.11
(d) Others	114,15.54	115,14.60	98,84.66
Loans & Adv.	35,54.79	38,48.64	23,80.66
Other Liabilities	55,31.46	55,25.17	51,45.91
	485,01.27	486,98.74	460,74.60
ASSETS:			
Notes	9,37.76	32,55.06	13,34.44
Rupee Coin	3.48	3.80	1.71
Subsidiary Coin	6.68	6.78	4.94
Bills Discounted—			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	44,38.68	40,75.98	30,09.73
Balance held abroad*	17,67.83	10,31.55	15,67.11
Loans & adv. to Govt.	86,30.49	83,99.81	51,38.11
Other Loans & Adv.	128,48.52	125,46.78	117,53.98
Investments	177,57.59	172,91.18	217,37.52
Other Assets	21,09.84	20,87.80	15,33.46
	485,01.27	486,98.74	460,74.60

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 21,40,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against unsecured bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended		
	29-4-60	21-4-61*	28-4-61*
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	17,28.27	24,56.67	27,46.58
(ii) Other demand liabilities	771,02.65	827,92.33	834,02.95
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	22,36.70	13,40.28	14,12.29
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1158,62.66	1079,38.77	1082,71.27
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	12,41.65	10,10.85	9,96.62
(ii) Time Liabilities	1,71.00	4,61.67	4,08.50
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.			
Cash in India	43,64.65	41,34.70	38,15.85
Balance with the Reserve Bank of India	68,87.88	46,19.54	47,68.62
Balance with other banks in current account in India	15,91.09	15,76.99	15,97.79
Money at call and short notice in India	25,47.69	37,34.74	44,09.64
(Investments at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	741,63.18	538,36.16	562,45.65
Advances in India	955,15.27	1108,39.29	1107,79.67
Island Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	128,37.99	155,73.87	153,57.21
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	46,84.83	47,15.50	47,53.85

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.

A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	5-5-61	28-4-61	6-5-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts	542,80.04	549,69.93	628,81.88
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	17.00	38.00	27.00
Bills Payable	13,85.69	14,06.82	12,30.74
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,51.15	2,28.19	1,30.54
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,86.79	1,35.04	1,61.55
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	6,29.90	5,86.36	4,81.72
Total	579,78.07	586,61.34	661,96.93
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	20,22.91	21,50.47	27,71.65
Balance with other Banks	3,89.63	3,76.59	3,89.75
Money at call and short notice	2,13.33	2,60.00	1,26.67
Government and other Trustee Securities	224,97.30	237,47.26	384,31.64
Other Authorised Investments	9,49.01	9,58.76	10,67.04
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	258,76.69	253,98.44	202,89.09
Bills Discounted and Purchased	16,81.43	17,34.10	14,52.09
Bills for collection as per contra	2,51.15	2,28.19	1,30.54
Constituents Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,06.79	1,25.04	1,61.55
Dead Stock	3,15.24	3,15.03	2,44.98
Other Assets	35,74.59	28,67.46	11,30.93
Total	579,78.07	586,61.34	661,96.93

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 5 May, 1961			
Clearing House	No.	Amount	
		Rs.	nP.
Madras	98403	13,40,48,637	00
Delhi	56744	10,81,73,649	74
Kanpur	25958	5,35,88,464	00
Bombay	380505	87,48,55,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND (In million £)

	Week ended.		
	26-4-61	16-4-61	27-4-60
Notes in Circulation	2,265.4	2,270.6	2,187.7
Notes in Banking Department	59.4	54.7	62.6
Govt. debt and securities	2,323.2	2,223.2	2,247.2
Other securities	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

DEPOSITS—			
Public Accounts	13.0	13.8	11.4
Treasury Special Accounts	150.1	150.1	...
Bankers	239.8	242.8	255.3
Other	68.7	67.3	66.4
Total	471.6	473.9	333.2
SECURITIES—			
Government	374.2	376.0	235.1
Discount and Advances	36.0	41.8	33.7
Other	18.5	18.3	18.7
Total	428.7	436.1	287.5
Banking Department reserves	60.8	55.6	63.5
"Proportion" %	12.8	11.7	19.0

Government debt is £11,015,100, Capital £14,553,000
Fiduciary issue increased by £25 million to £2,325 million on April 12, 1961.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Ended		
	21-4-61	14-4-61	15-4-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept. .	16,26,32	11,31,70	15,29,03
Notes in circulation ...	374,75,60	379,41,14	367,66,85
	391,01,92	390,72,84	382,95,88
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	24,86,11	24,86,11	24,66,79
Approved Foreign Exchange	81,15,52	81,09,01	78,99,94
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank	43,01,64	43,01,64	43,01,61
(B) Rupee Coin ...	2,89,36	2,60,28	3,02,67
Govt. of Pak. Securities held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	233,19,23	233,25,74	235,34,81
Gold coin & Bullion ...	19,02	19,02	19,02
Sterling Securities ...	440,63	440,63	440,63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
Rupee coin ...	29,51	29,51	29,51
Total ...	391,01,92	390,72,84	382,95,88
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Reserve Fund ...	4,15,00	4,15,00	4,15,00
Rural Credit Fund ...	1,00,00	1,00,00	
DEPOSITS:			
(a) Central Govt. ...	3,08,57	1,91,89	9,04,89
(b) Provincial Govts. ...	2,51,80	1,87,01	3,06,77
(c) Banks ...	18,20,16	18,02,45	16,03,00
(d) Others ...	129,97,63	128,22,93	95,82,45
Bills payable ...	33,68	99,32	33,76
Other Liabilities ...	15,25,48	14,80,91	13,76,39
ASSETS:			
Notes ...	177,52,32	173,59,51	145,12,26
Rupee Coin ...	16,26,32	11,31,70	15,29,03
Subsidiary Coin ...	67	63	21
Bills purchased & discont. (a) Internal ...	51	47	19
(b) External ...	...	...	...
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	...	...	...
Balances held outside Pk. Loans & Adv. to Govts.	39,85,69	41,82,61	44,93,41
Provincial Commitments	8,05,00	7,36,00	10,46,00
Demand Balances	...	...	...
Other Loans & Advances	33,13,90	33,54,00	17,49,98
Investments ...	70,46,97	69,19,57	46,54,11
Other Assets ...	10,74,16	10,74,53	10,81,38
Total ...	177,52,32	173,59,51	145,12,26
Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion, Silver Bullion, Sterling securities and approved Foreign Exchange to Banks' notes issued, 30/55 per cent.			
SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN (In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Ended		
	21-4-61	14-4-61	22-4-60
DEMAND LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	201,82,92	200,62,55	190,07,13
(b) Deposits from Banks	5,42,33	5,52,32	6,10,18
(c) Deposits from Banks	13,45,31	12,34,23	7,49,59
TIME LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	119,94,03	119,46,63	98,00,29
(b) Deposits from Banks	3,42,96	3,28,13	5,39,47
(c) Borrowings from Banks	6,07,71	6,27,09	4,87,67
Borrowings from the State Bank			
(a) Against Usance Bills promissory notes ...	29,17,45	29,85,45	10,11,45
(b) Other Borrowing ...	4,93,28	5,53,30	4,57,21
CASH IN PAKISTAN:			
(a) Pakistan Notes ...	6,33,47	6,07,14	5,46,79
(b) Pakistan Rupee Coins	38,16	34,98	32,12
(c) Pak. Subsidiary Coins	9,38	8,97	9,73
BALANCE WITH THE STATE BANK:			
(a) Principal Office ...	8,45,88	8,50,75	8,56,67
(b) Other Offices and Branches ...	7,46,11	6,96,43	5,62,77
Balances with other banks in Current Account in Paktn.	4,80,85	4,59,24	4,83,75
Money at call & short notice in Pakistan	15,66,49	15,58,18	8,68,00
INVESTMENT (AT BOOK VALUE):			
(a) In Central Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	111,04,22	111,09,02	102,44,73
(b) In Provincial Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	19,32,81	19,32,81	17,67,31
(c) In Others ...	3,27,40	3,24,74	3,13,80
ADVANCES IN PAKISTAN	200,92,51	202,95,80	158,50,59
BILLS DISCOUNTED IN PAK.	6,70,46	6,98,03	5,13,21
FOREIGN BILLS DISCTD. FK.	12,62,67	13,67,26	12,00,73

New power in industry

On a 600-acre site at Durgapur, amidst intense activity, the scene is being set for yet another vitally important contribution to India's industrial growth—a contribution made possible through the vast technical knowledge of ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCK LTD. (A.V.B.), a new and powerful industrial group formed by The Associated Cement Companies Limited, Vickers Limited and Babcock & Wilcox Limited.

Already, considerable progress has been made in erecting this new Industrial Plant. Workshops are rapidly taking shape and foundations are being prepared for some of the most up-to-date machinery in the world. Very soon now the A.V.B. Plant will be ready to make its contribution to Indian industry, and to help Indian engineers overcome some of the difficulties which have faced them for so long.

MODERN EQUIPMENT

Some of the most up-to-date industrial equipment of its kind in the world is being installed in the new A.V.B. Plant from the radio-active cobalt X-ray equipment capable of X-raying steel plates up to a thickness of 6" to the vast 3,000-ton hydraulic press, the largest in Asia, designed to bend steel plates of up to 5" thickness. The workshops of A.V.B. are thus fully equipped to manufacture machinery for the cement-making and mining industries, thermal power plant and industrial steam-raising equipment equal to the best in the world.

VITAL ROLES

THERMAL POWER: A.V.B. have the technical knowledge, the men and the machinery to participate in the supply of vital plant to be installed in Thermal Power Stations throughout India. They will make a notable contribution towards the target set by the Government of erecting boiler plant and thermal power plant to the value of Rs. 34 crores per year by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

CEMENT-MAKING MACHINERY: A.V.B. are already discussing projects which will enable them to supply machinery to help increase the output of cement for which the Government's target is 13 million tons per year at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Not only will A.V.B. help to meet the

exigencies of industrial expansion but they will ultimately contribute towards the earning of valuable foreign exchange through export.

SITE STRATEGICALLY LOCATED

A.V.B. have shown considerable foresight in the location of Durgapur as their base for operation. Close to the now well-known Durgapur Steel Project, they are within what is fast developing into the industrial heart of India. They are within easy reach of India's coal and general mining centres. The Port of Calcutta is only a hundred miles away, a factor which is of tremendous advantage for the import of special raw materials.

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Indian Finance

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HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

West Bengal Government's Memorandum to the Third Finance Commission is discussed in the first Leading Article.

Indian Finance
Founded in
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IRON & STEEL

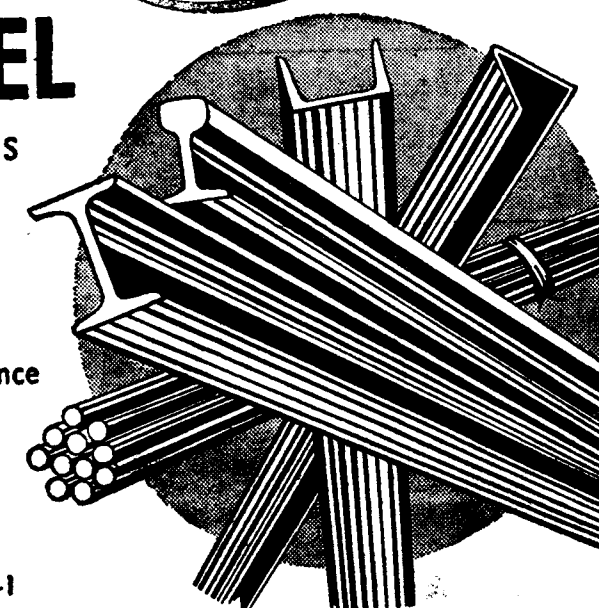
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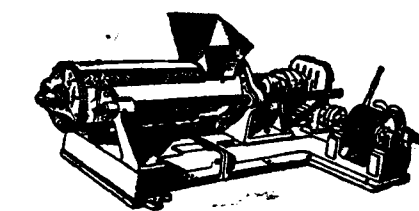
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Capacity equal to 3-4 conventional machines.
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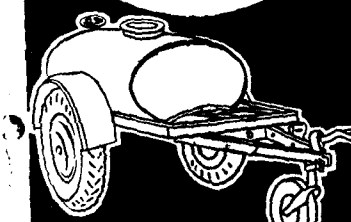
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is Right'—The Analects of Confucius.

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West Bengal's Case

THE cumulative weight of the reasoning of
the closely argued memorandum of the West
Bengal Government to the third Finance Com-
mission is impressive. Tracing the history of
the attempts of successive Finance Commissions
to devise a fair and equitable mode of sharing
the divisible pool of Centre's revenues, the
memorandum has built a case for West Bengal
that appears, on the face of it, difficult to
resist. It has not only attacked the general
principles of fair-sharing that have governed
past awards, but also forcefully presented the
special considerations that ought to govern
West Bengal's share of the cake. While
arguments about the former can be endless,
the latter does not admit of serious challenge.

Taking the general principles first, the
tendency of successive Commissions has
been to let population become an increas-
ingly important and almost all-exclusive
criterion of division of the cake. Thus, the
first Finance Commission—to go back no
farther—fixed the divisible pool at 55 per cent
of the total collections, and suggested that the
divisible pool should be shared on the basis of
population to the extent of 80 per cent and
on the basis of "collection" to the extent of
the remaining 20 per cent. The Second
Finance Commission increased the percentage
of States' share as a whole by five per cent
to 60 per cent but gave a further weightage
of 10 per cent to population holding that 90
per cent of the divisible pool should be shared
by the States on the basis of population. The
consequence has been that the undivided
Bengal's share of 20 per cent of the pool under
the Neimeyer award was whittled down to
West Bengal's 11.25 per cent under the first
and to 10.08 per cent under the second
Finance Commission's awards. Moreover, re-
cent changes in the mode of corporate taxa-
tion has sharply reduced the quantum of the
divisible pool and ad hoc arrangements are in
operation pending the Finance Commission's
recommendations.

Arguments about the equitable bases of divi-
sion are part of the history of Indian public
finance and have been inconclusively carried
on from time to time. On a subject like that
it is possible to indulge in logic chopping,
constitutional niceties and subtleties of theories
of public finance without anyone being the
wiser for it. Dr. Roy propounded in his
budget speech the theory that the Centre was
merely a collecting agency for the States even
in respect of taxes that are constitutionally
assigned to it. The constitutional validity of
this contention is yet to be tested; but on that
basis, the "source of collection" criterion
canvassed by States like West Bengal and
Maharashtra acquires greater plausibility. But
as the Neogy Commission pointed out, if the
"source of income" is to be the criterion, then
"the bases of income-creation are far more
diversified and widely spread over the coun-
try than the facts of collection seem to sug-
gest." Thus it is always a nice question
whether the tax collected from a company
registered in Calcutta, but having its factories
in, say, Bihar, is more equitably turned over
to West Bengal or to Bihar.

The criterion of population has several
things to recommend it: Its simplicity, its
Benthamite overtones of the greatest happiness
of the greatest number, and its plausible guise
of universal benevolence are its strong attrac-
tions. And yet, in its present form and in
terms of specific expectations from modern
governments, it is rather a crude measure of
equitable distribution. From this point of
view, the perceptive distinction made by the
West Bengal Government between the res-
ponsibilities of States with greater concentra-
tion of populations in relatively small areas
like West Bengal and those with absolute
largeness of population spread thinly over a
large area like the UP, assumes great and
almost conclusive importance. In the words
of the memorandum, "Per capita cost of social
overheads and services is much higher in
concentrated centres of population and in
densely populated States than in predomi-
nantly remote and low density areas." It is
to be hoped that this very necessary further
refinement in the concept of the population
criterion will be made by the Finance Com-
mission in making its recommendation.

But income tax is likely to be replaced by
excise in the coming years as a bone of con-
tention in the context of tax-sharing. The
most equitable basis for sharing the latter and
West Bengal's generally valid arguments on
the subject have been discussed in a note in
last week's issue. The criterion of consump-
tion is particularly apposite in the case
of excise which is widely discussed in fiscal
contexts as a levy to regulate consumption.
In this as in the case of income tax sharing,
more refined conceptual tools than mere popu-
lation would certainly lead to greater equity.

Finally, West Bengal's—especially Calcutta's
—problems have now generally come to be
accepted as belonging to a category that
deserve special treatment. The passage in the
memorandum detailing the socio-economic—
and more recently, strategic—factors that
make West Bengal specially vulnerable to
political and other instability is worth quoting:

"The dislocation of the normal economic life
due to close proximity to the war-front, the
paralysing effect of the 1943 famine, the
politico-communal turmoil culminating in
partition, the day-to-day problems of main-
taining law and order along its extensive
international frontier running upto 1,300 miles,
and above all the State's economic malaise in
the form of acute unemployment and a
chronic maladjustment in the distribution of
the available employment potential" etc.
This is a formidable and essentially valid list
of woes that need to be taken into account in
any arrangements for sharing central revenues.

The Finance Commission's task is certainly
unenviable in that it has to accommodate com-
peting special pleadings. In every State
Capital it visits, the Commission is sure to be
flooded with memoranda giving vent to a
feeling of being scurvily treated by the Centre
in the matter of tax sharing. But the able
presentation of West Bengal's case in the
memorandum under discussion is sure to
provide the Commission with excellent think-
ing points.

Savings Survey

A study of saving in India,* the result of three years' effort by the NCAER, throws welcome light on the trend of savings over the period 1948-49 to 1957-58. The NCAER has completed an all-India survey of Urban Savings and the preliminary report on the findings is expected to be published in a short time. The Council has also started a Pilot Survey of Rural Savings to be followed up by an all-India Survey in the last quarter of the current year. The results embodied in the study are, however, based not on the surveys of savings conducted by the NCAER, but are arrived at by processing data available from different sources, such as the Reserve Bank of India, the Company Law Administration, Central Statistical Organisation, Commissioner of the Employees' Provident Fund, Controller of Insurance etc. While the survey approach is expected to provide distributional and motivational data for savings by individuals, the non-survey approach based on time series data which has been adopted in the monograph released last Tuesday, provides the most reliable estimates for the economy as a whole as well as in the three major sectors: Governments, Corporations and Individuals.

Two methods have been employed in estimating savings: (1) The indirect or investment method, which arrives at a measure of savings from data relating to total domestic investment and net foreign investment; and (2) the direct or institutional method which presents the estimates of savings derived independently from a wide variety of institutional data. A third method, called the product method, which derives savings by subtracting consumption expenditure from disposable income, has also been used for purposes of checking.

The estimates derived by the first method are higher than those arrived at by the institutional method. The difference indicates the need for further research and refinement of methods of estimating investment, especially in the individual sector. While according to the first method, annual savings of all sectors of the economy increased from about Rs 600 crores in 1949-50 to Rs 1200 crores in 1957-58, according to the second method, savings have increased from Rs 446 crores to Rs 1063 crores over the same period.

The pattern of distribution of the total savings over the three sectors is illuminating. The individual sector, representing non-corporate business enterprises and all other households including individuals, is the most important in the economy, accounting for over 80 per cent of total savings. The Government sector's share is about 15 per cent, while the Corporate sector accounted for less than five per cent of the total. In estimating savings in the corporate sector, the NCAER study has made an important contribution on the theoretical plane by making an adjustment for inventory valuations, with a view to eliminate gains and losses due to changes in prices.

The following table gives the savings of the three sectors for the years 1950/51, 1955/56 and 1957-58.

	NCAER'S Saving Estimates (Rupees in Crores)		
	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58
Individuals	472	990	1048
Corporate sector*	16	32	21
Government	136	113	142
Total	624	1135	1211

(*After inventory valuation adjustment).
The study indicates that the rate of saving (Savings Income ratio) has increased from

about 6 per cent in 1948-49 to 8 per cent during the First Plan and to 10 per cent during the first two years of the Second Plan. The marginal propensity to save, i.e. the proportion of additional income that is saved, appears to be of the order of 20 per cent, which is as high as in many advanced countries.

Attention has naturally fastened on the substantial difference in the savings/income ratio according to the NCAER survey and the rate of eight per cent estimated by the Planning Commission in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan. From this point it is tempting to jump to the conclusion that the rate of savings in the country as revealed by the NCAER study could sustain a much bigger Plan than envisaged and that there is no point in retaining the confusing distinction between financial and physical targets for the public sector, as the higher level of savings could be tapped to fill the gap between the two targets. This is a claim which the authors of the survey themselves will not seriously care to put forward. In this context it is perhaps necessary to stress the obvious fact that statistics do not always provide certain guidance for practical action. The Director-General of the NCAER has himself pointed out that, though the estimates presented in the study are believed to be reasonable, they are unavoidably subject to a considerable margin of error and so should be used with caution. It is necessary to draw out the implications with care, making allowance for the limitations inherent in conclusions arrived at by processing inadequate data. For the most important sector, the sector of individuals, data is woefully inadequate and a lot of conceptual ingenuity has been used to arrive at some working estimates. Moreover, it should be remembered that the NCAER estimates cannot be compared with the estimate of the Planning Commission, as the Planning Commission has not disclosed the basis on which it has made its estimate. The NCAER Survey, as it stands, does not provide additional data, for it is based not on independent survey of savings, but on processing data from various sources, mostly governmental. It is only reasonable to suppose that the data available to NCAER were also available to the Planning Commission. The differences in the estimates of savings could therefore arise only because of different approaches to the evaluation of savings in particular sectors. Such differences are inevitable, especially in the hazy region of individual savings. This sector accounts for eighty per cent of total savings; and sixty-five per cent of savings in this sector are represented by investments in physical assets such as farm improvements, buildings etc. Estimates in this field are beset by conceptual difficulties apart from inadequacy of basic data.

The statistical validity of the method adopted in the NCAER study for arriving at estimates for the total population by "blow-up" of figures derived from selected samples, requires further elucidation than is available in the NCAER study. For instance, estimates of individual investment in rural assets are made by taking the average expenditure per family under different heads, such as land improvement, irrigation, agricultural implements etc from the Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank and multiplying these figures by the total number of rural families to arrive at gross estimates for the year 1951-52. Figures for subsequent years are estimated by applying to the net sown area in these years the ratio of gross investment to net sown area in 1951-52. Apart from the fact that changes in sown area are not necessarily reflected by corresponding changes in the different cate-

gories of investment mentioned above, it may be mentioned that Dr Lokanathan himself, in a very illuminating address to the Conference of Agricultural Statisticians held last January, had drawn pointed attention to the very grave shortcomings of agricultural statistics in this country.

Even granting that the Planning Commission has underestimated savings, and that the NCAER estimate is closer to the facts of the situation, before it can be used to "blow up" the Plan it will be necessary to know how much of the larger savings will be available for the public sector or any other form of investment which has significance for development. As the differences between the two estimates appear to pertain to the rather nebulous region of investment by individuals in physical assets such as farm improvements, house construction etc., the result of adopting the higher estimate of saving will be a corresponding increase in the estimate of private investment in these fields for incorporation in the overall Plan. No part of the extra savings will be available for filling the gap between the physical and financial targets of the public sector plan or for investment in industries in the private sector, unless the customary investment in agriculture, which is very much below the minimum level, is to be further depressed as a matter of policy.

Though in indicating a higher level of savings, the NCAER survey will not be of much help to those who clamour for a larger Plan, it has rendered signal service by establishing a point of reference for evaluating future progress. It will be more difficult in future to claim fulfilment, or over-fulfilment, of targets of investment, by just revising the estimates for the non-man's land represented by the Individual Sector. It may not be out of place to mention in this context that the increase in investment in the private sector during the Second Plan, for which spokesmen of the private sector are glad to take credit, is largely the result of just this sort of statistical sleight of hand by which investment in agriculture has been increased from Rs 275 crores in the original plan to 675 crores according to revised estimates given in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan.

*SAVING IN INDIA: National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi. Price Rs 11.25. Sh. 20. \$3.00.

Export Promotion at Leisure

ON 30 March 1961, the Government of India announced the appointment of a committee to review the general import control and export promotion policy. The committee consists of nine members with Dr A. Ramaswamy Muddaliar as Chairman and it has been asked to submit its report to Government by the end of July 1961. But even though about two months have passed since the committee was set up, it has not issued its questionnaire. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has requested its constituents to forward their views on the committee's terms of reference by the end of May so that they may be considered while preparing the questionnaire. This means that the questionnaire is not likely to be issued to the public before the end of June. In other words, judging from the rather leisurely way in which work is proceeding, the committee will hardly be able to submit its report by the end of July as required by the Government.

Apart from this delay in commencing its work, one wonders whether the appointment

of this committee was really necessary at all. Its terms of reference are mainly three: (a) to enquire into the working of Import Trade Control with particular reference to the procedures followed in the formulation of import policy and methods followed in dealing with applications for import licences to different categories of applicants, (b) to examine questions relating to allocations for import of raw materials and capital goods with special reference to the requirements of the Third Five Year Plan, and (c) to review the efficacy of the existing export promotion measures and to make recommendations with regard to measures necessary to step up exports in the Third Plan period.

So far as the first item, namely, the formulation of import policy is concerned, it is well known that this is discussed in detail at least twice every year at the meetings of the Import Advisory Council which consists of representatives of the different interests connected with the import trade.

The second item in the terms of reference is the allocation for the import of raw materials and capital goods for the Third Plan. It is surprising that this matter should be taken up for discussion after the commencement of the Third Plan. One would have thought that so important a matter like this would have been carefully examined by the Planning Commission before preparing the Draft Outline of the Third Plan. The Planning Commission has a foreign trade section with an expert staff and one wonders why this question was not considered by it long ago.

As regards measures for export promotion which is the third item in the terms of reference, the committee is unlikely to receive any fresh suggestion. In the last few years, so many trade delegations have gone abroad under official and private auspices and submitted their reports on various aspects of export promotion. Besides, the chambers of commerce and trade associations have also been making representations from time to time on export promotion. The Government Trade Commissioners abroad have been sending every month detailed reports regarding the commercial and economic conditions in foreign countries and these reports contain a good deal of information which is of considerable value in our efforts to promote exports. Moreover in 1957 the Government of India set up an Export Promotion Committee. This committee studied the problems in all its aspects, took evidence from various commercial bodies and prominent individuals and submitted its report incorporating 85 recommendations. But many of these still remain unimplemented.

It would have been better for the Government, instead of appointing another committee, to examine the various recommendations made before by trade delegations, trade associations and other official bodies and to consider how far these could be implemented. There has never been any dearth of ideas for promoting exports. And if today exports have shown a tendency to stagnate, it is largely due to the failure to display sufficient vigour and vigilance on the part of the Government and the trade. However now that another committee has been set up, it is hoped that it will do its job thoroughly and quickly. Its Chairman Dr Ramaswamy Muddaliar is a person with wide experience of administration both in the public sector and in the private sector. The other members too are men of ability and experience in their respective fields. If a quick reappraisal of available ideas leads to concrete suggestions and these are adopted without giving way to ideological pressure, the delay may yet have been worth while.

RICE

Record Production in 1960-61

THE Grain Bulletin for April published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee of Britain has described an encouraging situation for a record production of rice in the world in 1960-61. Most of the major producing countries have registered increased production and India figures among them as a notable case. The Second estimate of 1960-61 acreage under paddy in India is given as 79.1 million acres as compared with 78.6 million acres in the corresponding estimate for 1959-60, while output is estimated to have reached about 32 million tons (in terms of milled rice) which is well above the previous record level of 1958-59. South Vietnam has also bettered the record production of 1959, while produc-

tion in Turkey was higher at 95,000 tons of paddy against 91,000 tons in 1959-60. Among other countries, Venezuela has stepped up production from 38,000 tons to an estimated 71,000 tons mainly through 50 per cent increase in acreage, while in Sierra Leone, rice output is estimated to have gone up by about 25,000 tons. Prospects for higher production are also rated high in other countries of Africa like Nyasaland and Kenya.

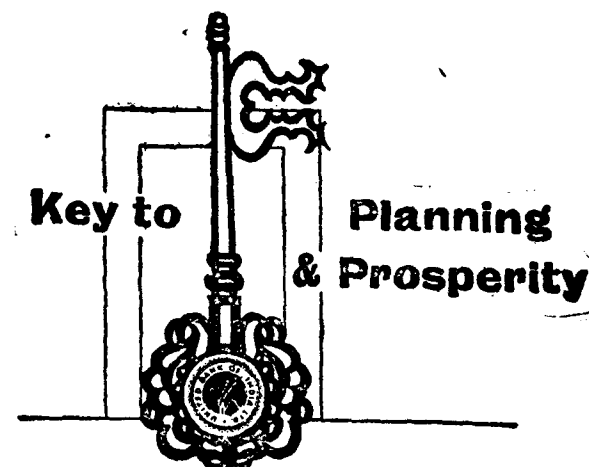
China is the notable case of a country which has experienced reduction in exports during 1960. Total Chinese exports outside the Soviet Bloc is placed at 557,000 tons which is appreciably below the comparable levels a year ago. It is also worth noting that Argentina has not regained her export position which it had maintained in the fifties. Owing to sharp decline in production in 1958-59, the domestic supply position of rice in 1959-60 tended to become unfavourable. Thus, while the effects of the increased rice production on the domestic economies of the primary producing countries should be gratifying, the prospects from the point of view of the balance of payments position can hardly be considered encouraging.

RICE ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES.						
	Area ('000 acres)	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61a	Production ('000 Tons)	1960-61a
India	...	81,437	81,343	79,130†	44,639	43,144
Pakistan	...	22,493	24,125	23,583‡	11,636	13,913
Burma	...	9,907	10,364	10,438	6,486	6,916
Thailand	...	12,617	12,879	14,628	6,398	7,141
South Vietnam	...	7,207	5,606	...	3,932	4,961
Cambodia	...	3,764	3,348	...	1,135	1,127
Formosa	...	1,950	1,870	...	2,432	2,383
Indonesia	...	17,265	17,777	17,800†	12,584§	13,041§
South Korea	...	2,738	2,750	...	3,202	3,205
Japan	...	8,038	8,124	8,176	14,755	15,379
Philippines	...	7,341	7,331	7,960	3,627	3,623
North Vietnam	...	5,523	5,618	...	4,504	5,111
Egypt	...	538	757	695‡	1,011	1,511
US	...	1,415	1,586	1,395	1,981	2,386
Brazil	...	7,158	...	...	4,110	4,295
Total excluding China and USSR	...	210,000	211,000	...	135,000	140,500

a Provisional. †Second estimate. ‡Estimated. §Converted from Padisawah (rice in stalk) at 6:5. ‡Sown area; official forecast.

Corresponding to the rise in production, world exports of rice have also recorded increase in 1960. The Bulletin has estimated that despite the falling off in the third and final quarters of the year, total exports during 1960 were at least 450,000 tons higher than during 1959. Countrywise exports reveal that Cambodia, South Vietnam, the United States and Egypt have achieved fairly substantial increases while Burma and Thailand had only slight increases in exports. There has also been diversion of exports from traditional markets, for some countries. For example exports of rice from Thailand to Japan, one of its principal buyers have dwindled to insignificance in the first two months of 1961. Similarly, US shipments of rice to Cuba has also practically ceased in view of the estranged political relations between the two countries. Cuba however made up her supplies from imports from British Guiana. Displacement of traditional markets was also evident in the rice exports of Pakistan. While in previous years, Iraq has offered the largest market for Pakistan rice, it was the other Arabian countries which accounted for the greater part of Pakistan's exports in 1960. The increased off-take by these countries also offset the sharp decline in Pakistan shipments to markets in other countries such as Ceylon, East Africa and the Union of South Africa.

The increase in US exports during 1960



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BANK RETURNS

Slack Season In Full Swing?

CLEAR and irrefutable evidence that the 1961 slack season is in full swing is offered in the latest banking returns. Active Note Circulation, in the week ended 19 May, has contracted by no less than Rs 21.76 crores to be placed at Rs 1,985.50 crores, and there has been inflow of Rupee Coin for Rs 0.30 crores. Currency has been contracted against Rupee Securities for Rs 20 crores by transfer to Investments in the Banking Department, and the cash in the till is higher by Rs 2.06 crores.

In the return of the Banking Department, it is noteworthy that the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank are sharply lower by a little under Rs 12 crores at Rs 121.92 crores. This undoubtedly largely relates to reduction of indebtedness by banks; and that would mean that central banking credit taken by member banks has gone down to around Rs 30 crores as at 19 May. There is a moderate fall of Rs 1.85 crores to Rs 76.43 crores in Reserve Balances of member banks. The Centre's Deposits have improved by Rs 12.48 crores, but not on account of deficit financing, although there is that suggestion in that Investments (credited with a transfer of Rs 20 crores from Issue Department) are higher by Rs 30 crores. But the State Bank is known to have sold giltedged for Rs 10 crores, and so we may take it that there has not been recourse to created money. State Governments, too, report a slight improvement in balances: higher by Rs 1.02 crores at Rs 15.22 crores. Lastly, it is satisfactory that Balances Held Abroad should have risen again, although only by the nominal amount of Rs 0.92 crores to Rs 22.86 crores.

The return of the State Bank for 19 May shows that the month's instalment of Rs 12 crores of counterpart funds being made over to the Reserve Bank has been paid during the week. Deposits are shown to be lower by Rs 13.40 crores at Rs 529.60 crores, and the State Bank has accordingly disinvested in giltedged for Rs 10 crores. Indicative of the gathering momentum of the 1961 slack season is the fall of Rs 3.58 crores to Rs 266.82 crores in the total of Advances. Cash balances are more or less unchanged, the disinvestment and contraction in Advances being about equal to the fall in Deposits during the week under review.

The return of Scheduled Banks for 12 May suggests the spillover of month-early disbursements into the second week, with the total of Advances falling only modestly by Rs 3.40 crores to Rs 1,306.89 crores and with net Deposits registering a decline owing to drawings by constituents. It is interesting that there is a switch-over to Time Deposits. Net Demand Deposits are lower by Rs 14.59 crores at Rs 815.41 crores, whereas net Time Deposits have risen by Rs 11.47 crores to Rs 1,094.39 crores. Reserve Balances are lower by Rs 3.70

crores, and borrowings from the Reserve Bank are higher by Rs 3.69 crores. It is intriguing to find the investment portfolio moving up by Rs 5½ crores—the State Bank accounts only for Rs 2½ crores of this, and so other Scheduled Bank have apparently started to buy through the Reserve Bank tap.

NEW LOAN

Banks Reluctant to Convert?

ALTHOUGH outstandings of the 3½ per cent 1961 and the 2½ per cent 1961 are held mostly with Reserve Bank and in portfolios which Government controls, it is of course obvious that banks may be having small parcels thereof. Present indications are that the banking system is not at all keen to convert, and that it would prefer to receive cash. That banks are not attracted by a 3½ per cent 1967 is, on the face of it, incredible. But the fact is that the three-tier bank rate has in its working induced great caution. During the best part of the last six months and more, the exception rather than the rule was the bank which could still secure central banking credit at 4 per cent—or even 5 per cent. The penal rate of 6 per cent was more often than not applicable. Uncertain of the demand for money in the near future, banks may be reasoning that Treasury Bills would be a much better investment; as least, in 91 days' time, they would be able to get their cash back, which they could use, should the demand arise, in extending advances; and they could avoid recourse to the ruinously costly Reserve Bank assistance. What is unfortunate is that, even if the Reserve Bank should now repeal the three-tier system, the apprehension that it might be re-imposed would act as a psychological barrier in the way of banks participating in any worth while manner in support of new loans.

The prospect therefore seems to be bleak for governmental borrowing this year. The first tranche, which is to be pure conversion, is likely to be taken up almost wholly by the Reserve Bank, in the hope that, in due course, it can be passed on to the banking system. The second tranche, in our view, is apt to constitute a 3½ per cent 1971 issued at a modest discount or even perhaps at par. Banks, it is certain, will show no interest in a 3½ per cent 1971. Whether they will be purchasers of 3½ per cent 1967 from the Reserve Bank tap depends on two factors.

Firstly, will Deposits rise? Secondly, will Advances contract? It is only an embarrassment of riches, caused by new and freed resources accumulating on large scale, that will compel banks to seek to set off part of the cost of the Deposits by investment in giltedged. We think it highly probable that in fact new Deposits should accrue, and that Advances should decline. We believe consequently that the Reserve Bank will be a considerable seller through the tap. But the implication of this analysis is that at the present juncture banks

Indian Finance

will not convert into 3½ per cent 1967: cash payments may not be too small.

ANDHRA BANK

Deposits and Profits Rise

Deposits of the Andhra Bank Limited, as shown in the balance sheet as at 31 December 1960, have improved over the previous year by 14.7 per cent and are now placed at Rs 14.79 crores. It is one of the few institutions to have added to the giltedged portfolio, which is better by 2.5 per cent at Rs 5.25 crores. Nevertheless, the rise is not proportionate to the increase in Deposits, and therefore the ratio to Deposits has come down from 39.7 per cent to 35.5 per cent. On the other hand, cash balances are higher by 35.1 per cent at Rs 2.35 crores, and the ratio to Deposits has gone up perceptibly from 13.5 per cent to 15.9 per cent. There is a nominal fall of 2.7 per cent in Advances to Rs 8.86 crores, but, with the receipt of new Deposits, the credit ratio has come down sharply from 70.6 per cent to 59.9 per cent.

The profit and loss account discloses a rise of 20.7 per cent in the gross income, which, at Rs 1,01.81 lakhs, is now just above the Rs 1 crore mark. Wholly responsible for this improvement is the increase of Rs 17.80 lakhs to Rs 87.89 lakhs in the income by interest and discount; commission, exchange and brokerage have in fact fetched somewhat less at Rs 12.10 lakhs against Rs 12.20 lakhs. The ratio of gross income to Deposits has staged a rise from 6.5 per cent to 6.9 per cent.

The bulk of increased earnings has been absorbed by higher expenditure. Interest paid has cost Rs 8.78 lakhs more, and salaries and allowances are higher by Rs 5.29 lakhs. In the result, the balance of profit (subject to tax) has improved satisfactorily by 20 per cent to Rs 11.57 lakhs.

Appropriations from profits in the latest year are: Rs 4.90 lakhs for tax, Rs 3.35 lakhs for Reserve Fund, Rs 5,000 transferred to Gratuity Fund and a dividend at 8 per cent which absorbs Rs 3.33 lakhs.

ANDHRA BANK

	31-12-1959	31-12-1960	Change	Change Percentage
Balance-sheet (In Rs Crores)				
Deposits	12.90	14.79	+ 1.89	+14.7
Cash including call money	1.74	2.35	+ 0.61	+ 35.1
Cash as percentage of Deposits	13.5	15.9	...	...
Gilt Investments	5.12	5.25	+ 0.13	+ 2.5
Gilts as percentage of Deposits	39.7	35.5	...	...
Advances	9.11	8.86	- 0.25	- 2.7
Advances as percentage of Deposits	70.6	59.9	...	...
Profit and Loss (In Rs Lakhs)				
Interest and Discount	70.07	87.89	+17.80	+25.4
Commission, Exchange & Brokerage	12.20	12.10	- 0.10	- 0.8
Gross Income	84.32	1,01.81	+17.49	+20.7
Gross Income as percentage of Deposits	6.5	6.9	...	...
Interest paid	39.72	48.50	+ 8.78	+22.1
Salaries and Allowances	27.14	32.43	+ 5.29	+19.5
Balance of Profit*	9.64	11.57	+ 1.93	+20.0

*Subject to Taxation.

27 May 1961

The US Federal Reserve (Bank) System

(The first instalment of these Excerpts from "The Federal Reserve System," appeared in last week's issue)

AT mid-1960 the U.S. Federal Reserve System had 6,217 member banks. Of these, 4,542 were national banks and 1,675 were State-chartered banks. In all 50 States and the District of Columbia, banks with national charters are required to belong to the System. Banks with State charters may join the System if qualified for membership and if accepted by the Federal Reserve.

Member banks hold about 85 per cent of the demand deposits of all banks, which along with currency, serve as a means of payment. Consequently, Federal Reserve policies have a direct influence on institutions holding nearly nine-tenths of the bank deposits that contribute the major component of the country's active money supply.

By becoming members of the Federal Reserve System, banks become eligible to use all of the System's facilities. In return, these banks undertake to abide by certain rules, prescribed by law or developed by regulation in accordance with the law, for the protection of the public interest.

Banks that become members of the Federal Reserve System must assume several important obligations.

They must maintain legal reserves on deposit without interest at the Reserve Bank (except for reserves held as vault cash by the member bank); remit at par for checks drawn against them when presented by a Reserve Bank for payment; and comply with various Federal laws, regulations, and conditions of membership regarding the adequacy of capital, mergers with other banking institutions, establishment of branches, relations with holding company affiliates and bank holding companies, interlocking directorates, loan and investment limitations, and other matters.

In return, member banks are entitled to the following principal privileges, among others:

- (1) To borrow from the Federal Reserve Banks, subject to criteria for discounting set by statute and regulation, when temporarily in need of additional funds;
- (2) To use Federal Reserve facilities for collecting checks, settling clearing balances, and transferring funds to other cities;
- (3) To obtain currency whenever required;
- (4) To share in the informational facilities provided by the System;
- (5) To participate in the election of six of the nine directors of the Federal Reserve Bank for their district; and
- (6) To receive a cumulative statutory dividend of 6 per cent on the paid-in capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank.

For purposes of administering the Federal Reserve System the country is divided into 12 districts. There is a Federal Reserve Bank in each district and most of the Reserve Banks have branches.

Each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks is a corporation organized and operated for public service. The Federal Reserve Banks differ essentially from privately managed banks in that profits are not the object of their operations and in that their shareholders, the member banks of the Federal Reserve System, do not have the proprietorship rights, powers, and privileges that customarily belong

to stockholders of privately managed corporations.

Each Federal Reserve Bank has nine directors. Three of them are known as Class A directors, three as Class B directors, and three as Class C directors. Class A and Class B directors are elected by member banks, one director of each class being elected by small banks, one of each class by banks of medium size, and one of each class by large banks.

The three Class A directors may be bankers. The three Class B directors must be actively engaged in the district in commerce, agriculture, or some other industrial pursuit, and must not be officers, directors, or employees of any bank. The three Class C directors are designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. They must not be officers, directors, employees, or stockholders of any bank.

Under this arrangement, businessmen and others who are not bankers constitute a majority of the directors of each Federal Reserve Bank. The directors are responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Reserve Bank in the public interest, subject to the supervision of the Board of Governors. Each branch of a Federal Reserve Bank also has its own board of directors.

From the point of view of credit policy, the Federal Reserve Banks make the decisions regarding what loans and discounts to individual member banks will be in harmony with the objectives and regulations of the Federal Reserve System. The Reserve Banks establish their own discount rates, subject to review and determination by the Board of Governors.

To conclude, the Federal Reserve System is a unique reserve banking mechanism, essential to a dynamic, private enterprise economy like ours. It is especially adapted to a banking system with many independent unit banks, today numbering some 14,000, of which more than 6,000 are System member banks. Through its 12 Reserve Banks and their coordination through the Board of Governors in Washington, the System is designed to combine private and public interests in an organization that serves public welfare efficiently.

The New American Monetary Policy

By Paul Einzig

THE United States Government adopted recently two important innovations in its monetary policy. It decided to suspend the rule under which it was hitherto necessary to tie down the bulk of the gold stock as reserve for the domestic currency and credit structure. As a result of the operation of that rule, each gold outflow narrowed down the

so-called "free" reserve available for international purposes. With the suspension of the rule the whole gigantic gold reserve has been made available for defending the stability of the dollar. This should go a long way towards strengthening confidence in the stability of the dollar in face of any revival of adverse pressure. The decision was a wise one, for it eliminated an anachronistic and illogical situation. Although theoretically the gold was earmarked for domestic requirements, no gold was released for such requirements since 1933, and no responsible American quarters paid the slightest heed to the agitation by currency cranks in favour of a return to convertibility for domestic purposes.

The dollar is convertible for international purposes, and the willingness of the United States authorities to pay out gold to foreign monetary authorities holding dollars has hitherto been the only direct means by which the international stability of the dollar has hitherto been maintained. While most other monetary authorities intervene in the foreign exchange market from time to time to support the national currency, this was not done by the United States authorities since the interventions by the Exchange Stabilisation Fund in the 'thirties. But now the new Washington Administration has decided to depart also from this rule. The United States Treasury has adopted a policy of intervention in the foreign exchange market, in the form of selling forward D. marks. The object of these operations is to reduce the premium on forward D. marks in order to discourage the transfer of funds from New York to Frankfurt through covered outward interest arbitrage. Such operations have been profitable as a result of the wide premium on forward D. marks. The German authorities did intervene to moderate the influx of arbitrage funds, but the scope of their intervention was too limited to be really effective. So now the United States authorities, too, have taken a hand.

The United States Treasury is not running up a short position in D. marks. It possesses a substantial amount of D. marks as a result of receiving them in part repayment of West Germany's debt to the United States. But in any case the American authorities would be in a position to meet their forward commitments on maturity through a sale of gold. The nature and extent of the operations is shrouded in secrecy. Its effectiveness depends in the long run on the extent to which the basic situation responsible for the premium on forward D. marks is corrected. The new technique merely provides the monetary authorities of the countries concerned with a breathing space during which to take the steps required for correcting the situation. Although it is a useful device, it would be a mistake to shelter behind it and abstain from dealing with the fundamental problems involved.

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Notes

SUGAR Surfeit

Even as attempts are being made to secure disposal of the surplus sugar stocks accumulated during the current season, primarily through exports to US, present trends in production point to sombre prospects next year. While production during the last year was of the order of 2.4 million tons, production upto April in the current season has already reached a level of 2.7 million tons and with the crushing season not yet over it appears more than likely that the season will end with a total production of nearly 3 million tons. As the most important sugar producing State which has had to bear the brunt of the adverse conditions stemming from the excess production of sugar during last year, Uttar Pradesh has cause for feeling perturbed at what threatens to become a repetition of the phenomenon of excess production in a more serious scale during the next year. Delivering the Presidential address of the annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association UP, Mr Sita Ram Bhawsingka, has pointed out that in view of the extended duration of crushing in the UP during the current season, production of sugar in the State

will be stepped up from 1.2 million tons during the last year to 1.4 million tons during the current season. A large part of the sugar produced in the UP is generally marketed outside the State and the fact that the sugar industry has been fast developing in the other States particularly in the Peninsular region would make the problem of marketing this production extremely difficult for the sugar industry in the UP. The Government's attitude to the question of relaxation of controls or movement and distribution of sugar has not been much helpful in facilitating larger internal offtake. What the sugar interests in UP find difficult to appreciate in the attitude of the Government is that control should be imposed only on sugar distribution and movement in UP, Bihar and Punjab while other producing States are left outside the scope of such control. This distinction has borne rather harshly on the sugar industry in UP and figures of despatches of sugar from the different States reveal that as a result of the discriminatory nature of the control machinery despatches of sugar from UP has been of proportionately lower order than from other regions. The resultant accumulation in the factory is also of a proportionately larger order in the UP and with the limitations placed by the Reserve Bank on bank advances against sugar, the difficulties experienced by the mills in financing stocks have been aggravated. Mr Bhawsingka has in this connection stated that the adverse financial position of sugar mills brought about by the accumulation of stocks has already in a few cases resulted in non-payment of sugarcane prices, purchase tax and other financial dues by the industry. In view of the more strident accumulation of sugar that is expected during the next year, it is necessary that the banks should increase the limits of various sugar factories and also reduce the margins so that the sugar factories may be enabled to reduce their arrears. Further the fact that sugar production is already around 3 million tons and that against this consumption has remained static at around 2.1 million tons underlines the need to restrict further expansion of the industry by issue of additional licensing capacity. With export prospects being extremely limited by the high cost of production of Indian sugar, there is clearly a case for a more rational approach to sugar production on the basis of a proper and better coordination

between production capacity and consumption potential. The weakness of the Indian sugar industry in comparison with the other sugar producing nations arises mainly from the low yield and sucrose content of sugarcane grown in India, and in this respect progress in UP has been unsatisfactory as compared with other States such as Madras, the Bombay Deccan etc. This is one circumstance that has led to the gradual losing of its dominant position by the UP in sugar production in recent years. Though climatically, the peninsular area enjoys definite advantages in terms of higher yield and better quality cane, it would be true to say that the present disparity in yields is mainly due to the apathy shown by the State Government to the question of improving cane yields on the basis of sound developmental schemes. Mr Bhawsingka has observed that the State Government was spending very little money on sugar cane development and that out of every rupee of even this meagre expenditure, only 37 paise went to the cane grower. This is a situation that calls for immediate remedy if sugarcane growing in UP is to be raised to a level that would be on a par with sugarcane cultivation in other States.

MAHARASHTRA Agro-Industrial Societies

It is to be expected that vigorous efforts will be made in the States during the next five year period toward taking big strides in industrial development. For it is now realised that if the people are to become prosperous, there should be around development. In this view States like Maharashtra have still a considerable leeway to be made up. Even after a decade of planned development, the greater part of Maharashtra has continued to depend mainly on agriculture with industrial development confined to Greater Bombay. Mr Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, has therefore rightly stressed in the course of his address to the Maharashtra Economic Council the need for industrialising the rural parts of the States.

The method of achieving the desired objective as outlined by Mr Chavan envisages the establishment of an agro-industrial society. He would however like to entrust the task to cooperative societies, but is realistic enough to admit that if quick results are wanted, the cooperation of private enterprise will have to be sought. He calls this joint working of the two sectors, private enterprise undertaking the main responsibility with Government giving all possible assistance to the private sector, "joint sector". Madras has already demonstrated what the private sector when encouraged

and helped by Government can achieve.

The provision made in the Maharashtra Plan for promoting a balanced development in all the regions of the State through the establishment of regional development boards or by legislative fiat, if necessary, will leave no room for complaints of partiality. The interest of the backward region is also adequately served by the provision for allocating specific amounts for such areas in the State. The fear that in the shifting of the emphasis to the industrialisation of the rural regions, the interest of the already developed region like Greater Bombay will be ignored is unwarranted. Mr Chavan has said that the idea is to expand the city of Bombay so that more industrial units may continue to be established in the region.

NEW ZEALAND Imports Restricted

The advent of a new ministry replacing the labour party in New Zealand has not made for any great change in the economic situation and like India that country has been driven to tighten import control. However, New Zealand's economic policy is influenced largely by that of Australia which, in recent years, has accepted austerity and applied a dear money policy to keep inflation in check. What has been done in New Zealand to regulate imports is clearly due to the shortage of foreign exchange and the procedure outlined for 1961 indicates that if special concessions are available in some cases, imports after April are going to be strictly controlled, curtailment of imports of grain and pulse as well as spices and nuts will be carried out and New Zealand means

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Indian Finance

27 May 1961

to limit imports of sports equipment as well as textile goods.

The comprehensive ban on imports will affect sewing machines as well as safety razor blades and cycles and it is impossible for India to look for any improvement in offtake. However, New Zealand will permit essential imports on individual applications and these include coffee and tea as well as glass and printed books. Some imports of spare parts for installed machinery will be continued and if New Zealand is prepared to accept drugs and machines, there is little prospect of her increasing imports of commercial vehicles. When, and where stocks are held, imports will be terminated, but when overseas suppliers have received part payment, the import of goods ordered previously would be sanctioned. What is now important is that a country dependent on agricultural exports is as much handicapped as India and is compelled to cut down imports because New Zealand does not qualify for foreign aid on any scale and is on the other hand assisting others under the Colombo Plan. In Australia too, tariff changes have taken place after March but some reductions have been noted in regard to particular items as in the case of watch cases whereas the duty on movements has been enhanced. The system of preferential duties is maintained and the import of British tools and implements will be encouraged by lower import duties applied as before in the name of Preference.

SOUTH KOREA The New Headache

A revolution in Korea comes as a reminder that there are areas of discontent to which the USA must give attention if only to make sure of firm alliances. After the fall of Syngman Rhee, Korea had elections but discontent lingered and the peasants even more than the students were alarmed by high prices and growing shortages. The restoration of Parliamentary Government as early as possible is the declared purpose of the US administration, but the army which is now in control will probably seek guarantees for its own continuance with pay and privileges. Identification with army rule will not help South Korea to propose unification to the Communist controlled north and just as in Indo-China, unification is made difficult by a pro-American regime that looks for large-scale help for an indefinite period even while its failure to remove popular discontent is reflected in successful rebellion.

The next step in East Asia will, therefore, present difficulties to the US administration and though the establishment of a truce in Laos is the immediate object of policy, it is fairly certain that Mr Lyndon Johnson may be called upon soon to make a trip to South Korea to ascertain what went wrong and how. The Republic of Korea cannot count on a large surplus of rice to carry it through difficulties and it has so far failed to establish good relations with Japan which, ordinarily speaking,

should be more successful in providing supplies and absorbing what South Korea can sell. No specific accusation of Communist intrigue can be levelled this time and the American Government will probably realise that in South Korea 10 years of dictatorship have caused irreparable damage and it is Mr Eisenhower who might be blamed for creating a situation in which the USA gets the blame.

The weakness of parliamentary government in South Korea is again proved by the recent happenings but it is also clear that the UN after military intervention cannot take a

hand in the affairs of Korea. China will probably see in the situation an opportunity to secure advantages for herself and some complicated manoeuvres may follow but at the moment China is involved in Laos and Tibet and cannot encourage North Korea to intervene in the South.

DIPLOMACY

Code of Practice

A conference held in Vienna last month succeeded in evolving a new code of diplomatic practice. Today

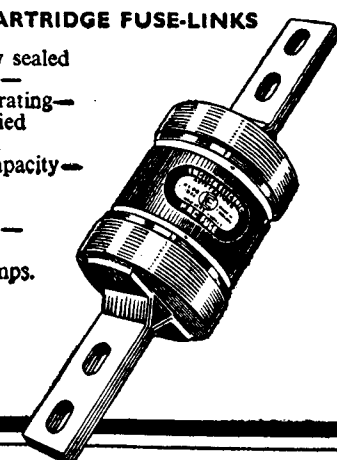
there is a large number of new nations to whom diplomatic usage is unfamiliar and the law of privilege and immunity has to be defined in terms of changed conditions. That India was represented at Vienna which is definitely a neutral centre with a traditional culture will not be overlooked by those who have probably regarded India as a new comer in the diplomatic world. That India has figured in some incidents due to ignorance of diplomatic practice is probably forgotten but the Vienna agreement lays down rules for serving diplomats and for the Governments which receive or despatch

'ENGLISH ELECTRIC'

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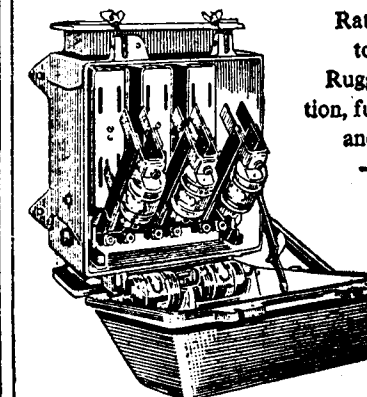
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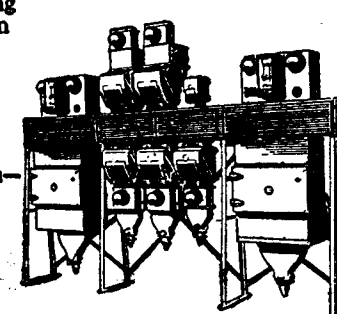
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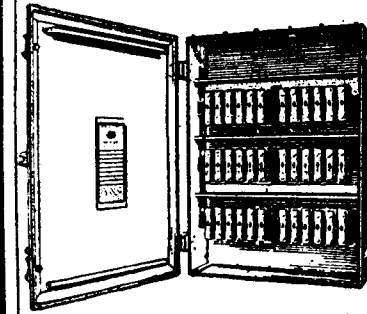
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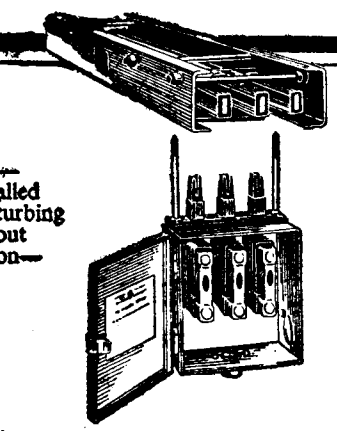


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diplomatic missions. The multiplication of establishments is probably one reason for urging that the law should be clear and precise in regard to Government servants posted abroad and it is clear that the rise of many Communist states entails new risks and some extra obligations for those actively engaged in diplomacy.

That diplomacy rests on compromise and the working rule of reciprocity must always be applied has been borne home by the recent Congress which may not have evolved new dances but has come round to the view that even if, the United Nations is accustomed to the excesses of open diplomacy, the professional diplomat is bound by a code of conduct that goes back to classical usage applicable to heralds.

New rules about passports, about duty-free baggage and about the protection of consular premises have been evolved by consideration of the best practices of training in the past. While extra-territorial concessions with China and other countries have disappeared completely, diplomacy is still based on the maintenance of certain privileges for diplomats and new conventions have been evolved so that no awkward incidents involving diplomats would arise. It is agreed that diplomacy must present an imperturbable public face and a hundred nations are now called upon to acquire the manners, if not the brains of the 19th century diplomat who found in post-Napoleonic Europe, a fine field for trained intelligence and polished manners.

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PLYWOOD

Gratifying Picture

The official survey which reports on the progress of the plywood industry in India during recent

years presents a gratifying picture. The number of units engaged in the manufacture of plywood and tea chest has shot up to 71 and the installed capacity is placed at 326 million square feet per annum. Apart from the already existing units, licences have been granted for three more factories in the Andamans islands with a total capacity of 23.28 million square feet of plywood. A refreshing feature pointed out by the survey is that the entire requirements of the country for flush doors, black boards, thick plywood, water resistance plywood and massive plywood is met by the indigenous production. In addition to these types of goods the industry is also producing some particular varieties of aircraft plywood.

Another relieving feature highlighted by the survey is the entry of the country into the international markets. India has made a modest start in exporting plywood goods and the headway made during the past few years, on all counts, is quite satisfactory. The cost of production of the indigenous goods, which is higher than that ruling in the other exporting countries, is corroding into the competitive ability of the industry, but for which more fields would have been captured. The inroad made by the industry in the US markets for commercial and decorative plywood, which was a traditional market for Japan, is an achievement of great significance. The scope for stimulating our exports appears to be bright provided the cost of production is whittled down to a considerable extent, thus enabling our goods to enter international markets with renewed competitive ability.

Indian Finance

It will be misleading to deem that the industry had a smooth run throughout. The paucity of timber was a serious stumbling block to the rapid progress of the industry. As a preliminary step to eliminate this none too happy position, the Government of India has recently constituted a Forest Product Allocation Board for the proper allocation of timber-based industries in the country. It is anticipated that as soon as the Board starts functioning, the distribution of plywood logs to the industry will be further rationalised. Judged from its past performance the industry's capacity to step into rapid strides seems promising.

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COMMODITIES

Dim Prospects

World trends in the commodity markets in 1960-61, described in the "Commodity Review 1961" published by the Food and Agricultural Organisation will be viewed with concern by the agricultural exporting countries. The Review has observed that while production of agricultural commodities and the value and volume of international trade in them were higher in 1960 than in 1959, prices declined and that the terms of trade of agricultural exporting countries reached a new low point in 1960. The commodity developments during 1960 were affected mainly by three factors namely, the basic tendency of supplies of some commodities (such as grains, coffee, sugar, dairy products and cocoa) to grow faster than consumption, the fluctuations of agricultural output in exporting and importing countries, and the slowing down in the course of the year of economic expansion in major industrial countries. A further aggravating factor was the unpredictable and violent swings in the trade of the Sino-Soviet area which the Review states, had unsettling effects on exports of other countries. On the side of supply, the most outstanding fact was the increased production achieved in respect of sugar, cocoa, dairy products, wheat, tobacco, oil and oil products, cotton and forestry products. Though in response to this increase production, international trade in agricultural products rose to larger volumes, a distinct trend toward lower prices for these products has become evident at the end of 1960. The Review says that in the second half of 1960, the prices of wool and rubber have fallen sharply and that this has brought down the price index for raw materials by about 12 per cent within six months. There was also a gradual fall in the prices of foodstuffs and some beverages. On top of this a further decline has been registered in the first quarter of 1961 in food and beverage prices. In the circumstances, there is valid ground for pessimism about prospects for

exports from primary producing countries in the remaining period of 1961. The conclusion of the Review itself is that "there is little prospect that agricultural prices as a whole will recover substantially or even return to the level reached in 1959, still less that they will recoup the ground lost in recent years." The current conditions underlying the demand for raw materials are slightly less favourable than a year ago. Further the emergence of Asia as the largest wheat importing region during 1960 even exceeding wheat imports by the European countries is a development the significance of which for the balance of payments position of the countries encompassed in the Asian continent is not very pleasing.

★

CAUSTIC SODA

Bright Outlook

An official account of the manufacture of caustic soda calls attention to the absolute decline in imports following the steady increase in production in the country. The increase is attributed to the growth of domestic demand in recent years, and a further increase is now anticipated. It is calculated that investment of only Rs 1,000 is required to secure a ton of caustic soda but the cost of imported caustic soda is Rs 500 so that expansion at home is fully justified. It is presumed that about Rs 12 crores has been invested so far to step up caustic soda production and further expansion by major units is under way, mainly because supplies of common salt, the raw material needed, are abundant and the generation of electricity is helpful to a degree. The increase in output in the last five years from 40,000 tons to 96,000 tons has not been wholly due to the inception of new units but to the increase in the installed capacity of the 18 units engaged in production. The largest unit producing 80 tons a day is going to expand further, although the stock market has not registered great optimism regarding the proposals of Dhrangadhra Chemicals to enlarge its output. A direct result of the increase in output is the successful application of price-control through the imposition of ceilings. And whatever imports have been brought in by the State Trading Corporation, the ceiling prices are applicable and supplies are regulated in relation to demand.

A steady demand for the by-product chlorine has been created because of the growth of the paper industry and the rise of chemical industries producing ammonium chloride and bleaching powder. It is expected that the manufacture of plastics will lead to a larger demand for chlorine and it is expected that output this year will rise to 40,000 tons because 85 per cent of the available supply is now being used up.

27 May 1961

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

I DON'T have the figures ready, but for a civilised nation, ours is probably the most shameful record for police firing. In saying this, I am not indulging in the familiar pastime of police-baiting, for I deplore no less the mob behaviour that gives such extreme measures a semblance of respectability. To me the touchstone of real freedom is the faith that no police firing is ever justified. The rights and wrongs of the Silchar firing are the subject matter of a judicial inquiry; but even a finding that the police were justified in resorting to firing would not make me change my mind. And the Assam Government has weakened its position further by not publishing the findings of an earlier inquiry. Events in Assam in the last ten months and more particularly last week's turmoil at Silchar have made me wonder whether we are not going to pieces as a nation. At the rate things are moving, Assam as we know it now will cease to exist, at least in the minds of the people living there. I for one cannot look on with complacency a situation in which the hill-people and Bengali-speaking citizens of Assam are allowed to drift into deep estrangement with the Assamese. And to think that all this is the consequence, at least nominally, of a desire to have an additional official language, makes me feel exasperated with the political primitiveness of man. And when I find that all this is happening in an area in which, for obvious reasons, we have the need for the greatest unity of purpose and sense of national solidarity, I have the gloomiest forebodings about our future as a nation.

★

Living on the expense account has been a fact of life for so long now that the look of shocked horror on the faces of Finance Ministers at its "discovery" is a piece of humbug. And yet when you are about to crack it, the ritualistic motions seem to be in order. The more exotic blooms of expense-account-living are rare in India—our tax-dodgers have no patience, except in matters of accountancy, with undue refinements. Even so, Mr Desai felt obliged to make a beginning at clipping the wings of such life in the current year's Finance Act. But the country where you have the most extravagant and ingenious variations on the theme is the US. The dumb blonde on expense ac-

count is as much a denizen of the twilight world of fact and mythology as Davy Crockett or Will Rogers. Peter Arno's New Yorker cartoon—"I used to see your expense accounts, Mr Hofsetter, but Gee, I never dreamed I'd be in it"—hits off beautifully both the dumbness of the blonde and the elasticity of the term "business expenditure." At the Ways and Means Committee of the US Congress last week, Mr Douglas Dillon, the Treasury Secretary, unfolded a few more examples of the bizzarrie of the expense account. An undertaker (or Mortician as he probably prefers to call himself), wanted to deduct the expenses of maintaining a yacht because it was necessary for the purposes of his business to entertain clergymen aboard it. Another man combined business with pleasure—with business, according to him, barely tolerating pleasure—and claimed as deduction a sum of \$16,943 for expenses on a yacht used "to demonstrate to customers the value of sneakers with nonskid soles". A dairy owner claimed as a deduction the cost of an African Safari for self and wife under the head advertisement! Mr Dillon built up a formidable case by showing that the deductions claimed included club dues (\$5.7 millions) theatre tickets \$2 millions, yachts, hunting lodges and fishing camps expenses (\$3.6 millions) and business gifts (\$11.5 millions). Anticipating a saving of about \$250 million dollars by his recommendations to drastically prune the wilder claims, Mr Dillon hopes that the saving thus effected would afford tax-relief for increasing production. Mr Dillon's recommendations include \$10 limit to business gifts, a \$7 limit for business lunches and severe reduction in deductible personal expenditure while on business trips. The Affluent Society is already squealing at the jabs that the administration is taking at the traditional cushions against high taxation. And those whose own affluence is bound up with the credit card are angrier than others. But Mr Kennedy's stern adjuration against the phrase "it is deductible" finds a ready response from most people—especially those without the expense account. "It all comes off income tax" is likely to evoke less sympathy and more scepticism in future.

★

Is a new style in summitry in the offing? The timing and the

casualness of the Vienna meeting between Mr Kennedy and Mr Khrushchev and the deliberate emptying of the mystique of the Great Encounter from it would seem to suggest it. No doubt the collapse of earlier summits has something to do with it. But the marked contrast to the omen-seeking, elaborate preliminary preparations and high-powered salesmanship that accompanied the earlier and ill-fated assaults on the international political Everest owes something, at least on the American side, to the personalities involved. Political realism takes different people differently. Mr Dulles was a political realist—of a sort. So is Mr Kennedy—of an entirely different sort. There is an element of ruthlessness in the unsentimental way in which he has recently dropped Cuba: "it was a mistake and let us cut the losses and get on to other things" seems to sum up his present attitude. If Mr Dulles had been around, he would not have left it at the inconclusive stage it is. In any event, a hand-shake with communism at the highest level would have been the last thing that he would have considered as the next item on the agenda.

★

The truth is Mr Dulles was unwittingly investing the summit with a sort of glamour that was the last thing he wanted to endow it with. First came his reluctance to let it take place at all, which

was in itself enough to give it a certain amount of importance. And then came his insistence on get-togethers of lesser men at lesser peaks for settling the preliminaries. If after all these alarms and excursions, the great men did meet, the public can hardly be blamed if it expected a miracle from their momentous encounter. Mr Kennedy, on the other hand, has apparently decided to cut the summit to size. If a meeting between Mr Khrushchev and Mr Kennedy rated for no more public notice than, say, that between Mr Macmillan and Mr Kennedy or even that between Mr Macmillan and Mr Khrushchev, then a big step will have been taken in the normalisation of East-West relationship. It is the deep-calling (or-not-calling) to-the-deep and Jove-nodding (or-not-nodding) to-Jove-business that sets us all on edge. Both Mr Khrushchev and Mr Kennedy are sure to have a keener appreciation of each other's burdens than any of us can have. And if they unbend so far, they may even tell each other about them. Chairman Khrushchev may come out with the fact that there was more to the wrecking of the last summit than his indignation at the U-2 spying and that he is finding Chairman Mao a pain in the neck. Mr Kennedy may have similar confidences to make. More seriously, they may devise a mode of progressively retracing the wrong steps that both have taken in the recent past; and finally tell each other, with or without a nudge in the rib; that they must learn to live together if they are not to die together.

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Olympus

A Bulkier Third Plan

THE draft report of the Third Plan, in the form in which it will be presented to the National Development Council scheduled to meet next Tuesday, is understood to be ready and under scrutiny of the Central Government. The hope once entertained, that the Third Plan report would be a short and succinct document, had to be given up when it came to the stage of rewriting the chapters. There is an inner dynamic in the process of planning which gathers verbiage as it goes along. By all indications the Third Plan will not be an unworthy successor of its predecessors in bulk. When its soporific qualities become overpowering, it can be conveniently used as a pillow.

A bulky report does not however mean a larger plan. So far, the financial ceiling for public sector outlays, and the estimates of investment for the public sector and the private sector, remain unaltered in spite of extensive rewriting of almost every chapter in the report. The pressure to inflate the estimates of resources has been countered by the firm stand of the Finance Ministry in favour of cautious estimates which will provide a cushion against future mishaps.

The significant changes in the latest draft as compared with the draft outline, it is learnt, are in respect of the estimates of growth of income and employment. The Draft Outline had suggested that national income, during the Third Plan would increase at an annual rate of five per cent. The latest trends in National Income, as revealed by CSO estimates, underline the need for caution in estimating the likely increase in national income. The Planning Commission seems to have got over the difficulty by avoiding commitment to any specific figure relevant to the next five year period. Instead, the hope is expressed that, during the next fifteen years, it may be possible to sustain a rate of growth of about six per cent per annum. This also disposes of the ticklish problem of estimating the increase in per capita income expected during the Third Five-Year Plan.

As regards employment, the Census has made a review of the estimates inescapable. On the basis of the investment envisaged, the Draft Outline estimated that additional employment likely to be created would be of the order of 3.5 million in agriculture and 10.5 million outside agriculture. As the number of new entrants to the labour force during the next five years was estimated at 15 millions, it was also stated that another one million additional jobs would be required to keep the back-

log of unemployment at the same level at the end of the Third Plan as at the beginning, namely about seven millions.

The backlog of unemployment is now estimated, on the basis of the last Census, at nine millions and the number of new entrants to the labour force at 17 millions. The target for additional employment opportunities has also been increased to 17 million, though it is not clear how this will be achieved with a total outlay of Rs 7500 crores in public sector and investment of Rs 4100 crores in the private sector, that is an additional investment of about Rs 350 crores in all, which is the difference between the figures mentioned in the Draft Outline and those now under consideration.

Within the limit of the Rs 7500 crores for public sector outlays which was approved at the last NDC meeting, the Planning Commission, it is learnt, has made only marginal and minor changes in the pattern of distribution of the outlays then envisaged. The total allocation for "Agriculture" will be Rs 1068 crores instead of Rs 1082 crores, while the allocation for "Village Industries" will be increased from Rs 256 to Rs 264 crores. The outlays on "Industries and Minerals" and on "Transport & Communication" will amount in total to Rs 3006 crores instead of Rs 3001 crores; on "Irrigation and Power" to Rs 1662 crores instead of Rs 1675 crores; and on "Social Services" and "Miscellaneous" to Rs 1300 crores instead of Rs 1296 crores. But the total outlay remains unaltered at Rs 7500 crores.

But according to an influential school of thought, which includes many State and Central Ministers and which is also represented in the Planning Commission, the resources available for the Plan have been underestimated and an extra Rs 500 crores may be made available for implementation of Third Plan programmes from additional yields of taxes, savings and Government undertakings. The more hopeful outlook regarding external resources has made the dispute over the estimates of internal resources more acrimonious. It is no longer possible to rest on the assumption that availability of foreign exchange would put an automatic limit to the practicable level of investment and so keep it within safe limits.

The view that resources have been underestimated has derived added support from the findings of the NCAER on the trend of savings in India. This view is also understood to have been pressed strongly at the last meeting of the Savings sub-committee of the NDC, by several State Ministers. And it is not merely the State Governments that are eager to raise that financial ceiling. Most of the Central Ministries, other than Finance, are also in the same category. The inadequacy of the pro-

visions for Power and Transport have been repeatedly emphasised. The increased availability of foreign exchange for power development is a strong argument for stepping up the programmes for electric power. The prospects of getting IDA funds for roads development—a delegation led by the Secretary of the Ministry of Transport left for USA last week for negotiations with the World Bank and the IDA—improves the chances of a larger Roads programme. And the increased target of employment, 17 millions against 14 millions, will appear unconvincing unless matched by increased investment, or drastic reallocation of outlays under different heads in order to maximise employment opportunities.

On the other hand, it is argued that the considerations which obliged the Planning Commission to approve physical targets of about Rs 8000 crores subject to a financial ceiling of Rs 7500 crores, continue to be valid. There is first of all, the general limitation which applies to all estimates based on the assumption that production increases steadily at a certain rate from year to year and that these increases are reflected more or less proportionately in increased availability of resources for investment. While the hypothesis is useful in forecasting long-term trends, it is not very helpful in drawing up programmes for the immediate future, as any shortfalls could create serious difficulties. The tax effort made by the States in their Budgets for the current year does little to dispel the impression that the estimate of Rs 1710 crores from additional taxation is on the high side. The total defence outlay has been estimated at Rs 1700 crores to be met from revenue surpluses. Indications are that this figure may have to be revised upwards. The steady upward trend in prices is an insistent warning against increased deficit financing. There is as yet no indication that a firm and effective policy will be adopted for keeping prices under control. Measures which have been suggested in this context, such as enforcement of floor prices for primary commodities, do not appear to take into account the administrative difficulties and inadequacies. As regards prices, the Planning Commission is content with expressing the hope that, as need arises, we shall have the requisite machinery with the power to control prices of essential commodities.

The Planning Commission's report is, therefore, based on a conservative estimate of resources of round about Rs 7500 crores. It will be for the National Development Council to decide whether the ceiling for financial outlays should be raised, taking into account the divergent views on the outlook for resources.

Even if the NDC prefers the higher limit of Rs 8000 crores, the gap between physical and financial targets will remain. The total requirements of the Central and State Governments, as estimated last January amounted to Rs 8385 crores of which States' Plans accounted for Rs 3847 crores. But the gap between the financial and physical targets will be more in the sphere of Central Government outlays than in that of the States. If the NDC agrees with the

higher estimates of resources now talked about, the full requirements of the State Plans as approved last January, are likely to be met and the gap of Rs 122 crores between the physical and financial targets will be eliminated in so far as the States' Plans are concerned. As a consequence the outlays are likely to be increased under the following heads of development over which the shortfall was distributed:

	Rs
Power	44 crores
Transport	22 "
Social Services	17 "
Miscellaneous	39 "

In this context it may be noted that the inclusion of a steel plant for the South in the Third Plan will amount to something more than a gesture. There are now indications for a change in the US attitude to development of the steel industry in the public sector. The impression produced by Bhilai on the US steel experts who accompanied the DLF chief when he visited this country is said to be one of the factors bringing about this change. American assistance, it is expected, will be forthcoming not only for the Bokaro Plant but also for development of the steel industry in the South. On the other hand, the prospects of rapid progress for the Second Shipyard for which a token provision has been made in the Plan will depend on success in securing foreign collaboration with capital participation. The prospects of shipbuilding all over the world does not make it an attractive field for investment of foreign capital. The "Small Car", by the way, has not been able to find parking space in the Third Plan.

THE NEW SAMANBAGH TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 20th June, 1961, at 3-30 P.M., for the following purposes:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1960.
- To declare Dividends.
- To elect a Director.
- To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration. The Transfer Register will be closed from the 13th June, 1961 to 20th June, 1961, both days inclusive.

N.B.:—A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the Proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 17th May, 1961.

Indian Finance

27 May 1961

Markets

JUTE

Raw Jute Easy: Gunny Quiet

RAW jute basis Assam Bottoms May/June delivery was quoting Rs 55 per maund on Tuesday. This is one rupee less than the revised maximum rate brought into effect from 22 May. The Indian Jute Mills Association's earlier maximum price had been fixed at Rs 62 per maund at the beginning of March but the ruling price has since declined steadily to stand at around the present maximum. The revised rate is therefore in line with the market trend. A repetition of a similar decline in the price of raw jute in coming weeks will depend on whether or not there is still a sizable quantity of jute to reach the market. The general belief is no doubt that there is very little jute left in the hands of traders and cultivators. But it is not as though there is a consensus here. The Jute Balers Association, Calcutta, has pointed

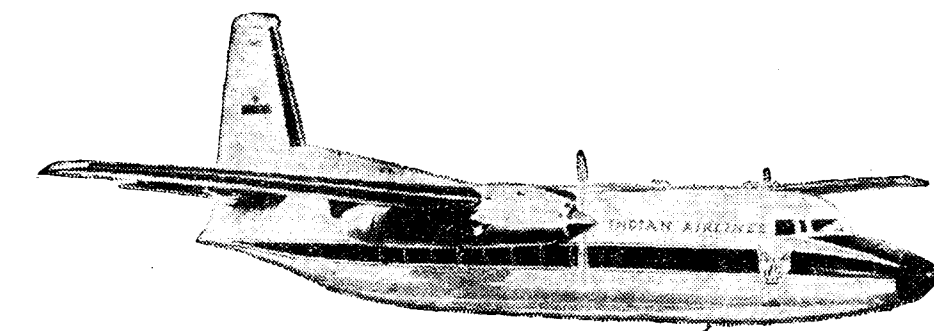
PRICE TRENDS.			
	As on 18 May	Low	As on
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Hessian:			
45" x 11 GZs	63.00	61.25	61.25
40" x 10 GZs:			
Ready	55.75	53.50	53.75
June	55.90	54.00	54.00
July/Sep	54.75	53.25	53.25
40" x 8 GZs	45.00	44.00	44.00
40" x 7 1/2 GZs	42.00	40.75	40.75
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	165.50	163.00	164.00
June	161.50	164.00	164.00
July/Sep	160.50	159.00	159.00
H. Cows (Green)	168.00	167.00	167.00
Corracks	168.00	167.00	167.00
Cubans	205.00	203.00	203.00
A. Twills	204.00	202.00	202.00
T. Twills	185.00	184.00	184.00
D. W. Flours	193.00	189.00	189.00
Sugar Twills	188.00	187.50	188.00
Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms	57.00	55.00	55.00
Northern Bottoms	56.00	54.00	54.00
Dalsee Bottoms	59.00	57.00	57.00

out that a block closure of mills will not be necessary because there is enough jute available to keep the mills at the present rate of working till the new crop moves in bulk into the market. The continued delay in accepting the IJMA plea for a block closure of mills for a couple of weeks or so seems to indicate that Government may be still hoping that the raw jute crisis can be tided over without the need to resort to such an extreme step as a block closure of mills. Now that the maximum price has been revised downward to Rs 56 from Rs 62 per maund basis Assam Bottoms, the hoard theory will be put to a severe test.

909

With the prospect of a cut in production by means of a block closure of mills rather uncertain, the jute goods market has been generally quiet. Whenever there have been indications of fresh business, however, prices have tended to steady up; but such improvement in sentiment has so far proved shortlived. Early during the week under review, the market had been influenced by reports of Government tender for B Twills, some buying by China and scattered business from US. A quiet trend returned since Tuesday with

mills figuring as sellers. The downward revision of the maximum price of raw jute also seems to have adversely affected sentiment. Attempts at rigging up jute goods prices are not likely to succeed in the present context of an easier trend in raw jute and the continued absence of any sizable offtake of jute goods. It is now clear that the rise in April-end stocks of jute goods is due to a sharp fall in despatches. Jute goods production in April has declined to 79,200 tons from 87,500 tons in the previous month. The



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UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

GENTLEMEN,

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet as at the 31st December, 1960, and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1960. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

2. There has been a small profit of Rs. 1,878-47 nP. in the working of the Bank for the year as against a loss of Rs. 92,984-93 nP. incurred during the previous year. The entire profit figure, as aforesaid, has been transferred to the Statutory Reserve Fund. No provision

3. The following Directors retire under the Articles, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

(i) Sri Krishna Das Roy.
(ii) Sri Baij Nath Tapuriah.

5. Sri Priya Nath Roy, Director, being out of station, could not sign the Balance Sheet.

5. Sri Priya Nath Roy, Director, being out of station, could not sign the Balance Sheet.

For and on behalf of
Board of Directors,
JADU NATH ROY,
Chairman

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

Rs. n.p.	31-12-59	Rs. n.p.	31-12-60	Rs. n.p.	31-12-59	Rs. n.p.	31-12-60	Rs. n.p.	PROPERTY & ASSETS	Rs. n.p.	31-12-60	Rs.
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES												
1. CAPITAL												
AUTHORISED CAPITAL												
75,000,000.00				75,000,000.00					In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank (including foreign Currency Notes)			18,31,239.06
ISSUED CAPITAL												
37,500,000.00				37,500,000.00					BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT			
									(i) In India			29,150.68
									(ii) Outside India			1,39,209.40
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL												
									MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE			
									* INVESTMENTS (AT OR BELOW COST)			
									(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trusts Securities including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments			40,26,844.23
									(ii) Shares—			
									Fully paid Ordinary Shares 1,32,821.00			
									Fully paid Preference Shares 84,671.40			
									(iii) Debentures or Bonds			2,17,492.40
									(iv) Other Investments			40,000.00
									(v) Pakistan Government Securities			1,24,968.75
									(vi) Gold			Nil
									(Market Value on 31st December, 1960 Rs. 41,24,041.35)			
									* (A) Of which investments of the face value of Rs. Nil are pledged against borrowings from other Banking Companies, etc. per contra			
									(B) Of which investments of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000/- are pledged under the Bank Guarantee Scheme.			
									ADVANCES			
									(Other than Bad and Doubtful Debts for which Provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Auditors.)			
									(1) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts etc.			
									(i) In India			91,11,571.09
									(ii) Outside India			8,02,860.29
									(2) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments)			99,14,431.38
									(i) Payable in India			1,06,292.06
									(ii) Payable outside India			Nil
									PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES			
									See separate Statement appended.			
									BILLS RECEIVABLE BEING BILLS FOR COLLECTION as per Contra			
									(i) Payable in India			23,63,672.99
									(ii) Payable outside India			54,950.31
									CONSTITUENTS' LIABILITIES FOR ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS, per Contra			
									PREMISES LESS DEPRECIATION			
									Less: Cost of Assets sold during the year			2,13,583.45
									Less: Total Depreciation to 31st December, 1960			19,829.98
									OTHER ASSETS			
									Adjusting Account, Commission etc.			50,981.93
									Income-tax Refundable and deducted at source			2,51,920.48
									Inter-Branch Adjustments			1,67,042.19
									Stationery, Stamps, Suspense, etc.			2,35,183.77
									NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS			
									Profit & Loss			
									Balance as per last account			88,877.82
									Profit for the current year			1878.47
									Less: Amount transferred to Reserve Fund			Nil
									TOTAL Rs.			2,23,31,040.48
									TOTAL Rs.			2,23,31,040.48

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1960

EXPENDITURE.			INCOME (Less provision made during the year for Bad and Doubtful Debts and other unusual or necessary provision).		
1959.	Rs. n.p.	1960.	1959.	Rs. n.p.	1960.
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc.	3,02,566.80	3,06,017.55	1. Interest and Discount	...	6,86,749.32
2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (including Salaries and Allowances of General Manager Rs. 12,000/-) (1959—Rs. 20,050.81).	4,17,643.24	4,28,915.99	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	...	1,55,418.87
3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	4,920.00	3,160.00	3. Rents	...	Nil
4. Rent, Taxes, Lighting and Insurance, etc.	56,356.41	62,229.12	4. Net Profit on Sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	...	6,147.40
5. Law Charges	3,012.41	3,269.78	5. Net Profit on Revaluation of Investments Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets, (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	...	Nil
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	6,315.28	8,345.51	6. Income from Non-Banking Assets and Profit from Sale of or dealing with such Assets	...	Nil
7. Auditors Fees	8,000.00	5,500.00	7. Other Receipts (including Income-tax Refundable Rs. 10,323.03)	...	26,598.67
8. Depreciation on and Repairs to the Banking Company's Property	7,981.95	6,934.44	8. Loss	...	.....
9. Stationery, Printing and Advertisement, etc.	20,960.33	23,430.56			
10. Loss from Sale of or dealing with Non-Banking Assets	Nil	Nil			
11. Other Expenditure	14,696.88	25,232.84			
12. Balance of Profit	Nil	1,878.47			
Total Rs.	8,42,462.30	8,74,914.26	Total Rs.	...	8,74,914.26

Particulars of Advances

(I)	Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	...	...	...	31-12-60	31-12-59
(II)	Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	...	...	...	89,61,210.59	97,10,782.37
(III)	Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the Debtors	...	...	...	9,24,556.16	10,41,599.14
(IV)	Debts considered doubtful or bad not provided for	...	...	...	Nil	38,395.47
					<u>1,00,20,723.44</u>	<u>1,07,90,776.98</u>
(V)	Debts due by Directors or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	...	...	...	...	7,559.99
(VI)	Debts due by Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of Private Companies as Members	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(VII)	Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	...	...	...	97,850.63	1,73,692.65
(VIII)	Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of Private Companies, as Members	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(IX)	Due from Banking Companies	...	...	...	...	...

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Bank as required by law so far as appears from our examination of those books. We have visited all the Indian Branches and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from these Branches as well as from the Naraingunge Branch, Pakistan, which has not been visited by us. The Pakistan Branch accounts have been audited by other auditors and the report on the accounts of this Branch has been considered in preparing this report.

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the United Industrial Bank Limited, as at 31st December, 1960, and the annexed Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on that date, which are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

The transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

The transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accounts of the Bank are properly drawn up so as to disclose, in the case of the Balance Sheet, a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at 31st December, 1960, and in the case of the Profit and Loss Account, a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended on that date so far as is required by the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 and the Banking Companies Act 1949.

Calcutta, 1961.
30th March, 1961.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Chartered Accountants

V. G. PAI,
General Manager.

JADUNATH ROY,
SATYA CHURN LAW,
KRISHNA DAS ROY,
GAJRAJ GANGWAL,
B. N. TAPURIAH.

fall in output is to be attributed to the fact that hours worked by mills during the month were only 170 whereas in March mills had worked for 187 hours. Power shortage has certainly contributed a sizable share to the reduction in working hours. Gunny despatches during the month are sharply down at 72,800 tons as compared with 88,000 tons in March. Despatches for export are placed at 51,900 tons against 54,900 tons in the previous months, hessian solely accounting for the decline. There has been a sharp fall in despatches for internal consumption also to 20,900 tons from 31,100 tons in March. The price factor should have played a large part in the decline in internal offtake of jute goods. Part of the fall may be due to the fact that the cement industry has been permitted to use second hand bags. The very low consumption of burlap in US during April (59 million yards as against 72 million yards in March) is indicative of the reaction

of the foreign consumer to the prevailing high price of jute goods. It will not be surprising if jute goods despatches continue their April trend for some more months. What with the brightening prospects for the new crop, foreign buyers may not be in a hurry to increase their offtake till goods prices begin to record a substantial decline under the impact of a bumper jute crop.

The jute goods market steadied up somewhat in later dealings last Thursday following reports of a Government tender and some business with US. B Twills May closed at Rs 165.50 with Hessian 40" x 10 Oz at Rs 55.75. A quiet trend prevailed on Friday in the absence of fresh business with the quotations for B Twills May at Rs 164 and Hessian 40" x 10 Oz at Rs 55.25. With rumours of business done with China, sentiment improved on Saturday with prices somewhat better at close as follows: B Twills Rs 165.50 and Hessian 40" x 10 oz

Rs 55.50. Trading on Monday in early dealings was enlivened by reports of further Government purchases and that the Chinese enquiries referred to ready and near deliveries. Toward close however presumably due to the fact that the IJMA had fixed the minimum price for raw jute at the lower level of Rs 56 per maund sentiment was adversely affected resulting in selling pressure. Even so the closing was better on balance with B Twills May at Rs 166. Hessian however was lower at Rs 55. Selling pressure continued to characterise trading on Tuesday most of the time but lower levels attracted some buying toward close. The day's closing prices were as follows: B Twills Rs 164.50 and Hessian Rs 54.25.

The raw jute market ruled quietly steady with Assam Bottoms at Rs 57 during the first half of the week under review. Following the revision of the maximum price to Rs 56 sentiment deteriorated and on Tuesday the rate de-

Indian Finance

lined by a rupee to Rs 55 with buyers still showing no interest in the market.

Reports from the jute growing areas in India go to show that the new crop is progressing well and the recent rains are expected to be quite beneficial for the rapid growth of the plant. From present indications it is believed that if nothing untoward happens in the next few weeks, the new crop may become available much sooner than earlier expected. The news from Pakistan is also very encouraging and it would appear that the cyclone damage may not make any marked difference to the size of the crop which has been earlier estimated at 7.2 million bales.

TEA Export Prospects

The prospects for the export of Indian Tea to Russia are considered to be bright although the Soviet Union is likely to make purchases from Ceylon and Indonesia during the current year. Last year, Russia increased her offtake of Indian tea to 12,000 tons from 11,300 tons in 1959. Principal suppliers of tea to the USSR are India and China. There have been small purchases from Ceylon and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The grades of tea supplied by India are understood to be as follows:—good medium 10 per cent; medium 50 per cent; low medium 30 per cent and common teas and Fannings 10 per cent. Already Russia is reported to have evinced keen interest in the Calcutta market and has made substantial purchases.

Meanwhile, the Chairman of the Central Tea Board has stated that, as the consumption of tea in India has slowly increased during the past four or five years, the Government of India is not going to carry on any further internal propaganda and will be trying to export more quantities for export in order to earn foreign exchange. Tea Advisers have been appointed in New York, London, Cairo and Sydney to step up exports to Canada, USA, UK, the Scandinavian countries, UAR, New Zealand and Australia. There is also a proposal to appoint a Tea Adviser in Baghdad to look after the West Asian countries.

Asked whether there is any scheme to increase tea production in the country, the Chairman of the Tea Board has stated that the Government have made a bulk grant of Rs 2 crores to the Tea Board to be disbursed to the factories to renovate machines and purchase new machines under a hire purchase scheme, now being implemented. There is also a scheme under consideration for giving financial aid for the extension of tea gardens and replantation.

27 May 1961

In the Cochin market, offerings were 247,000 kgs of Dusts were offered for internal consumption. Against good demand, the prices were fully firm and sometimes dearer. Residuals were again weak, while high-growns were easier.

According to trade sources in Colombo, tea exports from Ceylon declined sharply to 27.83 million pounds in February from 34.22 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. This reduces the total exports in the first two months of the current year to 64.73 million pounds from 67.24 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

Production of tea in East Pakistan was 3.01 million pounds in April as against 836,460 pounds in the corresponding month of last year. The quantity of tea despatched to West Pakistan during the month under review was 1.91 million pounds as against 1.28 million pounds in April 1960.

The effects of the recent dock strike are still apparent in the amount of tea finally put up for sale at the Mincing Lane auction last week, although offerings were higher at 69,426 packages as against 61,131 packages in the previous week. The North Indian and other miscellaneous teas encouraged good competition. Although prices showed a certain amount of irregularity at times, they were, on balance, little changed from the previous week's levels.

COTTON Futures Easy

THE Bombay cotton futures market depicted easy conditions during the past week. The absence of fresh mill and investment buying resulted in losses to both the ready and forward sections to the tune of Rs 8 per candy. The Jarilla August contract slipped down to Rs 565 from Rs 573 per three quintals following the reports from New Delhi that no additional export quota would be released for cotton in the near future.

In the ready section both Wagad and Kalagin shed Rs 15 per candy. Similarly Kalyan also lost Rs 10 per candy. The demand for other varieties was restricted without effecting any change in their prices.

The entry of the Indian Cotton Mill's Federation into the market failed to bring the desired improvement in the trading conditions. Though actual figures regarding the Federation's purchases are not available it is estimated that total purchases will not exceed 5,000 bales.

It is reported that the Federation has no definite plans to purchase cotton. Reliable sources indicate that the Federation's entry was not a voluntary act but was the result of compulsion from the part of the Government, and

it may withdraw at any time from the market on the improvement of trading conditions. The Federation has so far purchased only good quality of cotton of 24/32" and above. This has led to the presumption that the Federation is planning to build a buffer stock of good quality of cotton and it appears that it has made financial arrangements for buying a large quantum of those varieties. Besides, the Federation will only buy cotton in the absence of other buyers and that its purchases would be strictly confined to cotton grown in Gujarat. The Federation's purchases of Vijay, Digvijay, and Surti varieties has provided welcome relief to the cotton growers of Gujarat who were worried over the unsold cotton that has accumulated on a large scale. This sort of preference shown to Gujarat cotton has provoked cotton growers in South India who also are faced with similar problems.

Demand in the import section showed signs of improvement. Business transacted in Sudan cotton was negligible while in East African cotton only BP 52 quality met with some demand. No transaction was reported in Egyptian varieties.

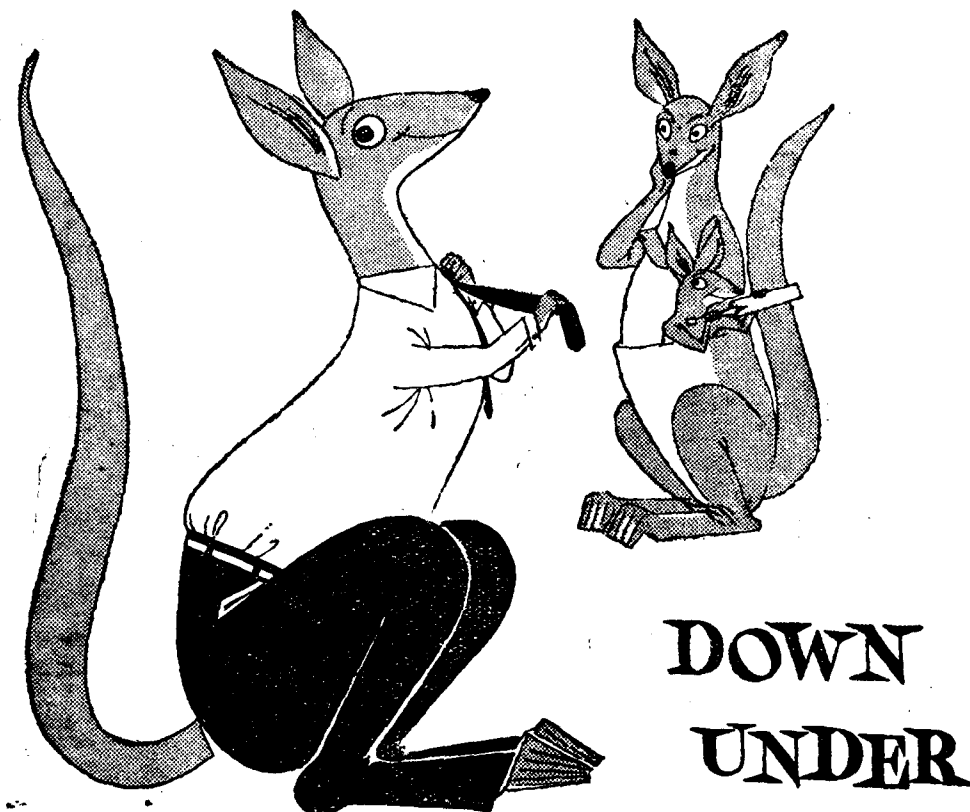
The import statistics state that the quantity licenced for imports during the first eight months of the current season totalled 0.605 million bales. Actual arrivals during the period under review amounted to 0.735 million bales.

Consumption of cotton, both indigenous and imported, during the first seven months of the current season amounted to 3.35 million bales. Stocks with the Indian mills of Indian cotton at the end of March have been placed at 1.4 million bales. Similarly stocks of foreign cotton held at the end of March has shot up by 28,000 bales over the previous month.

The estimated supply and distribution of both Indian and imported varieties during the current season would indicate a carryover of 2.16 million bales at the end of the current season. Supply of both indigenous and foreign cotton during the season is estimated to total 7.7 million bales.

In its annual review of the world cotton situation during 1960-61 published on 19 May, the International Cotton Advisory Committee estimates that the season has marked a turning point in the cotton situation. Production during the period under review reached a new high. The increase in production has more than offset the decline in opening stocks and supply is estimated to be higher than in any of the three previous seasons.

Consumption of cotton during 1960-61 aggregated 30.5 million bales as against 31 million bales in 1959-60 season. Despite the high



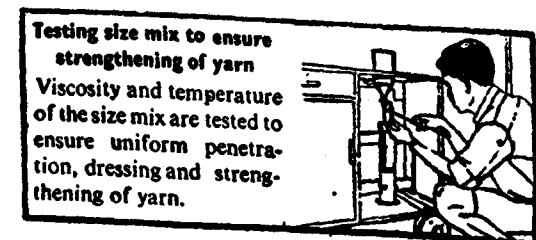
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level of consumption of cotton in net importing countries, exports showed a slight decline.

Actual shipments of cotton so far are running under last season's rate presumably due to the sharp decline in the export of Egyptian types from Egypt and Sudan. Exports of American type have been well maintained and most of the countries will not find it difficult to dispose of the bulk of their export availabilities.

The cotton situation in Eastern Europe, China and the USSR indicated certain changes during the period under review. The marked decline in production in both China and USSR affected the supply position.

PIECEGOODS

The cotton piecegoods market in Bombay displayed divergent trends during the past week. The domestic section continued to be listless while in the export front signs of improvement were visible. Demand in the domestic section was on the whole meagre. Consequently the premia of all varieties declined. The offer of a substantial discount failed to revive the trading conditions.

However as the week advanced demand from upcountry centres poured in deriving inspiration from the improvement in credit conditions in some of the North Indian centres and the timely remittance of payments. The enquiries from the upcountry consuming centres were mostly confined to goods like flannels and shawls. Punjab and South India showed some interest in some of the seasonal goods.

On the export front there was a broadening of enquiries. Sudan accounted for a small quantum of grey sheetings and business was put through for July, August, and September shipments, though at considerably lower rates. Ethiopia focussed its attention in grey chaddars and Morocco concentrated its attention on art silk goods and grey sheetings. Fair inquiries for turkish towel from West Africa was reported. East Africa accounted for a small quantity of sheetings, coatings, and printed saris. The recent

enhancement of import duty on grey sheetings by the East African Government will adversely affect our exports to that destination.

UK was satisfied with small quantum of grey sheetings. Moderate business was done with Australia in white sheetings. Singapore evinced some interest in bleached longcloth.

Record Coffee Sale

ACCORDING to the figures released by the Coffee Board, the total quantity of Coffee sold for export out of the 1960-61 crop up to 5 May, touched a record. A total quantity of 14,271 tonnes was sold for export as against 5,686 tonnes sold for export for the period ended April 1960. Out of the total coffee sold for export, Plantation accounted for the largest quantity, being 12,806 tonnes.

The receipts of coffee into the 1960-61 Pool up to the end of April 1961 amounted to 61,591 (45,755) tonnes, made up of 28,775 (24,860) tonnes of Plantation; 9,235 (6,080) tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 23,581 (14,815) tonnes Robusta. The figures shown within brackets indicate pool receipts for the same period last year.

The releases of coffee in the internal market, for the first four months of the year, amounted to 10,888 tonnes, made up of 4,308 tonnes of Plantation; 1,180 tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 5,400 tonnes of Robusta. The corresponding figure for total releases in the internal market last year was 9,253 tonnes.

The latest estimates of 1960-61 crop are 63,300 tonnes comprising of 29,500 tonnes of Plantation; 9,500 tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 24,300 tonnes of Robusta. This is a record crop.

SUGAR

Sugar production has risen to 410,000 tons in April from 266,000 tons in the corresponding month of last year. This brings the total production for the season 1960-61 up to April to 2,700,000 tons as against 2,323,000 tons produced last season by this date. The offtake of sugar from the factories during April 1961 was 179,000 tons as against 162,000 tons. Total despatches, including des-

patches for exports up to April 1961, were 1,058,000 tons against 943,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The closing stock with the factories, as on 31 April 1961, was 2,183,000 tons as against 1,519,000 tons on the corresponding date of last year.

The Indian Sugar Mills Association, Uttar Pradesh branch, in a resolution, has stated that the sugar industry in the State is faced with a crisis of the unprecedented surplus, caused by the opening of new factories in other States. The resolution says that the financial resources and bank credit of the factories are practically exhausted. In spite of the Reserve Bank's directive to the scheduled banks, the banks have not raised the cash credit limits of the factories, as a result of which they are left with no resources to pay the cane prices and other dues. In this connection, the Uttar Pradesh Government is expected to announce certain decisions regarding purchase tax and payments for the sugar industry to encourage maximum crushing of standing sugarcane crop.

Meanwhile, conditions in the sugar market have continued to rule quiet. In the Hapur market, the rate for the sweet commodity is quoted at Rs 106.75 per bag.

FOODGRAINS

Steadier conditions were noticed in the Hapur Foodgrains market, thanks to brisk demand from consumers in the face of modest arrivals of new rabi crops. Wheat registered fractional gains, to be quoted at Rs 15 a maund for the average quality. Although daily arrivals were slightly better at an average of 1,000 to 1,200 maunds, the pressure of arrivals was not perceptible due to brisk consumers' demand and stockists' support as a sequel to the withdrawal of curbs on bank advances against wheat. The market for Rice remained unchanged. Despite better arrivals at an average of about 1,500 maunds a day, Gram ruled steady on firmer advices from the Punjab. Jowar was also steady on good demand. The market for Pulses remained unchanged.

In the above connection, it may be added that the restrictions on banks' advances against Wheat have been withdrawn by the Reserve Bank. Announcing this, the Reserve Bank

has stated that, in view of the improvement in the supply and the price situation in the commodity and in conformity with its policy of operating selective credit controls in a flexible manner, it is no longer considered necessary to keep in force the restrictions on advances against wheat.

In a letter to the scheduled banks, the Reserve Bank has stated that the wheat crop for 1960-61 is expected to be higher than the record level of 19.8 million tons achieved in 1958-59. Substantial supplies are also assured under the PL 480 programme. Accordingly, the regulations relating to advances against wheat contained in the foodgrains directive, issued on 8 February, 1961, have been withdrawn with immediate effect.

NON-FERROUS METALS

On the London Metal Exchange, Copper has risen to £245 a ton. Figures published over the week-end show that copper production fell in April, while deliveries to consumers have again risen. Producers, most of whom are only using 90 per cent of their capacity at present, may step up their output soon.

As regards Lead, the effects of voluntary cutbacks in production this year coupled with United States barter deals to relieve the pressure of surplus stocks, should help the lead market and bring a moderate increase in prices. Cutbacks alone are expected to reduce world output by 70,000 tons, while the effect of barter deals may reduce lead stocks outside the United States by a further 75,000 to 100,000 tons. This should be some relief to an industry, which has been producing well in excess of world consumption of about 253,000 tons each year.

One of the unknown factors is Soviet Russia's intentions in the world lead market. Russia is a significant producer and has not given any official indication of the line she will take. But, observers say that she will honour the spirit of the cutback agreements, as it is not in her interests to see prices go lower. There is already a precedent for this in the case of tin.

No further news has been heard of the release of Tin by the US Government, which was reported last week; but the International Tin Council is due to meet in London this week and an announcement may be made then.

Company Reports

Excellent Results of IBP

THE Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited has produced excellent working results for 1960, thanks to the rise in sales from Rs 1.61 crores to Rs 1.77 crores. The net profit, after providing for depreciation and taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 64.02 lakhs as against Rs 40.45 lakhs for the preceding year.

Except for Dividend Equalisation Reserve which is maintained at Rs 5.00 lakhs, all other allocations have been increased.—Depreciation from Rs 4.07 lakhs to Rs 4.51 lakhs; Taxation from Rs 31.40 lakhs to Rs 43.26 lakhs; General Reserve from Rs 4.00 lakhs to Rs 22.50 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve from Rs 75,399 to Rs 85,015. Even after these increased allocations, the directors have found it possible to raise the Ordinary distribution from Rs 2.50 to Rs 3.00 per share (including a special distribution of 50 nP), subject to deduction of tax.

During the year, the Government of the Union of Burma completed purchase of control in the Burma Oil Company (1954) Limited by paying the amounts still then due account their original 33 1/3 per cent shareholding and thereafter purchasing the additional 17 3/2 per cent shareholding necessary to give them the 51 per cent holding in that company. These developments resulted in the disposal of part of IBP's shareholding in the BOC (1954) Ltd.

Jeewanlal Fares Well

The demand for the company's fabricated products being continued to exceed the supply is fully reflected in the working results of Jeewanlal (1929) Limited for 1960. While sales have risen to Rs 2.24 crores from Rs 1.99 crores, the net profit is substantially higher at Rs 9.05 lakhs as against Rs 4.19 lakhs.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 1.56 lakhs from Rs 1.13 lakhs; Taxation to Rs 7.41 lakhs from Rs 3.14 lakhs; General Reserve to Rs 5.76 lakhs from Rs 64,000 and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 58,591 from Rs 9,984. The directors have recommended a final dividend of 10 nP, making a total of 45 nP as against 25 nP per share previously.

The Government of India has granted the company a licence to set up Rolling Mills for an installed capacity of 3,860 metric tonnes

per annum. Out of this tonnage, the company intends to export 2,000 tons per year in semi-fabricated or fabricated forms out of imported ingot, which will be available at international price. The site for the Rolling Mills has been selected and the lands have been purchased at Tiruvottiyur in Madras. Production is expected to start before the end of 1962.

Godfrey Phillips Pays More

Thanks to the rise in sales from Rs 3.54 crores to Rs 4.14 crores as well as in the net profit from Rs 13.38 lakhs to Rs 20.97 lakhs, Godfrey Phillips India Limited has been able to raise the dividend on the Ordinary shares from 26 to 40 per cent, taxable, for the year.

The amount set aside for Depreciation is higher at Rs 5.41 lakhs against Rs 5.04 lakhs; Taxation at Rs 19.10 lakhs against Rs 12.75 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 35,000 against Rs 33,500.

Bowreah Cotton Resumes Distribution

Despite the strike which lasted 51 days, the Bowreah Cotton Mills Limited has reported encouraging results for 1960. Although sales have declined from Rs 2.14 crores to Rs 1.98 crores, the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is higher at Rs 13.73 lakhs as against Rs 7.97 lakhs for the preceding year. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 11.99 lakhs from Rs 9.66 lakhs; General Reserve to Rs 5.00 lakhs from Rs 1.00 lakh and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 4.00 lakhs from Rs 2.65 lakhs. The directors have proposed a taxable ordinary dividend of Rs 10 per share as against nil previously.

According to the directors' report, a mercerising Range is under erection, while a cloth singeing machine is also being installed. The spinning preparatory is also in the process of modernisation.

Sharp Rise in Sales of Standard Motor

The sales of Standard Motor Products of India Limited have shown a sharp rise to Rs 3.90 crores for 1960 from Rs 2.14 crores for the previous year, thanks to the increased output. The net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, has also risen significantly to Rs 28.62 lakhs from Rs 18.14 lakhs.

The amount set aside towards Depreciation is Rs 9.50 lakhs (Rs 6.79 lakhs); Taxation Rs 6.60 lakhs (Rs 3.50 lakhs) and Development Rebate Reserve Rs 3.75 lakhs (Rs 3.00 lakhs). The ordinary dividend is maintained at 9 per cent, taxable; but as a result of larger capital ranking for whole year, the amount required is higher at Rs 4.23 lakhs against Rs 2.30 lakhs.

The directors state that arrangements have been completed for stepping up output to 4,500 vehicles annually; but the further expansion in output to 7,500 units by 1963 depends on the issue of the required licences by the Central Government. The company's application to import capital goods is pending before the authorities. The new model is expected to be on the market by the middle of this year.

Arvind Mills Report Higher Profits

The profit of the Arvind Mills Limited has gone up from Rs 29.79 lakhs to Rs 40.02 lakhs for 1960 after providing Rs 8.92 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration (Rs 7.55 lakhs); Rs 22.36 lakhs for Depreciation and Development Rebate (Rs 21.65 lakhs) and Rs 38 lakhs for Taxation (Rs 33.89 lakhs). The directors have recommended a final dividend of Rs 30, making a total of Rs 45 per share, subject to tax. The company declared a dividend of Rs 40 per share subject to tax, for the preceding year.

Sales of cloth, yarn and waste have moved up from Rs 3.42 crores to Rs 3.73 crores and the closing stocks from Rs 35.73 lakhs to Rs 49.69 lakhs. The allocation to General Reserve has been stepped up from Rs 3 lakhs to Rs 11 lakhs.

The company proposes to issue bonus shares in the proportion of two shares for every three ordinary shares held. It is reported that the Government has accorded sanction to the company in this respect. The directors state that an additional plant of 192 automatic looms is under erection. It is hoped that this new plant will go into production by June 1961.

J. K. Cotton's Plan for Expansion

The J. K. Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Company Limited has an ambitious programme of expansion. The company will put a plant for the manufacture of sodium sulphate to be recovered as a by-product from the rayon plant. Orders have been placed for the import of the requisite plant and machinery from West Germany.

The company has obtained licences for the expansion of the existing

rayon plant from 5 to 10 tons per day; for producing yarn grade pulp from cotton linters with 10 tons per day capacity and for setting up a fertilizer plant for the manufacture of superphosphate with capacity of 40,000 tons per annum.

Meanwhile, the company's net profit for 1960 amounts to Rs 19.61 lakhs against Rs 6.97 lakhs for the previous year; and these figures are arrived at after providing for depreciation. The Depreciation amount is raised substantially to Rs 72.62 lakhs from only Rs 11.00 lakhs, while a sum of Rs 10 lakhs is set apart for Development Rebate Reserve. After adding Rs 31.97 lakhs being the excess depreciation in previous years being written back, the directors have been able to provide Rs 8.30 lakhs for Taxation (nil) and Rs 15.85 lakhs (nil) for General Reserve. A taxable dividend of Rs 1.25 per equity share has been recommended on the capital of Rs 1.25 crores increased from Rs 63 lakhs. In this connection, the company floated new shares in April 1960.

Encouraging Results of Calico Mills

The working results of the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company Limited (Calico Mills) have been encouraging. The gross profit has gone up by Rs 52.85 lakhs to Rs 2.34 crores. Allocations included Rs 12.66 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration (Rs 15.36 lakhs); Rs 67.31 lakhs for Taxation (Rs 59.03 lakhs) and Rs 54.42 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 25.65 lakhs). The statutory Development Rebate Reserve absorbs Rs 22.43 lakhs (Rs 6.22 lakhs) and the Rehabilitation and Development Reserve Rs 7.47 lakhs (Rs 2.07 lakhs). The General Reserve claims Rs 21.44 lakhs (nil).

The directors have recommended a final dividend of Rs 20 per share, making a total of Rs 34 per share, taxable. The net dividend works out to Rs 25 per share against Rs 22 in the previous year.

INDU Pays Dividend

After a number of years, India United Mills Limited has reported a substantial increase in earnings for 1960. It has also been possible for the company to wipe out the earlier deficits and resume the payment of dividends on both ordinary and deferred shares. The net profit, before providing for depreciation and taxation, for the year is Rs 110.23 lakhs as against only Rs 27.91 lakhs for 1959.

In respect of allocations, the provision for Depreciation is Rs 11.76 lakhs (nil) and Development Rebate Rs 3.91 lakhs (nil). A further amount of Rs 21.44 lakhs is set apart towards arrears of depreciation and Rs 13 lakhs in respect of bonus for previous years. There is also a provision of Rs 8.47 lakhs for lay-off compensation on account of 1951-52. After wiping out the debit balance of Rs 19.79 lakhs brought in, a dividend of 80 nP per share, taxable, on the ordinary capital and 13.25 nP per share, taxable on the deferred capital are recommended.

For Security and Service

Bank with

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

T. D. KANSARA - General Manager

For Service and Security

PANDYAN BANK LIMITED

Central Office: MADURAI

BANK WITH

PANDYAN BANK LTD.

THE BANK THAT SERVICE BUILT

83 Offices serve the Public

S. N. K. SUNDARAM,
Managing Director.

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid- Quotation up per Share.	as on 20-5-61 Rs nP
BANKS		
Allahabad 6% ...	100	96.50
Behar 5% ...	50	16.00*
COAL		
Asso. K'pura 4½% ...	100	50.50*
Bharat 5½% ...	100	37.00
Borrea 5½% ...	100	77.00*
Burrakur 7% ...	100	99.00
Burrakur 6% ...	10	7.19
Equitable 6% ...	100	75.00†
Ghushick & Muslia 5% ...	100	100.00
Gourangdi 5% ...	100	40.00*
Karanpura 5½% ...	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5½% ...	10	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7% ...	10	9.10†
N. Churulia 5% ...	10	5.06
N. Huntodih 6% ...	100	45.00*
Ondal 6½% ...	100	74.50
Parasea 5½% ...	100	44.50
United Colliery 5% ...	100	71.00*
COTTON		
Basanti 6½% ...	10	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7% ...	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9% ...	100	82.00†
Bowreah 8% ...	100	105.00
Bowreah 7% ...	100	65.00*
Elgin 5% ...	100	107.00
Elgin 5% ...	100	6.97
Jagatjit 5% ...	100	81.75
Jivayee Rao 5½% ...	100	88.50*
J. K. Cotton 6% ...	100	86.80*
J. K. Rayon 6½% ...	100	100.00
Kesoram 7% ...	100	103.50
Kesoram 5½% ...	100	85.00
Muir 8% ...	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6% ...	5	2.50
Orissa 5% ...	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½% ...	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4% ...	100	48.80†
Shree Bhawani 8% ...	100	87.00
Swadeshi 6% ...	100	74.00

CEMENT		
Dalmia Bharat 6% ...	10	7.94
Jaipur Udyog 3% ...	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7% ...	100	80.00*
Kalyanpur Lime 6% ...	100	100.50*
K'dhubi Fire 5½% ...	100	63.00
Orissa Cement 4½% ...	100	35.06*
CHEMICALS		
Alkali 5% ...	100	91.50†
Bathgate 6% ...	100	100.00
Bengal Chem. 7½% ...	100	12.37
Bengal Chem. 4½% ...	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6% ...	100	86.80*
Frank Ross 4½% ...	100	6.25
Smith Stanistreet 10% ...	50	63.12
ELECTRICS		
Calcutta 5% ...	£1	9.09
Dishergarh 5% ...	100	69.00
Dishergarh 4½% ...	100	69.20
ENGINEERING		
Arthur Butler 7% ...	10	10.75*
Br. Building 6% ...	100	50.00
Br. Engineering 7% ...	100	100.00
Burn & Co. 7% ...	100	117.00
Burn & Co. 6% ...	100	106.00
India Machinery 7% ...	100	85.50
Ind. St. Wagon 7% ...	100	69.00
Jessop & Co. 5% ...	100	83.50
J. K. Steel 7% ...	100	99.00
Kumardhubi 5% ...	100	83.00
R. Cruddas 5½% ...	100	54.00*
Steel Products 5% ...	10	7.22
Texmaco 5½% ...	100	87.00
Texmaco 5½% ...	100	63.00
Texmaco 6½% ...	100	96.50
MISCELLANEOUS		
Alum. Corp. 6% ...	100	99.50
Alum. Corp. 5% ...	100	70.00
Amal. Dev. 5% ...	100	37.00*
Asso. Hotel 7% ...	100	49.50
Bharat Nidhi 6% ...	100	50.00
Birds Investment 5½% ...	100	56.75
Br. Biscuits 8% ...	10	8.86*
B. I. Corporation 6% ...	100	112.60
Cal. Cr. Corp. 5½% ...	100	34.50*
Calcutta Gas 5½% ...	100	23.50
Calcutta Silk 5% ...	100	57.50*
Calcutta Trams 5% ...	100	49.12*
Duncan Bros. 4% ...	100	7.94
Dunlop 6% ...	100	55.00
Dunlop 6% ...	100	113.00
Dunlop 6% ...	100	78.00†
Eastern Inv. 5% ...	100	67.44
Gillanders 5% ...	100	58.00
Godfrey Phillip 5½% ...	100	56.00
Greaves Cotton 5% ...	100	32.86*
Greaves Cotton 6% ...	100	48.43*
Hindustan Alu- minum 6.3% ...	25	24.37
Hindustan Motors 6% ...	100	200.50

JUTE		
Agarpara 7% ...	100	87.50
Alexandra 7% ...	100	82.00
Alliance 8% ...	100	70.00
Anglo-India 7% ...	100	92.50
Auckland 5½% ...	100	71.25
Auckland 4½% ...	100	55.73
Bally 7% ...	100	60.75
Barnagore 5% ...	25	38.00
Belvedere 7% ...	100	90.00
Bengal 5½% ...	100	55.50
Birla 7½% ...	100	90.00
Birla 5½% ...	100	91.00
Budge-Budge 7% ...	100	81.93
Calcutta 6½% ...	100	50.50
Caledonian 7% ...	100	80.00
Cheviot 7% ...	100	95.43
Chitavalsah 7% ...	100	77.90†
Clive 6% ...	100	32.00
Clive 6% ...	100	60.75
Clive 7% ...	100	75.35
Dalhousie 7% ...	100	57.85
Delta 5% ...	100	57.85
Empire 7% ...	100	50.50†
Fort Gloster 7% ...	100	104.00*
Fort Gloster 5% ...	100	64.00*
Fort William 7% ...	100	92.00
Ganges Mfg. 8% ...	100	102.00
Gourepore 6% ...	100	80.00
Hastings 6% ...	100	81.00
Howrah 'A' Pref. ...	100	10.25
Howrah 7% ...	100	90.00
Howrah 7% ...	100	93.00
Hukumchand 7% ...	100	90.50
Kamarhatti 6% ...	100	75.00
Kankannarrah 6% ...	100	91.00
Kedarnath 6% ...	100	68.00
Kedarnath 7% ...	100	90.50
Kelvin 7% ...	100	92.00
Khardah 6% ...	100	78.00

NAME	Paid- Quotation up per Share.	as on 20-5-61 Rs nP
Hindustan National		
Glass 8% ...	100	93.00*
Indian Alum. 5% ...	100	66.20
Indian Cables 6% ...	10	34.00
Indian Plastics 5½% ...	100	40.50*
Indian Rubber 5% ...	100	60.25
James Wright 6% ...	50	19.75*
J. Henderson 5½% ...	100	56.25†
K. Bullen 5½% ...	100	57.50
K. Bullen 4% ...	100	55.75
Kusum 5½% ...	100	64.00*
Macneil & Barry 5½% ...	100	51.57†
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 8% ...	100	93.00*
Martin Burn 5% ...	100	85.00†
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	49.00
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	60.25
1st Pref. ...	100	78.84†
Metal Box 6% ...	100	80.00
National Rubber 6% ...	100	3.00
National Tannery 5% ...	100	73.50
National Tobacco 5% ...	100	75.00
Nav. Bharat Vanija Rallis 6% ...	100	73.00
Rohtas Indus. 7% ...	100	117.00
Rohtas Indus. 4½% B ...	100	57.50
Sen Ralegh 5% ...	100	146.00†
Shaw Wallace 6% ...	100	70.00
Spencer 6½% B ...	10	6.27
Standard Vacuum 6% ...	100	90.50
Union Tobacco 5% ...	100	15.50
OILS		
I. B. Petrol 7% ...	100	89.50
PAPER		
Ballarpur 5% ...	100	112.00*
Bengal Paper 7% ...	50	48.50
Bengal Paper 7% ...	100	97.00
Bengal Paper 6% ...	100	61.95
Orient 5½% ...	100	63.50
Shree Gopal 8% ...	100	104.00
Shree Gopal 7½% ...	100	102.00
Sirpur Paper 6% ...	100	85.00
Star Paper 5% ...	100	73.50*
Star Paper 6½% ...	100	93.00
Star Paper 7% ...	100	81.00
Star Paper 7% Con. ...	100	100.00
Titagur 8% ...	100	99.00
Titagur 4½% ...	100	73.50
PRESSING		
Bhagwati 5% ...	100	34.00†
REAL PROPERTY		
Humayan 6% ...	10	7.12
Regent Estate 4% ...	100	33.50
RENT MILLS		
Bengal Timber 5% ...	100	7.75
SHIPPING		
B-A Steam 7% ...	60	43.87*
I.G. Navigation 6% ...	£10	77.00
India Steam 5% ...	100	82.00
SUGAR		
Carew 6½% ...	100	90.00
Cawnpore 8% ...	100	108.00
Jaswant 5½% ...	100	85.00
Mohini 5% ...	100	70.00*
New India 7½% ...	100	137.79
Purtapore 10% ...	10	11.75*
Ramnugger 6% ...	100	86.00
Ryam 6% ...	10	8.40*
South Behar 9% ...	100	20.50*
S. Hanuman 5% ...	100	55.00*
S. K. Gyan 5% ...	100	63.30
S. K. Gyan 5% ...	100	54.25
Upper Ganges 5% ...	100	69.00
TEA		
Amluckie 7% ...	10	31.00
Bornah Jan 6% ...	100	56.00*
Brooke Bond 6% ...	100	64.25
Dhumsari 7% ...	3	2.12
Dhumsari 7% ...	100	31.50
Chapar-Sligah ...	100	30.10
Dehri-Rohtas ...	10	22.08
Futwah-Islampur ...	100	30.60
Howrah-Amra ...	100	42.50
Howrah-Sheakhala ...	100	44.75
Katakhal Lalabazar ...	100	36.63
Shahdara (Delhi) Sahi- ranpur ...	100	71.00

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend.
§Rs-Nights.

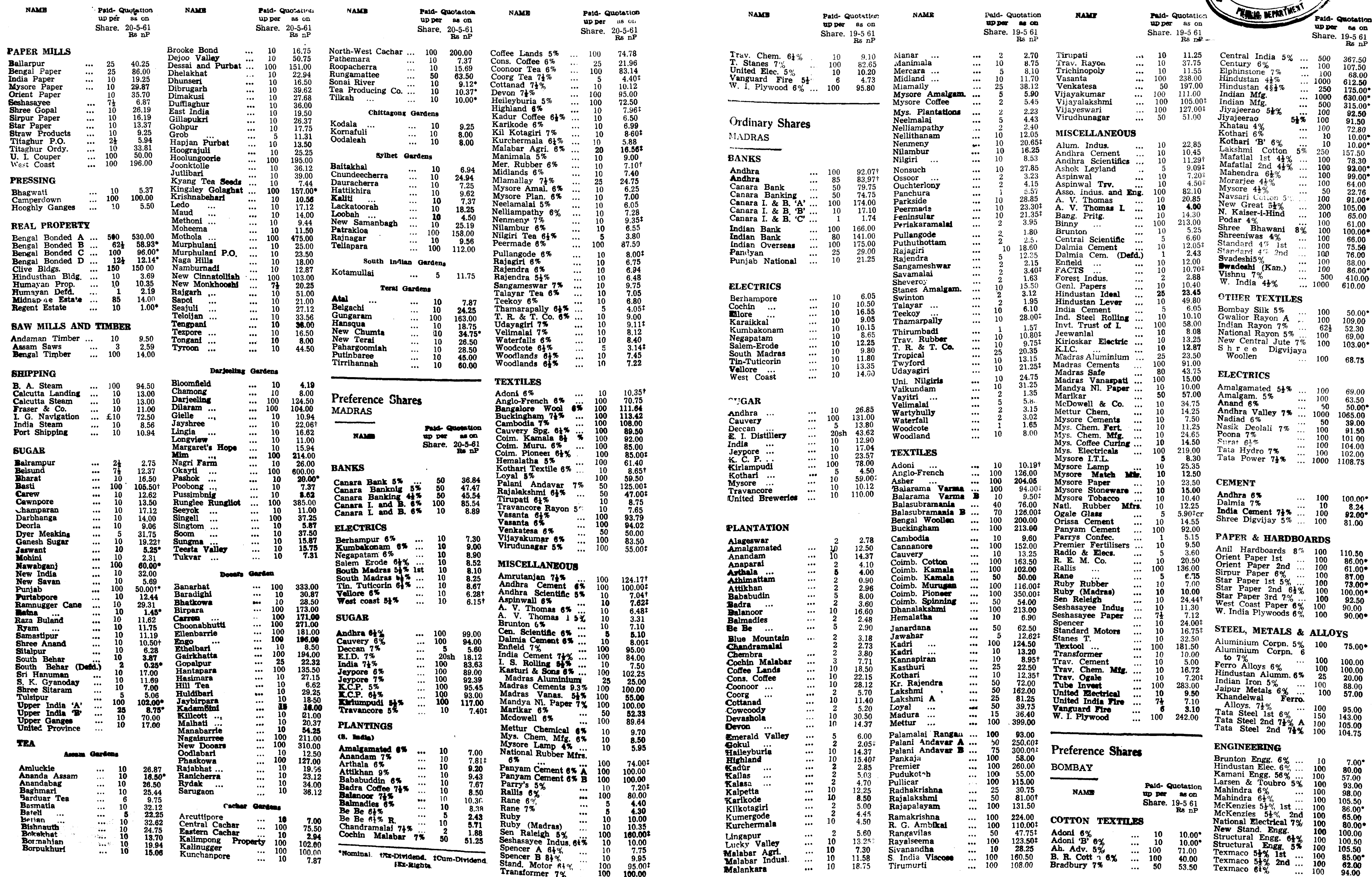
NAME	Paid- Quotation up per Share.	as on 20-5-61 Rs nP
Darjeeling.		
Gielle 6% ...	100	80.00
Lingia 6% ...	100	47.00†
Okayti 7% ...	100	79.00*
Pussimbing 7% ...	100	97.00
Singtom 5% ...	10	5.19
Dooars.		
Banarhat 6½% ...	100	82.42†
Birpara 8% ...	100	101.00
Choonabhutti 6½% ...	100	95.50*
Hantapara 8% ...	100	101.00*
Khasimara 7% ...	100	97.00
New Dooars 8½% ...	100	82.20
Cachar.		
Sonai River 8% ...	100	77.00*
Sylhet.		
New Samanbagh 8% ...	100	83.50*
S. Indian.		
Kotamullai 6% ...	25	15.00
Tera.		
Atal 4½% ...	10	4.40*
Tirriannah 10% ...	10	13.00

Ordinary Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid- Quotation up per Share.	as on 20-5-61 Rs nP
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS		
(Non-Terminable Loans).		
3% Govt. Paper ...	...	71.62
(Terminable Loans).		
3% Loan (1986) ...	...	73.15
2½% Loan (1982) ...	...	99.50
2½% Loan (1976) ...	...	98.65
2½% Loan (1960) ...	...	83.45
3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.75
3% Loan (1963-65) ...	...	98.80
3% Loan (1968-68) ...	...	98.75
3% Loan (1970-75) ...	...	95.77
3½% Loan (1962) ...	...	90.63
3½% Loan (1961) ...	...	99.95
3½% Loan (1963) ...	...	100.00
3½% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.85
3½% Loan (1965) ...	...	99.95
3½% Loan (1966) ...	...	99.72
3½% Loan (1967) ...	...	99.05
3½% Loan (1968) ...	...	98.80
3½% Loan (1969) ...	...	98.73
3½% Loan (1970) ...	...	100.75
3½% Loan (1971) ...	...	100.60
4% Loan (1974) ...	...	99.75
4% Loan (1972) ...	...	100.50
4% Loan (1973) ...	...	100.40
4% Loan (1979) ...	...	99.90
4% Loan (1980) ...	...	99.95
BANKS		
Allahabad ...	100	329.00†
Allahabad ...	50	163.00†
Bank of Bihar ...	100	21.00†
Bank of Baroda ...	25	44.50
Bank of India ...	50	111.75
Hindust. Comm. ...	50	16.00
Punjab National ...	10	21.25
United Bank ...	10	3.60
United Bank ...	10	4.94
United Comm. ...	50	88.25
RAILWAYS		
Ahmedpur-Kutwa ...	100	59.50
Arrah-Sasaram ...	100	30.00
Bankura-Damodar ...	100	30.00
Burdwan-Cuttwa ...	100	31.50
Chapar-Sligah ...	100	30.10
Dehri-Rohtas ...	10	22.08
Futwah-Islampur ...	100	30.60
Howrah-Amra ...	100	42.50
Howrah-Sheakhala ...	100	44.75
Katakhal Lalabazar ...	100	36.63
Shahdara (Delhi) Sahi- ranpur ...	100	71.00

NAME	Paid-up Share.	Quotation per 100 Rs nP as on 20-5-61
COAL		
Amalgamated	10	25.00
Asso. Karanpura	10	5.50
Asso. Laikdi	10	5.50
Bagdigi Kujama	10	7.00
Bengal	100	370.00†
Bengal Bhatdee	10	3.48*
Bengal-Nagpur	10	21.00*
Dalhousie	10	5.12
Bharat	10	3.87
Bhowra Kankanee	10	8.44
Bhulanbararee	10	7.40
Bosaro & Ramgur	10	18.00
Budra	10	23.37
Burrakur	10	20.12
Central India	10	13.25
Central Kurkend	10	7.00
Churulia	4	3.12
Dhemo Main	10	7.25
East Indian	£1	35.50
Equitable	10	30.00
Ghusick & Muslia	10	16.00
Gourangdi	10	8.31
Guzdar Kajora	10	6.00*
Hurriladih	10	14.37*
Jainty Central	2½	0.43*
Jogta	10	2.53
Karanpura	100	208.00
Katras Jheriah	10	46.75
Khas Kajora	10	12.50
	10	8.75



NAME Paid- Quotation
up per as on
Share. 19-5-61
Rs. pP

AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES

Hind Cycles 5%	100	65.00*
Hind Cycles 5½%	100	75.00*
Hind Cycles 5¾%	25	25.00*
Hind Cycles 6%	100	78.50
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	198.25
Sen Raleigh 5%	100	145.00
Standard Motor 6½%	100	103.00*
'A' ...	100	103.00*
'B' ...	100	103.00*

SHIPPING

Great Eastern 5½%	100	91.00
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DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Alcemic Chem. 6½%	100	81.00
Alcemic Chem. 5%	100	86.00
Alcemic Chem. 6%	100	75.00
Amar Dye 6%	100	100.00
Dharamdas 6%	100	82.00
Indian Dyestuff 6%	100	107.50
Poly Chem. 7½%	50	43.00
Tata Chemicals 5%	100	85.00

SUGAR

Bhopal 5%	100	84.50
Cauvery 6%	100	99.50*
Hindustan 5%	100	90.00
Maharashtra 7%	250	240.00*
Ravalgaon 5½%	100	61.00
South Behar 7 to 9%	100	20.00*
Welchand 7%	100	122.00

PLANTATION

Highland ...	10	8.40*
Midland ...	10	8.40*
Nelliampathy 6%	10	9.20*
Rajagiri 6%	18	7.24*
Waterfall 6%	10	8.80*

ELECTRICAL GOODS

Bajaj Electricals 5%	100	71.50
Estrela Batteries 5%	50	35.00

FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS

Polson 6%	100	79.00
Sathe Biscuits 9%	100	94.20
Sundatta Foods 8 to 11%	50	50.10
Tata Oil 4½%	100	60.00

POTTERIES & TILES

Bombay Pottery 6½%	100	75.00*
Bombay Pottery 4½%	100	60.00
Digvijay Tiles 6%	100	85.00*
Khodiyur Pottery 4½%	100	100.00*
Parshuram Potteries 6%	25	26.00
Parshuram Potteries 4%	25	17.00

RUBBER GOODS & TYRES

Associated Rubber 7%	100	100.00*
National Rubber 6%	100	82.00
Premier Tyres 6½%	75	71.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Asso. Stone 6%	100	100.00*
B. I. Corporation 8%	100	118.00
Delhi Safe 6%	100	100.00*
East India Hotels 6%	100	100.00*
Hindustan Const. 6½%	100	70.30
Hingir Rampur 4½%	50	32.00*
I. Hume Pipe 5%	100	56.30
Madhusudan A. ...	12½	5.00
Madhya Pradesh Ind. ...	100	106.00*
Motor & G. Fin. ...	25	36.00*
N. I. Fisheries 6%	100	101.00*
Premier Const. 1st ...	100	77.00
Premier Const. 2nd ...	100	72.00
Premier Const. 3rd ...	10	4.88†
Robtas Indus. 7 to 4%	100	110.00*
Robtas Indus. 4½%	100	58.00
Starvac 6%	100	33.00
Supreme Ind. ...	100	69.00

Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)

BOMBAY

COTTON TEXTILES

Adoni ...	10	8.20*
Bradbury ...	50	123.50
Burhanpur Tapti ...	100	108.00
Coorla ...	100	135.50
Davangere ...	100	116.50
Dawn ...	50	125.00
Gaekwar ...	100	265.00
Gold Mohur ...	100	263.75
Hindustan F.P. ...	1000	4750.00†
Hindustan P.P. ...	250	992.50†
Hukumchand ...	100	170.00
Indian Manfg. ...	1000	2150.00
Indian Manfg. ...	500	1050.00*
Jam. Ranjit ...	1000	1500.00
Jiyajeerao ...	10	12.00
J. K. Cotton ...	10	19.12†
Khandesh ...	1000	1200.00
Khandesh ...	250	375.00
Kothari ...	10	10.00*
Lakshmi ...	250	537.50†
Mafatal ...	100	880.00†
Mahendra ...	100	315.00
Mahendra (New) ...	40	40.00*
Model ...	250	35.00
Modern Mills ...	50	87.30
Navsari Cotton ...	100	216.25
New City ...	100	150.00
N. Kaiser-I-Hind ...	100	59.00
Phoenix ...	100	142.20
Pulgaon ...	10	11.00
R. Motilal ...	100	101.00
Ruby ...	25	62.00
Sassoon Spinning ...	10	54.00†
Shree Bhawani ...	10	125.00*
Shree Shubhalaxmi ...	10	125.00*
Swadeshi (Kan.) ...	10	12.00*
Swadeshi (F.O.) ...	10	10.40*
Victoria ...	100	375.00†
Vishnu ...	100	132.00
Western India ...	1000	3725.00

OTHER TEXTILES

Ambika Silk ...	100	149.00
Baroda Rayon ...	100	120.50
Bombay Silk Mill ...	50	5.00*
Gawallior Rayon ...	10	48.75
Indian Rayon ...	62½	63.00
New Central Jute ...	10	20.36
Raymond Woollen ...	100	118.00
Sassoon Silk ...	10	14.48
Shree Digvijay ...	10	17.68
Woollen ...	10	16.00
South Indian Viscose ...	100	160.00

BANKS

Bank of Baroda ...	50	100.00
Bank of India ...	50	123.25
Bank of India 'A' ...	50	125.00
Bank of Maharashtra ...	50	60.50
Central ...	25	60.30
Central (A) ...	25	61.00
Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	58.50
Hind Commercial ...	50	15.00
Hind. Mercantile ...	50	15.00
Jodhpur Commercial ...	10	21.52
Punjab National ...	100	326.25
State Bank ...	5	6.32
Union ...	50	89.00
United Commercial ...	50	89.00

INSURANCE

All-India General ...	8	1.78
British India ...	10	12.16
Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	30.00
Empire of India ...	100	268.75
Indian Globe ...	25	8.00*
Indian Mercantile ...	40	45.50
Jupiter ...	15	12.00
Neptune ...	10	1.48
New Asiatic ...	5	2.76
New Great ...	20	21.52
New India ...	15	61.50
New India 'A' ...	15	62.50
Sentinel ...	50	52.00†
Universal Fire ...	10	20.08
Vulcan ...	10	15.80

INVESTMENT

Dena Investment ...	25	11.52
Gujrat Investment ...	50	11.00
Indust. Cr. & Invest. ...	100	84.00
Indust. & Prudential ...	10	26.00
Inv't Corporation ...	100	115.50

NAME Paid- Quotation
up per as on
Share. 19-5-61
Rs. pP

ELECTRICS

Amalgamated ...	10	10.08
Anand ...	50	53.00
Bassein ...	10	8.50*
Broach ...	10	6.00
Dharwar ...	50	51.00
Nadiad ...	50	54.90
Nasik Deolali ...	100	105.00
Poona ...	100	101.00
Surat ...	100	88.50

CEMENT

Ashoka ...	10	9.12
Bagalkot ...	10	8.44
Dalnik ...	10	12.24
India Cement ...	5	6.60*
Indian ...	10	25.00
Jaipur Udyog ...	10	10.80
Sone Valley ...	5	5.20

PAPER & HARDBOARDS

Anil Hardboards ...	100	272.50
Jayant Paper ...	75	64.00
Madhya National ...	10	9.00
Paper ...	10	40.05
Orient Paper ...	75	100.00
Rohit Pulp & Paper ...	10	13.52
Star Paper 'A' ...	10	12.40*
Straw Products ...	10	12.32*
West Coast Paper ...	100	194.50
W. India Plywoods ...	100	300.00

STEEL, METALS & ALLOYS

Aluminium Corp. ...	10	16.36
Chase Bright Steel ...	10	12.76
Dalmia Iron ...	10	10.12
Ferro Alloys ...	100	190.00
Hindustan Alumn. ...	10	12.68
Indian Bright Steel ...	5	5.36
Jaipur Metals ...	100	145.00
Jaipur Metals Deft. ...	10	45.00
Khandelwal Ferro ...	50	80.00
Mukund Iron ...	5	20.52
Mukund Iron Deft. ...	10	182.00

ENGINEERING

Asian Cables ...	100	109.00
Brady Engg ...	80	92.50
Brunton Engg ...	10	4.00*
C. India Machinery ...	10	10.00*
Greaves Cotton ...	100	177.50
Hindustan Electric ...	100	97.00
Hindustan Wires ...	5	5.24
Indian Tool ...	100	125.00
Joshi Engineering ...	100	95.50
Jyoti ...	100	185.50†
Kamani Engg ...	10	16.72
Kirloskar Brothers ...	25	62.00
Kirloskar Oil Engines ...	10	19.64
Kirloskar Pneumatic ...	100	180.00
Lakshmiratan Engg. ...	5	2.76
Mahindra & Mahindra ...	10	19.76†
Man. Indust. Corp. ...	100	125.00
McKenzie ...	100	125.00
Mysore Kirloskar ...	100	155.00
National Electrical ...	50	89.00
New Standard Engg. ...	100	108.00
New Standard Engg. (New) ...	100	181.00
Paper Mill Plant and Machinery ...	100	94.00
Structural Engg. Old ...	100	170.00†
T. Manecklal Manfg ...	100	425.00
Tractors (India) ...	10	38.00
W. H. Brady ...	150	412.53†
Zenith Steel Pipe ...	5	5.36

AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES

Automobile Products (new) ...	10	12.16
Bajaj Auto ...	50	49.50
Bombay Cycle ...	20	25.50
Hind Cycle ...	100	101.00
Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00
Sen Raleigh ...	10	24.22†
Standard Motor ...	10	16.24†
United Motors ...	20	17.00

SHIPPING

Bharat Line ...	10	6.36
Great Eastern New ...	5	8.24
Malabar Steamship ...	10	9.00

NAME Paid- Quotation
up per as on
Share. 19-5-61
Rs. pP

DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Adarsh Chemicals ...	75	79.00
Alcemic Chemical ...	100	258.00†
Amar Dye Chem. old ...	100	390.00†
Amar Dye Chem. new ...	100	376.50
Anuh Pharma ...	5	5.00
Chemo. Pharma ...	25	28.00†
Citric India ...	50	53.00
Colour Chem. ...	100	345.00
Dharamsi Chem. old ...	50	266.25
Dharamsi Chem. new ...	50	271.25
Dharamsi Chem. ...	100	127.50
Indian Dyestuff ...	100	515.00
Kemp ...	200	315.00
Poly Chem. ...	50	230.00
Sirdar Carbonic Gas ...	100	421.25
Tata Chemical (new) ...	10	17.28
Ultramarine & Pigments ...	50	54.50
Zandu Pharmaceutical ...	100	111.00

SUGAR

Cauvery Hindusthan ...	100	139.00*
Kesar ...	100	340.00
Maharashtra ...	50	247.50
New Swadeshi ...	100	188.25
Oudh ...	100	182.00
Ravalgaon ...	50	70.00
Ravalgaon Deft. ...	50	30.00
Raza Buland ...	10	13.40
Kr. Gyanoday ...	10	14.76
South Behar ...	10	1.00*
South Behar Deft. ...	2½	0.25*
Ugar ...	100	140.00
Vishnu ...	100	235.00*

PLANTATIONS

Blue Mountain ...	2	3.98
Highland ...	10	12.80*
Haileyburia ...	10	16.52
Kalpetta ...	10	12.52*
Midland ...	10	12.32
Nelliampathy ...	2	2.88*
Rajagiri ...	10	21.78*
Tayford ...	10	13.24
Waterfalls ...	2	4.16*

ELECTRICAL GOODS

Bajaj Electricals ...	100	109.00
Bajaj Electricals ...	75	56.00
Bharat Biljee (new) ...	100	135.00
Estrela Batteries ...	50	62.70
Standard Batteries ...	100	216.25

FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS

Hindustan Lever ...	10	47.00
Indian Vegetable ...	100	135.50
Sathe Biscuit ...	100	100.00*
Sathe Biscuit ...	50	50.00
Sundatta Foods ...	50	50.00
W. India Vegetable ...	100	117.00

POTTERIES & TILES

Bombay Potteries ...	100	190.00
Digvijay Tiles ...	100	115.00
Parshuram Pottery ...	25	67.00

RUBBER GOODS & TYRES

Associated Rubber ...	100	105.00†
Ceat Tyres ...	100	182.50
General Tyres ...	5	6.24
National Rubber ...	10	18.24
Premier Tyres ...	75	106.00

SAFE DEPOSIT

Bombay Safe Deposit ...	200	405.00
Delhi Safe Deposit ...	10	10.00*
Delhi Safe Deposit ...	7	7.00*
Gujarat Safe Deposit ...	75	120.00*

MISCELLANEOUS

Associated Stone ...

lakhs will be fixed capital and Rs 25 lakhs will be working capital. The company has been negotiating with foreign firms for technical and financial participation in this project. In the proposed capital of Rs 65 lakhs, Rs 40 lakhs will be in the form of equity capital and Rs 25 lakhs in

HERCULES INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in India)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Hercules Insurance Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office, 16, Hare Street, Calcutta on Friday the Sixteenth June 1961 at 3 P.M. for the purpose of:

1. Considering the Accounts, Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors for the year ended 31st December, 1960.
2. Declaring a Dividend.
3. Appointing Directors in the place of those retiring.
4. Appointing Auditors and fixing their remuneration.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

5. Sanctioning the payment of Rs. 31,400 to the Directors as their fees for services rendered during the year ended 31st December, 1960.
6. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. D. C. Kothari who holds office as a Director of the Company only up to the date of this general meeting. The Company has received notice under Sec. 257 of the Companies Act, 1956, from a shareholder of his intention of moving the following resolution:—"Resolved that Mr. D. C. Kothari be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company."

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from the 9th June 1961 to the 16th June 1961, inclusive.

By Order of the Board

E. K. SRINIVASAN,
Managing Director.
Calcutta, 22nd May, 1961.

Note:—

1. A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.
2. The dividend when declared will be paid only to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register as on the 16th June 1961.

Explanatory statement as required by Sec. 173 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been forwarded to the members of the Company.

the form of loans. The foreign collaborators will provide Rs 12 lakhs out of Rs 40 lakhs and Rs 28 lakhs will be raised by Messrs Kothari and Sons. In the Rs 25 lakhs loan, Rs 8 lakhs will be in the shape of a sterling loan and Rs 17 lakhs in the shape of a rupee loan.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Hindustan Aluminium

It is learnt that the Hindustan Aluminium has submitted a proposal to the Central Government for a further increase in the installed capacity by 30,000 tons per annum. If the Government agree to the new scheme, the capacity will be raised to as much as 50,000 tons. It is expected that the 20,000-ton plant will go on stream early next year. In the event of a further increase in capacity, it is proposed to erect a thermal plant in the Rihand Dam area in order to meet the increased demand for power. The expansion programme as well as the setting up of the thermal plant will cost the company Rs 20 crores.

Ceat Tyres

The directors of Ceat Tyres of India Limited have stated that the first production programme of the factory, envisaged in the prospectus, has been attained and that the tyres have given satisfactory performance. After due consideration, it has been decided to accelerate the manufacturing programme in order to reach as early as possible the production of 1,000 metric tons per month of tyres and tubes. Provided the licences for the import of capital equipment are granted as per schedule, the directors anticipate to attain the target production in a shorter time than the one contemplated in the prospectus.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Revival of Buying Interest

Watch-Dog Writes:

THE sagging trend of equity prices, that has been noticed during the past two weeks, has been arrested and, in some cases, it is even reversed. This is mainly attributed to a revival of buying interest at the recent low levels following the continuous report of the industrial performance being maintained at a very encouraging level. Higher advices from Bombay are also a contributory factor.

Prices on the Calcutta Stock Exchange displayed a steadier tendency although activity was confined to only a few selected shares.

On the Bombay Stock Exchange, popular counters scored handsome gains on balance due to renewed bull support coupled with short-covering.

Steadier conditions prevailed on the Madras Stock Exchange where Textile shares were in the lime-light.

CALCUTTA

FRIDAY

THE pattern of the week's trading in the local stock market indicated a progressive improvement in sentiment, initiated by the string of encouraging corporate results. While a section of the operators were cautiously awaiting a technical correction in the speculative counters, the return to more active trading conditions was generally welcomed, thanks to encouraging Bombay advices. Even the initial disappointment over the dividend being halved by the TEXMACO was overcome, as this possibility had already been discounted. Turnover, however, remained restricted in view of the market being closed for two days during the week.

Conditions in the Giltedged section were listless. Demand was only confined to short-dated issues. Even here, the volume of business reported was not sizable. There were some enquiries in State Loans. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan was on offer at Rs 73.10 against Rs 73.25 quoted in the previous week.

Bank shares were a steady feature with Punjab National having buyers upto Rs 21.25 and United Commercial up to Rs 89.50.

In the Jute section, there were more sellers than buyers. The recent reports of Kamarhaty and Kankarnah companies were viewed with concern, as these might well set the pattern of future reports. There was also a general fear that the working results of most of the mills for the current year were likely to be more unsatisfactory than was thought earlier. The only two exceptional features were Birlas and Ganges having sustained up to Rs 38 and Rs 10.37 respectively. Howrah were, however, offered further lower at Rs 20 against Rs 20.37; Barnagore at Rs 125 against Rs 128 and New Central at Rs 20.12 against Rs 20.31.

Coal shares came in for selective buying on prospects of expansion. Bengal were enquired up to Rs 375 from Rs 370; Burra-kur up to Rs 20.50 from Rs 20.06 and New Beerhoom up to Rs 23.37 from Rs 23. Central India and Western Bengal were, however, narrow markets moving around Rs 13.25 and Rs 9.25 respectively.

In the Tea section, buying interest was highly selective, being confined to such issues that promised capital appreciation. Betjan changed hands at Rs 33.12 to Rs 33.50; Bishnauth at Rs 25.19 to Rs 25.62; Hasimara at Rs 28.12 to Rs 28.37; Huldibari at Rs 28.75 to Rs 28.87 and Killcott at Rs 20.75 to Rs 21.00.

Sugar shares were dull and subdued, as production was expected

to touch a new record during the current season, not to speak of the anxiety with regard to the disposal of stocks. Raza/Buland met with business at Rs 11.44 to Rs 11.50; Cawnpore at Rs 12.75 to Rs 12.94 and Ramnugger Cane at Rs 29.50. Belsund were on offer at Rs 12.25 against Rs 12.37 with Darbhanga slightly better at Rs 14.25 against Rs 14.

Textile shares were in the lime-light, thanks to encouraging Bombay advices. Dunbar were marked up to Rs 30.50 from Rs 29.63; Kesoram up to Rs 34.12 from Rs 32.50 and J. K. Rayon up to Rs 20.56 from Rs 19.12. Jay Shree were, however, quiet at Rs 15.75 against Rs 15.94 on lack of support.

After ruling initially quiet, Engineering shares firmed up under the lead of Indian Irons. Despite settlement considerations, the scrip was pushed up to finish at the highest level for the week at Rs 27.80 from the lowest level of Rs 27.26. Jay Engineering met with some enquiry up to Rs 28.62 from Rs 27.87, while Dalmia Iron moved narrowly between Rs 10.06 and Rs 10.25 and Jessop between Rs 20.75 and Rs 21.06. TEXMACO, after touching a fresh lower level of Rs 19.05 on the announcement of the dividend being halved to 10 per cent for 1960, improved towards the close to Rs 19.60. Guest, Keen, Williams were fairly maintained at Rs 42 with Braithwaite turning a shade quieter at Rs 32.75 against Rs 33.12.

It was the Miscellaneous section that provided some life to the market. Following were the price trends of few selected shares:—

	As on 20 May	High-As on 25 May	Low-As on 25 May
Orient Paper	35.70	36.10	36.10
Shree Gopal	28.19	28.80	28.80
Sirpur	16.19	16.44	16.44
Titaghar	34.12	34.12	33.75
Union Carbide	53.62	54.25	53.12
Phillips Carbon	17.50	17.75	17.44
Asso. Battery	34.12	34.12	34.12
NICCO	36.81	36.87	36.75
Alkali Chemicals	35.75	36.75	36.82
I. Cable	36.44	36.60	36.60
I. Aluminium	31.81	32.15	32.15
I. Oxygen	34.75	35.19	35.19
I. Copper	5.39	5.46	5.46
I. Steamship	8.56	8.56	8.50
Isaac Holden	11.50	11.75	11.75
General Tyres	6.16	6.19	6.12
BIC	8.44	8.50	8.31

THE CHAMPDANY JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors at a Board Meeting held today decided to recommend to the shareholders in General Meeting the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5% per annum or Rs 5/- per share for the year ended 31st March, 1961.

A notice calling the Annual General Meeting for 16th June, 1961, will be published shortly.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

2, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 18th May, 1961.

27 May 1961

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	19-5-61	12-5-61	20-5-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	15,44.07	13,38.05	22,25.91
Notes in Circulation...	1985,50.10	2007,25.97	1880,05.51
	2000,94.17	2020,64.02	1902,31.42
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	113,00.89	113,00.89	163,00.89
Total of A	230,76.92	230,76.92	280,76.92
(B) Rupee Coin	119,23.18	117,92.63	125,14.51
Rupee Securities	1651,94.07	1671,94.67	1496,39.99
	2000,94.17	2020,64.02	1902,31.42
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	68,00.96	56,52.99	57,99.14
(b) Other Govt.	15,21.73	14,19.90	29,47.48
(c) Banks	76,43.36	78,28.08	94,24.34
(d) Others	114,29.19	114,31.09	97,79.07
Other Liabilities	40,88.03	36,09.46	17,31.53
Other Assets	63,27.66	63,65.63	57,84.62
	508,10.93	493,07.15	473,66.18
ASSETS:			
Notes	15,44.07	13,38.05	22,25.91
Rupee Coin	2,42	1,70	1,78
Subsidiary Coin	7,13	6,77	4,98
Bills Discounted:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	42,09.21	43,00.44	26,47.44
Balances held abroad*	22,85.79	21,94.10	21,65.84
Loans & adv. to Govt.	81,03.55	87,89.50	51,30.72
Other Loans & Adv.	121,92.10	133,79.00	114,78.43
Investments	203,42.36	171,77.74	231,77.43
Other Assets	21,24.30	21,19.15	15,33.65
	508,10.93	493,07.15	473,66.18

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 16,37,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against advance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended		
	13-5-60	5-5-61*	12-5-61*
LIABILITIES:			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified bank (A)...	14,50.65	30,18.81	28,81.97
(ii) Other demand liabilities	769,14.65	829,00.14	815,40.94
(iii) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified bank (B)...	24,80.27	14,74.75	15,38.97
(iv) Other time liabilities...	1169,08.11	1082,92.62	1094,39.23
(v) Demand Liabilities	11,99.88	10,30.97	9,89.56
(vi) Time Liabilities	1,66.00	4,02.00	4,12.00
(vii) Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	49,16.16	39,08.96	42,77.55
Cash in India	50,16.25	48,78.75	49,73.39
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	91,58.60	75,84.82	72,14.84
Balances with other banks in current account in India	15,49.84	13,44.94	15,97.04
Money at call and short notice in India	25,88.39	47,69.39	44,68.75
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	741,36.55	847,14.07	552,65.01
Advances in India	966,51.67	1110,16.59	1109,73.81
Loans and Advances in India	123,38.00	132,69.85	168,17.69
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	45,32.18	47,40.33	44,98.37

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.

A—Including borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA			
(In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	19-5-61	12-5-61	20-5-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds	7,45.00	7,45.00	7,20.00
Deposits and other Accounts	529,60.47	543,00.49	626,17.00
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	17.00	17.00	70
Bills Payable	12,50.72	12,29.77	13,20.74
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,66.01	2,80.75	1,43.57
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,08.08	1,10.06	1,58.79
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	7,32.28	6,83.09	5,89.93
Total	566,42.06	579,28.66	661,13.23
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	20,41.39	20,83.48	24,32.76
Balances with other Banks	3,91.65	3,89.99	2,58.92
Money at call and short notice	4,06.67	3,80.00	1,73.33
Government and other Trustee Securities	217,23.14	227,41.03	384,35.37
Other Authorised Investments	9,33.95	9,48.95	9,92.04
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	251,05.96	254,47.61	201,94.90
Bills Discounted and Purchased	15,76.43	15,93.19	13,60.24
Bills for collection as per contra	2,66.01	2,80.75	1,43.57
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,08.08	1,10.06	1,58.79
Dead Stock	3,16.86	3,16.05	2,44.30
Other Assets	37,71.92	36,37.55	17,89.01
Total	566,42.06	579,28.66	661,13.23

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 19 May, 1961			
Clearing House	No.	Amount	nP.
		Rs.	pP.
Madras	99431	13,23,57,508	00
Dalhi	58813	10,26,33,527	11
Kanpur	23689	4,64,19,128	00
Bombay	407395	94,15,50,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND			
(In Million £)			
	Week ended.		
	17-5-61	10-5-61	18-5-60
Notes in Circulation	2,290.6	2,282.5	2,176.3
Notes in Banking Department	34.8	43.0	74.0
Govt. debt and securities	2,323.2	2,323.2	2,247.2
Other securities	0.7	0.7	0.8
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
Deposits—			
Public Accounts	10.3	10.3	10.2
Treasury Special Account	152.9	152.9	6.4
Bankers	264.1	249.2	241.2
Other	85.1	85.6	64.1
Total	502.3	497.9	321.9
SECURITIES:			
Government	408.5	393.2	217.2
Discount and Advances	57.6	60.5	29.1
Other	18.2	18.3	18.6
Total	484.3	472.0	265.0
Banking Department reserves	35.8	43.8	74.8
"Proportion" %	7.1	8.7	23.2

Government debt is £11,015,100, Capital £14,553,000
Fiduciary issue increased by £25 million to £2,315 million
on April 13, 1961.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	12-5-61	5-5-61	13-5-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	13,75.12	11,82.49	7,51.44
Notes in circulation	372,33.31	374,16.15	364,84.86
	386,08.43	385,98.64	372,36.30
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	24,86.11	24,86.11	24,66.79
Approved Foreign Exchange	81,15.52	81,15.52	70,99.94
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank	43,01.64	43,01.64	43,01.61
(B) Rupee Coin	2,95.87	2,86.08	3,43.00
Govt. of Pak. Securities held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	228,19.23	228,19.23	224,34.81
Gold coin & Bullion	19.02	19.02	19.02
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	1,00.90
Rupee coin	29.51	29.51	29.51
Total	386,08.43	385,98.64	372,36.30
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	4,15.00	4,15.00	4

Registered No. { C1646 (Calcutta)
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Indian Finance

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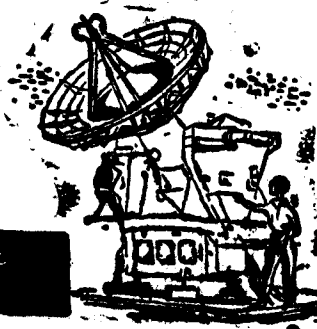
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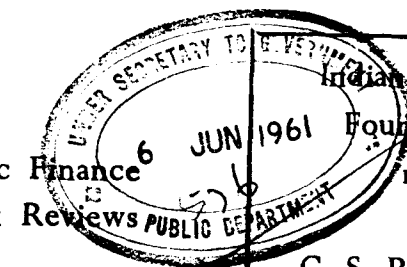
BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED

Indian Finance

Indian Finance
Saturday
3 June 1961
Volume LXVII No 22
Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHT OF THIS ISSUE

Some important books on Economics and Public Finance published recently are discussed in a two-page Book Reviews Section.



Indian Finance
Founded in 1928
by
C. S. Rangaswami

HINDUSTHAN GENERAL INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

For Service and Security

Chairman: Dr. N. N. LAW, M.A., Ph.D. Managing Director: Mr. P. N. TALUKDAR, M.A. (Cantab).

BRANCHES AT

BOMBAY—United Bank of India Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort; MADRAS—105, Armenian Street, G.T.; NEW DELHI—64, Janpath; NAGPUR—Indian Mutual Building, Mount Road Ext.; LUCKNOW—Hazratganj; PATNA—Rajendra Path; GAUHATI—Panbazar; JALPAIGURI—Desh Bandhu Chittaranjan Rd.; COCHIN—XII/168, Jew Town; ASANSOL—Janaki Bhaban, East End, G. T. Road; BANGALORE—Kempegowda Road; HYDERABAD—Opposite State Bank of India Gun Foundry; KATIHAR—Amlatola; CUTTACK—Cantonment Road; INDORE—Sardar Building, 622, Jewahar Marg; DACCAL—4, Chittaranjan Avenue; AHMEDABAD—Lal Darwaja; KANPUR—Shyam Sundar Building; POONA—1487 Shukrawan Peth Lakade Joshi Building; NAIROBI—Booth House, Victoria Street.

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The Green Signal

THE National Development Council in session in Delhi this week will give its blessing to the final draft of the Third Plan. According to present indications, copies of the Third Plan will be available to the public by the middle of July after the Planning Commission has incorporated the results of the discussions in the NDC meeting. Reports emanating from Delhi indicate that, apart from the marginal revisions in allocations reported in these columns in the recent past, there is no likelihood of drastic changes from the tentative decisions taken by the NDC in its January meeting. The two sets of targets of public sector outlay somewhat euphemistically described as "physical" and "financial," are to be retained in the final draft. Optimism about the level of savings in the country recently expressed by the Savings Sub-Committee of the NDC, supported also by the findings of the NCAER study has apparently been allowed, at Mr Nehru's instance, to make only a psychological difference. Chief Ministers of States would have liked a more tangible use of the findings on savings in the form of enlarged allocations. But they have apparently been told that it may be premature to build too eagerly on these findings. As Mr Nehru put it, if the circumstances in the coming years warranted it, there should be no psychological or other objections to revising upward the outlay. On the other hand, if too large drafts on hopes are made even now and commitments are written into the plan, and if the hopes turn out to have been unfounded, the psychological, physical and financial waste may well be disastrous.

There is another advantage in the maintaining of the differential: it is that, if properly directed, it can be an instrument of greater efficiency in the use of resources. The effort to achieve the physical equivalent of an outlay of Rs 8,000 crores by the use of only Rs 7,500 crores would involve a deeper concern with productivity, less wasteful utilisation of resources and a greater anxiety to get the maximum return for every rupee spent. The besetting sin of every kind of large outlay is the "blunting of the edge of husbandry" and a psychology of grandiosity. Where we are to make do with less we may start thinking about how best we can do it. Evidence of wasteful planning is large enough for us not to consider this particular aid to better performance superfluous. It may be urged that, logically, a variance between the two targets means slack planning. But such an objection is purely theoretical and takes no note of practical experience. Of course, the findings of a favourable climate for savings may already be nullifying the effects of a situation in which one had to make a little go a long way. If that happens, then it would be a pity.

Reports indicate that Dr B. C. Roy urged upon the NDC the proposition that the States should be free to make their own plans if they could find the resources for them or alternatively they should have a right to rearrange the priorities fixed by the Planning Commission. The suggestion is not entirely surprising in the light of Dr Roy's known views on the

subject. But it is difficult to see how the first of the two alternatives suggested by Dr Roy could be implemented in any meaningful way without making nonsense of the whole concept of total planning. In an elementary sense, the States even now make their own Plans. The schemes included in the Plan are the result of "planning from below"—that is to say, the States make their proposals and the Planning Commission fits the multitude of proposals in one unified whole, which again is submitted to the NDC for approval. Moreover, if each State is to be allowed to make its own arrangements about resources outside the Plan, then the estimates of resources within the Plan would obviously be incomplete. Dr Roy's suggestion for greater freedom for fixing priorities at the State level is a valid enough plea, especially in view of the wide-spread feeling that the Planning Commission tends to create extra-constitutional situations. If there can be an assurance that priorities will be fixed on a rational basis solely on economic considerations and the temptation to meet particular importunities or to satisfy particular vanities will be firmly resisted, there is everything to be said in favour of States' arranging their own planning within the broad framework designed by the Centre.

At the time of writing, the NDC is still considering in detail the question of resources. It is likely that the results of the Aid-India Club meeting held on 31 May will be available in some rough form for the NDC before it concludes its session. But recent indications have been to the effect that American initiative in assuring India of two billion dollars for the first two years of the Third Plan will be crowned with success. Recent studies made by the Planning Commission itself have shown that the draft outline had greatly under-estimated the quantum of maintenance imports. The latest estimates of such imports are put at Rs 3,650 crores for the five-year period. The importance of these imports to the full utilisation of capacities and assets already created by planning can hardly be over-estimated. Indeed the comparative ineffectiveness of the earlier decade of planning has been the result of under-utilisation of created assets. The promised untied assistance from abroad used with the greatest possible care to get the maximum out of imports needed to keep existing assets in full working capacity can make an enormous difference to the entire Plan. For it will not only fulfil the Plan's physical targets but also generate new resources in the form of taxes and other forms of savings.

Mr Nehru who has obviously been heartened by the findings on Savings, spoke in impassioned terms about the need for a flaming and even ferocious sense of urgency for development. Impatience and even anger were prescribed by him for getting over obstacles. He expressed himself disappointed that his own sense of being at a historic turning point was not reflected in the public mind at all. One reason, among others, for this undoubted apathy for development may be that people's minds are filled with other urgencies. Some of them, like linguistic and communal passion, may yet prove our undoing.

Thoughts on Exports

MANY suggestions for increasing exports from India steadily within a short period have appeared of late. The location of promising markets is still the difficulty and it must be understood that adjacent markets like Ceylon are applying import control, and countries that would buy many Indian manufactures like the United Arab Republic are hampered by an adverse balance of trade. The less developed countries, dependent on export of raw materials which are regarded as the most likely buyers of Indian manufactures are in the same position as India, and the Indian Trade Commissioners in recent months have pointed out that balance of payments difficulties are likely to limit trade prospects, for instance, in Latin America.

In the case of many manufacturing industries, the present excess of installed capacity and the prospect of raising production upto capacity may create conditions suitable for exports. But then, much depends on the supply of power and the availability of raw materials, and on these two points, no assurance is

forthcoming at present. However, the expansion of machinery manufacture which would reduce imports and perhaps enlarge exports is now regarded as more desirable than the manufacture of consumer goods for which the market is uncertain.

That is why the planners are now more concerned with heavy industries than with light industries, but the export trade will rest on light engineering and figures regarding production of screws, fans, hurricane lanterns, razor blades and sewing machines may suggest that the surplus available for marketing abroad is increasing and there are at least areas like East Africa where only modest revenue duties are applied and current agricultural prosperity is reflected in increased demand for simple imported goods.

There remains, however, the problem of prices. High cost goods that sell well in the home market encounter sales-resistance in markets abroad but in the case of cast iron pipes or sanitary ware India's chances are regarded very bright, especially, in a country like Malaya whose foreign trade is expanding. It may be that some lines for example pharmaceuticals or beer are closed today because local manufacture under foreign auspices has started already in Malaya. But builders' hardware, glass and cellophane paper are

finding a ready market in Malaya. How exporters should combine to advertise is probably a question for experts at present. But it has been discovered that lack of publicity and inability to furnish rates or pay for tender forms has stood in the way of getting essential information about the Chilean railway programme last year.

It is known that Japan's sales (known to be large in the Fifties) of railway equipment in South East Asia have now given place to large sales to Latin America and the chances of competing with Japan must be assessed precisely by a reference to the customers' immediate requirements. Because Japan has privately owned railways in addition to State lines and the railways themselves are manufacturers of locomotives and other items, a big trade has been built up already and to compete with Japan, the locomotive factory or the coach factory in India would have to offer terms equally advantageous. In the case of some Latin American countries, the means of payments may be secured in copper or other metals, of which India is woefully short, but a closer knowledge of Japanese methods in export trade may be required of export promotion councils which might have to keep permanent representatives to keep distant customers satisfied and remind the

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foreign buyer that the Indian supplier is permanently in business.

The prospect of increasing trade with Pakistan has been mentioned in connection with the restoration of the open general licence for a short period, but from recent reports it is evident that the sale of sugar to countries other than the USA will be extremely difficult. Many Asian countries are now developing beet-root cultivation and even Latin American countries like Chile want to produce beet sugar in order to avoid the import of cane sugar from Cuba or Peru. This may hold a lesson for India at present although, it may be noted in passing, that in items like shellac or mica the old supremacy is maintained out in regard to light engineering the missions that have gone out in recent years will have discovered that Japanese competition is a very important factor. In fact, the future of Indo-Japanese trade will have to be considered in relation to competition in Asian markets for manufactured goods, not only in textiles, and the growth of the Japanese steel industry at a more rapid rate will probably put an end to the hopes of India becoming an exporter of steel to countries like Burma or Ceylon.

While Russian rivalry in textile goods in the Malayan market might be met easily, the persistence of Japanese competition will have to be taken note of in any evaluation of the future of sales of Indian goods to Ethiopia or the Philippines. While great faith is placed in the liberalisation of German import trade, it is clear that in markets like Indo-China or the Middle East, the major and immediate rival is Japan. But if there is extensive collaboration by Japanese firms in Indian industry with the major cartels like Mitsui coming in here as active allies of Indian capital, the export problem may alter both in character and dimensions.

Staff Cost of Indian Banks—II

By P. K. SEN

SOME aspects of the staff cost of Indian banks were discussed in an earlier article in these columns (Issue of 29.4.61). Besides the direct cost involved on emoluments of the staff engaged on a particular job, there are also other factors which exert influence on the overall costing and therefore deserve consideration.

It has been noted that whereas the average emoluments of a 'non-officer' bank employee in the USA amounts to about \$270 per month, it is about Rs 350/- per month in this country (on the basis of internal prices both these figures would be comparable, when earned and spent in the respective countries). But a bank employee in the USA not only has to work longer hours per week than his counterpart in India, the leave to which he is entitled during a year is very much less. Sri C. H. Bhabha quoting statistics with regard to privilege leave earned by bank clerks in different countries has shown that, whereas in the USA a bank clerk is entitled to 14 days leave in a year and in the UK 18 days, a bank clerk in India is entitled to 30 days' leave in a year. He has further shown that whereas the bank holidays, in a year, are 11 days in the USA and range between 8 and 16 in the European countries, India has 25 public holidays. The implications of these for costing is obvious.

Another banker, belonging to a well known Indian bank, points out that in India, unlike anywhere else in the world, a bank clerk is allowed to earn a full year's salary for almost half-year's work. According to his calculation

the privilege leave, holidays, casual and other leave, would add upto 105 days in a year and if to this is added two months, for which bonus is paid, the total number of days of "non-work" for which an employee has to be paid at full rate, comes to 165 days out of nearly 315 days (excluding Sundays). Sri Bhabha has shown that ignoring casual leave, while a bank employee works 1920 hours in the USA and 1950 hours in the UK in a year, a bank employee in India works only 1610 hours in a year.

Absenteeism, which is a common feature, further aggravates the situation. In the absence of suitable data, it can be said from experience that if a study is made, it will be seen that by and large absenteeism (besides absence on leave) would range between 15 and 20 per cent, on an average, throughout the year. Total expenses of Indian scheduled banks on staff in 1959 were nearly Rs 26 crores; a 20 per cent of this would be about Rs 5 crores. But the implication of absenteeism extends beyond the actual salary cost. It also results in loss of output. A rough estimate of such loss of output can be made on the basis of total current operating earnings, which, in the case of Indian scheduled banks, in 1959, were nearly Rs 83 crores. If the loss in output is quantified on that basis, (admittedly this is but a very rough assessment), it will be found that the loss was to the tune of about Rs 5 crores. The total loss in 1959 by absenteeism therefore would come to about Rs 10 crores, or about 12 per cent of the current operating earnings.

Yet another broad aspect of staff cost would be the wastage inherent in the systems and methods of operation. Over a number of years, various checks and cross-checks have come down to be regarded as indispensable measures of safety for banking operation. But if a proper assessment is made, it will be seen that much of this checking can safely be either eliminated or built-in into the system. There would also be found certain minor risks, which it would be more economical to carry than to try to prevent through an elaborate checking procedure. Such a step would result both in reduction of staff cost and in bringing about promptness in service, which may considerably be improved. But the major difficulty in such reorganisation, is mental resistance, both on the part of the staff as well as the management,—customs and habits, die hard.

Again the method of extending Bank credit would appear to allow for reorganisation with a view to bringing about operational efficiency and economy. By adopting the American method of extending loans, operational disturbances and resultant wastage, inherent in the method of extending Cash Credit and Overdraft, can be avoided; this may further assist in improving productivity in other departments by ensuring a better flow of operation than at present.

Proper delegation of authority to various levels is yet another important step worth considering in improving the productivity and reducing the incidence of staff cost. Unless delegation is commensurate with the needs of operation, bottle-necks are bound to be created at various stages; and it is common knowledge that bottle-necks result in wastage. Here, however, there are problems. The problem of equipping the staff to discharge effectively delegated authority and responsibility; the problem of willingness on the part of the staff to shoulder responsibility; and the problems of assessing the exact requirement of authority needed at different levels. But these problems will have to be faced and efforts will have to be made to prevent over-centralisation.

The most important step in the matter of improving productivity of staff would appear to be the assessment and standardisation of minimum norms of output at various jobs and levels. Success of any such attempt, however, will depend largely on the attitude of the staff to co-operate in the matter of improving efficiency, and productivity, on a scientific basis. There is need for better job definition and evolution, study of operational rhythms, and quantification of minimum output per hour. At the same time too much compartmentalisation must be destroyed. There are many jobs where the rhythm of operation is subject to wide fluctuations during the day and this calls for adjustment by detailing employees from other jobs for short periods. The present rigidity in the approach of the staff—each to his own one-type job only—has to go. An amount of flexibility, in this regard, will go a long way in improving the operational efficiency at lesser cost.

There is thus a difficult problem facing Indian banking—the problem of productivity and staff cost. This is already engaging the attention of bank management and efforts are being made here and there. The present situation however demands a total effort and in this the approach of the entire 'team'—both the management and the staff—will be an important deciding factor. Willingness to improve and change can be stated to be the pre-condition. Admittedly, maximisation of efficiency will require maximum possible ease of operation. But the operational ease must not be confused with the ease and comfort of feather-bedding. At the present stage of economic development in the country, if the banking system is to be equipped for discharging its obligations, there is need for maximum effort on the part of each individual member of the banks' staff.

Steady Progress in General Insurance

The latest insurance year book published last week deals with general insurance business in 1959. The usefulness of this publication giving facts and figures pertaining to a period which is as much as about one and a half years old may not be rated high but then this is the only reliable source available for making up a comprehensive picture of general insurance in India. There is however no reason why the Year Book should not be brought more up to date.

The year 1959 has been quite satisfactory for general insurance as will be evident from the fact that the index number recorded a rise of 10.5 points for 1959 as against a rise of 6.4 points in 1958. The net premium income in India in all classes of general insurance business of Indian insurers was up by nearly Rs 2 crores to Rs 15.02 crores from Rs 12.98 crores in 1958. The break up of the 1959 total is Rs 5.14 crores in Fire insurance, Rs 2.62 crores from Marine insurance and Rs 7.26 crores from miscellaneous insurance business. A heartening development is the steady growth of business outside India written by Indian insurers. The net premium income outside India of Indian insurers amounted to Rs 13.32 crores in 1959, of which Rs 7.28 crores were earned from Fire insurance, Rs 2.49 crores from Marine insurance and Rs 3.55 crores from miscellaneous insurance business. The gross premium written direct in India during the year under review in all classes of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business was Rs 23.01 crores for Indian insurers. Thus it will be seen

that the share of Indian insurers in the total gross premium as well as net premium income in India rose further during 1959 in all classes of general insurance business. The break up of the figures however shows that there is a slight fall in their shares of the Marine net premium income in India as compared to the previous year.

In the case of non-Indian insurers also the experience during the year 1959 has been of a similar kind. The net premium income in India of this category of companies was also higher in 1959 than in 1958 with the total at Rs 7.45 crores of which Rs 3.19 crores related to Fire, Rs 1.81 crores to Marine and Rs 2.45 crores to Miscellaneous insurance business. The gross premium written direct in India during 1959 amounted to Rs 10.18 crores and this is larger than the gross premium written in the previous year.

While the figures relating to their business in 1959 no doubt indicate that general insurers, especially Indian insurers, are steadily increasing their business, it is rather difficult to believe that with economic and kindred activity in the country at the present accelerated tempo, the rate of growth of general insurance even in 1959 could not have been much higher than what has actually been recorded. The scope of general insurance has vastly increased during the past few years and perhaps one may expect the index number of general insurance to record a further substantial increase in 1960, on the assumption that improvement has come to be well pronounced only since 1959. For the index

number has shown a rise of 10.5 in the year 1959 as against a rise of 6.4 in the year 1958 and a rise of only 0.5 in the year 1957. This is not however to say that all is well with general insurance in

India. Our insurers have certainly to put their house in order and perhaps the most urgent reform is the elimination of the unhealthy competition among them.

Class or classes of general insurance business for which the 166 insurers were registered on 31 December, 1960.

Class or classes for which registered	Indian Insurers	Non-Indian Insurers	Total
Fire only	2	14	16
Marine only	13*	8	21
Miscellaneous only	13	4	17
Fire and Marine only	...	7	7
Fire and Miscellaneous only	12	8	20
Marine and Miscellaneous only	...	1	1
Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous only	48	36	84
Total	88†	78	166

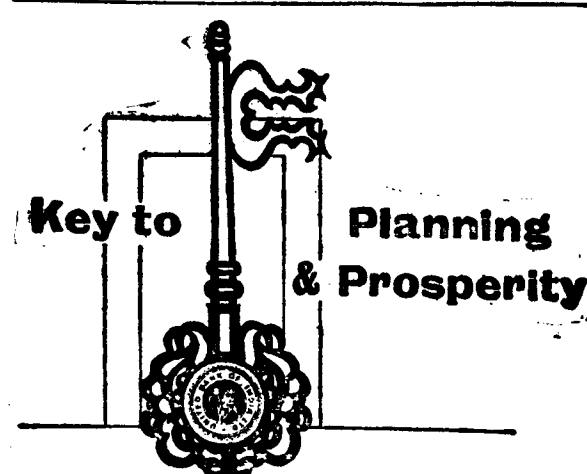
*Includes 12 insurers registered for Marine (country craft) insurance business only.

†Excludes the Life Insurance Corporation of India which is registered for Life and Miscellaneous insurance business.

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA* (Net premium income in India in thousands of rupees)						
Indian Insurers	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Amount	7,11.84	7,59.05	9,06.08	10,96.23	12,97.51	15,01.72
Proportion of Total	52.3	52.7	56.5	60.4	64.3	66.8
Non-Indian Insurers						
Amount	6,48.70	6,81.64	6,97.62	7,18.39	7,19.84	7,44.71
Proportion of Total	47.7	47.3	43.5	39.6	35.7	33.2
Total	13,60.54	14,40.69	16,03.70	18,14.62	20,17.35	22,46.43

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS OF INDIAN INSURERS (Net premium income in thousands of rupees)						
In India	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Amount	7,11.84	7,59.05	9,06.08	10,96.23	12,97.51	15,01.72
Proportion of Total	44.0	44.2	46.3	48.6	51.9	53.0
Outside India						
Amount	9,07.18	9,57.99	10,52.88	11,58.83	12,01.56	13,32.15
Proportion of Total	56.0	55.8	53.7	51.4	48.1	47.0
Total	16,19.02	17,17.04	19,58.96	22,55.06	24,99.07	28,33.87

Index number of General Insurance business in India (base year 1951)	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	112.2	135.3	139.9	140.4	146.8	157.3



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Easy Conditions in the Offing?

THERE is now clear enough indication, although it is only three weeks old, that the 1961 slack season will witness easier money conditions than we have had for some years. Contraction in Advances, in fact, started as early as in the last month of the 1960-61 busy season; and the decline has picked up further momentum in the first three weeks of May. Meantime, Deposits too show every sign of gathering in considerable amount with the banking system. It is almost certain now that this journal's expectation, emphatically iterated some weeks ago, of a two-fold accrual of free resources with banks will materialise. The impact of such easier conditions on the money market is already apparent: interest rates have moved down, there is scarcely a bank which is obliged to pay more than 4 per cent for central banking credit and there is even the prospect that the inter-bank call money rate will fall below the level of the bank rate. What, if any, are the other implications? And how has there occurred this sharp reversal of the trend in the World of Finance, whereby a busy season which recorded the steepest yet expansion in Advances is being followed by a state of ease unparalleled in recent years?

To find the answers for these questions, we need first to appreciate the reasons why, in the last two years, the slack season got obliterated. Both in 1959 and in 1960 the rise in industrial production was smart; while, in the slack season, there was the return of funds from the mofussil, the reduction in Advances against it was almost wholly offset by enlarged demand for money consequent upon a higher level of industrial production. It is again the growth of industrial production which, when super-imposed upon the seasonal demand for funds, caused the busy season expansion in Advances to assume an extraordinarily large size. A larger output of goods in turn meant that trade and commercial demand upon the banking system was greater. It was not, therefore, the failure of seasonal finance to return which prevented Advances from contracting during the notional period of the slack season; it was, rather, the diminishing importance of seasonal finance as a whole, and the inflated industrial and trade demand for bank accommodation, which caused the demand for money to be sustained throughout the year.

The situation has now changed more than somewhat. On the one side, there is every reason to believe that, since the beginning of 1961, the rate of growth of industrial production has slackened. Partly, this is owing to raw material shortages of various sorts; partly, the general shortage of power in the country is compelling sub-capacity working; and of course the inadequacy of transport and coal has also affected production in industrial establishments generally. On the other side, in the wake of a year of record agricultural

crops, the mopping up of resources from the mofussil, through consumer goods of various sorts, is possibly in larger quantum than in recent years. Then, also, such expansion of plant capacity as there has been during the Second Plan, and which was financed by bank loans secured as short-term accommodation, can be presumed to be now in production; in fact, with the private sector expansion largely "ordered" for in 1956, when the bulk of plant and machinery were purchased, such new output was certainly reflected in the growth of production in 1959 and 1960. Hence it is possible that the medium-term Advances are in process of being liquidated. These, then, are the reasons why the trend in Advances, since the beginning of April, is categorically downward.

On the other hand, during 1960, bank Deposits tended to be stagnant. An important source of new Deposits was shut out, with the fresh arrangement as regards US counterpart funds which, since May last year, are accruing directly with the Reserve Bank; indeed, the banking system on this account experienced a net drain of Deposits, with the State Bank under commitment to repay Rs 108 crores of counterpart funds by 31 March 1961, and a further Rs 36 crores by 30 June 1961. Then, there was the disruption of confidence in banking with the closure of the Palai Central Bank and the extended and prolonged moratoria announced by the Reserve Bank in respect of various small banks. The Palai Central failure halted the spread of the banking habit, and therefore interrupted the steady growth of Deposits with banks. Moreover, we have reason to believe that the private sector ordered out a good deal of plant and machinery from abroad during 1960; that is the inference that we can allow ourselves to make from the size of the import surplus on private sector account last year. A private sector import surplus of course was a powerful contractionist influence on Deposits.

In respect of Deposits, too, there is an appreciable change in the situation. The Palai Central affair has blown over, and confidence has been restored by the official intention to implement a scheme for the insurance of bank Deposits. Besides, although it may not be a major factor, banks' decision to raise the rates of interest they pay on Deposits may have induced new money to seek sanctuary in a bank account, rather than in small savings or some other form of locking up money. We may presume that the size of the private sector import surplus, in view of the large orders inferentially placed last year, is now smaller, and that therefore the contractionist influence on Deposits is less pronounced. Then, the new issue boom in the equity market has helped channel money into the banking system which otherwise would have stayed outside or strayed elsewhere; a case in point is the Goodyear issue, cash subscriptions for which are believed to have been sizable. Only one more instalment of Rs 12 crores (for June) remains to be paid by the State Bank in respect of counterpart funds being made over to the Reserve Bank. The record agricultural crop is itself helping to mop up resources. Government

Indian Finance

expenditures continue to be high, and they are perhaps (after the usual time-lag) getting reflected in the growth of bank Deposits. Against all this must be set the much smaller reliance on deficit financing and the buoyant trend in Government revenues; both these factors will adversely affect rise in Deposits.

The operation of these changed factors in the money market is, we believe, responsible for the emerging easy money conditions. As it is, since the beginning of 1961, bank Deposits have risen by Rs 18.25 crores, despite payment of Rs 60 crores of counterpart funds by the State Bank; and bank Advances, notwithstanding record expansion in credit during the 1960-61 busy season, are lower at Rs 1,293.81 crores on 19 May 1961, as compared with the figure of Rs 1,333.77 crores on 31 March 1961.

The implications of a return to easy money conditions are manifold. Firstly, banks will be having more Deposits, and on which (at present interest rates) they will be incurring greater expenditure. At the same time, secondly, banks experience a reduction in Advances, and will hence hold less by way of higher-earning assets. A downward adjustment in interest rates would then become inevitable. Longing eyes will be cast at gilt-edged.

It would be eminently proper for the Reserve Bank to announce at that stage the repeal of the three-tier bank rate. For, it is the continued existence of the three-tier system, which discourages banks from investing in gilt-edged. For, if (in the 1961-62 busy season, for example) stringent monetary conditions should again emerge, banks would then have no resources to meet the enlarged demand for funds. They would have the uneasy alternatives of selling Government securities at a loss, or borrowing from the Reserve Bank at a penal rate of interest. As such, in present circumstances, banks would prefer Treasury Bills to dated loans; and of course the Treasury Bill rate can also be expected to go down. If the monetary authorities wish to direct the "freed" resources of banks into gilt-edged, an announcement to the effect that the three-tier bank rate is being discarded is mandatory. In any case, with banks hardly figuring as borrowers, there should be no difficulty about such an announcement.

Thus, the most interesting possibility, as a result of easiness in the money market, is that, properly directed and planned, Government's borrowing programme in 1961-62 can be much more than merely a modest success. It is even likely, always provided that the preparatory measures are instituted by the monetary authorities, that we should see this year, as we did in 1957, a week-by-week hankering after securities on the part of the banking system.

BANK RETURNS

Bank Credit Below

Rs 1,300 Crore Mark

Slack season contraction of currency has been sharp during the week ended 26 May, and there has been a sizable dip in bank Advances as shown in the return of Scheduled Banks for 19 May.

Active note circulation fell by Rs 22.26 crores and is placed at Rs 1,963.24 crores according to the returns of the Reserve Bank for 26 May. There has been inflow of Rupee Coin for Rs 0.62 crores. Currency has been contracted against Rupee Securities for Rs 10 crores by transfer to Investments in the

3 June 1961

Banking Department. Cash in the till is consequently higher by Rs 12.88 crores at Rs 28.32 crores.

There is some evidence of payment being made by the Centre to the States, as also of deficit financing being instituted for this purpose. Investments are higher by Rs 19 crores at Rs 213.42 crores, as a result of the transfer from the Issue Department. But the Reserve Bank is known to have sold Rs 7 crores of securities to the State Bank, and this extent of created money is therefore concealed thereby. The Centre's balances are higher by Rs 0.74 crores at Rs 68.75 crores, while those of the States have improved by Rs 5.13 crores to Rs 20.55 crores. State Governments' indebtedness to the Reserve Bank is slightly lower at Rs 80.72 crores. Reserve Balances of member banks are higher by Rs 0.57 crores at Rs 77.02 crores, but this is wholly on account of the State Bank. Balances Held Abroad are again higher by Rs 0.25 crores at Rs 23.11 crores. Other Deposits have risen unusually by Rs 9 crores to Rs 123.24 crores.

The return of the State Bank for the week ended 26 May discloses a rise of Rs 1.07 crores to Rs 530.68 crores in Deposits. There is a slack season fall of Rs 3.44 crores to Rs 263.38 crores in Advances. Gilt-edged holdings are higher by Rs 7 crores at Rs 224.30 crores. In the result, cash in hand and with Reserve Bank has improved by Rs 3.84 crores to Rs 24.26 crores. The figure of counterpart funds as on the last Friday in May is not yet available, but it should be around Rs 163 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for 19 May apparently shows a sharp fall in Deposits: net Demand Deposits are lower by Rs 8.60 crores at Rs 806.81 crores, and net Time Deposits slightly higher by Rs 0.45 crores at Rs 1,094.74 crores. But it has to be borne in mind that, in the relevant week, the State Bank experienced a decline of Rs 13.40 crores in Deposits; hence it is obvious that other Scheduled Banks added to their Deposits by over Rs 5 crores. The total of Advances, in true slack season fashion, has dropped by Rs 13.09 crores to below the Rs 1,300 crore mark, at Rs 1,293.81 crores. Such release of resources has enabled indebtedness to the Reserve Bank being reduced by Rs 12.65 crores to Rs 30.12 crores; and, moreover, borrowings from the State Bank have gone down by Rs 2.19 crores to Rs 11.83 crores. Reserve Balances are slightly lower, by Rs 1.07 crores, at Rs 71.08 crores. The gilt-edged portfolio is marked down by Rs 9.34 crores at Rs 543.31 crores, but this is wholly on account of the State Bank.

The return of Scheduled Banks for 26 May will presumably reveal a further rise in Deposits and yet another decline in Advances. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank should fall below the Rs 25 crore mark. In the return for the first Friday in June, it is possible that, in the event that banks choose not to convert their holdings of the 3½ per cent 1961, indebtedness to the Reserve Bank should decline to a negligible figure.

UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK

Nominal Profits

The United Industrial Bank Ltd, reports improved working for the year ended 31-12-'60. Total Deposits have increased by an amount of Rs 2.95 lakhs from Rs 1,43.16 lakhs as at the end of 31 December 1959 to Rs 1,46.11 lakhs. There is a striking increase in the cash holdings of the Bank which have gone up by nearly 88.7 per cent to Rs 26.00 lakhs. In the result, cash as percentage of Deposits has

gone up from 9.6 per cent as at the end of 1959 to 17.8 per cent as at the end of 1960. Another significant change relates to the decline in Advances which are marked down by Rs 7.70 lakhs to Rs 1,00.21 lakhs from Rs 1,07.91 lakhs and this has pushed down the ratio of Advances to Deposits from 75.4 per cent as at the end of 1959 to 68.6 per cent. In this situation, the Bank has added to its gilt-edged portfolio which is shown to have gone up by Rs 1.82 lakhs from Rs 38.45 lakhs to Rs 40.27 lakhs, an increase of 4.7 per cent.

Though expenditure under the heads of interest paid and salaries and allowances have gone up by Rs 0.03 lakhs and Rs 0.11 lakhs respectively, the Bank has been able to add to its incomes also. Gross income shows a small rise of Rs 0.33 lakhs from Rs 8.42 lakhs to Rs 8.75 lakhs and the ratio of gross income to Deposits stands at 6.0 per cent against 5.9 per cent in 1959. The Bank shows a nominal profit of Rs 1,878 which may be compared with the considerable loss of Rs 92,984 reported for the last year. This must be considered a striking improvement.

Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, 30 May 1961. Total amount offered was Rs 2,00,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99.310 per cent and above were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs 2.750 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres (Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi) up to the close of business on Monday 5 June 1961. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, 9 June 1961. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 26 May 1961 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 23,11,00,000 were sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India.

91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills sold from 24 to 27 May 1961 amounted to Rs 33,00,000.

UK

Commonwealth and Common Market

By Paul Einzig

RECENT reports about the alleged decision of the British Government to join the Common Market have proved to be premature and/or grossly exaggerated. Fundamentally the

British attitude has remained the same as it has been ever since the conclusion of the Rome Treaty. Britain is prepared to join the Common Market provided she can do so without having to throw the Commonwealth, the European Free Trade Association and British agriculture to the wolves. According to recent statements made by Mr Macmillan and other Ministers, both in public and in private, this principle is still upheld even though Britain is now prepared to bring more active pressure on her partners in the Commonwealth and in the EFTA and on British agricultural interests to induce them to make voluntary concessions in the interests of an acceptable solution.

It would indeed be politically impossible for a Conservative Government to be party to an agreement that would inflict such losses on the major members of the Commonwealth as to jeopardise the continued existence of the Commonwealth. Any major Commonwealth country would be able to veto an arrangement that would be unacceptable to it, by threatening to withdraw from the Commonwealth unless its interests are duly safeguarded.

It would be a pity, however, if the Commonwealth Governments adopted a purely negative attitude. They could and should go further if they wanted to counteract the pressure brought to bear on the British Government on the part of the United States and other interests in favour of going too far to meet conditions of Britain's admission insisted upon by France. One of the reasons why there is strong pressure from many quarters in Britain to induce the Government to give way is that British exports to Commonwealth countries have been encountering increasing difficulties. In fact, in many Commonwealth countries the proportion of goods imported from the United Kingdom to total imports has declined considerably.

This enables supporters of unconditional adherence to the Common Market to argue that it is not worth Britain's while to sacrifice the prospects of her expanding trade within the Commonwealth. The answer to that argument should be given by Commonwealth Governments in no uncertain terms. Now is the time for Commonwealth Governments to go right to the extreme limits of possibilities in encouraging imports from the United Kingdom by every means at their disposal. In doing so they would strengthen Britain's bargaining power in relation to the Common Market and would ensure that if an agreement is reached it would duly safeguard Commonwealth interests. In view of the virtual certainty that the negotiations between Britain and the Common Market will drag on for at least twelve months there is ample opportunity for the Commonwealth to prove that, after all, it is not a declining but an expanding market for British goods.

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Notes

COOPERATION

This Picture—

Speaking at the sixteenth Tamilnad Co-operative Conference recently, Mr H. V. R. Iengar, Governor of the Reserve Bank, has made a comparison between the co-operative movements in India and Japan. Co-operation in Japan has made tremendous advance, much of the progress having been accomplished as early as some fifty years ago. The success of co-operation primarily depends on the ready willingness of people to work together for common profit. Coming together alone will not suffice. Having come together, people should work together and continue to do so. Above all people should believe in co-operation which is another way of saying that people should believe in the efficacy of joint endeavour. These qualities are found in good measure in the Japanese and this explains the pre-eminent position of the movement in their country.

The facts and figures given by Mr Iengar about the co-operative movement in Japan serve to indicate the enormous scope for co-operation in India. The coverage of population in Japan is 100 per cent and this remarkable progress has been made in spite of the fact that the average of cultivated land

per household is less than 2.2 acres. The following details about three co-operative societies at different levels will serve to illustrate the popularity of the co-operative movement in Japan. The Okubu Primary Agricultural Multipurpose society has 289 members, a capital of more than a lakh of rupees and deposits of Rs 15.58 lakhs. Of this only Rs 92,000 are loaned to members. Deposits with others including other co-operative institutions amounted to Rs 11.22 lakhs. Kanawara Prefectural Credit Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives has a paid up capital of Rs 27 lakhs; deposits amount to Rs 17.55 crores. It has no outside borrowing and loans to member societies are only to the tune of Rs 1.90 crores. The bulk of its resources is utilised in investments. The Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry as at the end of February 1961 has capital and reserves amounting to Rs 13.3 crores and deposits of Rs 287.9 crores. Here too the bulk of the reserves is loaned to co-operative and other institutions outside the agricultural credit sector. Its investments include government securities, for about Rs 70 crores. Thus this sector in Japan is not only not dependent on other sectors of the economy but is sustaining them by diverting its surpluses to them. Besides the natural bent of the Japanese for working jointly, the success of the movement is largely due to the fact that agricultural productivity is very high. The average yield of rice per acre in Japan is 4243 lbs. as compared with the paltry average of 906 lbs. in India.

Mr Iengar rightly concludes that so long as agriculture continues on a subsistence level, it is idle to look for any marked improvement in the co-operative movement in India. There is also need for imbibing new ideas in working. The movement in our country has almost come to believe that it will be unethical to increase interest rates. The usual interest charged by a co-operative society in Japan is around 10 per cent and hardly anyone objects that the rate is high or exorbitant. The real criterion in co-operative credit should not be a lower rate of interest but should be the time's grant of loans to the farmer.

When it is said that some of the essential prerequisites for the vigorous growth of the co-operative movement are absent in India or if present they are not strong enough, it is not meant that co-operation has no future. The

movement is making steady headway in recent years. Much still remains to be done in order to quicken the pace of progress and the task will become easier with increased productivity in the agricultural sector consequent on the great attention now being bestowed on agriculture.

—And That

According to official sources, during the year ended 30 June 1959, the co-operative movement in West Bengal registered all-round improvement. The movement during this period was extended to cover nearly 32 per cent of the State's total population. The number of societies also increased to 19,771. Their membership and working capital also looked up and are placed at 1,698,000 and Rs 45.59 crores respectively.

A feature of the movement was the notable achievement made in the field of credit which during the period under review registered a moderate increase to Rs 26.95 crores from Rs 25.43 crores of the preceding year. The agricultural credit societies covered more than 55 per cent of the villages in West Bengal and nearly 20 per cent of the agricultural population was brought within the co-operative fold.

Progress was well maintained in the field of non-agricultural credit, the number of such societies totalled 583 with a membership of 640,000. Loans granted by these societies were to the tune of Rs 19.27 crores.

Co-operative farming is making slow and somewhat painful progress. Co-operative farming societies numbering 239 commanded nearly 9,530 acres of arable land.

Marketing societies, during the period under review, increased to 260, advanced marketing loans of the order of Rs 4.87 lakhs, marketed agricultural products worth Rs 49.5 lakhs and supplied fertilisers, manures and seeds to the extent of Rs 16 lakhs.

The processing co-operative societies which totalled 208 sold different processed goods worth Rs 4.22 lakhs. The dairy and milk societies registered increases in number, membership and working capital.

The number of weavers' societies registered during 1958-59 amounted to 1,093. The working capital of these societies amounted to Rs 82.07 lakhs and their membership were placed at 104,000. The proceeds from the sales of handloom goods during the period augmented slightly to Rs 2.55 crores from Rs 2.05 crores in the previous year.

PORTS Siltin

The Third Plan for the port development, it is now known, envisages an increase in the cargo

handling capacity of the major ports from 33 million tons in 1960-61 to 49 million tons by the end of the Plan period, and toward this, the Draft Plan has fixed an outlay of Rs 75 crores. At the end of 1959-60, the six major ports in the country accounted for a total traffic of 31 million tons of which more than two-thirds went to the combined share of the Calcutta and Bombay ports. During the Third Plan period greater volume of export trade particularly in iron ore to countries like Japan, Rumania and Czechoslovakia is expected to make heavy demands on port facilities at Vishakhapatnam and Madras. While the development programmes for these ports provide for additional coal and ore yards and mechanical handling equipments to cope with the anticipated increase in the volume of traffic, it is the development of the Bombay and Calcutta ports which calls for greater attention in view of their predominant share in the total volume of traffic and the difficult problems presented by their development. Of these two, the Bombay port is faced with the problem of providing sufficient accommodation for the increasing number of larger vessels visiting the port in recent years, and the problem constituted by the silting of the main harbour channel. Silting has assumed even graver aspect in the Hooghly river particularly at the Beumout's Gut and the Balari Bar, with the result that the Calcutta port has been rendered practically unfit for deep draft vessels. It is now recognised that the problems facing Calcutta port will not be solved unless the schemes for the desilting of the Hooghly by the construction of the Farraka Barrage and the develop-

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Indian Finance

3 June 1961

ment of the Haldia port as a subsidiary one to Calcutta for the handling of the bulk cargoes like foodgrains, coal and ores, are implemented. In respect of both these schemes, the Third Plan will only mark the beginning. For the Haldia port, the Third Plan allocation is only Rs 7 crores against the expenditure of Rs 25 crores estimated as required for its development. The construction of the Farraka Barrage will be spread over nine years and while the total estimated expenditure is Rs 56 crores, the Third Plan provision is only of the order of Rs 28 crores. Port development during the Third Plan will to a large extent be comprised by schemes that have been carried over from the Second Plan. It is significant that in the sum of Rs 75 crores fixed as the ceiling for port development by the Planning Commission a sum of Rs 35 crores is accounted for by carry-over schemes from the Second Plan.

MANGANESE

Languishing

In the course of a recent appraisal of the position of the mineral industry, the Planning Commission has recognised that mineral production should receive more attention than has been the case in the past. The problems in this field are compounded of the inadequacy of present production of some of the important base metals on the one hand and of the adverse conditions that have set in the production and profitable marketing of some others. During 1960-61, there has been a decline in the production of copper, lead and zinc concentrates and though the factors that contributed to the fall in the production of these minerals, may have only a temporary significance, the limited resources of the country in some of them should not be overlooked. The fall in the production of manganese ore recorded during the same year has, however, grave import and has focussed attention to the shortcomings in the policy of the Government toward the industry. Addressing the 10th annual general meeting of the Mineral Industry Association at Nagpur, Mr J. B. Thaker, the outgoing chairman explained how the combination of uneconomic prices and rising costs threaten the continued working of many mines in the industry. While increased freight rates, royalty and excise duties have inflated the cost structure in the industry, owing to this very rise in costs, the country's hold on foreign markets for these products has been gradually slipping. The fall in production witnessed during 1960-61 flowed in a large measure from reduced foreign offtake. Considering that nearly two-thirds of the manganese production is utilised for exports, the impact of an adverse turn with respect to exports on the internal

strength of the industry should be obvious. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Manganese Ore Committee of the Mineral Advisory Board have in a recent study of the industry drawn similar conclusion regarding the deleterious effects of the high level of freight, royalty rates and excise duties on the competitive ability of the Indian manganese ore industry, and have stressed the need for reducing the high level of costs by proper fiscal reliefs. Remoteness from ports of the manganese ore mines is a particularly serious handicap which has led to a situation in which the Indian industry has to include a disproportionate share of rail freight in the cost structure as compared with the manganese industry in other countries. While scope should be found for reducing the share of freight rates in cost of production, it is also worth considering whether it would not be possible to give incentives to export on the basis of reduced prices for exports the loss in which being made up by a corresponding increase in the internal price. The Mineral Advisory Board has taken a well-advised decision to set up a standing Committee to keep under constant review the problems of production, transport and marketing of minerals. The problems of the manganese industry cannot brook any delay.

TEA

Drink Less Sell More

The declaration by the Chairman of the Central Tea Board at

Madras that propaganda for tea is unnecessary in India at present and the Tea Board should concentrate hereafter on efforts to build up export trade may be in line with the Finance Minister's declaration that less tea should be consumed at home and more should be exported in order to earn foreign exchange. Since a smaller crop last year led to reduced exports, it is only natural that export promotion should assume great importance and the Chairman of the Tea Board only reflects outside opinion about the need to raise export target in spite of the competition offered by Ceylon, now the second largest producer of tea in the world. Direct shipment to Ireland is latterly regarded as a possibility and more trade with Europe and the Middle East is anticipated by those who advocate a vigorous export campaign. However, Ceylon has gained ground in recent years not only in Australia and New Zealand but in the Middle East, and it is quite possible that new trade treaties will help Ceylon to sell more tea in Russia and Eastern Europe. Competition from Chinese green tea can be regarded as considerable, but African supplies are likely to increase in the future and the tea industry will be called upon to keep down its costs at home in order to sell more abroad. But this may be difficult and tax adjustments in India may be required by the changing circumstances of the world trade in tea. Latin America too is now shipping some tea to London and it is scarcely likely that India will be able to sell either tea or coffee to Latin American countries in spite of the hopes expressed in India

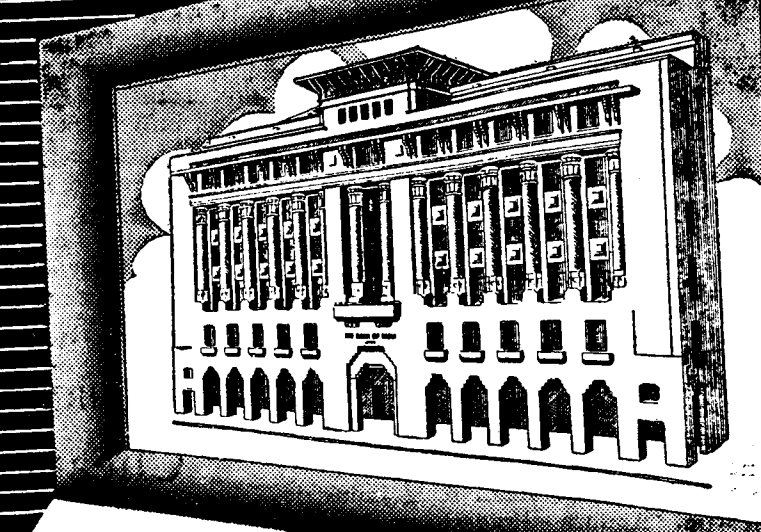
about selling coffee to Argentina. If exports are to increase prices in India for export teas should be kept down and that may involve an increase in the price of tea sold for internal consumption. This is implicit in the outline of proposals accepted by the Tea Board for pushing tea in foreign markets. Since Ceylon has made agreements for selling tea to Iran, Iraq and United Arab Republic in return for imports from those countries, India too will have to think of bilateral agreements with countries like Afghanistan or Sudan. Since the surplus of tea this year is expected to be larger owing to an early monsoon, the chances of extending tea cultivation in India are definitely compromised and it may be said that internal consumption cannot increase beyond a limit owing to the present excise and the disparity in price between tea sold in bulk and tea sold in packages. The hardening of prices realised at sales for internal consumption will probably continue if tea exports are encouraged, and it may be noted that the sales averages last month at Cochin indicated that the gap between export and internal prices had narrowed considerably.

COFFEE

Drink More, Sell More

The present coffee crisis, arising from an excess of production and the low level of prices abroad, confers added interest on an off-

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cial notice of the export trade in coffee. The supremacy of Latin America is unquestioned; so also, the dominance of Western Europe among the importing countries. It has been noticed that in 1960 coffee exports from India improved to 16,400 tonnes and the exports to West Germany especially showed improvement, as compared with the previous year. Larger offtake by Belgium, Holland and France offset the decline in shipments to Italy, but the value was lower as compared with 1959 and the further downswing in prices is the main reason for the pessimism manifest in speeches made at the meetings of coffee-growing companies. The fall in shipments to the UK is probably due to present system of exports by auctions without reference to estate marks which command a premium. A review of the present Pool arrangements is advocated by the chairmen of planting companies who feel that the price realised at home would not compensate for the loss incurred on exports. India's traditional export to Norway has been maintained and a new market has been found in Yugoslavia for Indian coffee, but there remains the problem of a surplus of robusta coffee and an adjustment of excise is no guarantee that domestic consumption would match the increase in production anticipated. Appeals to export more have fallen flat, and it is realised that new rivals to Indian coffee have emerged in Ethiopia as well as East Africa which are likely to make headway in the Middle East by means of larger trade via Aden. While India dominates tea production, in regard to coffee, at present it compares badly with Central America, producing mild coffee, and East Africa where the plantation industry has the advantage of scientific assistance and co-operative organisation. It is not likely that the disturbances in Angola would create any specific advantages for Indian coffee in the near future, and the present distaste for coffee shares is a symptom of the industry's difficulties, illustrated by the lower dividend payments announced by coffee companies for 1960.

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CONGRESS

The Gramophone Press?

A suggestion made at the AICC meeting that the Congress Party should start its own newspapers found favour with the President who is going to set up a sub-committee. The appearance of two daily papers, one in English and the other in Hindi, will not affect the established Press but the question arises whether a paper with a specific party label would be able to take root and flourish. The experience

of the DAILY HERALD as the organ of the British Labour Party might convey a warning to some. Mr Sanjiva Dreddi's declaration that it is absolutely necessary for the Congress Party to have its own newspapers was coupled with the surprising statement that Congress is not a favourite of the capitalist today. This seems rather a sweeping judgment in view of the fact that the majority of newspapers are inclined to favour the ruling party rather than the opposition groups.

The problems of starting and managing of newspapers may be beyond the Congress Working Committee, and if the idea is to extend official patronage in ample measure, to what would be described inevitably as the gramophone press, the Press as a whole is bound to register a protest. Some may detect in the prescription for the Press, the influence of happenings in Ceylon where the Government is critical of the Press, instead of the Press being critical of the Government. How far the Congress Party would be justified now in launching newspapers when the newspaper industry is dependent on import of raw material, import of machinery and ink, and import even of office equipment while even part of the news handled is not Indian, may not be a question that requires an immediate answer. But the experience of newspapers that do not work as true business enterprises should be deterrent. Of course, it is possible for the Congress Party to start ad hoc newspapers for the election to carry the message of Congress to the voters, but this too will entail heavy expenditure on newsprint at a time when the Press as a whole has been asked to curtail consumption. Competition by the Congress newspapers to be started may not hurt the Press in regard to circulation but it is quite possible that the Congress Party may make promises to advertisers, and even set up its own advertising agency, not to secure clients but to sell space. How the Congress Press, proposed so casually, will work in practice may appear difficult to predict, but it should be remembered that the Congress has already got its own ideas in the AICC Economic Review, published once a fortnight from Delhi.

★

PUNJAB

Small But Self-Reliant

While small scale industries in Andhra Pradesh or Mysore may not show much growth, in the Punjab there has been substantial expansion in the last decade and it is presumed that 25,000 units employing over 1.2 million workers constitute the backbone of organised small industries. The manufacture of bicycle parts, sur-

gical instruments, domestic utensils and hosiery marks of flourishing small scale industry in the Punjab and it has been ascertained that 89 per cent of the registered factories fall in the category of small scale industries, employing less than Rs 5 lakhs as capital.

Undoubtedly the oldest and best known of the small scale industries is the hosiery industry of Ludhiana and though woollen yarn has to be imported from outside the industry has established its claim to permanency. A beginning in export trade has also been made and knitted goods from the Punjab find a large market in all parts of India. The protection given to the bicycle industry has helped to launch the successful manufacture of bicycle parts in small establishments and the annual output of components and spares is put at Rs 4.21 crores. A beginning has been made in regard to the manufacture of automobile parts, radio components and light steel structurals. The manufacture of sewing machine parts needed for replacement has also developed after 1947 and the production of water pipe fittings, machine tools and agricultural implements stand out as features of a diversified light engineering industry. After the loss of the western districts the influx of skilled labour to Amritsar and other places has been the factor in development. This is reflected in the rise of the sports goods industry in Jullunder and Bataia. Over 2,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of sports equipment for which a market abroad undoubtedly exists because Indian-made sports goods are known to be both efficient and inexpensive. Steady improvement in the quality of the products of small scale industries has been achieved by getting advice and khaki cotton vests supplied to Government stores were improved by special process adopted on the advice of the small industries service at Ludhiana. Self-reliance has always characterised the small industrialist in the Punjab and borrowed capital used on the industrial estate at Ludhiana was only 8 per cent and 92 per cent of the capital employed was represented by private savings. That is to say, small industries in the Punjab do not look for financial assistance either from banks or Government institutions.

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ANDHRA PRADESH

Cheaper Power

In order to encourage industrial development, the Andhra Pradesh Government accepted the advice of the Industrial Advisory Board that the State Electricity Board should extend concessions in respect of power supply. It has also accepted the principle that the power tariff should be reduced by

25 to 50 per cent not only for small industries, but for medium and large scale industries requiring power in bulk. The loss sustained by the Electricity Board is to be made good by a special grant to the Industries Department and the power subsidy offered to industries will help not only to equalise electricity charges as between Madras and Andhra Pradesh, but will help to attract industries, now offered advantages in regard to the acquisition of sites.

The lower power tariff will apply for a period of five years from the time a new enterprise is started and among industries that are eligible for concessions are chemicals, ferro-alloys and established industries like cement and paper. The accelerated development of industries in the State is desired specially because it has been recognised that the load would develop only through a revision of rates in the thermal areas and the new industries by increasing employment in certain localities would contribute indirectly to the revenue of the State so that what is lost by Electricity Board would be compensated for by the increase in the yield of other taxes. A Committee to examine all applications for electricity concessions has been set up. The AP Government is now committed to helping by special rates the establishment of the manufacture of calcium carbide and ferro-alloys as well as heavy chemicals in Andhra Pradesh. It is noteworthy that in the list prepared explosives find a place but no mention is made of fertiliser production which will probably be treated as a branch of the heavy chemical industry. Prospects of an increased supply of electricity after the Srisailem project is commissioned may go far to explain the concessions offered now but the more important fact is that under the Second Plan industrial progress has been limited in AP and that is a good reason to cite.

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NATIONAL INTEGRATION

The Economic Factor

The National Integration Committee which has dealt fully with communal antipathy, sectional rivalry, and regional differences has made no mention of the economic aspects of the problem. No reference to internal migration for the sake of employment or the regular flow of investment has found a place in the report of the Committee. It is surprising that the AICC at Durgapur in endorsing the report failed to mention the economic aspect of integration. This is all the more surprising, in view of the differences between the Assam Government and the Bengali minority in the State,

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although the presence of the Bengali community is due wholly to economic reasons, as powerful in the present as in the past. The future development of Assam may lead to inflow of both capital and labour, in case the Government's plans for the development of oil go through smoothly and the vast forest wealth of Assam is developed rapidly to produce raw materials for growing industries, in and outside Assam. The imperfect integration effected before the Constitution came into being may be widely blamed for several reasons, but far more important is the failure to realise that from the investment point of view, India at present is a single entity and shareholders in Assam tea companies might be found not only in Bengal, but in Madras. And as for the steel industry in Bengal, the national status of the industry is hardly questioned, and Indian Iron by its very title emphasises the act and fact of integration. The composition of the Indian capital market, the nature of the banking system, and the working of the stock exchanges contradict the presumption that integration has not been achieved so far. But, of course, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and others are concerned over the deficiencies noted in the integration to date and the persistence of communal jealousy. For this, of course, the right remedy will be the maintenance of minority rights under majority rule, along with the implicit acceptance of the fundamentals of democracy by the minorities themselves. If the semi-federal structure of government has stood in the way of the evolution of a single loyalty, steps may provide another indication of the failure of external aid to pull up the backward kingdom. It may be added that some assistance has been given by Thailand in training students from Laos but there is no doubt that Japan may do much more if there is a guarantee of political stability in the kingdom.

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LAOS

The Economic Angle

Plans for making Laos both neutral and independent are being examined by an international conference at Geneva. It may not be generally known that the kingdom is covered by the Colombo Plan but expenditure, as in Nepal, has been limited by the geographical position and the limited opportunities available. In 1959-60 the development expenditure in Laos was small like that in Nepal, another land-locked kingdom. Economic difficulties in recent years have been due to political unrest and American aid, mainly military, has not helped. The revaluation of the currency, the kip, in October 1958 helped to bring down the cost of imported articles but there was an adverse balance of trade and the budgetary position remains critical. There are two banks in addi-

tion to the Bank of Indo-China and the supply of paper money even in a remote kingdom increased. A fall in the rice crop necessitated imports after 1958 and it may be argued that the troubles reported since June last are in part due to the food situation. The production of maize, tobacco and cotton is on a very small scale but some interest attaches to the successful experiments in the cultivation of robusta coffee for which the hills are suited. The lack of roads has hampered the development of forests and the reliance on charcoal for fuel is a clear indication of the economic backwardness. There is however a promise of a hydro electric station in the vicinity of Vientiane. The tin production is small and the only large-scale industrial establishment devoted to the manufacture of cigarettes. There is a five-year plan even in Laos but private capital is very scarce. It is considered that irrigation and drainage schemes may help Laos and some small dams are being built. The protection of plants from pests is also part of the agricultural development scheme, but it is in the forest that the kingdom must rely and scientific conservation has just made a beginning. Exploration for oil is being conducted but it has been difficult to attract foreign capital. Roads are being only slowly improved; bridges are few even today and this backward kingdom is dependent on air communications mainly. Both Japanese and French aid for development has been received in recent years and some bridges have been built—thanks to foreign aid. The depreciation of the kip, originally worth 200 kip to the £ sterling may provide another indication of the failure of external aid to pull up the backward kingdom. It may be added that some assistance has been given by Thailand in training students from Laos but there is no doubt that Japan may do much more if there is a guarantee of political stability in the kingdom.

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USA

A Sharp Pick-up

One of the distinguishing statistical features of an economic upturn is the tendency for later revisions of tentative data to rise above the earlier estimates.

This feature is very much in evidence now, as the US Government has had to raise its original measurement of US business activity during the first quarter of 1961. The estimate for the Gross National Product (GNP)—the total output of goods and services—has now been boosted \$300 million to an annual rate of \$499,800 million.

In publishing this revision, the US Department of Commerce noted that "demand firmed in March after having declined in the two previous months." This just

about makes official the view of many experts that March marked the turning point from recession to recovery.

As a matter of fact, another significant judgement also seems to be gaining general acceptance. This is the view that the upturn is somewhat livelier than originally anticipated. Already, a number of government experts seem to have lifted their sights on the economy's 1961 performance, and some are beginning to talk openly and confidently of a fairly strong recovery.

Treasury Secretary D. Douglas Dillon thinks the GNP may rise throughout the year to an annual rate of close to \$530,000 million in the fourth quarter. Walter V. Heller, Chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, says the GNP will climb to a rate of \$525,000 million by the end of the year. Yet it was not very long ago that government officials were still talking about a 1961 year-end rate in the neighbourhood of \$520,000 million.

Perhaps the surest sign that the recovery pace was quickened is the sharp pick-up in industrial production. Usually a slow-moving measurement, the US Federal Reserve Board's industrial production index shot up two and a half points in April to 105 per cent of the 1947-49 average. With the one move, the index returned to the level of five months earlier. Throughout the recession, it should be noted, the index never lost more than 1.7 points in any one month.

Contribution to the April increase were widespread production gains, including advances of 30 per cent in automobile assemblies and 15 per cent in steel output. What is more, another good climb could be registered in May, with the continuing expansion in both metals and automobiles. Already, with more than a month still to go in the second quarter, the index probably has reached a level not expected by most earlier forecasts until the third quarter of the year.

Lending support to the expectation of continued production increases is the Commerce Department's report that both new orders and sales of durable goods rose four per cent in April over March, continuing a trend of several months' duration. This lifted backlogs of unfilled orders at durable goods plants to \$43.103 million, the highest point since last November.

These gains were paralleled by employment and income advances. During April, more than 200,000 workers were added to construction payrolls. Double the normal seasonal gain. Service establishments added another 110,000 employees.

The most encouraging upturn however, occurred in the durable goods area, where employment had been in a down trend for some five months. The April increase of 11,000 durable goods jobs, while

small, thus represented a significant turn around. Moreover, most of this gain centred in metals, machinery and lumber, fields in which the late recession first became evident in the spring of 1960.

Also registering a small gain during April was the average work week in manufacturing. This is particularly heartening, in that this sensitive barometer often may dip a bit at this time of year.

With the job improvement have come notable increases in income. The total personal income of all Americans reached an annual rate in April of \$410,300 million, an all-time high.

The general anticipation of steadily rising economic activity during the course of this year was further reinforced by the views of economists and businessmen who attended the annual convention in New York last week of the National Industrial Conference Board, a leading private research organization. One after another, these experts noted that the economy was strong and getting stronger.

On the whole, the outlook for rising steel output and automobile sales, record petroleum production, and substantial increases in such other fields as construction, chemicals and retail sales seem bright.

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RACE RELATIONS

Trouble in Alabama

The riots in Alabama remind one that the 100th anniversary of the American Civil War is not being celebrated merely in pageants and tableaux. The serious form taken by the obstruction offered by the Whites proves that even if the phrase "massive resistance" has not been used this time, the organisation of the troubles by the Klan shows that not all the southern States are reconciled to Court orders about the abolition of separate schools for coloured children. Though none can predict that the trouble will not spread to other States, the vigorous action by the Federal Government has disposed of any doubts about the rights belonging to the States. The Federal power has been used vigorously and the Governor and the Legislature of Alabama are convinced because Michigan was told in 1937 that the responsibility for law and order is not vested entirely in the State Government.

The virtual imposition of martial law in the State may not affect cotton supplies or prices but the Soviet Bloc is likely to make propaganda use of the incidents in Alabama. However, the US Attorney-General has emerged as the strong man of the present administration and the operations of night riders are likely to be interrupted promptly. By comparison, the trouble in New Orleans early this year will pale into

insignificance but the administration has to carry out in States traditionally Democratic, an apt educational campaign to enforce civil rights. If business recovery helps the Government, there is no doubt that the domestic trouble, rising so sharply and unexpectedly, will affect the employment available for Negroes in the South and the grants for relief may increase unexpectedly. But in view of Mr. Eisenhower's success in compelling a reluctant State like Arkansas to follow the directions of the Federal Government, it is obvious that even Alabama will be disciplined fairly soon and no attempt would be made by means of sit-in strikes at restaurants to assert the claims of US Negroes to full equality in places of public resort. By taking a stand on the maintenance of the Constitutional amendments, the present Administration has given a pledge to Negroes. But opinion in Congress is likely to be divided and the Opposition Republican party may get support from political rebels who have declined to assume that the end of segregation is both natural and inevitable.

ALGERIA

Calm at Evian

The Franco-Algerian talks have made progress but its nature can only be conjectured. The preservation of secrecy about the course of negotiations might well be due to a desire to prevent outside influence. The suspension of hostilities in Algeria is, of course, a favourable factor, and as the nationalists insist on the impossibility of partitioning Algeria, the main problem for France would be the acceptance of Frenchmen who returned from Algeria. Some would probably find a place in Tunisia easily and it is not impossible to foresee some expatriate officials continuing in service

after the transfer of power to which events point now.

The major problem is not the future of the officials but the control of oil found in the Sahara and meant for transhipment across the Mediterranean. American and British oil companies are probably as much interested in the effective exploitation and disposal of the oil from the Sahara and Port facilities as well as wayleave for the pipe line would have to be ensured by an inter-governmental arrangement. There would also be hard bargaining over royalties, once the quantum of output is established, but the formula applied in Saudi Arabia could be adapted with advantage, if an initial payment in advance is made. In any case, Algeria would not be in the position of Guinea, compelled to seek assistance from the Communist bloc, although the market for wheat and wine cannot be located outside France. If Algeria were separate, ready access to the European common market would become difficult and the existing market for mineral ores from North Africa would also disappear. A trade treaty is, therefore, a basic requirement for any agreement and the Algerian leaders will probably realise that Egypt can only extend sympathy and cannot furnish the means of development or even a market for commodities that Algeria could export. However, a free Algeria, like the rest of Africa, might provide opportunities for both Germany and Italy, and the political situation in Europe is bound to have its own effect on the plans of two countries which are in a position to export capital and skill as well as commodities to Africa. The excess of imports envisaged in the case of Algeria might enforce continuance in the French currency area, but a currency reserve might have to be secured from sources other than France which has paid heavily

for seven years of warfare against the insurgents.

ICI Expanding Empire

The report of Imperial Chemical Industries for 1960 points to record in profits and output, accompanied by a reduction in selling prices despite a rise in wages and salaries. What is significant, of course, is the rise in assets between 1951 and 1960 from £216 millions to £517 millions by way of physical assets alone. What is more significant is that the ordinary capital of Imperial Chemicals in 1960 was only £251.59 millions and over £169 millions by way of capital reserves and over £100.5 millions by way of revenue reserves were employed in the business. This only means that the growth of reserves between 1951-61 was as pronounced as the increase in capital, partly attributable to the successful conversion of the debenture stock on terms entirely favourable to the debenture-holders. It may be mentioned that the fibre division and the metal division are increasing in importance and Imperial Chemical is now engaged in the manufacture of refrigerants as well as dyes and plastics.

Manufacture abroad has to some extent reduced the group's export sales but in 1960 about 10.5 per cent of the Company's exports went to India, Pakistan and Ceylon. An increase in trade with Russia was a feature of the year in which installed capacity was further extended for development of production. Some imposing figures regarding depreciation and taxation are furnished in the report for 1960. The first required over £29 million and the second required about £33.4 million. Under the profit-sharing scheme, ICI employees were enabled to buy ordinary stock but they paid a premium which amounted to over £3.5 million. There was also a rights issue at 55sh. per 1£ share in the proportion of 1 for 20 held. The addition of £49 million for fixed capital and investments and the outflow of £20 million for repayment of debentures was financed without recourse to borrowing, and the only addition to capital was that made in respect of £5 million in shares sold to employees under the Bonus scheme. The increase in the dividend from 2sh. 3d. to 2sh. 9d. is perhaps of less interest than the company's investment of £15 million in development and research.

ICI's favourable figures are supplemented by some striking statements about labour conditions. A reduction in hours was secured and improvements were made in allowances and wage differentials. The basic rates for craftsmen and general workers were raised by about 4½ per cent. The time lost during the last five years on account of industrial disputes was

only .01 per cent of the time worked. This is far better than the national average for manufacturing industry, and ICI is also able to claim increased productivity through industrial peace. A remarkable increase in educated manpower at the disposal of the Company is also recorded in the last report. Of the Company's managerial staff 70 per cent of those below 45 have a university degree as compared with 34 per cent of those aged 45 and over. This may well imply that the relations between science and industry are becoming closer, and ICI employees find a career for their children in the company itself after they finish higher education.

WHOLESALE PRICES Slight Rise

The official wholesale price Index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) rose by 0.2 per cent to 125.7 during the week ended May 13, 1961 as compared with 125.5 (revised) for the earlier week. The index was lower by 0.2 per cent when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month but was higher by 1.7 per cent than that of a year ago.

The prices of Bananas at Nagpur (—18%), Milk at Patna (+5%), Barley and Groundnut oil (+3%) each, Gram and Mung (+2%) each and Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Urad, Mustard oil, Eggs, Gur, Black Pepper and Salt (+1% each) showed advances, while those of Onions (—13%), Milk at Bombay (—12%), Arhar at Bombay (—8%), Bananas at Calcutta (—5%), Potatoes and Tea (—4% each), Ragi (—3%), Cashew-nuts, Fish and Meat (—2% each) and Masur and Gingelly oil (—1% each) moved down and the index for 'Food Articles' advanced by 0.2 per cent to 117.6 as compared with 117.4 (revised) for the earlier week.

The index for 'Tobacco' receded by 1.9 per cent to 105.4 due to a fall in the prices of raw Tobacco (—2%).

The index for the 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group remained stationary at the previous week's level of 122.3.

Higher prices of Groundnuts and Rapeseed (+2% each) and raw Jute, Linseed, Gingellyseed, Copra and Tanning Materials (1% each) raised the index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 0.7 per cent to 153.8. The prices of Seed Lac (Balsaki) at Calcutta (—5%) and raw Silk and Cottonseed (—2% each), however, moved down.

The index for 'Intermediate Products' worked out to 136.9 as against 136.7 for the earlier week. Items which showed variations during the week were: Tin (+5%), Linseed oil at Bombay (+7%), Rayon yarn (+2%), Zinc (+1%), Linseed oil at Kanpur (—6%) and Coir yarn and Lead (1% each).

The index for 'Finished Products' rose by 0.2 per cent to 124.7 as a result of an advance in the prices of Jute manufactures, Bricks & Tiles and Glass (+1% each).

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Book Reviews

INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT: by P. T. Bauer. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., Price 16sh.

Professor Bauer is an academic economist and is presumably aware of the snares of value judgements and symbolically and emotionally loaded words. And yet the cardinal sin of this book is its open invitation to its readers to fall into such traps strewn all over its 146 pages. This is a particularly grievous transgression in a book that seeks to expose the errors of a policy stemming from an emotional commitment to the "Socialist Pattern of Society." Expressions like Totalitarianism, Soviet-type Planning, Private Sector, and Public Sector appear often in these pages in guises that can hardly be called descriptive. According to Professor Bauer, foreign aid to India "serves to underpin policies resolutely pursued which cannot be interpreted reasonably as according either with the aim of raising the standard of living of the masses or with the aim of promoting a society resistant to totalitarian influences." One might have one's reservations about a policy of massive foreign aid to India and yet see, if one has the slightest acquaintance with the facts of Indian life, that the word "totalitarian" in the context is unfairly loaded. Again, the Second Plan is described as modelled in certain fundamentals on the Soviet Plan and yet it transpires a few sentences later that the expression means nothing more than that it is a "heavy-industry plan." Now, there is an arguable case—and Prof. Bauer himself presents it with a certain unacademic fervour in this book—against forcing the pace of basic industrialisation: but it hardly makes for clarity to blur the issue by ploys intended to evoke stock responses to highly emotive words. Prof. Bauer makes a point about the error implicit in the official Indian view that co-operative movement and cottage industries are part of the private sector. They should, according to him, "be more appropriately regarded as functioning in the public sector." This rather odd view—especially in relation to cottage industries—makes nonsense of well-known criteria of demarcation of these sectors.

By a parity of reasoning based on government loans, guarantees and guidance, even the Tatas can be brought under the public sector! But the reasons for this odd view are less significant than the fact that such an assigning of situs should have at all been considered important. It is perhaps unfair to conclude from this that Professor Bauer has been assiduously in search of areas of failure in Indian planning and thereafter found arguments for assigning them to the

public sector. But one cannot help feeling that Professor Bauer has in many places leaned over backwards to prove the failure of the socialist pattern.

Now what precisely is this socialist pattern? Professor Bauer quotes Mr Nehru's assertion in a party political context that "for us there is no other way except that we plan in a socialist way." From this, he draws the inference that we are well set on our way to Moscow, if not to Peking. And yet he himself says a few pages later that "Mr Nehru's published statements on the concept of a socialist pattern of society are indeed somewhat nebulous." Indeed, what strikes Mr Bauer most forcibly about Indian formulations of the concept of socialism is their extreme vagueness. He does not draw from this the inference that there are elements in the situation that defy such labelling. Instead he tries to impose a pattern on it by selective quotations. For instance, he quotes extensively from some papers submitted to the Planning Commission by certain academic economists. He thinks that "these opinions indicate the directions of the influence exercised by those who have definite views and are in a position to mould policy." Without any disrespect to either the eminent economists quoted or to Professor Bauer, it is permissible to consider this conclusion a piece of academic naivete. Professors tend to exaggerate the importance of professors: the opinions quoted are certainly definite, but the extent they have moulded official policy can easily be exaggerated. Professor Bauer is apparently having visions of New Dealing Brains, trustees or the more recently recruited New Frontiersmen from Harvard. The suggestion that academic economists exert significant political pressure in India—for these reflections of Professor Bauer appear in a chapter that purports to analyse the political implications of Indian planning—is a measure of the political innocence of Professor Bauer. The kind of political reality that moulds planning in this country is to be seen in the quarrels over regional disparities the scramble for stationing certain projects in one's own region, the lobbying over sharing of waters, the squabbles over census figures and sharing of Centre's revenues, and the very real difference that personality makes to the course of events. Compared to the distortion of the central purposes of planning that these pressures have, the opinions of economists are feather weight.

There is one simple way of verifying the truth of the assertion of the earlier paragraph: It is to examine the concrete suggestions made by the economists in the passages

quoted by Professor Bauer and see how many of them have been actually adopted in practice in the period in which planning has been in operation. Among the suggestions are State Trading in food grains and cloth, raw cotton and sugar (!), an All India Transport Corporation, nationalisation of plantations, covering tea, coffee, rubber and sugar factories, compulsory loans on non-transferable conditions, organisation of vast land armies etc. None of these has any early chance of being implemented: and in so far as official declarations have any value—after all Professor Bauer himself quotes them when they support his case—the anxiety not to get involved in nationalising existing, and in many cases wasting, private assets, has been repeatedly expressed officially.

Professor Bauer's examination of the actual manifestations of policies is as selective as his examination of avowals. He has not apparently taken note of the phenomenal expansion of the private sector industry and the buoyant capital market. Nor has he been struck by the institutional and organisational innovations in the matter of technical and financial aid to the private sector that have come into being in the last decade. Nor has he taken note of the conscious efforts at decentralisation—their comparative lack of success is another matter and is a failure of performance rather than of policy—by such agencies as the community development projects and cooperative movement. Professor Bauer, who seems to consider the cooperative movement in India as one of the chosen instruments of socialism in the pejorative sense, has apparently not heard of Mr Nehru's brush with the authors of the Rural Credit Survey and of his oft-repeated statement that cooperatives should be left alone by officials, even when they (the cooperatives) were not making a go of it.

The compulsions behind Indian Planning and the forms it has taken have been stated often enough and indeed, Professor Bauer himself recognises some of them. Formal gestures and statements notwithstanding, its ideological bark is worse than its practical bite. Like all human decisions, it is compounded three quarters of coming to terms with facts, one quarter of our efforts to impose on facts a pattern of what we would like them to be and of what we would like others to think them to be. Comparisons with Germany or Japan on the one hand and with China on the other are entirely pointless. The total situation of our competing urgencies, scarce resources, historical and political factors are not quite what they were in the other cases. Above all the course of the last ten years imposes its own pattern and obligations and these patterns and obligations are not such as to make it inevitable that we should repudiate what is called freedom or walk inexorably into what is called totalitarianism. Mistakes have certainly been made in Indian planning, but they are not those that stem from a disregard of the human being.

JASON.

LECTURES ON MONETARY ECONOMICS: by C. R. Whittlesey, Published by T. V. Chidambaram, Registrar, University of Bombay. Publishers: Vora & Co., Publishers Private Ltd., 3, Round Building, Bombay-2.

During his tenure as Visiting Professor of the Department of Economics, University of Bombay in 1960, Mr C. R. Whittlesey, Professor of Finance and Economics, University of Pennsylvania, delivered a series of lectures on some important aspects of central banking. These lectures have now been printed in book form by the Bombay University. Though it is the Federal Reserve System of the US which furnishes the focus for discussion, the observations on central banking principles and policy have a general validity and application. For this reason, the book merits close study.

The rationale of central banking is traced to the effects of the introduction of money and the need it gave rise to for effective monetary management for orderly economic behaviour. Mr Whittlesey recalls the pithy statement of Walter Bagehot, that "money will not manage itself" and observes that "a central bank comes into existence in order that the monetary system may be enabled to operate more acceptably than would be possible in the absence of a central bank". But the functions of the central bank in the early days were conceived in very narrow and limited terms. For, so long as the Gold Standard held the field, the need for an extraneous mechanism for management of money was not keenly felt. The breakdown of the Gold Standard which seemed to represent monetary automatism in its pristine purity, gave the death-blow to arguments for leaving money to manage itself. Even after the break with the Gold Standard, central banking policy, more specifically, monetary policy, remained in comparative eclipse, being overshadowed in importance as an effective economic weapon by fiscal policy which was bolstered up against monetary policy by John Maynard Keynes and his followers. But the fifties have witnessed the "rediscovery of money" and since then monetary policy has come into its own. Mr Whittlesey attributes this new-found charm for monetary policy to the belief that monetary policies are more fully compatible with the essential freedoms than are alternative methods of economic policy such as were in favour earlier.

The functions of central banks today are a far cry from their essential pre-occupations a decade ago. As Mr Whittlesey puts it "from a policy of controlling the money unit, monetary policy has extended to a policy of controlling the economy as a whole". The more specific aims of central banking policy according to Mr Whittlesey differ between countries depending upon the differences of forms of Government and reflecting the major economic goals accepted by the countries, such as full employment or economic development. Illustrative of the goals of central bank policy are those recommended by the Radcliffe Committee in England which include a high and stable level of employment, reason-

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able stability of the internal purchasing power of money, steady economic growth and improvement of the standard of living, some contribution to the economic development of the outside world and a strengthening of London's international reserves. The plurality of aims and more importantly, the inherent conflicts between some of them introduce some complication in the working of central banking policy. Central banking policy in such contexts, has to proceed on the basis of a system of priorities. The problem in such circumstances, Mr Whittlesey points out "is not so much that of choosing one stability over another, as it is of effecting some sort of balance among them".

The most important part of the Lectures is that which deals with the impact of monetary policy. Mr Whittlesey discusses this problem in terms of control points in the banking system. Such control points are of two varieties, namely direct and indirect. Selective credit controls, which are intended to act directly upon particular types of credit, belong to the direct type, whereas control points for indirect influences are furnished by the obligations regarding reserve position and liquidity position of the commercial banks. Mr Whittlesey also mentions two alternative ways of looking at the impact of monetary policy namely, the effects on incentives and liquidity. Manipulation of interest rates with a view to retarding investment or stimulating saving, represents the incentive aspect of monetary policy. But in as much as interest rates remain the crucial factor affecting liquidity there is an amount of overlapping between the two aspects of the impact of monetary policy. The liquidity factor is analysed in terms of both the supply and demand sides. Mr Whittlesey defines a change in liquidity "as an increase or decrease in the anticipated ease of acquiring cash relative to the amount of cash that people desire to hold ready for spending". A refreshing feature of the discussion of the liquidity factor is that Mr Whittlesey directs attention to the demand side of it which tended to be overlooked in previous discussions of the subject. Mr Whittlesey explains that concentration on supply aspects, obscures the fact that the demand for liquidity is highly variable, largely because of shifts in psychological attitudes. In respect of the supply aspect, Mr Whittlesey raises the pertinent question, whether attention could be confined to the realm of security markets. For, at a time of rising prices, all those commodities which share the rising tendency meet the test of liquidity—ease of conversion into cash without loss—in the same way that securities do.

The discussion of the relationship of the central banks with the private sector is interesting in the light of the particular policy adopted till lately by the Federal Reserve System of the US in favour of free markets. The Bills-only policy, whereby the Federal Reserve Banks kept aloof from dealings in long-term securities confining itself to Treasury discount bills having a maturity at the time of issue of ninety days only, was the obvious manifestation of this

free market attitude. Mr Whittlesey is rather critical of the effects that have followed the pursuit of this policy by the Federal Reserve Banks and the recent abandonment of this policy goes to vindicate his view regarding the admitted failure of the policy in preventing inflation in the United States.

Mr Whittlesey's observations in respect of the future of monetary policy are extremely relevant and unambiguous. According to him, "the combination of monetary policy, fiscal policy and debt management has forged an instrument vastly more powerful than non-totalitarian countries have ever before had at their command in times of peace". He considers monetary policy in very broad terms as including all methods at the disposal of the central bank for controlling credit. Conceived in this way, the success of monetary policy would depend on the adequacy of powers in the hands of the central bank and the flexibility in the use of the means at its disposal. Mr Whittlesey also adds a third, namely participation of trained professional in the administration of fiscal and monetary affairs. This is a trend that is inescapable in the context of the growing complexity and diversity of problems faced by Central Banks.

INFLATION IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY: Published by the Indian Merchants' Chamber Economic Research and Training Foundation, Bombay.

This study, sponsored by the Indian Merchants' Chamber Economic Research and Training Foundation, aims at presenting a clear picture of the nature and role of the inflationary process at work in India's mixed economy. Inflation is a concept that does not seem to lend itself to precise definition. This is because there are varieties of inflation, often operating simultaneously, at one or more points. Moreover, though the term has been most constantly used in discussions on monetary policy, it is often used to convey different meanings, some of them not strictly admissible. In its effort to clear much confusion in current thinking, the study isolates four major types of inflation: the classical type of inflation where there is an excess of money supply in relation to the supply of goods and services available; second, the type of inflation which emerges out of the operation of the factors of cost, evidenced by a more or less constant rise in cost of production which tends to be passed on to the consumers without reference to the relationship existing between supply and purchase of the goods affected; third, the type of inflation induced by Governmental deficits which tend over a period of time to add to the money supply; and fourth, the type of inflation that is descriptive of a stage in the relationship between money supply and goods where there is a flight from the currency i.e., from the securities, etc.

The question: "Is the Indian economy under inflation?" is answered in the affirmative by the study. The type of inflation is identified as cost inflation which is now said to have been built into the economy due to

factors like deficit financing. It is pointed out that the presence of inflationary pressure has been recognised by the Planning Commission itself as is evident from its emphasis on the need for a clear and effective price policy during the Third Plan. The study, however, thinks that even if price control is effective, inflation would not be removed would become repressed instead of being open as it is now. The argument that creeping inflation will stimulate development is not held to be valid in view of the frittering away of the additional resources in non-developmental expenditure.

A salient feature of the study is a separate analysis of the impact of inflation on the middle class. The raison d'être for this approach is that the growth of the middle class is one of the reliable indices of a growing economy. The middle class is much worse off than the working class in that it not only seems to be unable to save out of current income but actually draws upon its past savings or borrow in order to maintain existing standards. With the middle class in such a sorry plight, it is only to be expected that the overall investment of the community will be at an unsatisfactory level. There is therefore added reason why inflation is to be contained if our hopes from planning are to be realised. A number of statistical tables basic to the study of inflation are given at the end of the book.

RESOURCES FOR THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN: Published by the Indian Merchants' Chamber Economic Research and Training Foundation, Bombay. Price Rs 5.

This study, a companion volume to "Inflation in a developing economy" reviewed above, deals in some detail with the important problem of resources for the Third Plan. The need for a Third Plan of the size envisaged now is generally accepted on grounds of minimum needs of the situation. But when one poses the question how the necessary resources are to be mobilised, one is confronted with perplexing answers. The enormous amount of foreign exchange (about a third of the total outlay) required is inevitably to come from friendly foreign countries in the shape of loans and the prospects on the eve of the publication of the final draft of the Third Plan appear good. The task of mobilising the internal resources, however, does not seem to be simple what with the already high level direct and indirect taxation. The study avers categorically that the conditions for additional taxation effort for the Third Plan do not exist, but nevertheless admits that there could be some manoeuvrability for adjusting the various taxes to yield higher revenues and scope for larger funds by more efficient tax collection. It also indicates that the rural sector may prove to be a mere fertile field for the future tax collector. With its share of nearly 70 per cent in the national income, its contribution is not commensurate. Though some of the inferences—especially the quantitative ones—of the study may not win

acceptance, there is no doubt that it will fulfil the expectation of its sponsors that it will prove useful in stimulating thought on the subject. Like its companion study, this also contains a number of statistical tables which may be useful for an independent assessment of the resources position of the Third Plan.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA AND ABROAD: by R. S. Srivastava, M.A., L.L.B., B.L.I.T.T. (Oxon). Published by Vora & Co., Publishers Private Limited, 3, Round Building, Bombay 2. Price Rs 12.50.

This book is a revised edition of a thesis by Mr Srivastava entitled "Some Aspects of Agricultural Marketing in India with special reference to developments in Western marketing systems." Though the author has retained in the present volume the main structure and pattern of his thesis, the chapters have been extensively revised and largely rewritten with a view to making the statistical data up-to-date. He has also incorporated the developments that took place since the submission of the thesis and has made the whole text in a presentable form to the general public.

Marketing constitutes the "crux of the whole food and agricultural problem." The recognition of this important aspect has in fact influenced recent agricultural policies in many countries and led them to make improvements in marketing efficiency an integral part of their policies and programmes oriented toward the stepping up of agricultural output. In the first three chapters the author discusses at length the socio-economic structure of India and the economics of marketing structure. These chapters serve to provide the reader a suitable background and perspective for a clear appraisal of the subject. In the subsequent chapter the author deals with some aspects bearing on the standard and performance of agricultural markets in our country. The comparative data on factors which influence the standard and efficiency of agricultural markets prove beyond doubt that the standards of performance in this country compare very unfavourably with their counterparts in other foreign countries. In factors like Transport, market intelligence storage ware-housing and scientific marketing, we are ill-provided indeed.

In later chapters Mr Srivastava examines the efficiency of the prevailing marketing system and the mechanism for the marketing of the various agricultural products. The book also contains comments on agricultural markets, marketing channels, the state of transport and storage. Apart from these, the author has dealt in great detail with some of the well-known measures for reform and reorganisation such as standardisation of weights and measures, the scope for co-operative movement and legislation in the last three chapters. The author's endeavour to cover a wide range of aspects pertaining to agricultural marketing in a comparative small book like this is really commendable.

Indian Finance

3 June 1961

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

MY introduction to the incredible Dr Dichter, the father of Motivational Research was through the scarifying pages of Mr Vance Packard's "Hidden Persuaders". I shall always remain grateful to Mr Packard for gathering compendiously the more delicious extravaganzas (including his own) of the sociology of affluence. Dr Dichter has now come out with a book meant to answer Mr Packard's criticism of the moral implications of subliminal advertising. Dr Dichter's book entitled, with a nice regard to his own teachings, "The Strategy of Desire" must be a collector's dream. I am indebted to Marganita Laski's review in the Spectator, London, for the following samples of Dr Dichter's thinking: "In modern America, the brand of merchandise purchased has almost become a substitute for nobility and family tree." "Eighty-three per cent of people questioned thought grapefruits more intellectual than oranges." "Evaporated milk is associated in people's mind with mother's milk: so they won't use it in coffee but will in mayonnaise." "Motor cars (a) are phallic symbols and so shouldn't have blunt bonnets (b) stand for mistresses or wives according as whether they are open or coupes." "A person passing a bad cheque was more likely to chew gum."

How seriously is one to take Dr Dichter? He himself has no doubts on the question and if he is to be believed many others share his opinion. Churches, he says, ask him what sermons they should preach in order to attract more people. This is high tribute indeed, since the Church has been in the game of persuasion for centuries. My own attitude to Dr Dichter is, in all honesty, somewhat ambiguous. My first and almost irresistible impulse is to treat Motivational Research as an elaborate hoax; or alternatively and since Dr Dichter is so solemn about it all, to treat him as a case of a man falling for his own hocus-pocus. In either case, the impulse is to laugh and you must agree that Dr Dichter's dicta, whatever their other merits, are exceedingly amusing. But I can also see in them a certain amount of shrewd insight into human nature. And I am also struck by the fact that American businessmen spend a lot of money on this kind of research and they were not, as they are fond of saying, born yesterday. I know that a businessman can be incredibly naïve and there is also the kind

of consideration that often enters into a businessman's decision-making based on the possibility that there may be something in all this smart patter in which case one would look a fool if one missed out. All said and done, there apparently is an area in the human psyche that is vulnerable to the kind of assault that Dr Dichter's Strategy of Desire is planning all the time. In other words, you can sometimes sell things (including presidential candidates) by listening to Dr Dichter. For the rest, I shouldn't take Dr Dichter too seriously. The level, for example, at which Dr Dichter discusses the ethical and intellectual implications of his research is barely above that of an idiot-child's. Here is a sample: "Most western religions suffer from the defect that they try to make people rational. Zen Buddhism appeals today because it talks about enjoying each day, accepting life and oneself in its tangible reality rather than living in the future." I suggest that Dr Dichter stick to motor cars and phallic symbols and leave Zen Buddhism well alone.

But it is not the ethics but the semantics of Dr Dichter's research that troubles me. I don't mean the jargon,—the phallic symbol and the mother's womb and so forth. He is welcome to them. But a sentence like "the consumer must be taught that salvation lies in true technological advancements" offends me. The whoring of language implied in the use of "salvation" in such context angers me. Words rich in overtones of history and feeling are emptied of their intensity and incantatory quality by this kind of indiscriminate use. If I am told that they are used in such contexts precisely for these qualities, in order that selling may be aided by such adventitious aids, I would say that it is an even more grievous sin than thoughtless use of dead metaphors. Words are tricky things and exercise a tyranny wholly unrelated to their literal meaning. Here is an example. I have not checked up with the New English Bible, but years ago, a scholar-friend of mine told me that the famous passage in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread" was a mistranslation. It should read, he said, "Give us this day the bread of tomorrow." Though he tried to explain that the full metaphysical depth of the passage can be

plumbed only by the latter translation, I was dashed. It not only lacked the music of the authorised version but also the immediacy and completeness of dependence on the Lord.

An example nearer home of the kind of use of language I deplore is the motto that the LIC has chosen for itself: Yogaksheman Vahamyaham. As is probably well-known, the expression occurs in the Gita. In its context, it is of rare poetic intensity in which Lord Krishna calls upon a weary mankind to abandon all else and surrender itself completely to Him and assures it complete protection. For the LIC to use it in relation to its policy-holders seems to me to be about as justified as a maker of foam-mattresses telling his prospects: "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give thee rest."

Incidentally, I sometimes feel sorry for the American public which is being pushed around by symbol-makers of all sorts. (The phraseology, as you see, is catching.) They bully it into seeing in itself hidden persuaders and

their victims, status-seekers, waste-makers, organisation-men (in grey-flannel suits) lonely crowds and executive suites and a whole lot of other things thought up by a heated sociological imagination. After Dr Dichter's obiter dicta, no one will be able to chew gum without feeling obliged to pass a dud cheque and you cannot cast longing eyes on an open car without your wife setting a private detective on you. Years ago, I saw an American cartoon, (which, by the way, is probably the only defence still left a harassed public) in which an industrial psychologist was doing a routine interview with the staff. He was sternly asking a shrinking employee "Mr Jones, Your records show that you have not asked for a rise these last three years. Exactly what are you up to?" The idea is that the management should beware of bottled-up aggressiveness masquerading as meekness. And despite all this, I may be wasting my sympathy. As Thurber has taught us, the little man has his built-in defences against the kind of assaults on his supposed dumbness. He sure is dumb, but not in the sense many imagine. Throughout history, the little man has survived because, like his heroes, his jokes are also private. For all we know he may be silently laughing in his sleeves at the dumbness of the expert.

EAVERDEPPER

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Olympus

STC

A Ninth Foot for the Octopus?

The formal publication of the revised memorandum of association of the State Trading Corporation will excite comment, because, on the face of it, it appears to be trying to reach out to new fields. And yet such fears may be exaggerated, since many of the changes are officially described as designed to meet and in some cases forestall audit objections. Under the Company law, the Memorandum and Articles are the "charter of the company" and unless comprehensive powers are taken in advance, awkward questions of vires may subsequently arise. In a famous tax case, Lord Sands once described this precautionary zeal on the part of promoters in language that has become classical: "A company formed to construct a bridge over the waters of Leith at Balerno will probably take powers wide enough to cover the bridging of Phosphorus." Much of the powers nominally possessed by companies are hardly exercised regularly. Therefore, an automatic inference of the spreading tentacles of State Trading may be unjustified.

But the details that have appeared do certainly sound menacing. The Corporation is apparently trying to set up foreign subsidiaries or affiliates to transact its business abroad. There is also hint that the Corporation is prepared to engage in banking business by accepting deposits from Governments or individuals and to raise money by debentures for financing its operations. This may not provoke so much alarm, as the hint that the Corporation would issue, discount and accept bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments. This omnibus scheme of commercial activity is accompanied by a hint that the Corporation would sponsor the issue of debentures by other companies, lend money on security, and furnish guarantees. That is to say, the Corporation is now looking beyond normal commercial activity, to engaging in financial activities of diverse kinds and, to that extent may threaten the interests of those already engaged in such business.

Some alarm will also be occasioned by the clauses that the State Trading Corporation intends to act as an insurer of property and to accept the insurance of marine risks. This seems like

going back on the pledge given against nationalisation of general insurance and it is also apparent that the State Trading Corporation by acting as underwriter in the course of its business may compromise the prospects of all those with legitimate expectation of securing business from the State Trading Corporation in respect of cargoes imported or exported. Coupled with the declaration that the Corporation is prepared to work or repair barges and lighters stevedoring too is within its reach. It may be inferred that the Corporation is now prepared to venture far out beyond trading and is thinking already in terms of vertical integration, a possibility not too remote because of the Corporation's connections at present and its vast resources.

The cost involved in developing a shipbuilding industry, right from scratch, is high-lighted in the latest report of the Estimates Committee on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard. The total investment of Government in the Shipyard amounted to Rs 457 lakhs up to the end of 1959-60, including Rs 443.57 lakhs out of the total share capital of Rs 547.82 lakhs. The balance of shares worth Rs 104.25 lakhs held by Scindias have now been bought over by Government. It may be recalled that it was Scindias who took the initiative in establishing the shipyard which started functioning in 1946. The Accounts of 1959-60 show a nominal profit of Rs 69,000 but the cumulative loss up to the end of the year amounted to Rs 9.13 lakhs. This figure, as the Estimates Committee has emphasised, does not represent the full extent of the loss suffered by the shipyard. To arrive at an estimate of the total deficit, the subsidy received from Government to compensate the loss incurred in selling at market price has also to be taken into account. Total subsidy paid by Government up to end of 1959-60 amounts to Rs 456 lakhs. So far the shipyard has built and delivered 24 ocean going ships, two small craft and a mooring vessel, aggregating 116,943 GRT. The subsidy works out

to Rs 390 per ton of gross registered tonnage.

The Committee has also drawn attention to the fact that shipbuilding is subsidised in all countries except the United Kingdom and that "it is not possible for the shipyard to function efficiently without a subsidy in one form or another for some time". The Committee has also noted that "the difficulties in the way of private enterprise developing this somewhat uneconomic venture" and the national importance of shipbuilding were among the main reasons which led Government to take over the management of the shipyard in March 1952. The quantum of subsidy, which amounts to nearly one-third of the market price, however, underlines the need for constant review of the economics of ship construction.

The high cost of ships built at the Hindustan Shipyard is attributed to the following reasons. (1) low productivity and inadequacy of trained personnel; (2) importation of machinery and equipment which form the bulk of materials used; (3) the need for holding large stocks of steel in standard sizes and (4) the high incidence of overheads.

The Directors' report for 1959-60 claims steady improvement in terms of manhours per ton of steel handled

3 June 1961

and of manhours per hundred rupees worth of other materials. The labour materials ratio has also recorded steady improvement. But overheads continue at a high level. The percentage of overheads to total cost of production moved up from 25.11 in 1956-57 to 27.3 in 1958-59 and came down to 23.22 in 1959-60. The comparable figure for shipyards in UK is about 20 per cent.

The high incidence of overheads is explained by the fact that throughout these years, the shipyard has been working well below its rated capacity. Against capacity of 20,000 dwt, the average annual production during the last four years does not exceed 15,000 dwt. The capacity is expected to be raised to 50-60 thousand tons by 1963-64. But taking into consideration the past performance as well as recent improvements, the Committee is sceptical of the shipyard's ability to step up production to the rated capacity by that date.

Various difficulties—changes in the basic design of ships built at the shipyard, the taking over by Indian personnel from the foreign technicians, delay in completion of the first phase of the development programme, shortage of materials and inadequate allocation of foreign exchange—have contributed to the shortfall in production. More recently, the principal

headache has been the shortage of orders, which is naturally viewed by the Committee with great concern. In view of the facts that two shipping corporations (now merged into one) are owned by Government and private shipowners cannot obtain their requirements without Government approval, the Committee does not see "why Government should not be able to ensure that the Hindustan Shipyard is kept supplied with sufficient orders". But the suggestion that, if necessary, restrictions may be imposed on facilities for purchasing ships from abroad, does not appear to have taken into account all the relevant considerations.

Since 80 per cent of the materials, including steel have to be imported, the saving in foreign exchange may not be adequate in all cases to balance the disadvantages resulting from handicapping the growth of the Indian shipping industry in this manner. Operating in a highly competitive market, Indian ships have just started to get a larger share of the overseas cargo handled by Indian ports. Total overseas cargo carried by Indian ships has increased from 10,34,838 deadweight tons in 1955 to 16,88,624 deadweight tons in 1959, exclusive of tramp cargo. Including tramp cargo, the increase is from 14.98 lakhs tons in 1957 to 18.53 lakhs

tons in 1959. In the latter year, roughly 9.10 per cent of foreign trade cargo handled by the six major and some intermediate ports was lifted by Indian ships, as compared with 7.6 per cent in 1957. The expansion of shipping which has made it feasible for Indian shipping companies to get a larger share of the country's overseas trade would not have been possible, if purchase of ships had been restricted to the Hindustan Shipyard. And, surprisingly, the report of the Committee has nothing to say about the quality of the ships built at the Hindustan shipyard. In view of the complaints that have sometimes achieved wide publicity, this is a matter on which there is need for reassurance.

The outlook for orders for the current year is, however, understood to be better than in the last one. The shipyard needs orders for four vessels for 1961. Two of these have already been secured and two others are expected shortly. Eight more orders are expected to be placed in the course of the year, six by the Government Corporation and two by private shipping companies, and these would cover the requirements of the shipyard up to the end of 1963. And no difficulty is anticipated in securing orders for the rest of the Third Plan period.

Since it is claimed, in official quarters, that the Shipyard would be booked to full capacity during the Third Plan period, the time is opportune to review the elements that inflate the cost with a view to effecting a progressive reduction in the amount of subsidy. The Estimates Committee has suggested revision of the present formula for fixing prices which is linked to UK prices.

★

In spite of statements regarding wagon shortage and the consequences for both power supply and industrial production in recent months, the figures in the Railway Board's communique of 27 April, suggest that in 1960-61 wagon-loadings were definitely higher on both the broad gauge and the metre gauge as compared with the previous year. Apart from the increase in revenue earned from goods traffic, the number of four-wheelers loaded on the broad gauge rose by 4.25 per cent and on the metre gauge by 3.16 per cent. In the analysis of revenue-earning traffic it is noted that in addition to increased traffic in sugar and sugarcane last year, there was an increase under coal and coke on the broad gauge by 11.9 per cent and on the metre gauge by 7.42 per cent. While the Railway Minister in February emphasised that the railways are not bound to accept all traffic offerings and priority could not be claimed for traffic in mineral ore, the figures certainly indicate that the railways carried larger quantities of iron ore and limestone. It was only under smalls (now subject to higher freight rates) that the increase in traffic was negligible. The car-loading figures will, however, be dismissed as of limited significance, because India's mineral production has increased and the demand of the industry for raw materials has grown at a more rapid rate than expected. The railways succeeded in carrying more coal for their own use while reducing on the broad gauge the volume of stores carried. The available figures may strengthen the claim of the Railway Board that it has performed as well as can be expected under difficult conditions and complaints by the Ministry of Fuel about failure to provide wagons for coal are of no consequence. The reduced supplies of jute and cotton last year were reflected in the wagon-loading figures on both the broad gauge and the metre gauge, while the reduction in the volume of grains and pulses carried might be attributed to an improved food position in most States with the result of reducing supplies drawn from outside. In any case, the Railway Board has now secured a new talking point in the car-loading figures but as is widely known, it was the failure to secure the requisite number of new wagons owing to shortage of steel that is at the root of the trouble on the railways.

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SISTA'S-CHI-349

Markets

JUTE

Further Decline In Prices

THERE has been a further substantial fall in prices in the jute and gunny markets during the past week and this seems to be mainly due to lack of buying support. Raw jute basis Assam Bottoms was quoted at close of business on Wednesday at Rs 48 per maund, eight rupees below the LJMA maximum price. Even at this low level, buyers are showing no interest. It is to be presumed that mills are expecting the price level to be further reduced. This perhaps explains the reported reluctance of mills to lift even a part of their recently allotted quotas for raw jute. Another possible reason for the lack of interest even at current low levels is that jute goods prices have during the past week declined sharply, such decline being much more in that section than in raw jute. The result of this disproportionate decline in prices in goods is that the loss in simultaneous business has become much heavier now than a week or two ago. It is small wonder that mills are in no hurry to buy raw jute to incur a loss.

It would appear that the expectation that a reduction in the prescribed maximum price of raw jute will result in the unearthing of hoarded stocks of raw jute is yet to materialise. Far from there being an increase, arrivals of raw jute continue to be at meagre levels from day to day. Even so, mills are showing no anxiety to buy, probably because they are sure that Government's approval of the LJMA proposal for a block closure of mills will be received sooner than later. As a matter of fact there is a persistent rumour that an announcement allowing the industry to close all mills for a fortnight or so during the current month is imminent. It is generally believed

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that the delay in approving the LJMA proposal is due to Government's anxiety to make absolutely sure that there is a real shortage in raw jute or that such shortage is so acute as to necessitate a block closure of mills. If this analysis is correct, the position should have become clear to Government by now. The fact that the expected approval has not been given so far is being interpreted by some as an indication that Government is not in favour of a block closure of mills at all.

It was noted in this column that there is no consensus in the Indian world of jute as regard raw jute availability during the current jute

BLOCK CLOSURE OF MILLS FOR 2 WEEKS

The West Bengal Government has approved the LJMA proposal for block closure of mills for two periods of seven days each, the first commencing from the 26th June and the second from the 24th July, 1961. In a Press Note issued on Thursday evening, the State Government says that after having examined the raw jute position carefully, it has come to the conclusion that further economy in jute usage is necessary to achieve equilibrium between consumption and supply and that the block closure proposed is the only way of stopping piecemeal closure of jute mills which is likely to lead to greater hardship to labour. The proposal has also been agreed to by the Government of India. The Press Note further says that the situation will, however, be kept continually under watch and the LJMA will be prepared to make such changes in this decision as may be warranted in the light of the jute supply position. During the period of closure, the workers affected will receive lay-off compensation as admissible under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The representatives of workers who had walked out of Thursday's tripartite meeting do not agree with the view that a block closure is inevitable. They strongly feel that the present crisis was artificial and has been brought about by "hoarding, speculation and the employers' desire to boost up prices of goods."

year. Opposing the move for a block closure of mills, the Jute Balers Association has pointed out that even under the prevailing difficult conditions in regard to raw jute supply, an extreme remedy as a block closure of mills will not be necessary. According to its calculation, there will be as much as 9.50 lakhs bales of raw jute at the end of June and what is more the industry will be able to get new crop jute quite early in the season. It is pointed out that since prices are quite favourable the tendency will

be to bring new crop jute to the markets as early as possible. Another way by which adequate raw jute supply to mills could be ensured during June and July would be to license freely both mills and traders to import jute from Pakistan.

Prospects for the new crop in Pakistan are said to be good in spite of two cyclones that visited East Pakistan within short intervals. It is generally believed that some damage had been caused by the first cyclone to jute in the low lands but its extent is not considered to be such as to make any sizable difference to the crop as a whole. Although it is believed that the second cyclone has not adversely affected the crop, there are rumours that the Pakistani jute crop would not be as big as expected earlier in view of the reported damage to the crop in parts of North Pakistan due to drought and the cyclone havoc in the low lands. The Calcutta market however has so far ignored these rumours.

As far as the Indian crop is concerned, there is growing optimism that the new crop will be both big and early. At a meeting of the Central Supervisory Body for Jute held in Calcutta this week it has been indicated that already sowings of jute and mesta have exceeded the 1960-61 acreage by 7 per cent. It is expected by the time sowings are completed, the acreage under jute and mesta will go up 20 per cent to 25 per cent over that for the preceding jute year. The progress of the growing crop is reported to be generally satisfactory in all the States. It is pointed out that provided the present favourable weather continues, there is every reason to expect to obtain a harvest which will be adequate to meet the requirements of mills as well as to leave a fair quantity to be carried over into the next season.

PRICE TRENDS.

	As on 25 May Rs	High- est Rs	As on 31 May Rs
Heeslan:			
40" x 10 ozs	...	61.35	61.50
45" x 11 ozs	...	54.00	55.70
July/Sep	...	53.75	54.90
40" x 8 ozs	...	44.00	44.25
40" x 7 1/2 ozs	...	40.75	41.00
Sackings:			
B Twills:			
Ready	164.00	167.50	158.00
July/Sep	158.00	162.50	152.00
By Cons (Green)	167.00	168.00	161.00
Cornacks	166.50	168.00	161.50
Oubane	204.00	205.00	200.00
A Twills	203.00	203.00	200.00
L Twills	184.00	185.50	179.00
D. W. Flours	188.00	191.50	187.50
Sugar Twills	190.00	190.00	183.00
Raw Jute:			
Assam Bottoms	55.00	55.00	48.00
Northern "	54.00	54.00	47.00
Dalsee "	57.00	57.00	50.00

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TEA

A General Decline in Prices

IN the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 27,140 packages. The general trend of the market was easier. The quality of the Darjeeling offerings, which comprised about half the sale, generally showed a decline and prices moved accordingly; but

the few invoices with flavour were well supported. The main interest was, however, centred on the plainer descriptions; but many of the leaf grades were difficult of sale.

There was a good enquiry for the remaining orthodox descriptions, which were irregular and generally easier particularly the Fannings grades, which were a weak feature. A few useful liquoring well-made invoices were sold at firm to dearer rates. Legg-cut Dooars were firm except for the poorest sorts, which were easier.

Assam CTC descriptions met with good competition. Although prices were a little irregular, they were generally firm to dearer, particularly for BPs. Whole Leaf grades were easier except for the most stylish kinds. Following rates were quoted (per kilo):—Clean Plain Pekoe Rs 5.10; Plain BP Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.75 and Plain Fannings Rs 4.5 to Rs 4.60.

In the Internal Sale, offerings were 23,007 packages of Dusts and 67 packages of Leaf grades. There was only a fair demand for Dusts at considerably easier rates. Medium CTC descriptions were irregularly easier by up to 60 nP with the good CTCs following a similar trend. Orthodox descriptions were generally sold at a considerable discount and were up to 30 nP easier. There was, however, a better demand for the few bright lines on offer. Legg-cut types also showed a decline; but were readily absorbed at about 20 nP below last rates. Following rates were quoted:—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 3.85 to Rs 4.20; Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.05 to Rs 4.60; Legg-cut Dust Rs 4.20 to Rs 5.00; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.40 to Rs 5.90 and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.20 to Rs 7.00 (nominal). There was a good demand for Leaf grades.

Meanwhile, arrivals of tea in the Calcutta Port fell to 24,912 chests in April from 36,458 chests in the corresponding month of last year. Arrivals by rail declined from 16,214 chests in April 1960 to 7,509 chests last month as did those by air and road from 4,088 chests and 15,064 chests to 3,188 chests and 10,676 chests respectively. Arrivals by river, however, increased from 1,092 chests to 3,539 chests.

In the Colombo market, offerings were 7,888,307 pounds. There was a strong general demand. At the opening, Dimbula Dickoya Brokens were irregularly lower, while medium brokens from western districts declined by about 3 to 5 cents per pound. There was an improved demand for Uva teas, which advanced by about 5 cents. Low-grown teas were in good demand at slightly lower rates.

In Mincing Lane, London, buying was more selective and there was less demand for the 18,522 packages of Ceylon tea offered. Low mediums were generally steady; but the better liquoring

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mediums and high-grown, except the best, were irregular and often easier by a penny to two pence per pound. The demand for the 8,532 packages of South Indian growths was only fair and prices were generally lower.

COTTON

Futures Listless

THE cotton futures market in Bombay exhibited listless conditions during the past week. Prices during the period under review fluctuated within a narrow range on account of the absence of any fresh investment and mill support. Consequently, the turnover in both the forward and ready sections was pronouncedly meagre.

In the futures section, the Jarilla August contract hovered around Rs 570 per three quintals. At one time the contract met with sharp resistance at lower levels and was pushed up to the week's high of Rs 574, deriving inspiration from the short covering induced by renewed rumours of the issue of export quota for cotton staple stapling 25/32". The enthusiasm was also fanned by the reports that the authorities would issue quotas on a liberal scale to the mills for indigenous cotton. However, the spurt in prices proved short lived and in the absence of any follow-up support the contract receded to Rs 569 and on Tuesday last was quoted at Rs 569.75.

The spot market at Sewri, on the other hand, displayed better conditions. The main feature of trading in the spot market was revival of demand for Vijay and Kalyan. It was reported that, in addition to large scale purchasing by the Ahmedabad mills, local mills also accounted for 5,000 bales of these growths. Only moderate interest was shown in L 147, CO 2, Khandesh, Kalagin and Wagad.

The import section was on the whole featureless and no fresh development was visible in the trading. Mills showed keen interest in the American cotton. Some of these mills purchased East African and Sudanese cotton on a restricted scale. Fresh business put through in the imported cotton was limited. The reported information that the Government had decided to reduce the acreage under cotton caused grave concern among the trade circles.

Reports that emanated from South India reveal that the marketing season in Madras State has already been started. Arrivals of Laxmi and Jaydhar were heavy in Andhra and Mysore States. The cotton growers in Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha and Punjab are making feverish preparations to commence the sowing in the coming season. Shippers, who were anxiously awaiting the announcement of an additional export quota were sorely disappointed for the Government was silent on this matter. It is

anticipated that the matter will be taken up by the authorities immediately after the return of the Textile commissioner from Tokyo.

The main topic of discussion in the market was the entry of the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation into the market. The Federation's purchases so far amounted to 10,000 bales and the earlier report that it was interested in building up a buffer stock seems to be unfounded.

Consumption of cotton by the Indian mills from 1 September to 28 February amounted to 2,604,297 bales as against 2,593,378 bales in the corresponding period in the previous year.

Description	1959-60	1960-61
Indian	2,345,411	1,985,193
Pakistan	212	15,238
American	52,740	359,488
Egyptian	50,256	60,183
Sudan	77,731	63,653
East African	63,984	101,869
Others	3,044	18,673
Total	2,593,378	2,604,297

Imports of foreign cotton into India from 1 September to 6 May totalled 763,927 bales as against 465,301 bales in 1959-60.

Description	1959-60	1960-61
American	94,408	353,125
Sudan	64,480	41,840
Egyptian	167,794	48,638
East African	104,145	88,136
Pakistan	23,195	2,624
Others	11,279	29,564
Total	465,301	763,927

Exports of Indian cotton to the foreign countries during the same period aggregated 134,290 bales. These figures show a decline in the export of indigenous cotton of 12,400 bales of the same period in 1959-60.

Countries	1959-60	1960-61
UK	1,709	1,634
Continent	10,489	9,739
Hongkong	4,985	10,411
Japan	121,265	110,526
USA	6,984	1,812
Other Countries	1,258	169
Total	146,690	134,290

PIECEGOODS

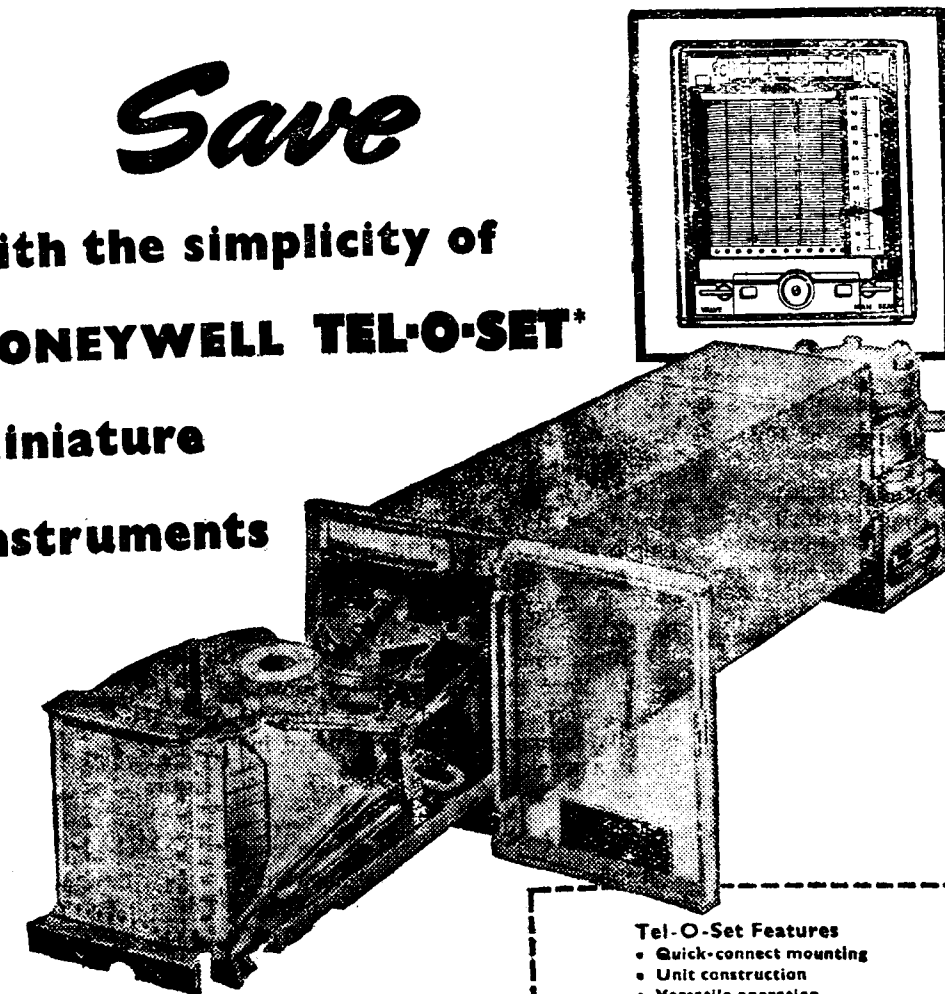
Dull trading conditions prevailed in the Bombay piecegoods market. The demand for piecegoods, during the past week, was at a low ebb. Naturally, turnover was meagre but the prices remained unchanged.

As the hot season is drawing to a close the demand for cotton piecegoods showed signs of decline. Consequently, the premia on most of the varieties disappeared. Business on a small scale was transacted in cambric, dorais, mulmul, poplins and longcloth. Upcountry buyers were disinclined to do any appreciable business.

The demand for grey goods on the contrary was slightly better. The prices of bleached longcloth moved downward. It was reported that a few varieties of higher medium poplins were sold below ex-mill prices.

Trading in the export section too was far from satisfactory. The

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United Kingdom was practically inactive due to the intervention of Whitsun holidays. Only stray business in grey calendared sheetings was done with that destination. Singapore accounted for a small quantum of popular varieties. West Africa focussed its attention on turkish towels and bleached longcloth. Indonesia showed some interest in sheetings.

France exhibited some interest in cotton prints. Yugoslavia inquired for grey cotton cloth, cotton velveteen, sateen and poplin for coats and shirts. Saudi Arabia showed some fancy in different types of cotton textiles.

* Accumulation of Sugar

THE biggest problem for the sugar mills this season is the accumulation of stocks, which are reported to have gone up to about 2,200,000 tons. This is a record figure representing about 70 per cent of this season's production. Although margin restrictions on scheduled banks' advances against sugar have been withdrawn, the banks have been reluctant to lend more money to the sugar trade and industry. The removal of margin restrictions has, thus, not helped sugar interests.

Again, the export outlook for the commodity continues to be uncertain. The industry is anxious to sell sugar abroad; but is not prepared to bear all the losses. Reports from Delhi indicate that many mills are anxious sellers of their production and some of them may resort to sales below the fixed rates in the event of liberal releases.

According to certain circles, the accumulation of sugar, which has placed the industry in an embarrassing position during the current season, will not only continue to exist in the next five years; but actually increase in size. Consumption of sugar and gur, which is estimated at 7,200,000 tons, is likely to go up to 9,800,000 tons by 1965-66. On a rough estimate, the consumption requirements of sugar and gur in the last year of the Third Plan may be placed around 2,765,000 tons and 6,835,000 tons respectively.

The target for sugar and gur production, at the end of the Third Plan has been fixed at 3,500,000 million tons and 6,500,000 tons respectively. Thus, consumption of sugar will lag behind production by about 735,000 tons, while that of gur will exceed its production by about 335,000 tons. Even if this anomaly of surplus sugar and shortage of gur is avoided by a large shift in favour of sugar among consumers of gur, there will still be a surplus of about 400,000 tons of sugar over and above the internal consumption requirements. In addition to this, there will be a huge stock of surplus carry-forward during each year of the Third Plan. The current season is expected to end with an unmanageable stock of nearly 1,500,000 tons of sugar.

For obvious reasons, conditions in the sugar markets have continued to remain quiet. In the Muzaffarnagar market, the rate is quoted at Rs 100 to Rs 102 per bag.

CHEMICALS & DYES

After being dull for a month, the Bombay market for Chemicals and Dyes showed signs of activity. With the monsoon not far off, there was anxiety on the part of consumers and the upcountry dealers to replenish their stocks. With the result, turnover was slightly better and prices were generally steady to firm.

Among Chemicals, ronalite was in the limelight. The German quality advanced to Rs 3.4 and others to Rs 2.15. The sharp rise was attributed to the paucity of stocks and the bleak prospects of any appreciable improvement in supplies in the near future. While there was good demand from the textile mills, stockists were not keen on selling.

Dyes generally lacked support with the exception of a few popular items. Vat dyes attracted attention due to the paucity of stocks. In scarlet RC, the German quality was on offer at Rs 10.12 and the Japanese around Rs 10.

* YARN

The Yarn market in Bombay presented a firm front as a result of renewed enquiries from uncountry centres. The fixation of prices of Staple-Fibre yarn by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation did not ease the situation. On the other hand, prices looked up. Reports were current that many mills were even reluctant to sell their production of 2/40 at fixed rates.

Many weavers were trying to switch over from imported costly rayon yarns to Nylon yarns. Consequently, prices of Nylon yarns, particularly of Amilon, went up by a rupee per pound.

Imported Rayon yarns of 60s, 25s and 40s, however, presented easy conditions due to poor demand and ample stocks. The 40 JP ready dropped further from Rs 13.19 to Rs 12.91 and 60 Cupressa from Rs 11.95 to Rs 11.34.

Listless conditions prevailed in the Cotton Yarn section and price movements were restricted. The normal activity is expected to be resumed in about a week.

* RUBBER

Rubber prices in Ceylon have increased by about 15 cents per pound during the last two months. The best sheet was marked at Rs 1.15 at last week's auction. A spokesman of the rubber trade has given the reason for this increase as increased tension in two world trouble spots—Laos and Cuba. American purchase of rubber against a possible inflation is believed to be another factor for the upward trend of rubber prices.

At the beginning of March, the price of RSS 1, the best sheet rubber, stood around 97 cents per pound. Throughout March, fighting in Laos led to a tense situation among the big powers of the world and rubber, one of the strategic raw materials, started gradually rising in price. By the end of the month, the price was around Rs 1.07.

April saw trouble in Cuba and then the "invasion", which maintained the higher demand and daily increased the prices to the present level.

CASHEW

According to the figures released by Cashew Export Promotion Council, India's exports of cashew kernels went up by over 2,000,000 pounds during 1960 as compared to the previous year. Exports from India amounted to 86,940,500 pounds as against 84,154,450 pounds in 1959. The total value earned by these exports also increased correspondingly from Rs 15.18 crores to Rs 18.47 crores.

The USA, the USSR, UK, West Germany, East Germany, Australia, Canada, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Belgium, Sweden and Singapore are some of the countries which imported Indian cashew kernels in large quantities.

* NON-FERROUS METALS

Mixed conditions were noted in the Bombay Non-Ferrous Metal market. Copper conductors, after being marked down to Rs 298 in the absence of any interest, moved up to Rs 302. On the other hand, Brass sheets, ruled weak with Kamanis offered at Rs 570. Zinc was nominally quoted at Rs 301 though small lots changed hands around Rs 305. The Lead section continued to remain steady with the rate quoted around Rs 144. Tin was once again in the limelight due to dearth of supplies, while the steady tone at Singapore also aided sentiment. The rate was marked up to Rs 148.

On the London Metal Exchange, the price of Copper is moving around £240 a ton. The demand for the metal is improving as some producers appear to be altering their ideas about what is a reasonable price for the metal. Copper producers, who are currently working about 10 per cent below capacity, have come in for criticism, because of their failure to step up their output. Some people have suggested that they are deliberately trying to force the price upward.

Tin has remained around £870 a ton—£90 dearer than earlier this year. The International Tin Council has been meeting in London to consider whether to take in view of the severe shortage of the metal.

* BANGALORE SILK

The Bangalore Silk market maintained a steady trend in the prices of flature and cottage basin raw silk during the week ended 26 May. The prices for flature raw silk 20/22dr continued to be quoted between Rs 80.43 and Rs 83.23 per kgm and those of cottage basin raw silk ruled between Rs 72.75 and Rs 77.16 per kgm as in the last week. No change was noticed in the prices of charka raw silk either and the rates were quoted between Rs 52.91 and Rs 71.10 per kgm. There was moderate demand for all qualities of raw silk.

Rates of reeling cocoons maintained steady levels, being quoted between Rs 3.45 and Rs 4.60 in Mugur area, between Rs 3.80 and Rs 5.00 in Channapatna area and between Rs 4.95 and Rs 5.50 per kgm in Siddlaghatta area.

Rates of Mysore race seed cocoons gained by about Rs 6.00 and ruled between Rs 13.00 and Rs 18.00 per

1000, while Foreign race seed cocoons showed a downward trend and the rates were quoted between Rs 5.00 and Rs 14.00 as against Rs 8.00 and Rs 20.00 per 1000 quoted last week.

* GOLD & SILVER

Prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange showed mixed trend. While the Gold section presented a steady front, prices in the Silver section moved down slightly due to poor demand. A prominent bear operator covered 50 kgs in the maturing contract in gold. This imparted steadiness to the market. Spot houses were sellers due to lower advices. The backwardation charge declined from Rs 1.25 to 90 nP owing to increased selling by ready interests. Nevertheless, sentiment remained at the close. Gold receipts totalled 7,000 tolas as compared to an offtake of only 3,000 tolas. Ready rates moved between Rs 118.45 and Rs 118.65, while sovereign ruled quiet at Rs 94.25.

Silver had nothing to report. There was some buying against "cut" at Indore. In the ready section, arrivals were good; but demand also improved from Madras, which arrested a decline in prices. Arrivals amounted to 30 bars against an offtake of 13 bars. Silver (below .996) changed hands at Rs 198.65 to Rs 198.75.

* OILS & OILSEEDS

Conditions on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange remained generally quiet. Castor was further depressed and the decline in prices was attributed to general apathy to buy and scattered realising by bulls. Lack of activity in the Oil section also accentuated the decline in prices. In the Oil section, the rate for the Commercial quality moved down further lower by 10 nP. While UK bids in commercial and BSS qualities were reported around £126 and £133 per ton net, sellers generally quoted £127 and £135 respectively. Reports emanating from the UK, however, indicated that stocks of castor oil there were very low. Continent was reported hardly having 1,500 tons of oil. The outlook for the near position was, therefore, considered to be encouraging. Ready castor was quoted at Rs 35.62 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 14.85.

Although millers as well as paint manufacturers kept quiet, Linseed attracted support from Calcutta operators. The general improvement in prices was also attributed to the absence of sizable tenders against the maturing contract. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs 37 and Linseed Oil at Rs 15.90. The rate for Linseed Oilcake advanced to Rs 315 per metric ton, presumably on buying by the Communist countries.

In the Groundnut section, trading was rather quiet due to lack of fresh support. Ready Bold was quoted at Rs 53.75 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 21.95.

In the Calcutta market, the price of Linseed has hardened further to Rs 26.75 a maund for ready delivery on reports of a decline in arrivals. The price of oil has also increased; but business is limited. Crushers are not interested in doing much forward business as supplies of oilseeds have become uncertain.

Company Reports

Dharamsi to Pay Bonus

THE Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, Limited has proposed to issue bonus shares in the ratio of four equity shares for every 10 shares held, subject to the sanction of the Government, by capitalising Rs 9,09,500 out of the General Reserve No. 1. The company's expansion plans have created a need for large financial resources. The directors are of the opinion that the profits of the company should be ploughed back to meet the demand for additional finance, at least to some extent. Hence, the dividend has been passed over for 1960.

Meanwhile, the company's gross profit has gone up by Rs 5.24 lakhs to Rs 38.15 lakhs. Sales have increased from Rs 1.27 crores to Rs 1.64 crores. After providing Rs 3.06 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration (Rs 2.91 lakhs) Rs 6.27 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 3.71 lakhs); Rs 12 lakhs for Taxation (Rs 8.40 lakhs) and Rs 79,000 for Development Rebate Reserve (Rs 4.93 lakhs), the net profit amounts to Rs 16.03 lakhs against Rs 12.96 lakhs.

The company has been granted two licences—one for the setting up of a 300-ton per day contract sulphuric acid plant and the other for a 100-ton per day alumina sulphate plant, both in the main factory at Ambarnath. Arrangements have been made to obtain a loan equivalent to \$400,000 in foreign currencies from a private party in the USA. Steps are now being taken to start work on both these projects as early as possible. The estimated capital outlay on these two projects is Rs 65 lakhs.

* Alembic Chemical Reports Higher Profits

The working of the Alembic Chemical Works Company Limited for 1960 has resulted in a profit of Rs 13.74 lakhs as against Rs 12.83 lakhs in the preceding year, after providing Rs 7.15 lakhs for Development Rebate (Rs 5.80 lakhs); Rs 3.12 lakhs for managing agents' Commission (Rs 3.23 lakhs) and Rs 10.20 lakhs for Taxation (Rs 10.50 lakhs). The directors have proposed a dividend of Rs 14 per share, subject to tax, on 85,000 equity shares. The company declared a dividend of Rs 16 per share (taxable) in respect of 65,000 old ordinary shares and Rs 2 per share (taxable) in respect of 20,000 new ordinary shares for the previous year.

Sales have gone up from Rs 2.48 crores to Rs 2.61 crores. The directors state that the results of the expansion carried out during 1960 are expected to be fully reflected in the working during the current year. The expansion programme for the current year includes further ex-

pansion of the penicillin, yeast and superphosphate plants. Orders for capital goods will be placed after necessary foreign exchange is available.

* Expansion Plans of Amar Dye-Chem

Amar Dye-Chem Limited has fresh expansion plans on hand. The required foreign exchange has been obtained for purchasing a TPM plant. A licence for manufacturing 250 tons of reactive dyes and 260 tons of pigments has also been received. Besides, it is proposed to produce intermediates. The company will, after the completion of its new scheme, be independent of imported raw materials. This project will cost Rs 2.5 crores.

On account of increasing competition from imported products and the difficulty in securing raw materials, it was not possible for the company to report a large rise in sales for 1960. Nevertheless, production is maintained at a satisfactory level and the turnover is also slightly better at Rs 1.76 crores against Rs 1.72 crores. The net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is higher at Rs 62.10 lakhs as against Rs 58.80 lakhs for 1959.

The charge on account of Depreciation is Rs 7.87 lakhs (Rs 6.67 lakhs) and Taxation Rs 21 lakhs (Rs 11 lakhs). The Special Reserve gets Rs 13.56 lakhs (nil); Capital Redemption Reserve Rs 5 lakhs (nil) and General Reserve Rs 14.99 lakhs (Rs 7.5 lakhs). The transfer to Development Rebate Reserve is Rs 1.59 lakhs (Rs 1.04 lakhs) and Development Reserve Rs 53,185 (Rs 12.33 lakhs). A dividend of Rs 12 per share on the old equity shares and Rs 7.50 per share on the new equity shares are to be paid out of the Special Reserve to which has been credited profits, which are exempt from tax under Section 15-C.

* Alembic Glass Pays More

The Alembic Glass Industries Limited has reported encouraging results for 1960. The gross profit is Rs 80.60 lakhs as compared with Rs 58.44 lakhs. Sales have risen by Rs 28.06 lakhs to Rs 1.73 crores. The dividend has been stepped up from 25 to 30 per cent, subject to tax.

After providing Rs 5.12 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration (Rs 4.6 lakhs); Rs 9.78 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 8.31 lakhs) and Rs 28.30 lakhs for Taxation (Rs 17.80 lakhs) the net profit has gone up from Rs 27.72 lakhs to Rs 37.40 lakhs. The directors have provided Rs 4.50 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve (Rs 2.58 lakhs); Rs 22.08 lakhs for General Reserve (Rs 12 lakhs); Rs 1 lakhs for Gratuity Reserve (same)

and Rs 1.40 lakhs for tax liability on the bonus issue made last year.

* Improved Results of Ambika Silk

The Ambika Silk Mills Limited has reported improved results for 1960. The gross profit has risen from Rs 6.38 lakhs to Rs 10.27 lakhs. The dividend on the ordinary shares is raised by Rs 3 to Rs 15 per share, subject to tax. Sales have gone up from Rs 84.48 lakhs to Rs 1.16 crores.

After providing Rs 74,476 for managing agents' remuneration (Rs 33,042); Rs 2.83 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 3.08 lakhs) and Rs 3.20 lakhs for Taxation (Rs 1.49 lakhs), the net profit is more than doubled from Rs 1.48 lakhs to Rs 3.50 lakhs. The provision for Development Rebate Reserve is Rs 31,890 (Rs 34,146). In fact, the dividend has been increased after making a provision for development rebate reserve and Rs 44,391 for General Reserve (nil) and Rs 15,000 towards Goodwill. This is in contrast to Rs 1.19 lakhs drawn from General Reserve in the previous year to make up for the distribution.

The directors have decided to renovate and modernise the machinery. Work has already started. The directors have decided to raise the authorised capital of the company from Rs 20 lakhs to Rs 30 lakhs by the issue of 2,675 equity shares of Rs 100 each, at par, to the existing shareholders in the ratio of one for seven shares held. The balance of 200 shares will be allocated to those who apply for additional shares. The additional money thus raised is to meet the company's expansion programme.

* TRAYONS Repeat

The net profit of the Travancore Rayons Limited, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is higher at Rs 115.28 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 107.47 lakhs for the previous year. The amount set aside to Depreciation is reduced to Rs 36.47 lakhs from Rs 40.36 lakhs, while the provision for Development Rebate Reserve is higher at Rs 15.70 lakhs against Rs 5.05 lakhs. The sum provided for Gratuity Reserve is maintained at Rs 1.50 lakhs. Taxation claims Rs 27.30 lakhs against Rs 37.75 lakhs. A sum of Rs 10 lakhs is set apart for General Reserve against nil. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 20 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

* Andhra Cement Fares Well

The Andhra Cement Company Limited has reported improved results for 1960. The gross profit has gone up from Rs 17.91 lakhs to Rs

22.84 lakhs, while sales have risen from Rs 91.34 lakhs to Rs 129.03 lakhs. The ordinary dividend has been maintained at 10 per cent, subject to tax.

After providing Rs 75,449 for managing agents' remuneration (Rs 95,467) and Rs 10.86 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 8.39 lakhs), the net profit works out to Rs 11.23 lakhs as against Rs 8.57 lakhs. Allocations are:—Rs 2.30 lakhs for Taxation; Rs 1.00 lakh for Deferred Taxation Reserve; Rs 1.20 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve; Rs 79,387 for Rehabilitation Fund and Rs 24,750 for ex-gratia payment to labour.

* Excellent Results of Dunbar Mills

The Dunbar Mills Limited has produced excellent working results, reflecting the favourable trading conditions that prevailed in 1960. Sales have risen to Rs 2.42 crores from Rs 1.93 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 24.72 lakhs as against Rs 9.75 lakhs for the preceding year.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is lower at Rs 9.93 lakhs against Rs 10.06 lakhs. After transferring Rs 2.83 lakhs from Development Rebate Reserve, the directors have provided Rs 1.60 lakhs (nil) for Taxation; Rs 8.00 (nil) for depreciation for earlier years; Rs 10 lakhs (Rs 1.00 lakh) for General Reserve and Rs 4.10 lakhs (Rs 2.00 lakhs) for Development Rebate Reserve. The dividend is doubled to Rs 2 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The directors state that the capacity of the mill is being utilised to the fullest possible extent and the production pattern has been so diversified as to produce more of processed goods. In order to provide additional working capital with the company, they have decided to issue a further capital of Rs 9.50 lakhs, divided into 95,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each, at par, in the ratio of one new ordinary for every three ordinary shares held.

* Lower Profits for Peermade Tea

The net profit of the Peermade Tea Company Limited is slightly lower at Rs 10.77 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 12.71 lakhs. The earnings for the previous year included Rs 1.02 lakhs, being profit on sale of investments. The small decline in profit is due to the lower outturn of tea of 1,005,161 kgs against 1,040,238 kgs. It is stated that the crop was affected by adverse weather conditions.

The amount set aside to Depreciation is Rs 1.57 lakhs (Rs 1.42 lakhs) and Taxation Rs 4.32 lakhs (Rs 5.45 lakhs). The transfer to Development Rebate Reserve is Rs 15.212 (Rs 1,725); General Reserve Rs 1.00 lakhs (same) and Capital Reserve Rs 822 (Rs 80,958). The Dividend Equalisation Reserve gets besides Rs 75,000 on the last occasion. The directors have proposed a final dividend of 15 per cent, making a total of 22½ per cent, taxable, for the year, same as in the previous year.

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share, 27-5-61	Quotation as on Rs nP
BANKS		
Allahabad 6% ...	100	96.50
Behar 5% ...	50	16.00*

COAL

Asso. K'pura 4½% ...	100	50.50*
Bharat 5½% ...	100	37.00
Borra 6½% ...	100	77.00*
Burrakur 7% ...	100	99.00
Burrakur 6% ...	10	7.19
Equitable 6% ...	100	75.00†
Gourangdi 5% ...	100	40.00*
Karanpura 5½% ...	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5½% ...	10	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7% ...	10	10.50
N. Churulia 5% ...	10	5.06
N. Huntodih 6% ...	100	45.00*
Ondal 6½% ...	100	74.50
Parasea 5½% ...	100	44.50
United Colliery 5% ...	100	71.00*

COTTON

Basanti 6½% ...	10	9.25
Bengal-Nagpur 7% ...	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9% ...	100	82.00†
Bowreah 8% ...	100	105.00
Bowreah 7% ...	100	85.00*
Elgin 8% ...	100	107.00
Elgin 5% ...	10	6.97
Jagatjit 6% ...	100	81.75
Jiyajerao 5½% ...	100	88.50*
J. K. Cotton 6% ...	100	86.60*
J. K. Rayon 6½% ...	100	100.00
Kesoram 7% ...	100	103.50
Kesoram 5½% ...	100	85.00
Muir 6% ...	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6% ...	5	2.50
Orissa 5% ...	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½% ...	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4% ...	100	48.80†
Shree Bhawani 8% ...	100	69.00
Swadeshi 6% ...	100	74.00

JUTE

Agarpara 7% ...	100	87.50
Alexandra 7% ...	100	82.00
Alliance 6% ...	100	70.00
Anglo-India 7% ...	100	92.50
Auckland 5½% ...	100	71.25
Auckland 4½% ...	100	55.73
Bally 7% ...	100	93.25
Barnagore 5% ...	25	38.00
Belvedere 7% ...	100	90.00
Bengal 5½% ...	100	55.50
Birla 7½% ...	100	90.00
Budge-Budge 7% ...	100	91.00
Calcutta 6½% ...	100	81.93
Caledonian 7% ...	100	80.00
Cheviot 7% ...	100	95.43
Chitavalisah 7% ...	100	77.90†
Clive 6% ...	100	52.00
Clive 7% ...	100	63.00
Dalhousie 7% ...	100	75.35
Delta 5% ...	100	57.85
Empire 7% ...	100	50.50†
Fort Gloster 7% ...	100	104.00*
Fort Gloster 5% ...	100	64.00*
Fort William 5% ...	100	92.00
Ganges Mfg. 6% ...	100	102.00
Gouropore 6% ...	100	79.00
Hastings 6% ...	100	81.50
Hooghly 6% ...	10	10.12
Howrah 'A' Pref. ...	100	90.00
Howrah 7% ...	100	95.00
Hukumchand 7% ...	100	90.50
Kamarhatti 6% ...	100	75.00
Kankannarah 6% ...	100	91.00
Kedarnath 6% ...	100	68.00
Kedarnath 7% ...	100	90.50
Kelvin 7% ...	100	97.00
Khardah 6% ...	100	78.00

NAME

Kinnison 7% ...	100	90.00
Lansdowne 7% ...	100	90.25
Lawrence 7% ...	100	92.00
Lawrence 5½% ...	100	62.86
Naihati 7% ...	100	98.00
Naihati 4½% ...	100	75.00
National 7% ...	100	93.00*
Nellimaria 6% ...	100	71.40†
N. Central 7% ...	100	84.00
Northbrook 5½% ...	100	73.00
Rameshwara 6% ...	100	10.00
Reliance 7% ...	100	82.25
S. Ambica 7½% ...	100	82.00
Soorah 7% ...	100	89.00†
Union 7% ...	100	77.35
Waverley 5% ...	50	40.50

MININGS

Asso. Mining 5% ...	50	27.50
Ch. Mica 5½% ...	100	48.00
Metal Corp. 5% ...	100	99.00

CEMENT

Dalmia Bharat 6% ...	10	7.94
Jaipur Udyog 3% ...	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7% ...	100	80.00*
Kalyanpur Lime 6% ...	100	100.50*
Kdhubi Fire 5½% ...	100	63.00
Orissa Cement 4½% ...	100	35.06*

CHEMICALS

Alkali 5% ...	100	91.50†
Bathgate 6% ...	100	19.00
Bengal Chem. 7½% ...	10	12.37
Bengal Chem. 4½% ...	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6% ...	10	6.25
Frank Ross 4½% ...	100	51.00
Smith Stanistreet 10% ...	50	63.12

ELECTRICS

Calcutta 5% ...	21	9.06
Dishergarh 5% ...	100	69.00
Dishergarh ...	100	69.20

ENGINEERING

Arthur Butler 7% ...	10	10.75*
Br. Building 6% ...	100	50.00
Br. Engineering 7% ...	100	100.00
Burn & Co. 7% ...	100	117.00
Burn & Co. 6% ...	100	106.00
India Iron 5% ...	100	85.00
Indian Machinery 7% ...	100	63.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7% ...	100	115.00
Jessop & Co. 5% ...	100	83.50
J. K. Steel 7% ...	100	99.00
Kumardhubi 5% ...	100	83.00
R. Cruddas 5½% ...	100	54.00*
Steel Products 5% ...	10	7.22
Textmaco 5½% ...	100	87.00
Textmaco 5½% ...	100	63.00
Textmaco 6½% ...	100	96.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Alum. Corp. 6% ...	100	29.50
Alum. Corp. 5% ...	100	70.00
Amal. Dev. 5% ...	100	37.00*
Asso. Hotel 7% ...	100	49.50
Bharat Nidhi 6% ...	100	50.00
Birds Investment 5½% ...	100	56.75
B. Biscuits 8% ...	10	8.66*
B. I. Corporation 8% ...	100	112.60
Cal. Cr. Corp. 6% ...	100	34.50*
Cal. Cr. Corp. 5½% ...	100	23.50*
Calcutta Gas 5½% ...	100	57.50*
Calcutta Silk 5% ...	100	49.12*
Calcutta Trams 5% ...	1	7.94
Calcutta Trams 4% ...	100	55.00
Dunlop 6% ...	100	72.00†
Eastern Invt. 5% ...	100	67.44
Gillanders 5% ...	100	58.00
Phillips 5½% ...	100	56.00
Greaves Cotton 5% ...	100	32.86*
Greaves Cotton 6% ...	100	48.43*
Hindustan Alu. ...	25	24.37
Hindustan Motors 6% ...	100	203.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share, 27-5-61	Quotation as on Rs nP
Hindustan National		
Glass 8% ...	100	93.00*
Indian Alum. 5% ...	100	66.20
Indian Cables 6% ...	10	34.00
Indian Plastics 5½% ...	100	40.50*
Indian Rubber 5% ...	100	60.25
James Wright 6% ...	50	19.75*
J. Henderson 5½% ...	100	56.25†
K. Bullen 5½% ...	100	55.75
K. Bullen 4% ...	100	55.75
Kusum 5½% ...	100	64.00*
Macneill & Barry 5½% ...	100	51.57†
Madhya Pradesh Ind. ...	100	93.00*
Martin Burn 5% ...	100	85.00†
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	49.00
1st Pref. ...	100	60.25
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	78.84†
Metal Box 6% ...	100	80.00
National Rubber 6% ...	100	3.00
National Tannery 5% ...	100	73.50
National Tobacco 5% ...	100	65.00
National Tobacco 4½% ...	100	75.00
Nav. Bharat Vanija ...	100	73.00
Rallis 6% ...	100	117.00
Rohtas Indus. 7% ...	100	57.50
Rohtas Indus. 4½% B ...	100	146.00†
Sen Ralegh 5% ...	100	70.00
Shaw Wallace 6% ...	10	6.27
Spencer 8½% B ...	10	9.85
Standard Vacuum 6% ...	100	90.50
Union Tobacco 5% ...	100	15.50

OILS

I. B. Petrol 7% ...	100	89.50
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PAPER

Ballarpur 5% ...	100	112.00*
Bengal Paper 7% ...	100	48.50
Bengal Paper 7% ...	100	97.00
Bengal Paper 6% ...	100	61.95
Orient 5½% ...	100	81.00
Orient 5% ...	100	63.50
Shree Gopal 8% ...	100	104.00
Shree Gopal 7½% ...	100	101.00
Sirpur Paper 6% ...	100	85.00
Star Paper 5% ...	100	73.50*
Star Paper 6½% ...	100	93.00
Star Paper 7% ...	100	81.00
Star Paper 7% Con. ...	100	100.00
Titaghar 8% ...	100	89.50
Titaghar 4½% ...	100	73.50

PRESSING

Bhagwati 5% ...	100	34.00†
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REAL PROPERTY

Humayan 6% ...	10	7.00
Regent Estate 4% ...	100	33.50

SAW MILLS

Bengal Timber 5% ...	100	7.75
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SHIPPING

B-A Steam 7% ...	60	43.87*
I.G. Navigation 6% ...	210	77.00
India Steam 5% ...	100	82.00

SUGAR

Carew 6½% ...	100	90.00
Cawnpore 8% ...	100	108.00
Jaswant 5½% ...	100	85.00
Mohini 5% ...	100	70.00*
New India 7½% ...	100	137.79
Purtapore 10% ...	10	11.75*
Ramnugger 6% ...	100	79.00†
Ryam 6% ...	10	8.40*
South Behar 9% ...	100	20.50*
S. Hanuman 5% ...	100	55.00*
S. K. Gyan 6% ...	100	63.30
S. K. Gyan 5% ...	100	54.25
Upper Ganges 5% ...	100	69.00

TEA

Amluckie 7% ...	10	31.00
Bornah Jan 6% ...	100	56.00*
Brooke Bond 6% ...	100	64.25
Dhunsari 7% ...	3	2.12
Chapra-Sligat ...	100	30.10
Delhi-Rohtas ...	10	22.31
Fulwar-Isampur ...	100	30.60
Howrah-Amra ...	100	42.50
Howrah-Shekhala ...	100	44.75
Katakhal Lalbazar ...	100	38.65
Shahdara (Delhi) Saha-ranpur ...	100	71.00

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend. §Ex-Rights.

Indian Finance

NAME	Paid-up per Share, 27-5-61	Quotation as on Rs nP
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Darjeeling.		
Gielle 6% ...	100	80.00
Lingia 6% ...	100	47.00†
Okayti 7% ...	100	79.00*
Pussimbing 7% ...	100	97.00
Singtom 5% ...	10	5.19

Dooars.		
Banarhat 6½% ...	100	82.42
Birpara 8% ...	100	101.00
Choonabhutti 6½% ...	100	95.50*
Hantapara 8% ...	100	101.00*
Hasimara 7% ...	100	97.00
New Dooars 6½% ...	100	82.20

Cachar.		
Sonai River 8% ...	100	77.00*
Sylhet.		
New Samanbagh 8% ...	100	83.50*
S. Indian.		
Kotamullai 6% ...	25	15.00
Tera.		
Atal 4½% ...	10	4.40*
Tirrihannah 10% ...	10	13.00

Ordinary Shares		
CALCUTTA		
NAME	Paid-up per Share, 27-5-61	Quotation as on Rs nP

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS		
(Non-Terminable Loans).		
3% Govt. Paper ...	...	71.62
(Terminable Loans).		
3% Loan (1988) ...	...	73.06
2½% Loan (1961) ...	...	99.50
2½% Loan (1962) ...	...	98.65
2½% Loan (1976) ...	...	83.45
2½% Loan (1960) ...	...	99.75
3% Loan (1964) ...	...	98.80
3% Loan (1963-65) ...	...	98.75
3% Loan (1966-68) ...	...	96.10
3½% Loan (1962-75) ...	...	90.80
3½% Loan (1961) ...	...	99.95
3½% Loan (1963) ...	...	100.00
3½% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.85
3½% Loan (1965) ...	...	99.95
3½% Loan (1966) ...	...	99.72
3½% Loan (1967) ...	...	99.05
3½% Loan (1968) ...	...	98.70
3½% Loan (1969) ...	...	100.75
3½% Loan (1968) ...	...	100.60
3½% Loan (1974) ...	...	99.75
4% Loan (1972) ...	...	100.50
4% Loan (1973) ...	...	100.40
4% Loan (1979) ...	...	99.90
4% Loan (1980) ...	...	99.95

NAME	Paid-	Quotation
	up per	as on
	Share,	27-5-61
		Rs pP

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS

Indian Finance

NAME			Paid-Quotation		NAME			Paid-Quotation		NAME			Paid-Quotation	
			up	as				up	as				up	as
Share, 27-5-61			per	on	Share, 27-5-61			per	on	Share, 27-5-61			per	on
Rs NP			Share	Rs NP	Rs NP			Share	Rs NP	Rs NP			Share	Rs NP
PAPER MILLS														
Ballarpur	...	25	40.00	...	10	16.75	North-West Cachar	...	100	200.00	Coffee Lands 5%	...	100	74.78
Bengal Paper	...	25	86.00	...	100	50.75	Pathemara	...	10	7.37	Cons. Coffee 6%	...	25	21.96
India Paper	...	10	19.25	...	100	151.00	Roopacherra	...	10	15.69	Connoor Tea 6%	...	100	83.14
Mysore Paper	...	10	29.87	...	10	22.94	Kungamattai	...	50	63.50	Coorg Tea 7 1/2%	...	5	4.40*
Orient Paper	...	10	36.20	...	10	16.19	Soni River	...	10	9.12*	Cottanad 7 1/2%	...	10	10.12
Seshasayee	...	7 1/2	6.87	...	10	39.62	Tea Producing Co.	...	10	10.37*	Devon 7 1/2%	...	100	95.00
Shree Gopal	...	10	26.75	...	10	27.68	Tilkah	...	10	10.00*	Heileyburia 5%	...	100	72.50
Sirpur Paper	...	10	16.44	...	10	35.00†					Highland 6%	...	10	7.96†
Strap Paper	...	10	13.37	...	10	19.50					Kadur Coffee 6 1/2%	...	10	6.50
Straw Products	...	10	9.25	...	10	26.37					Karikode 6%	...	10	6.99
Titaghar P.O.	...	2 1/2	5.94	...	10	17.75					Kil Kotagiri 7%	...	10	8.37†
Titaghar Ord.	...	10	33.75	...	5	11.25					Kurchemala 6 1/2%	...	10	5.88
U. I. Couper	...	100	50.00	...	10	13.50					Malabar Agri. 6%	...	20	16.56
West Coast	...	100	202.00	...	100	25.25					Manimala 5%	...	10	9.00
				...	100	195.00					Mer. Rubber 6%	...	10	7.10†
				...	10	36.12					Midlands 6%	...	10	7.40
				...	10	39.00					Miamallay 7 1/2%	...	25	24.75
				...	10	7.37					Mysore Amal. 6%	...	10	7.00
				...	100	157.00*					Mysore Plan. 6%	...	10	7.28
				...	10	10.56					Neelamalai 5%	...	10	6.05
				...	10	17.00					Nelliampathy 6%	...	10	7.28
				...	10	14.00					Nemmeny 7%	...	10	9.35†
				...	10	19.44					Nilambur 6%	...	10	6.55
				...	10	11.50					Nilgiri Tea 6 1/2%	...	5	3.80
				...	100	475.00					Peermade 6%	...	100	87.50
				...	10	25.00					Pullangode 6%	...	10	8.00†
				...	10	23.50					Rajagiri 6%	...	10	6.75
				...	10	18.00					Rajendra 6%	...	10	6.94
				...	10	12.87					Rajendra 5 1/2%	...	10	6.48
				...	100	103.00					Sangameswar 7%	...	10	9.75
				...	7 1/2	20.25					Talayar Tea 6%	...	10	7.05
				...	10	51.00					Teekoy 6%	...	10	6.80
				...	10	21.00					Thamarapally 6 1/2%	...	5	4.05†
				...	10	27.12					T. R. & T. Co. 6%	...	10	9.00
				...	10	33.56					Udayagiri 7%	...	10	9.11†
				...	10	38.00					Velimalai 7%	...	10	8.12
				...	10	18.50					Waterfalls 6%	...	10	8.40
				...	10	8.00					Woodcote 6 1/2%	...	5	3.14†
				...	10	44.50					Woodlands 6 1/2%	...	10	7.45
				...	10	44.50					Woodlands 6 1/2%	...	10	7.22
SAW MILLS AND TIMBER														
Andaman Timber	...	10	9.50											
Assam Saws	...	3	2.59											
Bengal Timber	...	100	14.00											
SHIPPING														
B. A. Steam	...	100	94.50											
Calcutta Landing	...	10	13.00											
Calcutta Steam	...	10	13.00											
Fraser & Co.	...	10	11.00											
I. G. Navigation	...	£10	72.50											
India Steam	...	10	8.56											
Port Shipping	...	10	10.69											
SUGAR														
Balrampur	...	2 1/2	2.75											
Belsund	...	7 1/2	12.37											
Bharat	...	10	16.50											
Basti	...	100	105.50†											
Carew	...	10	12.56											
Cawnpore	...	10	12.75											
Champanar	...	10	17.12											
Darbhanga	...	10	14.25											
Deoria	...	10	9.06											
Dyer Meaking	...	5	32.12											
Ganesh Sugar	...	10	19.22*											
Jaswant	...	10	5.25*											
Mohini	...	10	2.31											
Newabganj	...	100	60.00*											
New India	...	10	32.00											
New Savan	...	10	5.69											
Punjab	...	100	50.00†											
Punjab	...	10	12.44											
Purnabore	...	10	28.50†											
Rannagur Cane	...	10	1.45*											
Ratan	...	10	11.44											
Rasa Buland	...	10	11.75											
Ryam	...	10	11.19											
Samsatipur	...	10	10.50†											
Shred Anand	...	10	6.28											
Sitalpur	...	10	3.87											
South Behar	...	10	0.25*											
South Behar (Detd.)	...	2	17.00											
Sri Hanuman	...	10	11.59											
S. K. Gyanoday	...	10	6.00†											
Shree Sitaram	...	5	5.06											
Tulsiapur	...	100	102.00*											
Upper India 'A'	...	25	8.75*											
Upper India 'B'	...	10	70.00											
Upper Ganges	...	10	17.00											
United Province	...	10	17.00											
TEA														
Assam Gardens														
Amluckie	...	10	26.87											
Ananda Assam	...	10	16.50*											
Anandabag	...	10	26.50											
Baghmari	...	10	25.44											
Barduar Tea	...	6	9.75											
Basmatia	...	10	32.12											
Betel	...	5	22.25											
Betlan	...	10	33.50											
Bishnauth	...	10	25.58											
Bokakhat	...	10	13.70											
Borbhanjan	...	10	13.94											
Borpukhuri	...	10	15.06											
Darjeeling Gardens														
Bloomfield	...	10	4.19											
Chamong	...	10	8.00											
Darjeeling	...	100	124.50											
Dilaram	...	100	104.00											
Gielle	...	10	10.94											
Jayshree	...	10	22.19†											
Lingia	...	10	16.62											
Longview	...	10	11.00											
Margaret's Hope	...	10	15.94											
Mim	...	100	214.00											
Nagri Farm	...	10	26.00											
Okayti	...	100	600.00											
Pashok	...	10	20.00*											
Poobong	...	10	7.37											
Pussimbing	...	10	8.62											
Runglee Rungliot	...	100	385.00											
Seyok	...	10	11.00											
Singell	...	100	37.25											
Singtom	...	10	5.87											
Soom	...	10	35.00†											
Sungma	...	10	15.87											
Teesta Valley	...	10	15.75											
Tukvar	...	10	7.31											
Deoria's Garden														
Banarhat	...	100	333.00											
Baradighi	...	10	28.50											
Barikowa	...	10	23.50											
Birpara	...	100	173.00											
Caron	...	100	171.00											
Choonabhatti	...	100	181.00											
Ellenbarrie	...	100	186.00											
Ethelbari	...	10	8.50											
Gairkhatta	...	100	194.00											
Gopalpur	...	25	22.32											
Hantapara	...	100	135.50											
Hasimara	...	10	28.25											
Hill Tea	...	10	6.82											
Huldhari	...	10	28.87											
Jaybipara	...	10	18.50											
Kadambini	...	15	16.00											
Killcooti	...	10	20.75											
Malhati	...	10	20.94											
Manabarrie	...	10	54.25											
Nagaisurree	...	100	211.00											
New Dooars	...	100	322.00											
Oodlabari	...													

[illegible]

NAME Paid-Quotation
up per as on
Share, 27-5-61
Rs nP

AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES

Hind Cycles 5%	100	65.00*
Hind Cycles 5½%	100	75.00*
Hind Cycles 5¾%	25	25.00*
Hind Cycles 6%	100	78.50
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	204.00
Sen Releigh 5%	100	145.00
Standard Motor 6½%	100	103.00*
Standard Motor 6¾%	100	103.00*

SHIPPING

Great Eastern 5½%	100	91.00
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DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Al ambic Chem. 6½%	100	81.00
Alembic Chem. 5%	100	86.00
Alembic Chem. 6%	100	75.00
Amar Dye 6%	100	100.00
Dharamsi Chem. 6%	100	82.00
Indian Dyestuff 6%	100	108.25
Poly Chem. 7½%	50	43.00
Tata Chemicals 5%	100	85.00

SUGAR

Bhopal 5%	100	84.50
Cauvery 6%	100	99.50*
Hindusthan 5%	100	90.00
Maharashtra 7%	250	240.00*
Ravalgaon 5½%	100	61.00
South Behar 7 to 9%	100	20.00*
Walchand 7%	100	115.00†

PLANTATION

Highland	10	8.40*
Midland	10	8.49*
Neillampathy 6%	10	9.20*
Rajagiri 6%	10	7.24*
Waterfall 6%	10	8.80*

ELECTRICAL GOODS

Bajaj Electricals 5%	100	71.50
Estreta Batteries 5%	50	35.00

FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS

Polson 6%	100	79.00
Sathe Biscuits 9%	100	94.20
Sundatta Foods 8 to 11%	50	50.10
Tata Oil 4½%	100	60.00

POTTERIES & TILES

Bombay Pottery 6½%	100	75.00*
Bombay Pottery 4½%	100	60.00
Digvijay Tiles 6%	100	85.00*
Khodiyur Pottery 4½%	100	100.00*
Parshuram Potteries 6%	25	26.00
Parshuram Potteries 4%	25	17.00

RUBBER GOODS & TYRES

Associated Rubber 7%	100	100.00*
National Rubber 6%	100	82.00
Premier Tyres 6½%	75	71.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Asso. Stone 6%	100	100.00*
B. I. Corporation 8%	100	118.00
Delhi Safe 6%	100	100.00*
East India Hotels 6%	100	100.00*
Hindustan Const. 6½%	100	70.30
Hingir Rampur 4½%	50	32.00*
I. Hume Pipe 5%	100	56.30
Madhusudan 4%	12½	5.00
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6%	100	106.00*
Motor & G. Fin. 2%	25	36.00*
N. I. Fisheries 6%	100	101.00*
Premier Const. 1st	100	77.00
Premier Const. 2nd	100	72.00
Premier Const. 3rd	10	4.88
Rohtas Indus. 7 to 4%	100	110.00*
Rohtas Indus. 4½%	100	58.00
Starvac 6%	100	88.00
Supreme Ind.	100	69.00

Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)

BOMBAY

COTTON TEXTILES

Adoni	10	8.20*
Bradbury	50	127.50
Burhanpur Tapti	100	108.00
Coorla	100	135.50
Davangere	100	116.50
Dawn	50	130.50
Gaekwar	100	265.00
Gold Mohur	100	263.75
Hindustan F.P.	1000	4750.00†
Hukumchand	250	992.50
Indian Manfg.	100	170.00
Jam. Ranjit	1000	1050.00*
Jiyajeerao	10	12.00
J. K. Cotton	10	19.52
Khandesh	1000	1200.00
Khandesh	250	375.00
Kothari	10	10.00*
Lakshmi	250	521.25†
Mafatlal	100	870.00
Mahendra	100	315.00
Mahendra (New)	40	40.00*
Model	250	35.00
Modern Mills	50	82.00
Navsari Cotton	100	216.25
N. Kaiser-I-Hind	100	150.00
Phoenix	100	61.00
Pulgaon	100	145.50
R. Motilal	10	11.00
Ruby	100	101.00
Sassoon Spinning	25	62.00
Shree Bhawani	10	54.30
Shree Shubhalaxmi	10	10.00*
Swadeshi (Kan.)	100	125.00*
Swadeshi (P.O.)	10	12.00*
Victoria	100	387.50
Vishnu	100	129.00†
Western India	1000	3725.00

OTHER TEXTILES

Ambika Silk	100	149.00
Baroda Rayon	100	129.00
Bombay Silk Mill	50	5.00*
Cwalior Rayon	10	50.80
Indian Rayon	62½	63.00
New Central Jute	10	20.08
Raymond Woolen	100	128.00
Sassoon Silk	10	14.48
Shree Digvijay	10	17.68
Woolen	10	17.68
South Indian Viscose	100	167.00

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	50	100.00
Bank of India	50	123.25
Bank of India 'A'	50	125.50
Bank of Maharashtra	50	60.30
Central (A)	25	60.00
Devkaran Nanjee	25	61.00
Hind Commercial	50	58.50
Hind. Mercantile	50	15.00
Jodhpur Commercial	5	2.32
Punjab National	10	21.00
State Bank	100	326.25
Union	5	6.40
United Commercial	50	89.00

INSURANCE

All-India General	8	1.76
British India	10	12.16
Devkaran Nanjee	50	30.00
Empire of India	100	268.75
Indian Globe	25	8.00*
Indian Mercantile	40	46.00
Jupiter	15	12.00
Neptune	10	1.48
New Asiatic	5	2.76
New Great	20	21.52
New India	15	63.50
New India 'A'	15	64.00
Sentinel	50	52.00*
Universal Fire	10	20.08
Vulcan	10	15.60

INVESTMENT

Dena Investment	25	11.52
Gujrat Investment	50	11.00
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	100	84.00
Indus. & Prudential	10	26.00
Inv. Corporation	100	115.00

NAME Paid-Quotation
up per as on
Share, 27-5-61
Rs nP

Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)

BOMBAY

COTTON TEXTILES

Adoni	10	8.20*
Bradbury	50	127.50
Burhanpur Tapti	100	108.00
Coorla	100	135.50
Davangere	100	116.50
Dawn	50	130.50
Gaekwar	100	265.00
Gold Mohur	100	263.75
Hindustan F.P.	1000	4750.00†
Hukumchand	250	992.50
Indian Manfg.	100	170.00
Jam. Ranjit	1000	1050.00*
Jiyajeerao	10	12.00
J. K. Cotton	10	19.52
Khandesh	1000	1200.00
Khandesh	250	375.00
Kothari	10	10.00*
Lakshmi	250	521.25†
Mafatlal	100	870.00
Mahendra	100	315.00
Mahendra (New)	40	40.00*
Model	250	35.00
Modern Mills	50	82.00
Navsari Cotton	100	216.25
N. Kaiser-I-Hind	100	150.00
Phoenix	100	61.00
Pulgaon	100	145.50
R. Motilal	10	11.00
Ruby	100	101.00
Sassoon Spinning	25	62.00
Shree Bhawani	10	54.30
Shree Shubhalaxmi	10	10.00*
Swadeshi (Kan.)	100	125.00*
Swadeshi (P.O.)	10	12.00*
Victoria	100	387.50
Vishnu	100	129.00†
Western India	1000	3725.00

OTHER TEXTILES

Ambika Silk	100	149.00
Baroda Rayon	100	129.00
Bombay Silk Mill	50	5.00*
Cwalior Rayon	10	50.80
Indian Rayon	62½	63.00
New Central Jute	10	20.08
Raymond Woolen	100	128.00
Sassoon Silk	10	14.48
Shree Digvijay	10	17.68
Woolen	10	17.68
South Indian Viscose	100	167.00

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	50	100.00
Bank of India	50	123.25
Bank of India 'A'	50	125.50
Bank of Maharashtra	50	60.30
Central (A)	25	60.00
Devkaran Nanjee	25	61.00
Hind Commercial	50	58.50
Hind. Mercantile	50	15.00
Jodhpur Commercial	5	2.32
Punjab National	10	21.00
State Bank	100	326.25
Union	5	6.40
United Commercial	50	89.00

INSURANCE

All-India General	8	1.76
British India	10	12.16
Devkaran Nanjee	50	30.00
Empire of India	100	268.75
Indian Globe	25	8.00*
Indian Mercantile	40	46.00
Jupiter	15	12.00
Neptune	10	1.48
New Asiatic	5	2.76
New Great	20	21.52
New India	15	63.50
New India 'A'	15	64.00
Sentinel	50	52.00*
Universal Fire	10	20.08
Vulcan	10	15.60

INVESTMENT

Dena Investment	25	11.52
Gujrat Investment	50	11.00
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	100	84.00
Indus. & Prudential	10	26.00
Inv. Corporation	100	115.00

SHIPPING

Great Eastern	100	91.00
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OTHER TEXTILES

Ambika Silk	100	149.00
Baroda Rayon	100	129.00
Bombay Silk Mill	50	5.00*
Cwalior Rayon	10	50.80
Indian Rayon	62½	63.00
New Central Jute	10	20.08
Raymond Woolen	100	128.00
Sassoon Silk	10	14.48
Shree Digvijay	10	17.68
Woolen	10	17.68
South Indian Viscose	100	167.00

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	50	100.00
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Bank of India 'A'	50	125.50
Bank of Maharashtra	50	60.30
Central (A)	25	60.00
Devkaran Nanjee	25	61.00
Hind Commercial	50	58.50
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INSURANCE

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Neptune	10	1.48
New Asiatic	5	2.76
New Great	20	21.52
New India	15	63.50
New India 'A'	15	64.00
Sentinel	50	52.00*
Universal Fire	10	20.08
Vulcan	10	15.60

INVESTMENT

Dena Investment	25	11.52
Gujrat Investment	50	11.00
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	100	84.00
Indus. & Prudential	10	26.00
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NAME Paid-Quotation
up per as on
Share, 27-5-61
Rs nP

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COTTON TEXTILES

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Coorla	100	135.50
Davangere	100	116.50
Dawn	50	130.50
Gaekwar	100	265.00
Gold Mohur	100	263.75
Hindustan F.P.	1000	4750.00†
Hukumchand	250	992.50
Indian Manfg.	100	170.00
Jam. Ranjit	1000	1050.00*
Jiyajeerao	10	12.00
J. K. Cotton	10	19.52
Khandesh	1000	1200.00
Khandesh	250	375.00
Kothari	10	10.00*
Lakshmi	250	521.25†
Mafatlal	100	870.00
Mahendra	100	315.00
Mahendra (New)	40	40.00*
Model	250	35.00
Modern Mills	50	82.00
Navsari Cotton	100	216.25
N. Kaiser-I-Hind	100	150.00
Phoenix	100	61.00
Pulgaon	100	145.50
R. Motilal	10	11.00
Ruby	100	101.00
Sassoon Spinning	25	62.00
Shree Bhawani	10	54.30
Shree Shubhalaxmi	10	10.00*
Swadeshi (Kan.)	100	125.00*
Swadeshi (P.O.)	10	12.00*
Victoria	100	387.50
Vishnu	100	129.00

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting (being the fortysecond Ordinary General Meeting) of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on Monday the 26th June, 1961, for the following purposes:

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1961, and the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
2. To declare dividends (including additional dividend on preference shares).
3. To appoint Directors in place of the Hon'ble Sushil K. Sinha and Mr. T. C. Hornby who retire by rotation.

In this connection notice is hereby given that a special notice has been received of the following resolution:

"That the Hon'ble Sushil K. Sinha who has attained the age of 65 years be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company and that it is hereby specifically declared that the age limit prescribed by Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to him."

4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolutions as Special Resolutions.

5. Special Resolution No. 1.

That pursuant to the provisions of Section 314 of the Companies Act, 1956, the consent of the Company be and the same is hereby accorded to Mr. A. Adhikari, who is a relative of Sir Biren Mookerjee, a Director of the Company, holding and continuing to hold an office or place of profit under the Company, namely, as an Assistant of the Company on the terms and conditions specified in the copy of the Agreement submitted to this meeting and signed by the Chairman for the purpose of identification.

6. Special Resolution No. 2.

That subject to the approval of the Central Government pursuant to Section 360 of the Companies Act, 1956 the Company do hereby approve of the contract embodied in the Agreement referred to in Special Resolution No. 1 entered into between the Company of the one part and Mr. A. Adhikari, an associate of Martin Burn Limited, the Managing Agents of the Company, within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956, of the other part the material terms of which are:

(a) Mr. Adhikari, who is the Works Manager in the Company's Santa Works, shall continue to be such Works

Manager for a period of five years with effect from the 1st December 1960; during this period he shall enjoy the same privileges, amenities and perquisites and be subject to the same liabilities and obligations as are applicable to other Assistants of the Company in the same grade of employment and with the same status.

- (b) Mr. Adhikari's basic salary will be on the scale Rs. 2500 - 2600 - 2700 - 2800 - 3000, during the first and successive years of service, plus dearness allowance at the rate allowable under the Company's rules from time to time, free unfurnished accommodation, medical expenses and, at the discretion of the Company, an annual bonus.

He will be entitled to two months leave on full pay and will be paid return air-conditioned railway fares for himself and his wife after completing the second and fourth years of his contract of service.

7. Special Resolution No. 3. That pursuant to Section 309(4) and (7) of the Companies Act, 1956 and subject to Article 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company, each of the Directors be and he is hereby authorised to continue to receive every year, a share in a commission of 1% of the net annual profits of the company for a further period of five years up to and including the financial year ending on 31st March 1966.

The Registers of Members and the Transfer Books of the Company for both Ordinary and Preference Shares will be closed from the 17th June 1961 to the 26th June 1961, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
S. GUPTA,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents,
Calcutta, 31st May, 1961.

NOTE: The Dividends if sanctioned, will be paid on or after 26th June, 1961, to those shareholders so entitled whose names appear in the Company's Registers of Members on that date, or to their mandatories.

An Explanatory Statement as required under the Company's Act, 1956, has been forwarded to the members of the Company.

Limited, Bombay. The proceeds of the issue together with equity capital of Rs 80 lakhs, raised under the authority of consent order dated the 22nd October, 1960, will be utilized for setting up a sugar factory of 1,250 tons cane crushing capacity per day. The Debentures will carry a rate of interest not exceeding 6½ per cent. The consent is valid for twelve months.

T. I. Miller

Consent has been granted to the issue of capital by Messrs T. I. Miller Private Limited, Madras (under formation) of Rs 25 lakhs of which Rs 22.50 lakhs will be subscribed for cash by Messrs. Tube Investments of India Limited, Madras and Rs 2.50 lakhs will be offered to M/s H. Miller & Co. Ltd., Birmingham, in respect of technical know-how. The proceeds of the issue will be utilized for the manufacture of automobile lamps and dynamo lamps. The consent is valid for 12 months.

Thamarapally Rubber

The Thamarapally Rubber Company Limited has proposed to issue 37,500 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par, payable in full on application, to the existing shareholders at three shares for every two shares held. The company has also decided to issue 850—9.3 per cent taxable first mortgage debentures of Rs 500 each, payable in full on application, to acquire the budded rubber area in the Cailcut Estate for a consideration of Rs 7.80 lakhs.

Blue Mountain Estates

With regard to the issue of 10,50,000 equity shares of Rs 2 each, it is announced that the last date for the receipt of applications and renunciations has been extended from 30 May to 12 June 1961.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Bajaj Auto

The Bajaj Auto Limited has applied for a licence for trebling its output of Vepsa scooters from 6,000 to 18,000 units a year. The target of 18,000 units is to be achieved over a period under a phased programme of manufacture. As the company had already fresh capital to the tune of Rs 70 lakhs, there is no question of raising fresh capital for two or three years to come.

Triveni Engineering

The Triveni Engineering Works Limited, a new company, proposes to build a factory at Naini near Allahabad to produce sugar machinery, industrial process turbines and other engineering products. The initial capital may be Rs 60 lakhs, while foreign collaboration has been arranged with Booker Brothers, McConnell & Company Limited, London.

IN BRIEFS

The shares of Seshasayee Paper and Bharat Nidhi have been admitted to dealings in the cash list of the Bombay Stock Exchange. Churulla Coal has reduced the dividend from 5 to 3 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

Bridge & Roof Company (India) Limited has maintained the dividend at 30 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited has proposed a final dividend of 18 per cent, making a total of 25 per cent, subject to deduction of tax, for 1960, same as in the previous year.

Rajnagar Tea has again skipped the dividend for 1960.

Orient Engineering & Commercial Company Limited has proposed a taxable dividend of 12½ per cent for 1960 as against nil for the preceding year.

Rajagiri Rubber has declared a taxable interim dividend of 10 per cent for the year ended 30 June 1961.

Coimbatore Kamala Mills Limited has proposed a taxable dividend of 10 per cent for 1960 as against nil for 1959.

Radio & Electricals have skipped the dividend for 1960.

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEF

The Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited has reported an increase in the gross profit from Rs 19.49 lakhs to Rs 20.89 lakhs for the year ended 30 September 1960. The directors have recommended a taxable dividend of 8 per cent against 7½ per cent.

The Baroda Spinning & Weaving Company Limited has earned a profit of Rs 8.51 lakhs for 1960 as against only Rs 88,058. A taxable dividend of Rs 16 per share is proposed against nil.

The Universal Fire & General Insurance Company Limited has made a net profit of Rs 3.13 lakhs against Rs 2.84 lakhs for 1959. The dividend is maintained at Rs 2 per share, subject to tax.

The National Rubber Manufacturers has earned a profit of Rs 2.62 lakhs for 1960 against Rs 7.47 lakhs. The dividend on the ordinary shares is passed over as against 8½ per cent, taxable, paid previously.

The Highland Produce Company Limited has shown a profit of Rs 8.54 lakhs as against Rs 7.68 lakhs. The dividend of 15 per cent, subject to tax, is proposed to be maintained.

Despite a setback in earnings from 48.09 lakhs to Rs 43.94 lakhs, the Shree Digvijay Cement Company Limited has maintained the dividend at 9 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

The net profit of the Travancore Rubber & Tea Company Limited has increased from Rs 10.47 lakhs to Rs 12.65 lakhs for 1960. The total dividend paid for the year is higher at 9 per cent, taxable, as against 7½ per cent, taxable, paid previously.

Indian Finance

3 June 1961

STOCK EXCHANGES Selected Equities Forge Ahead

Watch-Dog Writes:

THE pattern of the week's trading has indicated a progressive improvement in sentiment. Although this is mainly influenced by firmer advices from Bombay, the flow of encouraging corporate results and the rumours of the LIC having made good purchases of Hindustan Motor and Indian Cable have reinforced the confidence in the market. But, support to the market has been discriminating due to the fact that some industries are still facing difficulties in respect of the shortage of power and raw materials.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange has displayed a firmer undertone and, in fairly active dealings, selected shares changed hands at improving levels.

Price movements on the Bombay Stock Exchange were confined to narrow limits, reflecting operators' reluctance to extend commitments in front of the settlement on Friday.

Activity was moderate on the Madras Stock Exchange where most of the business was confined to Planting issues.

CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

THE local stock market gave, on the whole, an encouraging performance during the week when selected shares showed spectacular gains over last levels. At one time, it looked as if the market was in no mood to look back. While the bulls remained active due to the continued flow of encouraging corporate news, the nervous covering by bears following the tight hold of bull manipulators, accelerated the upward trend in prices.

Although the sudden turn in sentiment was mainly influenced by firmer advices from Bombay, indications of giving more favourable treatment to steel companies with regard to the retention prices and the rumours of the LIC having made fair purchases of Indian Cable and Hindustan Motor at Bombay reinforced the confidence in the market. Also, foreign assistance was expected to be received in abundant measure, as negotiations for securing the badly-needed foreign aid were proceeding on a rather realistic basis.

But, support to the market was mainly speculative in character and the turnover was also limited. This was mainly due to the reluctance on the part of certain operators to extend commitments until some of the prevailing uncertainties were cleared up. Apart from the reports that some industries were still facing difficulties due to power and raw material shortages, there were rumours that the Government might soon take measures to check the growing speculative activity. It was also thought that it would take another month or so for the return of funds on account of unallotted shares to the applicants in respect of the recent new issues. Sentiment, however, continued to remain bullish as was evident from the absence of selling pressure.

Save for the continued demand for the short-dated issues, the Gilt-edged

market was dull and listless. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan moved narrowly between Rs 72.90 and Rs 72.10, to finish at the last quoted level.

Bank shares were a steady feature in anticipation of good working results for the half-year just ended. Jute shares continued to remain depressed in view of the obscure outlook for the industry. Fears were also entertained that the mills would be working on a loss in view of the high prices ruling for raw jute in relation to those of gunnies. Birlas changed hands at Rs 27.31 to Rs 27.87; Gangas at Rs 10.62 to Rs 11.06; Howrah at Rs 20.62 to Rs 20.75 and New Central at Rs 20 to Rs 20.25. Anglo-India were a steady feature at Rs 188 with Chitavalasah on offer at Rs 11 against Rs 11.19.

Coal shares came in for selective support on prospects of getting foreign financial assistance for expansion. Amalgamated were taken up to Rs 25.25 from Rs 24.75; Bengal up to Rs 400 from Rs 380; East Indian up to Rs 36.87 from Rs 35.50; New Beerboom up to Rs 24.44 from Rs 23.25 and Equitable up to Rs 31.25 from Rs 30. Central India and Western Bengal, however, hovered narrowly around Rs 13.06 and Rs 9.50 respectively.

With the announcement of satisfactory dividends by a number of companies and the prospect of certain companies issuing bonus shares, Tea shares were well maintained around previous levels. Activity was, however, confined to the shares of a few selected gardens. Brooke Bond met with business at Rs 16.37 to Rs 16.56; Bishnauth at Rs 25.50 to Rs 25.75; Hasimara at Rs 27.75 to Rs 28; Hantapara at Rs 136 to Rs 142; Jay Shree at Rs 21.87 to Rs 22 and Tezpor at Rs 16.62 to Rs 16.69.

Sugar shares were a neglected counter. It was apprehended that the accumulated stocks with the factories might strain the financial resources of the companies. Raza/ Buland were on offer at Rs 11.62 to Rs 11.69; Ramnugger Cane at Rs 29.37 to Rs 29.87; SKG at Rs 11.25 to Rs 11.62 and Dyer Meakin at Rs 31.62 to Rs 32.25. Carew were, however, maintained at Rs 12.56.

Hopes of an increase in production as well as in cloth sales induced sustained support for Textile shares, although higher levels attracted some profit-taking towards the close. Cawnpore were at one time taken up to Rs 8.87 from Rs 8.50 (Rs 8.69); Dunbar up to Rs 31.62 from Rs 30.50 (Rs 31.37) Kesoaram up to Rs 34.37 from Rs 34 (Rs 34.12) and J. K. Rayon up to Rs 20.12 from Rs 19.87 (Rs 19.94). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

The following table shows the trend of production at the Works of the Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited for the last two months (figures in metric tonnes):—

	May	April
1961	1961	1961
Pig Iron	100,815	99,381
Steel Ingots	70,912	69,710
Semi-Finished Steel	11,065	10,898
Finished Steel	31,100	40,246
Despatches	39,812	53,283

Being influenced by higher Bombay advices coupled with the hopes of an early announcement with regard to steel retention prices, Indian Irons crossed the Rs 28 mark and touched a new peak level of Rs 28.30 on Thursday from the previous week-end closing level of Rs 27.86. The closing rate was, however, slightly lower at Rs 28.09 due to profit-taking. In sympathy, TEXMACO moved up to Rs 22.65 from Rs 19.95; J. K. Steel up to Rs 29.25 from Rs 25.44; Jessop up to Rs 21.50 from Rs 21.12 and Braithwaite up to Rs 33.37 from Rs 32.25, to close finally at Rs 20.55; Rs 29.25; Rs 21.44 and Rs 33.37 respectively. Guest, Keen, Williams moved narrowly between Rs 41.94 and Rs 42.12 on lack of support and so also Marshalls between Rs 4.87 and Rs 4.94. Britannia came in for offer at Rs 12.50 against Rs

13.81 following the company's decision to make a right issue. Thanks to the flow of good company reports and the resultant replacement buying, most of the shares in the Miscellaneous section emerged with handsome gains on balance. Following were the price trends of a few selected shares:

	As on 27 May	High-est	As on 2 June
Orient Paper	36.20	36.50	36.30
Shree Gopal	26.75	26.87	26.50
Sirpur	16.44	16.44	16.37
Titagur	33.75	34.00	33.94
Rohtas	20.06	20.44	20.19
Dunlop	50.62	50.75	50.37
H. Motor	21.75	22.50	22.29
Asso. Battery	33.87	34.50	34.50
Alkali Chemicals	36.75	37.31	37.00
Alumn. Corpn.	18.31	19.00	18.50
I. Oxygen	35.12	36.50	36.50
I. Cable	36.44	37.00	36.75
I. Aluminium	32.44	32.75	32.87
I. Copper	5.50	5.56	5.53
BIC	8.06	8.19	8.00

THE CHAMPDANY JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting (being the Seventy-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on 16th June, 1961, at 12 noon to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and consider the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1961, the Balance Sheet as at that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To appoint a Director in the place of the Director retiring.
- (4) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following Special Resolution for which special notice as required under Section 261(2) of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company.

AS A SPECIAL RESOLUTION "That Mr. N. S. Coldwell be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company".

- (5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from 5th June to 16th June, 1961, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be issued and posted to Registered Shareholders only. Persons holding shares on blank transfers are advised to effect registration of scrip in their names before 5th June, 1961.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, 23rd May, 1961.

NOTES:—

- (1) A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is

entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and the proxy need not be a member.

- (2) The dividend, if declared, will be paid on or after the 16th June, 1961, to those shareholders so entitled, whose names appear in the Company's books on 16th June, 1961, or to their mandatories.

- (3) Explanatory statement regarding Item (4).

Mr. J. H. H. Ross who was appointed a Director of the Company by Special Resolution of the shareholders passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 24th January, 1961, has resigned from the Board with effect from 19th April, 1961 on his proceeding on leave outwith India. Special notice dated 15th May, 1961, of the intention to propose the above resolution as a Special Resolution has been received by the Company. Special notice has been given in order to comply with the provisions of Sections 190 and 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, as Mr. N. S. Coldwell is an officer in the employment of the Managing Agents.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS & MANAGING AGENTS

The Directors and Managing Agents of the Company are interested to the extent of their shareholdings in the Company as set out below:—

	Shares.
Mr. A. I. Murison	10
" B. Gill	10
" R. G. Edwards	10
" K. P. Goenka	100
James Finlay & Co., Ltd.	27315

Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES
(1952-53=100)

Week ended	14-5-60	6-5-61	13-5-61
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
TOTAL	101.2	101.1	101.1
Government of India	101.0	101.1	101.0
State Governments	102.7	101.9	101.9
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	100.0	99.7	99.7

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India			
Total	101.3	100.5	100.7

Preference shares—All-India			
Total	90.3	84.7	84.7

Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India

Week ended	14-5-60	6-5-61	13-5-61
TOTAL	179.4	179.1	179.2
Agriculture and Allied Activities	174.2	172.9	171.9
Tea Plantation	168.5	168.8	167.5
Coffee Plantation	211.8	185.6	180.1
Rubber Plantations	182.8	174.0	174.0
Mining and Quarrying: Total	165.7	165.7	170.6
Coal	155.0	159.4	159.4
Other Mining	193.6	190.6	189.6
Processing and Manufacturing: Total	186.0	193.0	193.5
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc. Total)	183.1	195.9	197.1
Sugar	190.3	170.7	169.4
Cotton, Textiles	147.9	162.9	162.8
Jute Textiles	93.6	92.2	91.1
Silk & Woolen	1027.8	1103.3	1147.7
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc. Total)	200.1	200.1	205.8
Iron & Steel	170.2	171.6	171.1
Transport Equipment	403.7	401.3	403.1
Electrical Machinery	137.7	164.9	162.7
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	210.3	219.7	218.5
Basic Industrial Chemicals/Processing and Mfg. (Others): Total	169.0	160.0	159.8
Cement	146.9	141.0	141.9
Paper	224.1	211.9	209.3
Other Industries: Total	113.4	108.5	108.3
Electricity Generation and Supply	83.9	80.3	80.2
Trading	122.7	123.6	125.3
Shipping and other Transport	119.1	99.7	100.3
Construction	818.9	280.0	378.0
Financial Total	164.9	192.1	190.9
Banks	184.6	210.1	214.2
Insurance	141.8	144.7	146.0
Investment Trusts	94.8	97.6	91.7

Variable dividend industrial securities—Bengal			
Bombay	176.8	184.2	185.8
Calcutta	161.5	167.1	165.7
Madras	190.1	192.3	199.2
Delli	226.2	242.4	222.8

*Including "Miscellaneous."
*Including "Edible and Vegetable oils."

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES

	13-5-60	5-5-61	13-5-61
Call Money—			
From Banks			
Bombay	3.50	4.96	5.00
Calcutta	3.74	4.78	4.93
Madras	3.26	4.65	4.98
Deposits at notice of 7 days—			
Bombay	3.56	3.00	3.00
Calcutta	3.37	3.00	3.00
Madras	3.37	3.00	...
Fixed Deposits—			
3 Months—			
Bombay	3.50	3.50	...
Calcutta	3.48	3.50	3.46
Madras	3.45	3.50	3.50
6 Months—			
Bombay	3.47	3.75	3.75
Calcutta	3.37	3.75	3.75
Madras	3.23	3.75	3.74

*No Transaction.

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	20-5-60	12-5-61	19-5-61
GOLD—			
Spot—			
Highest	114 24	122 00	119 55
Lowest	112 63	119 20	118 25
Average	113 57	119 94	118 90
1st Settlement—			
Highest	114 41	119 15	118 70
Lowest	112 74	118 20	118 00
Average	113 72	118 54	118 42
SOVEREIGN—			
Spot—			
Highest	88 42	94 80	94 47
Lowest	88 42	94 80	94 47
Average	88 42	94 80	94 47
SILVER—			
Spot—			
Highest	190 01	199 15	200 00
Lowest	187 57	197 85	197 00
Average	188 29	198 76	198 61
1st Settlement—			
Highest	190 01	197 80	198 60
Lowest	187 81	196 60	197 40
Average	188 80	197 59	198 19

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

Week ended,	13-5-60	5-5-60	12-5-61
Amount offered	2.00	2.00	2.00
Amount tendered	2.00	2.00	2.00
Amount sold by tender	2.00	2.00	2.00
Of which against maturing Treasury Bills	...	...	...
Intermediate Treasury Bills sold	5	83	65
Total sales	2.05	2.83	2.65
Average rate of discount for auction sales	2.745	2.750	2.750
Sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India	65.65	46.71	64.11
Total amount outstanding	1,274.53	1,097.21	1,098.44

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate	Date of change
		From	To
Belgium	Fca. to Ra. 100	1040	1039
France	...	102.30	102.10
Germany	Mks. to Ra. 100	82.80	82.70
Italy	Lire to Ra. 100	12920	12925
Japan	Yen to Ra. 100	12925	12925
Netherlands	Gulders to Ra. 100	12915	12910
Norway	Krone to Ra. 100	74.90	74.80
Sweden	...	140.40	140.30
U. S. A.	Ra. to \$ 100	47.70	47.90
Canada	...	47.90	47.90

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	3-5-60	5-5-60	12-5-61
Forward Contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	325	120
Sales	£ ('000)	43	16
Deliveries—			
Spot Transactions—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	10	25
Sales	£ ('000)	1,345	2,388
Against forward contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	25	80
Sales	£ ('000)	3	11

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	20-5-60	12-5-61	19-5-61
1% 1961	99.65	99.65	99.90
1% 1962	99.80	99.95	99.95
1% N.P.B. 1967	99.55	99.00	99.00
1% Dev. 1970-75	91.34	90.45	90.72
1% 1974	99.70	99.75	99.75
1% (Con.) 1986 or later	73.18	73.43	73.18

*Running yield.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group and Sub-Group	12-5-61	6-5-61	12-5-61	12-5-61
Food Articles	117.6	117.4	118.1	120.7
Cereals	99.5	98.4	99.6	100.9
Pulses	87.1	86.2	87.6	89.2
Fruits & Vegetables	119.9	120.5	114.7	123.4
Milk & Ghee	116.5	117.4	115.7	121.2
Edible oils	150.3	158.2	160.3	158.6
Fish, Eggs & Meat	121.3	128.4	136.3	140.1
Sugar & Cane	121.1	126.3	117.0	121.6
Others	167.0	170.3	172.9	167.6
Liquor and Tobacco	108.4	110.3	112.2	108.9
Tobacco	105.4	107.4	109.5	105.9
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	122.3	122.3	122.4	123.9
Industrial Raw Materials	153.8	152.7	152.2	161.9
Fibres	166.1	165.1	162.8	158.5
Oilseeds	157.4	155.6	156.8	159.3
Minerals	95.2	95.2	95.2	98.2
Others	127.3	127.3	126.4	129.5
Manufactures	126.4	126.2	126.4	130.6
Intermediate Products	136.9	136.7	136.1	135.6
Finished Products	124.7	124.4	125.0	119.6
Textiles	128.2	127.7	128.6	121.1
Jute	126.6	126.6	126.6	124.4
Woolen	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1
Silk & Rayon	115.6	116.4	116.1	116.5
Metal Products	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9
Chemicals	105.3	105.6	105.3	104.6
Oil cakes	142.7	142.7	144.3	134.6
Mchy. & Transport Equipment	112.6	112.6	112.6	111.0
Others	118.8	118.6	118.6	114.7
All Commodities	125.7	125.4	125.9	123.6

* = Estimated.

† = Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
ISSUE DEPARTMENT:
(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	26-5-61	19-5-61	27-5-60
LIABILITIES:				
Notes in Banking Dept.	28,31.59	15,44.07	32,10.96	
Notes in Circulation	1963,24.43	1985,50.10	1869,98.96	
	1991,56.02	2000,94.17	1893,09.92	
ASSETS:				
A Gold Coin & Bullion:				
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03	
(b) Outside India	...	...	...	
Sterling Securities	113,00.89	113,00.89	163,00.89	
Total of A	230,76.92	230,76.92	280,76.92	
(B) Rupee Coin	118,85.40	118,85.40	125,93.01	
Rupee Securities	1641,93.70	1651,94.07	1486,39.99	
	1991,56.02	2000,94.17	1893,09.92	

	Week Ended	26-5-61	19-5-61	27-5-60
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00	
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00.00	40,00.00	30,00.00	
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00.00	5,00.00	4,00.00	
Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.	68,74.74	68,00.96	52,01.26	
(b) Other Govts.	20,34.85	15,21.73	34,49.10	
(c) Banks	77,02.10	76,43.36	103,64.41	
(d) Others	123,23.68	114,29.19	97,82.99	
Bills Payable	37,95.93	40,68.93	16,61.05	
Other Liabilities	63,59.46	63,27.66	57,74.08	
	520,90.76	508,10.93	481,32.89	
ASSETS:				
Notes	28,31.59	15,44.07	32,10.96	
Rupee Coin	2.22	2.42	1.80	
Subsidiary Coin	7.19	7.13	5.13	
Bills Discounted:				
Internal	...	...	...	
External	...	...	...	
Govt. Treasury Bills	37,09.72	42,09.21	18,10.55	
Balance held abroad*	28,11.16	23,85.79	9,54.47	
Loans & adv. to Govt.	80,73.16	81,03.55	42,08.07	
Other Loans & Adv.	116,81.23	121,92.30	108,44.95	
Investments	218,41.69	208,43.36	255,62.09	
Other Assets	81,33.96	81,24.30	15,34.87	
	520,90.76	508,10.93	481,32.89	

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" included Rs. 12,56,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against Treasury bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA
(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended	20-5-60	12-5-61	19-5-61
Demand Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)	15,69.09	28,81.97	31,96.12	
(ii) Other demand liabilities	762,81.02	815,40.94	806,80.59	
Time Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)	24,44.05	15,38.97	15,80.06	
(ii) Other time liabilities	1174,46.15	1094,39.23	1094,74.40	
Liabilities in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank	12,61.38	9,89.56	8,52.89	
(i) Demand Liabilities	1,76.00	4,12.00	3,30.00	
(ii) Time Liabilities	48,17.01	42,77.55	30,12.40	
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	48,17.01	42,77.55	47,99.87	
Cash in India	90,81.39	72,16.84	71,07.78	
Balance with the Reserve Bank of India	15,55.86	15,97.04	15,11.16	
Money at call and short notice in India	28,27.09	44,63.75	48,54.54	
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	746,23.59	552,65.01	543,31.17	
Advances in India	962,44.74	1108,78.01	1103,50.08	
Island Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	119,40.05	153,17.69	143,76.22	
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	45,49.08	44,98.37	46,46.27	

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.

A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA
(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended		
	26-5-61	19-5-61	27-5-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds ...	7,45.00	7,45.00	7 20 00
Deposits and other Accounts ...	530,67.69*	539,60.47	628,87.62
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc....	20 00	17.00	
Bills Payable ...	11,92.69	12 50 72	12 28 62
Bills for Collection as per contra ...	2,61.69	2,66.01	1,41 13
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra ...	1,13.52	1.08 08	1,58.50
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments.	7 57.63	7,32 28	9,31.61
Total ...	567,20.72	566,42.06	666,29.98
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I. ...	24,25.71	20,41.39	36,82.16
Balances with other Banks ...	4,22.13	3,91.65	2 86.63
Money at call and short Notice ...	3,86.67	4,06.67	1 40.00
Government and other Trust Securities ...	284,29.87	217,23.14	384,21.98
Other Authorised Investments ...	9,34.45	9,33.95	9,87.03
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts ...	248,23.67	251,05.96	200,24.95
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	15,14.48	15,76.43	13,87.12
Bills for collection as per contra ...	2,61.69	2,66.01	1,41.13
Constituents' Liab ities, etc., as per contra ...	1,13.52	1,08.08	1,58.50
Dead Stock ...	3,16.76	3,16.80	2,44.69
Other Assets ...	30,91.77	37,71.92	11 55.88
Total ...	567,20.72	566,42.06	666,29.98

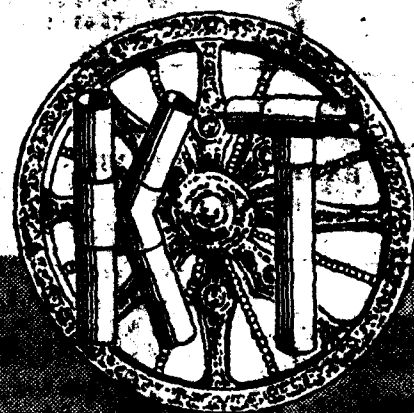
KALINGA TUBES

*Announce the
opening of their*
NEW TUBE MILL

Our new mill goes into immediate production of 4", 5" and 6" nominal bore tubes to Indian Standard specifications. With the commissioning of this new mill the production target of one hundred thousand tons of tubes per annum is now attainable.

First to manufacture steel tubes and pipes in India, we were also the first to export, earning valuable foreign exchange.

CUTTACK,



ORISSA

Indian Finance

INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT

Late Spurt in Values in May

THE Calcutta Stock Exchange was generally inactive most of the time during May, though toward the close of the month equity prices gained moderate ground on a wide front due to renewed buying interest. The commencement too was on a hopeful note. The initial enthusiasm was evidently due to the belief that the final decision on the retention price of steel would be quite favourable to the private sector companies. The basis of such optimism was the statement of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, made in the Lok Sabha. The gist of the minister's announcement was that the question of the retention price of steel for the period 1960-62 had been referred to the Tariff Commission and that the Commission had been asked to take into consideration particularly the interest and loan repayment obligations of the two steel companies. The fact that due consideration was to be given to loan obligations of the steel companies. The fact that due consideration was to be given to loan obligations of the steel companies was interpreted by market men to mean that the retention price that would be fixed would be much higher than the provisional increase that had been given a few months ago.

Although renewed hopes of a higher retention price kept sentiment somewhat cheerful for some time, general conditions were far from conducive to a broadening of activity. In the first place, bulls were very much discouraged by IISCO's production figures for April. Production during April had markedly declined in all departments and the expectation was that there would not be a change for the better in the succeeding month also. While the speculative Indian Iron was thus rendered somewhat unattractive, cash shares too found little support from the investors. New buying of the existing list had evidently been seriously affected by the spate of new issues, which, although they did not command as much respect as two or three months ago, continued to receive selective support. The preoccupation with new issues was expected to continue for some time longer as indications at the earlier part of the month were that more new issues were in the offing.

The extreme dullness of the Calcutta stock market during the second and third weeks of the month under review was the result of the cumulative influence of a number of factors. Investors were neither prepared to sell nor were they anxious to make fresh purchases. The absence of buying support could be traced to the fact that funds in the hands of investors were far from adequate

even to meet earlier commitments. During the earlier two months, subscription to new issues had absorbed a good deal of the investible funds and the outgo had been quite considerable in respect of the Goodyear issue. The demand is not only from new issues but there were obligations to be met in regard to calls from some

so, speculation based on the loan programme was rife. The general expectation was that till the loans were out of the way, the stock market would be bereft of the support from institutional investors. For instance, the LIC could not be expected to show interest in the stock market since it would be called upon to make

of the month in Dalal Street that Government was not very happy with the prevailing situation there and consequently it was thinking in terms of taking more drastic measures which would effectively curb unbridled speculation. The apprehension that industrial production would be adversely affected on account of the widespread power shortage in the country was another deterrent to bullish enthusiasm.

Toward the end of the month, however, the dominance of bears came to an abrupt end. The reversal in the trend seemed to have been touched off by the almost sudden realisation on the part of operators that Government was not for curbing genuine bullish enthusiasm. Earlier fears about interference with the stock brokers' freedom of business was discounted and it was reported that Government was really anxious that new issues should all be successful. Bulls had also derived encouragement from the fact that the Ahmedabad Stock Exchange authorities had abolished special margins deposit regulation.

Bullish fervour was not a little strengthened by the indications that were available at the end of the month about the outlook for equities. Although the previous meeting of the Aid India Club was rather disappointing, the fact that the United Kingdom had given a long-term loan to India was taken as a good augury for the next meeting of the Club. The reported offer of the US of a loan of one billion dollars for the first two years of the Third Plan provided the other members of the Club made a matching loan filled operators with optimism as to the outcome of the next meeting of the Club. With the country getting the needed foreign aid to implement the Third Plan, operators and investors found the investment situation freed of a major uncertainty.

Sectionwise, jute shares found little support and most of the time during the month sellers outnumbered buyers. The reactionary tendency in the section was mainly due to apprehensions of continued unsatisfactory results due to the acute shortage of raw jute and the consequent indications of a block closure of mills to meet the crisis. Coal shares were selectively wanted toward the close of the month on prospects of expansion following indications of foreign aid for the purpose. Earlier however sentiment was rather subdued on reports that some of the collieries had reduced their production due to heavy accumulation of stocks. Textiles were in keen request on indications that the industry would be allowed to increase production during the Third Plan period.

PRICE TRENDS DURING MAY, 1961.

FORWARD LIST:	Opening Rs.	Highest Rs.	Lowest Rs.	Closing Rs.
Burrakur Coal	19.37	20.87	19.81	20.87
Howrah Jute	21.75	21.75	19.94	20.75
Indian Iron	27.45	28.18	27.01	28.09
TEXMACO	20.30	20.75	19.05	20.25
(a) Orient Paper	40.45	36.35	35.70	36.45
		x.rts	x.rts	
Shree Gopal	26.75	26.87	25.21	26.30
Indian Cable	37.50	38.00	35.87	36.50
Indian Aluminium	33.31	33.37	31.06	32.50
Indian Copper	5.48	5.66	5.26	5.52
Hindustan Motor	20.00	22.44	19.75	22.06
Rohtas	20.37	20.62	19.31	20.19
Dunlop Rubber	51.56	51.75	49.37xd	50.12xd
GILT-EDGED:				
3% 1986 Conversion	73.65	73.65	72.95	73.10
BANKS:				
Punjab National	22.00	22.06	21.06	21.62
United Commercial	87.50	90.00	87.50	90.00
TEXTILES:				
Cawnpore	8.25	8.69	7.94	8.62
Elgins	19.37	19.50	18.94	19.50
Kesoram	34.00	34.50	31.75	33.94
J. K. Rayon	18.87	20.19	18.06	20.12
JUTES:				
Anglo-India	196.00	197.00	187.25	188.00
(b) Birlas	38.37	38.37	27.31	27.56
		x.rts	x.rts	
New Central	21.12	21.75	19.50	20.19
COALS:				
Bengal	368.00	400.0	361.00	397.00
TEAS:				
Brooke Bond	16.69	16.75	16.37	16.50
Hantapara	135.00	137.50	133.00	136.00
Hasimara	26.56	28.37	26.52	28.00
Jay Shree	22.87	23.31	22.06xd	22.19xd
Tezpur	16.50	16.69	16.25	16.69
SUGARS:				
Carew	12.75	12.75	12.50	12.56
Cawnpore	12.94	12.94	12.56	12.56
Champarun	17.56	17.56	17.12	17.12
Dyer Meakin	32.31	32.37	31.00	31.87
ENGINEERINGS:				
G. K. Williams	43.50	43.75	41.87	41.94
Jessop	22.25	22.81	20.87	21.50
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Associated Battery	34.75	34.75	33.62	33.62
Alkali Chemical	37.50	38.06	35.75	37.19
Indian Oxygen	36.00	36.12	34.37	36.12
India Steamship	8.75	8.75	8.37	8.62
Phillips Carbon	17.69	17.87	17.25	17.62
NICCO	36.87	37.12	36.75	36.81
Sirpur Paper	16.12	16.44	15.94	16.19
Titagur Paper	35.50	35.56	33.00	33.50
Union Carbide	55.75	55.75	53.25xd	54.12xd
British Paints	24.50	24.87	23.94	24.62

(a) Turned ex-right on 11 May.

(b) Turned ex-right on 28 May.

of the recent issues. Moreover, investors were awaiting some important right issues.

The proximity of the launching of the Government's loan programme was one of the inhibiting influences in the market from the middle of the month. Although details would not then have been available for another ten days or

a very large contribution to the loans.

It would seem that operators in Dalal Street were rather reluctant to extend commitments especially in the speculatives for the simple reason that the re-emergence of strong bullish fervour would not be to the liking of Authority. Rumour had it about the middle

Indian Finance JUTE

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	Loans		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Secking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Agarpara ...	B. N. Elina & Co. 7% C. P. ...	554	325	12,499	20,621	3,705	181	3-60	2.37	(q) 3,653	10 7	5 7	2 7
Alexandra ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	296	150	905	15,497	3,413	69	12-59	863	627	15 7	7 7	10 7
Alliance ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P. ...	797	467	13,454	22,998	2,397	77	5-60	1,245	(a) 1,134	6 7	6 7	6 7
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. 7% C. P. ...	1,589	972	26,056	64,469	14,298	418	3-60	5,644	(a23) 4,364	20 7	12 7	10 7
Auckland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. 5 1/2% C. P. ...	450	360	13,051	24,930	6,859	362	3-60	3,629	2,232	27 7	20 7	5 7
Bally ...	Birla Bros Private Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	659	300	10,309	19,771	715	212	3-60	2,550	1,706	25 7	10 7	6 7
Barnagore & ...	Jardine Henderson 5% C. P. ...	1,200	690	...	...	...	...	3-60	309	341	10 7	7 7	5 7
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	601	219	5,938	12,406	687	106	12-59	1,377	(i) 835	13 7	7 7	2 7
Bengal Jute ...	Scorajmull Nagarmull 5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	350	250	14,463	25,843	1,985	62	6-60	872	691	5 7	5 7	5 7
Bharat ...	5 1/2% Debentures Dus Group Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birla ...	Birla Brothers Private 7 1/2% C. P. T. ...	982	391	2,972	5,007	188	30	3-59	328	-2,744	nil	nil	nil
Budge Budge ...	5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	...	...	25,860	58,965	2,149	682	3-60	10,550	7,436	15 7	10 7	10 7
Caledonia ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	371	243	8,448	16,284	1,213	131	10-59	1,528	565	15 7	5 7	7 7
Chandany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	761	639	9,306	32,005	622	60	11-59	975	841	12 7	15 7	7 7
Cheviot ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	480	50	4,326	8,498	5,170	50	3-61	229	97	5 7	10 7	7 7
Chitavalah ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	124	376	8,359	13,988	4,765	45	7-60	971	1,643	12 7	7 7	7 7
Clive ...	5% Deb. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive ...	Directors ...	546	423	7,665	12,022	3,825	...	3-60	802	247	nil	6 7	6 7
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	496	270	9,202	16,845	3,645	150	3-60	(f) 1,713	1,381	1 7	7 7	7 7
Delta ...	5 1/2% Debentures Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	458	321	9,143	14,362	1,225	35	11-60	526	761	7 7	14 7	6 7
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. ...	295	208	6,496	12,114	2,578	108	7-60	1,290	1,043	12 7	12 7	10 7
Fort Gloster ...	Kettlowell Bullen & Co. Ordinary Rt ...	1,090	786	24,340	38,473	13,947	297	3-60	4,047	(a) 3,328	25 7	20 7	20 7
Fort William ...	5 1/2% 2nd C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges ...	5 1/2% Debentures Bangor Brothers Ltd.	653	381	12,419	19,784	5,247	192	3-60	2,091	1,148	22 7	15 7	13 7
General India Society ...	Directors ...	1,001	708	18,654	32,800	1,391	...	3-60	2,878	894	16 7	10 7	10 7
Gouropore ...	Macneill & Barry 6% C. P. ...	962	492	22,905	36,318	13,185	385	3-60	(c) 4,052	2,667	30 7	25 7	20 7
Hastings ...	Bangor Bros. Ltd. 6% C. P. ...	661	417	15,093	26,945	6,711	187	3-60	3,098	2,487	6 7	6 7	6 7
Hogghly ...	Directors ...	464	254	14,904	20,136	3,323	...	3-60	1,150	1,127	10 7	6 7	6 7
Hewrah ...	10% Pref. (i) ...	1,234	786	16,040	33,989	5,703	188	3-60	2,562	2,977	12 7	10 7	10 7
Hukunoband ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. 7% 'A' C. P. ...	1,519	753	29,673	44,668	12,988	374	3-60	5,627	3,978	28 7	20 7	20 7
India ...	5 1/2% Debentures Ramchandra Ramkissondas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamharatty ...	Directors ...	522	554	13,566	23,720	672	...	3-60	3,645	2,681	14 7	9,92	12 7
	Jardine Henderson Ltd. B. Ord. ...	1,250	549	29,211	48,973	7,253	50	12-60	131	2,833	5 7	28 7	5 7
	6% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

10 June 1961

COMPANIES

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961 Rs. np.	May 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balances Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Agarpara ...	10 69	13 44	10	6,000	4,922	1,510	36	8,532	14,743	5,082	428	10,154	2,443	479	44
5 1/2% Debentures ...	87 50	93 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. preference ...	...	...	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alexandra ...	198 00	153 00	100	600	450	926	171	4,757	7,666	4,626	70	4,259	817	248	...
7% Cum. preference ...	82 00	90 00	100	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alliance ...	92 00	118 00	100	3,000	...	544	117	7,787	14,102	10,160	210	7,417	923	456	...
6% Cum. preference ...	70 00	76 01	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo India ...	188 00	220 00	100	4,921	5,000	3,541	226	16,614	26,391	17,474	4,141	14,986	5,840	418	...
7% Cum. preference ...	92 00	96 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Auckland ...	166 00	148 00	100	4,006	1,240	943	34	6,313	13,606	7,650	352	7,850	2,208	92	72
5 1/2% Cum. preference ...	71 25	70 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% R. Cum. preference ...	58 59	60 60	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bally ...	232 00	259 00	100	2,000	2,000	1,454	28	6,510	14,613	7,761	644	4,796	1,161	540	...
7% Cum. preference ...	93 25	98 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnagore & ...	128 00	141 00	25	275	365	439	92	265	1,614	1,065	17	544	276	249	...
5% Cum. preference ...	38 00	38 00	25	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belvedere ...	177 00	152 00	100	2,800	1,399	1,672	49	1,713	9,802	5,664	87	3,386	714	13	...
7% Cum. preference ...	90 00	97 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	10 50	11 05	10	4,500	1,375	1,317	133	14,630	7,048	4,086	6	4,845	16,268	888	7
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	55 50	63 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Jute ...	6 12 N	6 12	25	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birla ...	27 56x	32 50	10	9,126	5,500	23,172	93	4,185	1,323	303	...	573	596	112	17
7 1/2% C. P. T. ...	90 00	91 00	100	2,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	91 00	90 25	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budge Budge ...	126 00	138 00	100	3,600	1,521	816	62	2,929	11,981	7,285	104	3,761	1,252	14	...
7% Cum. Preference ...	81 93	100 00xd	100	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caledonian ...	138 00xd	160 00	100	1,800	2,444	307	30	873	8,460	4,912	70	2,390	434	12	...
7% Cum. preference ...	80 00	89 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandany ...	108 00	116 00xd	10	5,916	...	8,228	137	5,575	22,029	12,166	205	6,108	3,145	57	479
Cheviot ...	17 25	...	10	1,595	1,451	865	20	698	8,623	5,963	90	2,283	483	117	...
7% Cum. preference ...	95 49	97 50xd	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitavalah ...	11 00	14 50	10	3,015	3,200	754	39	2,429	12,098	6,667	795	5,806	7,498	213	2,332
7% Cum. preference ...	77 90xd	82 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture ...	...	...	500	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive ...	9 00	12 19	10	2,400	...	900	-309	3,296	8,212	6,831	8	4,401	2,058	38	...
6% Cum. preference ...	52 00	75 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. preference ...	60 00	84 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie ...	121 00	122 00	100	3,149	798	507	18	3,244	10,695	6,482	477	4,540	1,645	64	152
7% Cum. preference ...	75 35	91 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1,000	1,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delta ...	165 50xd	149 00	100	2,800	1,638	2,547	16	1,700	9,799	5,128	90	4,088	205	8	139
5% Cum. preference ...	57 85	68 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Empire ...	18 79xd	16 37	10	1,500	2,550	4,120	70	1,955	11,403	7,473	937	3,488	2,208	129	...
7% Cum. preference ...	50 50xd	76 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	500	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Gloster ...	317 00	393 00	100	2,100	5,637	2,728	72	20,941	34,170	16,904	209	15,598	3,411	595	102
Ordinary Rt ...	283 75	275 00	100	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. preference ...	104 00 N	114 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference ...	64 00 N	71 00	100	1,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debenture ...	...	...	100	2,100	1,900	82	195	7,853	13,223	7,618	127	3,927	1,335	136	...
Fort William ...	25 00	24 87	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. preference ...	92 00	111 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges ...	11 06	11 75	10	8,432	500	17	56	12,294	22,467	14,800	23	11,202	2,659	348	...
8% Cum. preference ...	102 00	125 00	100	600	2,550	868	53	5,855	9,432	4,817	78	4,418	1,106	191	...
General Indust Society...	40 00	30 00	10	1,080	4,850	1,505	64	18,437	25,558	17,212	4,414	14,651	2,281	209	...
Gourapore ...	403 00	375 00	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	79 00	81 00	100	2,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hastings ...	119 00	125 00	100	4,000	3,305	4,739	286	7,169	13,364	7,647	4,635	7,725	3,683	239	...
6% Cum. preference ...	81 50	90 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hogghly ...	19 25	15 06	10	1,680	650	1,876	38	3,756	8,349	5,508	1,201	3,928	1,140	65	...
10% Preference [1]	10 12	10 50	10	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawrah ...	20 75	22 75	10	6,562	3,750	245	72	4,656	22,483	13,585	466	8,071	1,806	358	1,311
7% Cum. preference ...	90 00	104 00	100	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'A' C. P. ...	93 00	101 00	100	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hukumohand ...	19 69	21 50	7 1/2	5,250	2,800	1,010	163	20,755	31,843	17,768	1,460	13,776	1,979	687	...
7% Cum. preference ...	90 50	99 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India ...	15 50	15 87	12 1/2	8,730	...	2,179 1/2	494	7,788	17,480	10,024	3,333	4,201	4,059	142	...
Kamarahatty ...	161 00	161 50xd	100	2,400	1,550	1,170	...	12,609	20,049	14,058	853	9,363	2,374	644	2,566
B. Ordinary ...	152 00	146 00xd	100	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	75 00	86 00xd	100	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	...	1,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LOOMS		Purchases	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Kankarrah ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 4% R. C. P. ... 5½% Debentures ...	1,239	288	24,305	36,658	5,486	50	12-60	—75	—1,833	Nil Nil Nil Nil	nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil
Kelvin ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	394	309	8,773	18,063	3,772	164	6-60	1,800	1,683	15t 7t	14 7	12½ 7
Khardah ...	Anderson Wright Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	914	616	19,675	34,305	9,839	265	3-60	3,041	(p)2,495	20t 6 T	20 6	8 6
Kinnison ...	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	672	578	20,483	35,465	9,696	333	3-60	3,470	1,978	20 T 7 T	10 7	5 5
Lansdowne ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ...	579	352	10,977	19,624	5,023	74	3-60	1,161	749	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil
Lawrence ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ... 5½% B. C. P. ...	484	356	2,292	4,545	45	40	3-60	1,174	1,793	15 T 10 T 786T	2 7 5½	nil nil 5½
Mahabir ...	Agrawal Brothers & Co. ...	28	123	2,873	5,166	1,384	30	9-59	252	118	6 t	nil	nil
Maheswari Devi ...	Directors ...	612	396	1,544 18,494	3,223 36,303	613 2,510	...	9-59 3-60	212 2,774	-256 2,942	7 t 12 T	7 10	7 17½
Megna ...	Directors ... 7% C. P. ... 4½% R. C. P. ... 5½% Debentures ...	493	322	7,332	15,204	3,789	...	3-60	1,130	(i) 732	Nil Nil Nil	nil nil nil	nil nil nil
Naskarpara ...	Howrah Trading Co. Private ... 5½% Debentures ...	333	92	4,675	8,654	276	43	10-59	516	272	3½ t	2½	2½
National ...	Directors ... 7% C. P. ...	573	279	8,121	12,256	1,160	...	10-59	1,759	(b)846	10 t 7 t	7½ 7	7½ 7
Nallimaria ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 4½% Deb. ...	100	216	7,619	11,731	4,218	...	7-60	(v) 859	(m) 2,43	3T 6T	14T 6T	10 6
New Central ...	Sahu Jain Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	10,39	7,26	44,963	66,363	6,829	313	3-60	(b)10,399	(s)4,268	15 t 7 t	15 7	15 7
Northbrook ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5½% C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	214	353	11,575	20,286	5,753	296	3-60	(n)3,418	1,504	30 T 7,86T	12½ 5½	nil 5½
Nuddes ...	Macneill & Barry ...	644	448	15,329	25,120	7,611	205	3-60	2,412	1,707	8 T	6	5
Orian ...	Andrew Yule & Co ...	551	50	4,270	8,639	618	50	11-59	689	209	12T	2½	nil
Frenchand ...	R. J. Roy Bros. Private Ltd. ...	364	240	285	1,782	...	25	4-59	—(u)339	—604	Nil	Nil	Nil
Presidency ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ...	238	162	6,249	10,442	2,542	50	7-60	720	(a1)1,162	8 T	10T	6½
Rameshwara ...	Hindustan Invest Corpry ... 6% C. P. ...	...	305	5,229	10,141	2,057	60	3-60	627	795	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Reliance ...	Jardine Henderson ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	924	352	...	2,391	...	50	3-60	846	758	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil nil	Nil Nil nil
Shree Ambica ...	Bagaria More ... 7½% C.P. ...	703	208	15,080	24,947	3,589	89	3-59	1,110	1,024	6	5	5
Soorah ...	Hind Inv. Corpn. ... 7% C. P. ...	201	200	4,820	9,896	391	110	12-59	1,265	1,039	7½ 25 t 7 T	7½ 15 7	7½ 15 7
Union ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 4½% Deb. ...	758	568	9,828	19,229	3,889	252	3-60	2,586	2,412	20 T 7 T	20 7	15 7
Waverley ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. P. ... 3½% Debenture ...	306	159	...	1,007	...	56	5-60	607	423	25 10t	25 10	nil 5

(a) After transferring Rs 275,000 from General Reserve.

(g) After transferring Rs 550,000 from General Reserve.

(q) Includes Rs 971,500 being Refund of Contribution to Pension Fund and interest and Rs 93,317 being refund of I.T. and B.P.T.

(b) After transferring Rs Rs 125,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 30,311 from Capital Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 2,865,218 from General Reserve No. 1.

(s) After transferring Rs 7,00,000 from Reserve No. 1.

(c) After transferring Rs 72,950 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 31,000 from General Reserve.

(t) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative.

(d) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Stores and Spare Parts Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Debenture Redemption Reserve.

(m) After writing back Rs 85,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; and after transferring Rs 9,75,000 from Machinery Renewal Reserve.

(u) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision against jute stocks and jute contracted for.

(f) After transferring Rs 45,000 from General Reserve and writing back Rs 104,280 being excess provision for depreciation.

(n) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Taxation Contingencies Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from General Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 5,33,375 from General Reserve.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961 Ra. np.	May 1960 Ra. np.			General Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000	Carry forward Ra. 000				Invest- ments Ra. 000	Stocks and Stores Ra. 000	Out- standings Ra. 000	Cash Balance Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000
Kankarrah ...	76 50	97 00	100	3,000	...	...	-1,478	9,629	17,803	11,938	203	7,184	1,924	281	1,749
B. Ordinary ...	81 00	93 00	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Cum. preference ...	91 00	96 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	100	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelvin ...	140 00	160 00	100	2,800	4,700	506	121	3,806	15,165	10,330	849	4,676	1,914	617	...
7% Cum. preference ...	92 00	89 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardah ...	17 62	21 12	10	5,400	1,900	476	74	14,754	21,695	13,239	493	11,438	2,960	156	...
6% C. P. ...	78 00	87 50	100	908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinnison ...	150 00	178 00	100	5,980	2,807	1,423	88	11,265	19,943	12,498	2,360	11,447	3,582	140	...
7% Cum. preference ...	90 00	86 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdowne ...	117 00	137 00	100	2,448	1,036	2,241	-202	7,525	10,687	6,713	354	6,211	1,922	79	9
7% C. Preference ...	90 25	104 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence ...	158 00	148 00	100	2,800	308	801	10	984	6,905	4,103	414	804	542	1,842	...
7% Cum. preference ...	92 00	88 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% 'B' cum. preference ...	62 86	70 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahabir ...	85 00 N	85 00	100	1,078	...	5	99	2,188	2,105	1,589	...	2,070	243	542	...
Maheswari Devi ...	...	...	100	1,319	...	425	-503	1,044	1,781	1,494	551	992	440	15	...
Megna ...	11 81	12 62	10	8,165	...	3,464	57	16,080	27,091	15,568	26	10,523	5,188	507	...
Naibati ...	82 00	74 50	...	2,999	1,199	2,237	-390	3,171	16,480	9,860	151	4,731	1,666	137	161
7% cum. preference ...	98 00	101 60	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R. C. P. ...	85 00	66 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naskarpara ...	12 13	12 50	10	2,000	1,151	20	9	4,548	3,649	2,669	5	1,566	1,164	4,512	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National ...	19 19	29 00	10	3,500	2,328	1,974	20	2,205	5,805	1,763	100	4,525	1,634	227	...
7% C. P. ...	93 00 N	100 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellimarla ...	10 39	12 69	10	2,625	2,675	497	138	3,875	5,970	2,686	713	3,592	2,448	649	124
6% Cum. preference ...	71 40	86 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Central ...	20 19	31 25	10	17,082	7,915	14,818	...	70,196	93,093	13,654	1,817	27,165	3,817	1,089	...
7% Cum. preference ...	85 50	96 00	100	3,300	2,280	1,559	28	6,341	12,184	7,122	445	7,241	2,308	83	260
Northbrook ...	27 25	19 75	10	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Cum. pref. ...	73 00	77 75	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddes ...	43 00	58 00	50	6,680	3,250	503	49	12,090	23,001	12,188	442	8,655	2,364	295	...
Orient ...	...	...	100	2,491	1,927	506	27	834	7,656	5,435	78	2,358	283	846	...
Premchand ...	...	...	100	3,996	...	...	-4,142	1,915	6,201	4,620	76	44	20	48	...
Presidency ...	4 79xd	6 12	5	2,500	750	391	23	1,683	10,608	7,593	334	3,116	1,461	83	4
Rameshwara ...	9 87	9 56	10	2,000	...	43	21	2,319	3,396	1,206	72	2,676	127	18	...
6% Cum. preference ...	10 00	12 37	10	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance ...	5 87	7 40	10	4,950	...	200	-3,144	1,747	12,497	6,698	195	1,036	554	668	...
7% C. P. ...	82 25	81 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Ambica ...	24 37	25 00	10	3,000	975	209	70	9,520	12,450	9,165	1,328	4,450	5,333	361	...
7½% Cum. preference ...	82 00	86 00	100	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soorah ...	20 12xd	22 75	10	1,400	1,180	80	64	4,243	7,257	5,250	1,445	2,614	808	93	...
7% Cum. pref. ...	89 00xd	88 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union ...	192 80	201 00	100	3,599	2,407	1,323	36	3,292	8,938	5,059	894	4,680	2,862	114	28
7% C. P. ...	77 35	87 50	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley ...	4 75	3 56	1	250	185	335	194	684	5,487	4,554	60	283	353	1,769	...
5% Cum. P. P. ...	40 50	40 12	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries	Other Major	Sales	Stocks	Managing	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		and Wages	Expenses			Agents allowance and Commission		Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Pre- vious
		Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000		Ra. 000	Ra. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemical	Bhailal Amin & Sons private Ltd. 61% 1st Cum. Pref. 5% 2nd. R. C. P. 6% 3rd. Cum. Pref.	3,987	14,656	24,853	5,050	324	12-59	3,814	3,085	16T 6 1/2 5 6	12 6 1/2 5 6	12 6 1/2 5 6
Amar Dye-Chem	Amritlal & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	649	6,736	10,628	5,074		12,58	1,602	97	nil 6	nil 6	nil 6
Anil Starch products	Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co. 5% C. P.	1,183	12,743	23,322	1,540	247	12-59	3,111	(n) 2,272	28 T 7-143T	20 5	20 5
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies private Ltd.	49,687		275,277	11,769	3,896	7-60	(a15) 65,073	(a 21) 59,602	12 T	11	8 1/2
Associated Stone Industries.	Rajputana Mining Agen. pri.Ltd. 6% C. P.			4,346	1,387	106	9-59	485	668	20 6	35 6	15 6
Atul Products	Lalbahai Sons & Co.	1,615	18,153	35,382	7,666		12-59	10,157	5,329	12 T	10	8
Automobile Products	Directors 5% R. C. P. 6% R. C. P.	2,111	12,392	16,914	6,481	910	7-58	145	342	nil nil	nil nil	5 5
Bagalkot Cement	Tendulkar Indus. Private Ltd.	841	4,330	7,405	429	83	12-59	1,538	1,603	8 T	7	6
Bharat Line	Dinshaw Private	2,809		17,421			12-59	1,740	(v) 3,887	12 T	12	12
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co. Old Shares New shares			45,136	5,611	481	5-59	(c) 10,586	7,506	19	18	32
Bombay Cycle	Aero. Auto. Private	1,115	12,429	14,485	1,423	45	3-59	458	168	10	5	8 1/2
Bombay Gas	Directors	1,385	7,266	10,393			12-59	861	1,372	6 1/2 T	4 1/2	4
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors 61% C. P. 41% C. P.	739	642	3,003	103		9-59	1,217	765	12 1/2 T 6 1/2 T	10 6 1/2 T	9 6 1/2 T
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.			134		6	9-58	63	76	6 1/2 T	6 1/2 T	6 1/2 T
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	134	5,021	4,529	2,139		12-58	207	211	13	13	15
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	2,249	13,815	18,323	4,811		12-59	(a25) 2,462	2,074	23 1/2 T	16 1/2	16 1/2
Barmah Shell	Directors 51% Debenture	12,130	34,309	129,386			12-59	72,116	73,481	18 T	15	15
Caltex Oil	Directors 51% Debentures	6,754	3,656	37,681			12,59	24,420	25,910	nil	nil	nil
Ceat Tyres	Directors	97	697	3	697		12-59	-2	60	nil	nil	...
G. Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	1,178	1,481	3,481	156	34	12-59	380	318	20 T	15	15
Colour Chem	Directors	465	2,460	3,693	577		3-60	1,158	-106	nil	nil	nil
Crescent Iron & Steel	Navin Kumar Hanaraj Pri.	336	444	960	368		3-59	182	159	7 1/2	6	...
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works	Dandekar Engineers Partly Paid Ordinary 5% R. C. P.	328	535	1,274	12	20	6-59	228	211	15 T 15 T	10 10	9 9
Delhi Safe Deposit	Directors Ord., P. P. 6% C. P.			161	30		12-59	81	86	12 T 8 5/7 T	7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2
Dena Investment	Directors	8		287			3-60	189	134	6	6	6
Dharamji M. Chemical	D. Morarji & Co.	1,932	7,344	12,840	329	291	12-59	3,016	1,778	5 1/2 T 20 T	3 1/2 12	3 1/2 10
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd. 5% R. C. P.	1,947	18,106	27,723	1,269	206	12-59	(a) 4,902	m) 4,902	9 T 7 1/4 T	9 5	9 5
Empire Dyeing	W. H. Brady & Co.			4,044	83	56	12-59	536	(a27) 495	26 1/2 T	20	20
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	Directors	3,545	25,019	35,798			3-60	(a31) 4,161	(a32) 6,021	nil	nil	...
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd. 5% R. C. P.	2,487	4,065	10,442	1,140	47	3-60	577	496	9 T 7 1/4 T	7 5	6 5
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhivandiwala & Co. privt. 51% R. C. P.	742		34,633		195	6-60	10,335	(d) 9,817	10 T	15 T	18
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors 5% C. P. 6% R. C. P.	3,969	44,775	49,513	13,163		3-60	4,783	3,86	5 1/2 T 7 1/4 T	5 1/2 7 1/2	5 1/2 10
Gwalior Rayon	Birla Gwalior Private 6% R. C. P. "A" 6% R. C. P. "B"	5,901	55,381	89,100	5,576	2,934	3,60	32,115	23,960	8 5/7 T 20 T	6 10	6 6
Hind Cycles	Birla Brothers Private Ltd 5% T. R. C. P. 51% T. R. C. P. 51% T. R. C. P. 6% T. R. C. P.	6,375	10,817	21,178	1,912		3-60	185	(a22) -439	nil 5 5 1/2 5 1/2	nil 5 5 1/2 5 1/2	7 5 5 1/2 5 1/2
Hindustan Aluminium	Birla Gwalior						12-59	first	year	6	6	...
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co. 6% C. P.	2,524	16,934	18,926	8,276	91	4-59	1,269	1,286	7 6	7 6	6 6
Hindustan Lever	Directors	25,337		417,519	59,797		12-59	46,785	55,607	24 15	15 14	...
Indian Cement	Directors											
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	699	21,834	26,051	1,736		3-58	94	61	25	25	30
Indus. Cr. & Invst. Corpn.	Directors	540		7,331		52	9-58	514	670	10	10	10
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	25		694			12-60	(a23) 6,539	5,076	5 1/2	5	4
Investa Machine Tools	Investa. Indus. Corporation 4 1/2% C. P.	977	1,150	2,248	1,409	90	12-59	572	640	6 T	6	5 1/2
Jaipur Metals	Poonamchand & Bros. Pri 6% C. P. Deferred 4% Debenture	1,069	14,381	14,256	6,604	90	12-59	1,118	841	8 5/7 T 6 T	6 6 T	5 6 P
Jyoti	Adnem Services	3,039	7,897	11,337	9,630	71	12-59			19 9/7 T		
Kamani Metals	Kamani Bros. Private 51% C. P. 5 1/2 Debentures	1,770	14,872	20,299	2,301	104	6-60	1,307	1,512	12 T	12	12
Kemp & Co.	Directors	883	4,689	5,640	929			1,248	1,501	nil	7 1/2	5 1/2
Khandelwal Ferro alloys	Khandelwal Indus. Private 71% R. C. P.						3-60	387		12 1/2 T	10	7 1/2
Kirloskar Bros.	Kirloskar Sons & Co.	2,802	11,197	22,222	5,205	262	7-59	2,854	2,790			
Kirloskar Oil Engines	Kirloskar Sons & Co. Ord., Partly Paid	2,244	13,434	19,384	5,315	162	3-59	1,834	1,789	12	10	8
Killick Industries	Managing Director			5,586	823		11-59	2,209	3,564	10	10	9
(a) Traffic Revenue. (b) Dividends and Interest, etc. (c) Profits on operations.												

(a) Traffic Revenue. (b) Dividends and Interest, etc. (c) Profits on contracts. (d) Revenue Income. *Income by freight, etc.

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961 Rs. np.	May 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments Rs. 000	Stocks & Store Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Alembic Chemicals ...	267 50	231 50	100	8,500	2,900	2,738	20	11,521	18,707	6,576	2,343	8,983	3,226	294	...
61% 1st C. P. ...	81 00	91 20	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd R. C. P. ...	86 00	86 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 3rd C. P. ...	75 00	75 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amar Dyechem ...	410 00	316 25	100	5,998	...	110	30	6,047	7,467	1,127	421	5,890	1,684	233	38
6% R.C.P. ...	100 00	105 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anil Starch Products ...	...	...	100	2,989	101	2,393	47	10,086	11,863	4,989	6	5,635	3,418	183	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Cement ...	161 00	145 25	100	190,628	15,700	92,146	42	144,526	420,540	167,069	11,140	105,490	47,559	15,894	9,567
Associated Stones Indust ...	21 52	21 28	10	1,850	1,100	71	6	2,416	1,401	795	171	1,537	2,192	1,138	...
6% C. P. ...	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atul Products ...	...	...	100	20,000	...	3,908	73	39,705	35,604	18,540	10,245	10,685	4,532	7,055	...
Automobile Products ...	...	...	10	1,200	...	113	-571	14,666	10,742	1,968	...	8,136	1,340	10	336
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagalkot Cement ...	8 44	8 36	10	8,427	...	66	2	15,124	22,619	3,188	8	2,575	1,071	68	466
Bharat Line ...	6 28	9 80	10	10,000	6,826	3,289	-711	18,296	39,922	20,517	6,221	2,265	7,271	204	2,335
Bombay Burma Trading...	...	...	2500	250	5,396	34,184	67	22,798	56,339	22,717	11,027	11,205	15,702	5,189	1,075
Old Shares ...	646 08	589 00	125	8,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shares ...	235 00	190 00	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Cycle ...	25 50	23 43	20	1,600	410	509	24	1,326	728	440	442	1,444	1,196	500	...
Bombay Gas ...	...	...	£1	4,000	576	2,102	48	4,267	8,959	4,706	3,862	1,275	1,342	262	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	190 00	146 03	100	1,418	90	653	4	1,770	2,768	1,426	10	439	515	2,605	...
61% C. P. ...	75 00	76 00	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% C. P. ...	60 00	60 00	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Safe Deposit ...	405 00	405 00	200	240	64	...	1	168	584	427	261	17	37	...	...
Bombay Uganda Co. ...	49 00	49 00	80	1,596	200	59	31	613	266	148	1	2,310	59	14	...
W. H. Brady & Co. ...	452 50	331 25	150	4,500	2,700	4,557	156	4,939	1,157	548	4,606	5,318	4,043	2,316	...
Burma Shell ...	...	...	100	138 200	80,000	27,472	15,557	42,639	263,048	77,920	...	26,166	157,387	11,058	4,129
54% Debenture ...	...	...	...	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caltex Oil ...	...	...	100	45,000	...	16,920	24,102	57,248	145,449	21,980	...	8,122	31,492	187	...
54% Debenture ...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceat Tyres ...	201 25	222 50	50	11,490	...	13	...	1,907	812	15	...	750	684	875	1,305
G. Claridge & Co. ...	195 00	190 00	100	900	615	759	3	1,037	2,451	1,634	1	1,286	1,034	76	...
Colour Chem ...	367 50	380 60	100	10,000	...	600	-39	3,196	9,695	482	...	1,944	1,009	490	1,100
Crecent Iron ...	...	...	20	574	35	102	7	870	1,480	504	...	651	50	10	...
G.C. Dandekar Mce. Works	...	...	100	399	70	128	1	766	1,191	638	278	122	221	540	...
Partly Paid Ord ...	...	...	50	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deli Safe Deposit ...	10 00 N	10 00 N	10	194	82	25	1	389	441	105	359	2	93	138	...
Ordry P.P. ...	7 00 N	7 00 N	7	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P. ...	100 00	11 00	25	2,500	...	85	3	240	19	6	2,638	...	76	1	100
Dena Invst. ...	11 52	181 00	50	1,369	2,020	797	44	6,541	7,757	3,610	56	3,472	3,074	4	...
Dharamsi M. Chemical ...	266 25	147 00	100	13,441	3,050	2,442	49	19,919	41,540	16,822	8,995	8,450	3,773	136	835
Digvijay Cement ...	156 00	86 00 N	100	7,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	81 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Empire Dyeing ...	71 60	40 00	15	900	410	356	10	1,143	2,194	1,620	219	270	857	899	...
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	...	...	100	82,000	1,450	6,697	-361	42,685	85,139	22,601	6,428	73	13,279	30,298	19,863
Estrela Batteries ...	63 00	55 80	50	1,497	365	166	18	2,993	3,757	2,316	4	2,713	1,735	143	...
5% C. P. ...	35 00	38 00	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Shipping ...	15 00	18 00	10	9,000	6,495	15,127	132	54,313	85,180	21,553	80	56	5,046	18,758	...
54% R. C. P. ...	91 00	90 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greaves Cotton & Co. ...	177 00	150 00	100	13,500	3,400	1,612	44	24,826	2,126	706	15,875	13,295	31,062	2,605	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P. ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior Rayon ...	52 00	43 00	10	25,000	17,500	6,447	2,081	23,340	64,253	41,224	45	22,470	4,314	37,837	748
6% R.C.P. 'A' ...	185 00	99 50	100	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P. 'B' ...	...	...	100	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hind Cycles ...	95 00	124 00	100	3,107	700	625	-949	9,161	12,344	7,681	4	6,340	4,768	118	...
5% T. R. C. P. ...	65 00 N	65 00 N	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% T. R. C. P. ...	75 00 N	75 00 N	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% T. R. C. P. ...	25 00 N	25 00 N	25	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% T. R. C. P. ...	78 50	100 00 N	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Aluminium ...	12 48	...	10	1,500	...	...	...	615	317	...	...	...	684	14	1,100
Hindustan Electric Co. ...	95 00	120 00	100	4,000	300	114	57	12,342	6,224	2,198	236	8,743	5,518	290	...
6% C. P. ...	80 00	82 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Lever ...	47 25	38 50	10	55,700	4,132	8,817	20,699	62,200	57,710	20,419	3	68,875	16,116	30,333	...
Indian Cement ...	...	25 00	10	152	100	50	2	124	142	...	178	...	52	57	...
Indian Vegetable Products	135 50	153 00	100	2,117	276	465	5	1,796	2,714	2,030	79	2,300	1,530	67	...
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp.	85 00	80 00	100	50,000	3,300	3,980	77	120,305	2,554	166	67,745	60,854	46,675	...	...
Industrial Investment ...	79 00	78 50	100	9,999	...	2,022	59	1,220	20	17	13,090	...	159	48	...
Invests Machine Tools	...	...	100	1,000	...	27	5	2,400	2,583	652	...	2,557	432	12	...
41% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Metals ...	145 00	130 00	100	1,956	100	811	7	7,453	4,867	1,920	245	7,198	1,364	570	2
6% C. P. ...	57 00	58 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	45 00	27 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	100	4,000	300	1,436	10	7,508	6,092	1,867	192	5,695	3,128	14	...
Jyoti ...	185 00	190 00	100	2,000	60	260	5	5,925	9,662	5,647	503	4,157	560	114	...
Kamani Metals ...	...	...	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% Debentures ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamp & Co. ...	511 25	300 08	200	1,200	350	288	47	1,656	2,744	1,420	12	1,441	737	29	...
Khandalwai Forro Alloys	80 00	78 50	50	4,749	...	...	-13	5,320	1,432	...	1,357	1,359	1,284	1,347	5,775
74% R. C. P. ...	95 00	49 50	50	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirloskar Brothers ...	62 00	53 00 N	25	3,000	6,969	1,021	12	8,059	10,587	5,917	1,858	8,111	3,970	554	...
Kirloskar Oil Eng. ...	19 52	16 32	10	2,500	775	666	4	11,475	6,011	2,394	50	7,062	3,273	290	1,705
Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	5	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killick Industries ...	101 00	118 50	100	12,483	500	2,817	6	9,093	4,823	1,685	16,778	1,475	2,481	72	954

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS					Others
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stock & Stores	Out Standing	Cash		
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													Rs.	
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.).																
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn. ...	...	...	100	3,814	...	489	-2,439	10,281	14,027	4,125	2	5,394	1,419	141	51	
4% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malwa Vanaspathi Chems. ...	...	...	10	3,134	...	...	-908	4,493	5,442	1,855	32	3,303	172	63	...	
6% Debentures ...	...	...	...	1,500	...	26	71	2,318	4,334	987	2	2,244	744	79	...	
Man. Industrial Corpn. ...	125 00	100 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 % C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
T. Maneklal Manufacturing ...	355 00	212 50	100	1,000	100	35	15	2,484	1,987	624	8	1,002	759	487	16	
National Elec. Industries ...	89 00	76 00	50	778	125	799	25	3,920	2,358	1,028	307	2,742	1,783	37	...	
44% C. P. ...	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
National Machy. Manfrs. ...	...	...	100	25,240	...	304	-1,829	23,087	29,088	9,936	...	20,362	7,170	96	22	
National Newspaper & Paper ...	...	...	10	487.21	...	203	-13,638	26,106	50,901	11,108	3	6,360	2,835	10,161	2,928	
National Rayon Corpn. ...	555 50	569 00	100	24,110	4,900	15,427	441	37,549	134,290	60,253	160	17,283	890	2,573	4,953	
Ordry Partly Paid ...	...	...	80	6,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Cum. Preference ...	99 25	72 00	100	17,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54% Dbentures ...	...	...	100	150.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Palanpur Veg. Products...	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	849	3,375	2,757	...	10	193	84	4	28	
54% C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pioneer Magnesia Works...	...	...	100	1,189	11	68	2	620	1,456	837	317	331	388	233	2	
Poison Ld. ...	183 00	165 00	100	2,695	966	1,440	48	1,377	6,553	1,635	3	2,356	628	620	...	
6% C. P. T. ...	76 20	76 20	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Polychem ...	237 56	273 00	50	4,000	1,200	896	28	3,853	5,851	1,197	5	4,089	1,805	3,333	...	
74% T.R.C.P. ...	43 00	48 75	50	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Praga Tools ...	172 00	154 00	100	13,592	168	168	-508	1,646	7,509	4,357	2	6,296	1,739	3,478	238	
Premier Automobiles ...	...	106 25	100	21,733	1,973	6,390	479	75,116	39,061	19,368	466	70,494	10,558	2,529	...	
Radio Lamp Works ...	...	...	100	2,500	75	209	7	13,178	1,733	564	2,896	6,045	6,893	502	...	
Ordry. Partly Paid ...	...	74	100	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C.P. ...	...	...	10	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Defferred ...	...	103 00	100	7,500	1,238	740	57	15,675	16,961	8,175	2,299	12,438	3,567	464	147	
Raymond Woollen ...	124 00	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P. ...	...	...	50	1,362	...	42	9	2,545	2,534	375	3	1,491	740	94	...	
Sanites chem Indus. ...	...	...	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P. ...	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	473	...	237	29	1,640	3,067	969	1	586	527	178	...	
Sathe Biscuits ...	50 00 N	50 00 N	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partly Paid ...	94 20	94 20	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7% R. C. P. ...	14 75	16 16	20	112,799	8,000	100,600	360	191,384	320,226	82,584	88,593	3,310	53,532	53,532	15,192	
Scindia Steam ...	97 00	...	100	37,478	...	...	-1,665	4,008	4,049	616	32	552	294	14	13	
44% Dbenture are ...	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shangilla Food Products	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P. ...	79 50	78 00	10	1,046	2,000	5,482	5	6,897	10,215	3,853	302	5,439	3,163	22	122	
Shwara pur Syndicate ...	16 00	18 76	10	21,855	3,015	12,609	72	33,596	52,798	14,650	150	10,699	3,755	241	13,551	
Sirpur Paper ...	87 60	87 00	100	5,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% R.C.P. ...	147 50	151 25	100	622	...	273	3	1,197	845	239	97	1,105	719	30	...	
Supreme Industries ...	67 50	68 50	100	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61% C. P. ...	19 44	18 56	10	25,172	526	2,508	7	28,857	49,541	18,653	1,878	19,797	6,431	886	5,690	
Tata Chemical ...	85 00	96 00	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Cum. Preference ...	97 00	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Debentures ...	79 00	8500	25	7,007	1,947	2,994	46	46,160	24,794	15,671	1,236	25,877	19,565	3,386	1,534	
Tata Oil Mills ...	60 50	55 59	100	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% C. P. ...	...	...	250	1,355	2,016	1,064	1	361	7,666	4,515	30	1,218	67	239	...	
United Salt Works Ind...	273 00	275 00	100	3,700	1,038	425	111,681	10,745	2,435	1,542	66,458	62,295	3,627	112	...	
Volta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Western India Match ...	269 00	250 50	100	27,500	11,100	6,659	421	21,941	46,208	19,216	304	18,856	10,913	9,399	1,160	
Western India Veg...	117 00	122 50	100	1,700	...	344	1	2,760	3,370	1,703	6	2,523	312	217	...	
West coast Paper ...	199 00	152 50	100	9,999	...	470	...	42,714	51,137	...	...	5,798	1,828	72	399	
6% C.P. ...	87 00	110 00	100	5,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Zandu Pharmaceutical W.	111 00	112 00	100	1,500	504	397	4	1,980	2,527	1,083	412	1,741	1,221	69	...	
6% C.P. ...	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NORTHERN INDIA																
Alkali & Chemical ...	37 19	26 19	10	30,997	1,800	7,350	140	25,6	57,440	9,228	22	12,415	6,041	330	1,99	
5% Cum. Preference ...	91 50	101 00	100	3,100	...	53	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All India Finance & Com.	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	13,21	...	...	8	73	10,66	7,76	68	
Ordry. ...	...	...	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74% C. P. ...	...	...	110	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aluminium Corpn. ...	18 69	17 56	10	6,250	2,600	17,752	114	7,883	39,514	11,944	1,393	4,673	2,605	5,357	...	
6% Cum. preference ...	99 50	100 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Cum. preference ...	70 00	75 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54% Dbenture ...	...	...	10	5,325	19,25	8,83	-14,14	152,86	160,85	53,32	36,36	85,91	25,33	1,40	...	
Amrit Banaspati ...	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P. ...	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Defferred ...	...	...	10	2,000	350	1,173	31	7,205	...	84	56	5,189	...	4,336	10	
Anderson Wright ...	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% C. P. ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4% Debentures ...	...	...	10	3,000	2,584	1,470	225	2,907	3,709	2,634	745	5,159	2,022	1,151	...	
Angelo Brothers ...	24 75	21 31	10	5,990	250	355	4	10,514	17,494	1,363	2	4,079	1,362	13	2	
Ashoka Cement ...	...	...	24	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54% Debentures ...	...	...	10	4,314	1,054	259	-99	7,384	15,145	8,105	534	3,468	3,717	1,122	...	
Assam Bengal Cement	4 94	6 25	10	1,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Defferred ...	0 50	1 06	500	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4% Debentures ...	...	...	10	2,498	1,050	708	198	1,681	3,932	2,088	6	2,484	2,100	78	12	
Assam Match Co. ...	20 95nd	16 57nd	3	1,400	...	1,950	-275	1,956	3,398	1,649	2	2,317	769	58	1	
Assam Saw Mills ...	2 56	3 35	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam Sillimanite ...	11 19	11 35	10	2,000	1,000	2,685	155	3,030	10,572	4,222	4,279	794	1,545	788	...	
Associated Hotels ...	5 12	6 00	100	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7% C. P. T. ...	49 50	50 25	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% Dbentures ...	...	...	1000	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64% Dbentures ...	...	...	10	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Associated Mining ...	9 27	9 00	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P. ...	27 50	36 00	1	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Defferd ...	4 90	5 25	10	3,462	525	494	15	10,392	5,898	1,204	1	7,789	3,305	131	...	
Atlas Cycle Industry ...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% R.C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS

10 June 1961
INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Ballarpur Paper	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd. ... 5% R. C. P. P. ...	2,406	9,164	23,543	751	682	6-60	7,444	8,378	14.30T	nil	nil
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	Directors ...	8,684	110,200	128,151	5,627	...	12-59	4,473	4,908	7.14T	nil	nil
Bararee coke	Jardine Henderson ...	907	1,581	2,733	376	30	3-60	273	257	25 T	20	15
Bathgate & Co.	Indo Corporation/Priv. Ltd. ... 6% Cum. preference ...	293	515	1,404	455	12	12-59	266	267	nil	nil	5
Behar Rice Mills	H. V. Low & Co. ...	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	36	33	nil	nil	nil
Bengal Assam Steamship	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% Cum. preference ...	901	2,035	...	...	32	10-60	941	(a)167	7 1/2 T	37	6
Bengal Chemicals	Directors ... 74% Cum. preference ... 41% Cum. preference ... 5% Debentures ...	3,770	9,970	19,690	...	...	3-60	2,330	2,090	7 T	7	6
Bengal Flour	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. ...	584	21,150	23,953	1,085	164	12-0	1,536	1,781	40T	45T	25
Bengal Paper	Directors ... 7% Cum. preference ... 7% 'A' Cum. preference ... 6% 'B' R. C. P. T. ... 44% Debentures ...	4,735	10,814	30,750	178	...	12-59	4,905	3,812	32 T	22	12
Bengal Potteries	B. R. Bhagat & Co. ... Ord. P. Paid ...	4,175	2,206	16,629	2,264	264	12-59	127	1,554	14.29T	10	10
Bengal Timber	Jardine Henderson ... 8% Cum. preference ...	10	...	13	5	...	6-58	15	142	nil	nil	nil
Bhagwati Pressing	Ramdukt Ramkissendass ... 5% Cum. preference ...	7	...	171	...	...	12-59	129	138	8 T	7	5
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	Murari Lal Batra & Co. ... 64% C. P. ... 74% 'B' C. P. ...	592	4,293	15,098	...	23	12-59	313	285	104T	9	9
Bharat Commerce	Directors ... 5% C. P. ...	584	3,298	3,118	479	...	12-57	(a)138	130	nil	nil	...
Bharat Nidhi	Directors ... 6% C.P.T. ...	...	...	3,439	180	...	12-59	2,744	2,740	nil	6	5
Bharat Starch & Chemicals	K. C. Thapar & Bros. ...	453	4,453	6,301	1,644	19	1-60	361	217	6 T	6	6
Birds Investments	Lovelock & Lewes ... 54% Cum. preference ...	...	...	863	...	12	9-59	2,68	3,24	nil	nil	nil
Bisra Stone Lime	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ...	7,331	...	14,286	499	295	3-60	2,804	1,629	5 1/2	5 1/2	174
Briannia Biscuits	Directors ... 8% Cum. preference ... 54% Debentures ...	4,119	8,452	27,157	1,545	...	3-60	4,695	3,580	30 T	18 1/2	174
Br. Burma Petroleum & Br. Ceylon Corp.	A. T. C. Invt. Co. ... Directors ... 6% Cum. Part preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	3-60	82	13	8 T	nil	2
British India Corp.	Directors ... 8% Cum. preference ...	15,707	38,262	78,589	32,850	...	12-60	16,044	7,088	4 T	6	15
Brushware	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd. ...	134	68	380	68	1	11-60	23	22	8	8	8
Burma Lime	S. C. Chunder & Co. ... Partly Paid ... 6% Debentures ...	100	162	527	7	12	9-59	190	95	10 T	6	5
Calcutta Chemical	Directors ... 6% C. P. ... 44% C. P. ...	2,160	8,650	14,473	2,305	...	6-59	1,032	781	18T	12	12
Calcutta Credit Corp.	Jainarain Ram Chander ... 84% T. C. P. ... 54% T. C. P. ... 6% Debentures ...	...	...	6,727	2,303	57	6-59	744	836	84T	4 1/2	4 1/2
Calcutta Gas Co.	Soorajmull Nagarmull ... 84% R.C.P.T. ... 4% Debentures ...	...	...	943	...	88	9-59	648	821	31 T	5	5
Calcutta Investment Co.	Ramdukt Ramkissendass ...	43	2,759	...	3	12-59	476	459	3 T	3 1/5	2 1/5	
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	Gladstone Lyall ...	791	424	1,647	33	10-58	(a)566	590	7 1/2	15	15	
Calcutta Safe Deposit	Amritlal Ojha & Co. ... 44% Debentures ...	89	...	332	9	3-58	105	106	5	5	5	
Calcutta Steam Navigation	Hoare Miller & Co. ... Cambay Trading Co. ... Pyne & Co. ...	1,302	...	2,516	119	26	6-60	573	1,188	10t	10	10
Cambay Invt.	...	...	...	475	...	3	3-59	17	484	1	nil	nil
Campdown Pressing	...	2	...	60	...	12	7-58	46	15	7	3	4
Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	Tantia Bros. Private ...	...	10,503	14,269	4,037	163	12-57	1,11	1,575	9 1/2	7 1/2	6
Christian Mica Indus.	Ram Kumar Agarwala & Bros. ... 54% Cum. preference ... Deferred share ... 44% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,735	7 1/2	7 1/2	5
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. ... Management Shares ... 44% Debentures ...	91	...	660	...	34	12-59	347	319	6 1/2 T	3 1/2	2
Clive Row Invt.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd. ...	...	...	1,637	...	68	12-59	1,458	1,305	7 1/2 T	8 1/2	7
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers Private Ltd. ... Ord. partly paid ... 6% Cum. preference ... Deferred ...	4,640	17,186	21,229	1,836	520	12-59	(a)297,447	(a)20,4,622	12 T	10	12
Darjeeling Ropeway	Goenka & Co. ...	...	...	161	...	6	3-60	83	71	5 T	7 1/2	7
Delhi Flour Mills	54% Debentures ... Directors ... 7% Cum. preference ... 7% Debentures ... 7% Debentures ...	447	25,195	26,511	487	...	10-59	321	282	10 t	10	10
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works...	Sahu Bros. Private ... 6% R. C. P. ...	12,139	9,877	15,415	762	...	...	...	...	7 t	7	7
Duncan Brothers	Directors ... 4% Cum. preference ...	...	...	23,289	347	...	3-59	815	920	4	6	7
Dunlop Rubber Co.	Directors ... 6% Cum. preference ... 6% Cum. preference Tan ... 64% Debentures ...	30,706	81,462	304,656	...	...	12-59	3,460	3,112	14 T	10	11
	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-60	26,464	24,380	21 1/2	24 1/2	16
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCREASING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Ballarpur Paper	39 25	58 50	25	5,721	2,550	1,764	331	20,613	27,654	21,586	2,447	5,905	6,884	10,789	716
5% R.C.P.P.	112 00 N	117 00	100	1,809	7,273	1,034	515	19,919	7,788	4,134	11,409	6,982	14,164	529	...
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	272 00	218 00	100	8,001	800	50	554	1,118	3,808	3,412	7	1,276	887	48	...
Barroo coke	14 31	15 50	10	1,200	...	16	608	493	2,039	186	2	735	462	49	...
Bathgate & Co.	1 31	1 06	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	19 00	28 00	10	1,692	...	...	...	3	7 69	4,95	9,60	1	13	2	...
Bhar Rice Mills	2 81	1 95	10	2,006	650	8,868	23	1,923	12,316	2,150	159	59	534	1,653	1,727
Bengal Assam Steamship	94 50ad	89 00	100	2,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	43 87ad	60 00	60	5,023	2,120	3,175	1,390	6,843	14,757	7,189	1,692	5,646	6,352	948	...
Bengal Chemicals	109 00	106 00	10	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% C. P.	12 37	13 25	100	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% C. P.	66 00	72 00	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	42 00	10	1,200	2,250	289	188	1,031	3,724	3,181	6	1,316	1,992	4,080	329
Bengal Flour	46 00	102 00	25	4,500	4,434	545	135	9,081	23,413	16,775	132	7,798	6,043	117	650
Bengal Paper	86 00	43 25	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	48 50	96 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% A. C. P.	97 00	66 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% B' R. C. P. T.	61 95	...	500	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	5 81	24	5,523	493	1,057	15	11,784	15,736	5,200	...	4,158	4,089	49	...
Bengal Potteries	7 62	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordry. P. Paid	...	15 25	100	600	...	...	961	395	567	567	64	5	256	9	...
Bengal Timber	14 00	30 00	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	7 75	6 00	10	400	165	6	3	161	972	262	75	...	75	175	...
Bhagwati Pressing	5 37	35 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	34 00 N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	...	...	100	900	200	100	4	4,495	2,012	504	86	3,185	1,621	43	...
6½% C. P.	...	...	100	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% B' C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Commerce	23 00	18 00	10	5,000	...	...	4,119	1,774	4,171	86	...	769	739	62	...
5% c. p.	100 00	...	100	3,000	...	...	28	9,107	69	50	16,728	180	13,577	90	...
Bharat Nidhi	8 81	10 06	10	14,777	1,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% c. p. t.	50 00	52 50	100	5,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06 N	8 06	10	1,000	378	189	1,608	5,887	3,699	2,573	38	2,930	1,638	37	76
Bharati Company	55 00	34 75	10	2,000	...	...	9	79	...	...	...	12,92	8,59	69	...
Birds Investment	14 25	14 62	100	2,400	227	633	55	4,805	...	...	...	6,418	3,654	47	...
Birds C. P.	56 50	35 50	10	1,000	...	...	36	6,760	7,732	4,118	8	2,374	5,254	130	215
Birds Stone Lime	44 44	31 62	10	4,597	3,500	2,150	214	5,799	12,249	5,3 0	154	3,417	5,636	1,389	...
Britannia Biscuits	52 00	9 30	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Cum. preference	8 66 N	...	...	1,200	...	...	1	249	...	...	...	747	...	54	193
5½% Debentures	...	...	4ab	562	...	182	3	2,306	9,940	3,724	1,710	5,960	3,219	141	...
Br. Burma Petroleum (S.)	...	...	10	3,500	2,500	6,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. Ceylon Corporation	...	...	10	1,750	...	...	...	...	33,783	26,555	12,432	39,958	15,971	795	5,119
6% Cum. Part Pref.	8 06	8 19	5	32,500	4,000	15,544	334	18,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India Corporation	112 60	108 00ad	100	8,100	...	...	5	38	243	243	129	162	55	104	29
8% Cum. preference	...	...	10	100	170	167	...	3	201	614	256	102	16	124	22
Brushware	9 50	8 25	10	200	75	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma Lime	...	...	5	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	1000	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Chemical	16 50	14 00	10	971	960	2,040	153	3,277	3,296	1,477	2,204	2,305	1,713	787	...
6% C. P.	7 50	...	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% C. P.	...	...	10	337	1,250	72	192	7,864	2,232	438	65	3,691	4,923	90	...
Calcutta Credit Corpn.	19 25	21 00	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	34 50 N	42 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% T. C. P.	23 50	29 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Gas Co.	...	5 00	10	6,500	100	...	152	2,996	1	1	11,616	...	3,069	1,063	...
5½% R. C. P. T.	57 50	63 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	40 75	43 78	100	5,500	2,350	412	36	3,111	1,808	672	...	5,062	5,177	34	...
Cal. Landing & Shipping	13 00	13 00	10	625	240	...	21	1,208	1,922	1,320	142	27	1,191	131	...
Calcutta Safe Deposit	2 37	8 00	10	742	14	105	3	467	1,406	199	46	...	128	15	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	1000	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Steam Navign.	13 00	14 75	10	1,260	574	873	109	1,793	7,768	4,654	...	243	1,247	5	...
Cambay Inv.	96 00ad	100 00	100	2,000	...	2,130	82	2,413	...	4,777	119	1,640	...	89	...
Camperdown Pressing	100 00	103 00	100	430	85	2	12	110	689	495	280	...	14	151	...
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway.	5 30	7 00	5	475	...	473	4	333	1,202	1,063	11	158	865	116	...
Christian Mica Induss	11 37	15 25	10	3,000	1,000	4,084	247	11,262	7,409	1,649	4,675	5,071	9,955	132	...
5½% Cum. preference	48 00	50 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred share	4 25	8 00	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,500	262	1,014	125	478	4,887	811	416	...	149	321	...
Clive Building	150 00	150 00	150	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Management Shares	...	...	500	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	10	1,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Row Inv.	8 25	9 00	10	13,880	1,000	444	216	4,998	...	...	19,083	...	1,431	24	...
Dalmia Cement	12 00	12 22	10	16,593	1,800	4,736	25	26,122	26,350	6,048	20,136	9,312	3,894	433	1,866
Ordry. Partly Pad	2 06	2 44	2½	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	7 94	8 56	18	6,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	2 50	2 00	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derfelling Ropeway	7 12	7 75	10	248	25	35	2	69	499	262	18	50	57	5	1
5% Debentures	...	...	500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhi Flour Mills	14 00 N	15 00	10	560	1,000	...	51	1,715	3,974	2,754	521	656	1,880	19	...
7% Cum. preference	...	...	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% Debentures	...	...	500	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharamdas Chem. Works	116 08	160 00	100	6,449	4,900	889	111	35,374	16,928	6,731	...	9,345	2,393	123	30,14
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	4,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan Brothers	134 00	120 00	100	9,000	7,100	3,349	308	12,313	2,825	1,152	18,089	547	6,486	9,774	...
4% Cum. preference	55 75	55 75	100	4,500	43,288	14,680	2,513	34,435	103,979	40,120	423	59,292	42,174	887	...
Dunlop Rubber Co.	50 12	41 50	10	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	112 00	115 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	78 00	84 50	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debentures	...	...	100	20,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others	
	Ra. p.p.	Ra. op.														Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)																
East India Hotel	...	...	100	4,655	...	...	-9	54	2,950	39	...	27	41	147	3,296	...
6% C.P.	...	...	100	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Investments	132 00	136 00	100	5,126	5,920	...	349	2,457	...	...	16,350	...	...	2	...	...
5% Cum. preference	67 44	69 94	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	850	5,000	3,70	10	16.10	28.71	19.24	1	17.29	5.21	1.09	35	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Construction	13 75	14 19	10	2,538	650	36	30	5,986	2,190	1,030	20	5,272	2,762	25	2	...
Frank Ross	3 24	3 19	6	495	...	57	2	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Cum. preference	51 00	60 00	100	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser & Co.	11 00	13 25	10	605	200	...	457	584	1,474	612	1	...	392	27	...	...
French Motor	40 00	41 00	20	3,000	400	2,108	182	10,099	3,852	1,504	938	7,574	3,971	959	...	...
Ganges Rope	229 00	218 00	100	1,400	400	948	71	3,180	3,798	2,268	5	2,565	1,882	18	...	...
General Inv't. & Trust	...	...	75	225	...	30	8	51	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
3% Cum. preference	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Prefr. Tax	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cillanders Arbutnot	13 75	11 87	10	6,500	2,300	1,324	171	27,052	3,058	1,591	11,559	3,326	18,989	2,707	1,806	...
5% R. C. P. T.	58 00	52 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	...	...	10	4,000	775	162	25	5,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godfrey Phillips	25 75	26 37	10	4,000	...	509	1,338	9,079	7,986	4,435	...	8,828	2,952	137	2,546	...
1 1/2% C. P. T.	56 00	61 50	100	3,000	1,000	811	21	1,177	8,865	4,329	2	429	833	208	...	...
Great Eastern Hotel	232 00	250 00	250	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Building	3 69	5 00	100	1,500	52	...	8	677	8	3	1,376	...	915	20	920	...
1% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan C. E. Corp.	...	...	100	1,900	...	229	-5,164	12,879	5,883	1,455	13	4,586	874	39	924	...
5% c. p. p.	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	75	1,916	300	...	6	2,391	30	4	1,088	1,698	1,763	37	...	...
Hindustan Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Ice	1 05 N	1 05	5	1,000	45	1,00	-3,57	1 73	22.57	10.00	...	31	1,33	26	13	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Motors	22 06	21 06	10	49,613	...	4,951	363	29,070	73,656	32,548	1,448	36,835	11,153	22,798	...	...
6% R. C. P.	209 50	188 00	50	32,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Pilkington	29 50	27 75	10	8,800	700	5	102	2,343	9,649	2,659	9	1,892	541	1,719	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	10	3,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	10	3,520	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	10	600	325	105	25	9,427	1,247	692	2,253	1,015	9,454	20	1,766	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	10	800	54	86	7	1,62	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	6	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
								Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Kumardhubi Fireclay	Bird & Co. Private Ltd	5,919	...	16,553	1,115	239	12-59	2,367	2,355	18 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	54% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products	East India Development Co.	631	32,723	38,447	2,951	67	3-58	766	442	nil	nil	nil
	54% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co.	James & Co. Ltd.	291	1,382	1,993	1,105	20	3-58	37	180	nil	nil	nil
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneil & Barry	Directors	6,078	12,046	27,061	...	...	3-60	4,759	4,766	7 T	7 T	7
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn	Directors	9,214	67,781	86,231	19,707	...	9-60	8,722	8,630	27 1/2	27 1/2	21 1/2
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	4% Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar Trading Corp.	Directors	...	...	53	...	...	12-58	-13	(a)19,213	nil	nil	5 1/2
McLeod & Co.	Directors	...	...	29,996	900	...	12-59	2,050	1,955	15 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	5% 1st C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
	5% 2nd C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 T	5	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
	Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Box Co.	Directors	1,625	26,342	84,637	22,873	...	3-60	12,657	11,159	25 T	17 1/2	17 1/2
	6% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Corporation	Directors	...	8,838	10,025	5,686	...	3-50	1,266	587	6	6	6
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Midnapore Zamindary	Andrew Yule & Co.	67	...	158	...	...	4-59	-215	-124	nil	nil	nil
Moradabad Water Supply	Noorulla Ghazanferulla	...	...	183	...	9	10-58	54	53	5	5	5
C. & E. Morton India Ltd.	Cotton Agents, Private	529	2,596	5,537	818	22	6-60	321	186	nil	5	nil
Motor & Genl. Finance	Gupta & Syal Ltd.	78	...	1,346	...	...	6-55	7,88	3,94	40	15	15
	10% 1st C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	7% 2nd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% 3rd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
National Insulated Cables	Asso. Indust. Development Co.	2,211	19,601	34,914	3,607	786	3-60	7,502	3,908	25 T	20	20
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asso Indust. Dev. Co.	1,022	4,632	8,240	1,886	166	9-58	1,662	1,492	12 1/2	20	20
National Pipes & Tube	54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1/2	20	20
National Rolling	Asso. Indust. Development	...	...	14,189	982	298	6-60	3,130	1,532	13 1/2	10	10
National Rubber	Directors	2,851	13,222	20,206	4,397	...	12-59	1,067	886	8 1/2	6	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Tobacco	B. N. Elias & Co. Private	6,828	72,639	97,122	6,036	781	12-59	6,635	5,752	16 T	11	9
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	44% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Nav Bharat Vanijya	Directors	46	3,550	2,781	2,721	...	5-60	577	-147	nil	nil	nil
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
New India Investment	Ramdukt Ramkissandas	6	1,347	1,954	3,531	40	12-59	501	258	6 1/2 T	5	3 1/2
Octavus Steel & Co.	Directors	1,643	...	3,846	...	...	12-59	1,603	1,728	12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient Paper	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.	9,882	93,939	68,339	10,045	1,277	3-60	18,494	14,742	22 1/2 T	15	15
	54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 T	5 1/2	5 1/2
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement	Dalmia Agencies Private	4,896	15,818	27,010	5,879	507	12-59	7,458	7,926	11 T	15	13
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4,645	...	13,075	941	220	6-60	2,890	2,869	4 1/2 T	3 1/2	4 1/2
Philips India	Directors	7,635	...	49,638	...	...	12-59	6,959	(a)5,658	12 T	36	25
Port Shipping	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,925	826	2,793	...	20	12-59	45	-210	nil	8 1/2	12
Publicity Society	Directors	248	306	1,184	...	...	3-60	478	324	70 T	37 1/2	50
Punjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5	19	27	...	...	9-60	-5	-4	nil	6	5
R. B. Rodda	Director	117	1,041	2,047	681	...	3-59	182	199	6	6	5
	54% R. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance India	Directors	6,041	160,272	183,498	17,384	...	8-60	5,122	2,855	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance Firebrick	Directors	1,998	1,698	6,602	352	...	2-58	1,150	1,080	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Rohas Industries	Sahu Jain Ltd.	15,796	128,123	176,405	38,598	1,320	3-60	21,585	(1)24,725	20 T	15	20
	7 to 9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahu Properties	Directors	4	...	140	...	...	12-59	60	107	6 1/2	5	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors	4,064	17,496	29,357	4,343	...	3-55	1,91	...	...	...	...
Sen Raleigh	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	9-59	3,344	1,958	8	8	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	8,139	44,215	70,908	9,889	...	12-59	6,222	4,971	8 T	6	6
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiva Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	28	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Gopal Paper	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	4,539	23,304	47,661	775	...	6-58	60	21	5 T	6	6
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	1,101	12-59	10,187	8,603	17 1/2 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1/2 T	8	7
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 T	7	7
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	2,053	12,595	17,196	5,203	...	6-60	1,181	1,042	25	25	16
	10% Pref. Cum. as to 7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonakunda Baling	Bird & Co (Pak) Ltd.	3 44	186,39	200,88	52,00	6	2-55	-2,50	-2,32	10 1/2	14 1/2	10 1/2
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14,440	2, 27	...	12-59	94	1,106	nil	nil	5
Star Co	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Paper Mills	Bojoria & Co.	1,489	5,629	10,792	223	...	3-58	19	1,574	43	2	6
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	87	9-59	(b)1,242	1,574	3 1/2	5	6
	64% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Trading & Inv.	Bojoria & Co.	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straw Products	J. K. Agents Private Ltd.	1,201	4,258	8,812	2,690	...	6-59	-6	-25	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sutna Stone & Lime	Directors	772	1,216	2,644	2,690	79	12-59	(a)1,766	(a)10,216	15 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
		...	...	...	...	...	12-59	478	438	20 T	12 1/2	12 1/2

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.			Ra. 000	Ra. 00	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Kumardhubi Fireclay	20 95 N	22 75	10	3,000	503	3,002	40	6,958	11,040	5,985	246	4,877	5,339	93	294
54% R. C. P. T.	63 00	101 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	41	88	3,570	4,211	2,690	13	3,471	1,165	127
Kusum Products	10 00	2 25	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. T.	64 00 N	64 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co.	7 50	3 87	5	634	...	...	5	68	1,176	777	589	152	1,121	773	23
79% C. P.	...	...	100	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	1 31	0 75	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry	103 00 N	98 50	100	15,000	4,309	3,188	293	8,764	5,717	1,905	23,234	1,522	13,630	1,152	6,000
54% C. P. T.	51 57xd	55 50	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	26 37	10	14,696	8,000	3,496	260	66,384	5,724	1,819	19,675	20,194	52,510	778	2,518
Martin Burn Limited	25 87	97 50xd	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	84 50	...	500	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Convertible Notes	...	200 00	100	525	...	1,926	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar Trading Corpn.	160 00	219 00	100	4,000	3,700	3,711	248	15,305	3,101	1,270	26,391	923	7,231	563	...
McLeod & Co.	213 00	51 55	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 1st C. P. T.	49 00	16 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd C. P.	60 25	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convertible Notes	47 75	41 06	10	16,100	10,000	6,475	2,377	20,450	33,632	12,574	379	24,326	10,661	1,977	...
Metal Box Co.	73 84	84 01	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. T.	73 84	13 12	10	5,000	...	1,043	...	6,882	11,854	6,682	15	7,587	570	39	...
Metal Corporation	10 91	88 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	99 00	...	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	85	8,695	...	...	...	2,165	100	47	51	...	5,410	3,260	...
Midnapore Zamindary	13 94	5 69	10	446	...	...	5	123	733	286	1	36	55	29	9
Moradabad Water Supply	5 56	...	10	885	850	262	20	1,936	2,746	1,626	70	1,789	877	117	...
C. & E. Morton (India) Ltd	...	...	10	400	11,00	4,00	10	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	...
Motor & General Finance	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% C. P.	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 2nd C. P.	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 3rd C. P.	...	...	10	9,000	8,000	5,757	86	24,014	10,746	5,135	8	15,304	23,429	1,136	...
National Insulated Cable	36 81	27 12	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	18 50xd	2,000	3,000	1,500	...	116	2,692	4,519	2,156	2	3,427	2,245	277	...
National Pipes & Tubes	24 50	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,500	1,500	1,519	131	4,195	8,322	3,577	3	4,449	2,086	62	...
National Rolling	20 62	15 56	10	4,000	...	516	15	10,213	8,355	3,367	10	7,894	3,213	863	151
National Rubber	11 87	13 51	10	4,997	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	80 00	77 00	100	945	...	...	708	14,387	13,671	7,568	93	23,759	5,955	3,092	...
National Tobacco Co.	21 50	22 69	10	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	72 00	79 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% R. C. P.	65 00	67 00	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	5 75	4 00	5	1,500	...	...	22	686	4	2	...	2,721	484	1	...
Nav Bharat Vanajya	75 00	90 00	50	1000	...	...	45	1,666	5	4	4,012	...	384	149	...
41% C. P.	41 50xd	60 00	75	2,332	1,000	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Investment	...	...	100	5,000	3,300	3,102	334	5,671	1,636	361	8,649	...	8,898	185	...
Octavious Steel & Co.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T.	36 35	46 85	100	14,682	2,090	30,150	422	26,765	100,140	30,778	2,35	20,165	8,285	53	...
Orient Paper	81 00	84 50	100	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P.	63 50	62 50	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. T.	...	...	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	14 65	13 75	10	22,500	...	6,500	877	31,080	53,955	18,650	1,592	14,918	6,...	4,525	1,636
Oriana Cement	35 06 N	35 06	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% C. P.	42 50	40 00	10	2,000	1,455	4,400	111	7,396	6,691	2,826	4,342	2,255	5,620	125	104
Philips India	31 87	24 75	10	22,000	446	4,623	47	21,146	14,874	4,882	247	17,327	19,126	1,565	309
Port Shipping	10 50	10 81	10	1,408	625	1,865	...	1,274	1,279	...	...	131	773	6	...
Publicity Society	15 94	15 00	4	286	150	313	122	1,323	195	189	...	1,584	534	...	...
Punjab Minerals	...	...	10	650	100	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. B. Rodda	3 40	5 60	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R.C.P.	...	...	100	22,500	500	100	449	17,616	7,039	3,389	8,630	18,552	14,901	2,917	...
Rallis India	137 00	115 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T.	73 00	86 00	100	1,500	...	319	37	4,029	3,716	2,569	1,088	952	2,341	152	...
Reliance Firebrick	23 00	20 00	10	25,086	20,070	4,255	193	82,276	147,638	61,893	11,274	50,754	15,232	1,015	663
Rohtas Industries	20 19	36 19	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 to 9 C. P.	117 00	118 00	100	6,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% C. P.	57 00	59 25	100	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	12,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	3 12	5	750	...	369	1	239	...	...	1,649	...	199	10	...
Sahu Properties	2 69	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	999	1,45	1,29	4	14,91	1,71	...	72	5,80	18,27	1,16	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	25 45	21 25	10	7,000	650	3,223	161	25,076	25,462	5,219	853	14,273	3,077	307	408
Sen-Raleigh	146 00	163 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	24 31	24 25	10	7,500	2,250	2,294	515	44,278	11,750	2,607	18,115	11,447	24,844	706	81
Shaw Wallace & Co.	70 00	70 53	100	7,500	...	110	10	85	975	522	20	30	178	6	...
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	750	4,575	7,321	137	28,349	34,080	12,674	4,916	12,250	4,786	2,674	19,156
Shiva Jute Press	26 50	29 00	10	12,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Gopal Paper	104 00	103 00	100	7,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	101 00	102 50	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	13 37	5	1,000	600	869	99	4,687	2,440	1,505	302	5,203	1,343	448	...
6% Debentures	13 56	69 62	50	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	63 12	...	100	600	5,02	16,73	...	6,025	38,53	13,27	...	54,01	7,79	77	...
10% Pref. cum. int. to 7	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonakunda Baling	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	...	...	100	7,500	1,415	435	62	6,596	22,510	15,876	106	6,282	2,349	423	214
5% C. P.	5 25	6 00	5	1,040	735	397	3	728	460	11	1,611	...	843	...	...
Sons Valley Port Cement.	80 50	80 00	100	6,000	450	389	6	9,541	7,736	4,304	107	9,503	5,584	1,209	2,876
Star Co.	13 37	13 81	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Paper Mill	73 50 N	78 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	93 00	94 00	100	2,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	81 60	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	8 00 N	8 00	25	1,500	3,400	6,467	53	4,612	11,849	2,852	983	3,613	1,919	6,061	339
Star Trading & Inv.	9 87	13 06	10	484	65	481	...	789	1,954	701	...	41	...	141	...
Straw Products	16 12xrt	17 50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutna Stone & Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER SHARE		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second previ...
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	875	6,079	7,037	2,832	34	10-60	426	292	30 T	22T	15
Titaghur Paper Mills	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Private	14,720	40,746	98,948	1,427	962	3-60	11,597	13,763	25 T	25	23 1/2
	Prfd. Ordinary									10 T	10	10
	8% C. P.									8 T	8	8
	4 1/2% C. P.									4 1/2 T	4 1/2	4 1/2
Tungbhadra Industries	Cotton Agents Private	753	32,847	35,296	4,219	19	9-59	1,151	676	nil	nil	nil
	Debtentures											
Union Co.	Directors			195			3-58	21	65	nil	nil	nil
Union Carbide	Directors	10,732	41,039	70,992	24,334		12-59	15,502	10,553	18 T	14	14
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	511	8,498	10,460	365		11-59	662	525	52 1/2 T	37 1/2	40
Walford Transport	Directors	1,161	10,974	19,349	3,728	68	12-59	953	505	20 T	14	14
	Prfd. Ordinary									15 T	12	12
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	2,178	29,100	34,072	7,460	398	3-60	4,770	3,355	18 T	12 1/2	12 1/2
Amrutnjan	R. N. Brothers	139	1,788	3,154	81	56	3-61	541	321	7 1/2 T	35	35
	7 1/2% C. P.									7 1/2 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,033	4,012	9,134	264	95	12-59	1,756	(a17) 1,670	10 T	7 1/2	10
	6% C. P.									6 T	6	6
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srimanth Industrials Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	293	179	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Ashok Leyland	Directors	2,753	523,426	57,788	17,195		12-59	5,502	3,943	8 T	6	6
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	955	2,591	4,112	872		12-59	85	32	4 T	nil	6
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	1,860	5,771	10,234	1,170		12-59	(b) 546	(a8) 486	6 T	6	6
	6% c. p.									6 T	6	6
Asso. Industrial Engg.	Gannon Dankerley	68		4,944	1,378	55	3-59	524	412	9	9	9
Bangalore Printing	Directors	221	180	503	183		12-59	57	84	10 t	10	10
	Second Ordinary											
Binny & Co.	Directors	1,425	2,125	7,662	334		12-59	3,045	2,384	10	10	10
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	88	630	1,054	178	11	3-59	112	100	10	10	10
	6% C. P. P									8	8	8
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.			8,92		5	3-55	11	15	5	7 1/2	nil
Enfield India	Directors	948	6,544	8,239	2,216		12-59	659	492	5 T	nil	nil
	7% R. C. P.									7 T	7	6
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	5,069	10,027	23,958	4,409	388	12-59	6,272	5,983	6 t	4	nil
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153		3-58	871	1,159	nil	4	nil
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	52	2,385	2,980	879	41	3-59	365	303	12 1/2	12 1/2	nil
India Cements	Essen Pri. Ltd.	1,901	15,416	27,087	506	558	3-60	(a28) 7,104	3,669	11 T	18	9
	7 1/2% C. P.									7 1/2 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co., Pri. Ltd.			85		5	9-60	46	54	5	5	5
Jeypore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corp.	64	1,14	5,76	7,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10	6	51
Kirloskar Elec	Kirloskar Associates	2,208	15,532	21,826	2,694	237	6-59	2,476	2,328	10 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Madras Indus'l Invt. Corp.	Directors			1,400			6-58	750	692	3	3	3
	4 1/2% Debtentures											
Madras Safe Deposit	Kothari & Sons	15		59		2	6-60	28	21	6 T	5	5
Madras Vanaspathi	Kubera Vanaspathi			4			4-58	—141	—153	nil	nil	nil
	Ordinary									nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Marikar (Motors)	H. O. L. Marikar & Sons Pri	207	5,622	6,239	675	13	3-59	153	130	9	9	9
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
McDowell & Co.	Directors	231	3,478	4,038	1,222		12-59	(a) 436	388	30 T	20	24
	6% C. P.									8,57 T	6	6
Mettur Chem & Indus. Corp.	Seshasayee Bros. private Ltd.	1,293	6,690	11,732	657	205	3-60	2,303	2,099	12 1/2 T	8 1/2	8 1/2
	6% C. P.									6 T	6	6
	5% Debtentures											
	6 1/2% Debtentures											
Modern Housing	Directors						6-58	2				
	6% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem & Fert	Directors	542	2,848	4,755	453		3-60	1,052		nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem. Manfra.	Directors	154	2,488	2,889	331		3-60	619	867	10 t	5	5
	6% C. P.									20 t	20	20
Mysore Chrome	Directors	89		464	165		6-58	—25	—37	6 t	6	6
Mysore Coffee Curing	Directors		428	812	111		12-59	282	375	14 1/2 T	12 1/2	10
Mysore Elec. Industries	Directors	916	4,425	7,417	179		3-60	1,021	659	24 T	15	11
Mysore Glass & Enamel	Directors			1	4		3-59	7		nil	nil	nil
Mysore Indus. & Test Lab.	Directors	304	523	1,536	185		3-58	325	244	12	11	8 1/2
Mysore Lamp	Directors	272	387	1,777	296		3-59	312	297	16	15	12 1/2
	4% C. P.									4	4	4
Mysore Match	Directors			1,20	8		6-56	3		10	nil	nil
Mysore Paper	Directors	2,368	8,126	14,131	196		3-60	2,311	1,648	15 T	12 1/2	10
Mysore Stone Ware Pipes	Mysore Indus'l Develop. Co.			1,213	107	25	3-60	252	368	14 1/2 T	10	10
Mysore Tobacco	Directors	455	1,067	1,989	246		3-59	313	190	12 1/2	12 1/2	15
Mysore Veg. Oil	Directors	106	2,690	1,598	109		6-60	98	137	20 T	10	6
Ogale Glass Works	S. P. Ogale & Co.	1,561	2,044	6,633	265			621	332	8 T	4	nil
Parry & Co.	Directors	9,042	60,805	76,236	12,858	30	12-59	2,153	1,868	nil	5	nil
	5% C. P.									5 T	5	5
	4 1/2% Debtentures											
Parry's Confectionary	Parry & Co.	1,329	6,823	11,398	2,696	123		1,189	850	30 T	20	20
Punahur Paper	A. & F. Harvey	1,593	5,148	9,372	383	167	3-60	1,922	1,020	10 T	7 1/2	5
							6-58					
Radio & Electricals	Directors	47	1,421	1,950	2,189			259	306	7 1/2	9	9
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	Directors	1,103		7,505	243		12-58	2,410	2,242	2 1/2 T	16	16
Rane (Madras)	Iyer & Co. Ltd.	210	10,054	10,920	2,151	49	3-60	473	395	14 T	10	6
	7% 'A' C. P.									18 T	7	7
	6% C. P.									8 1/2 T	6	6
Ruby Rubbers	Ruby Industries Private	120	2,222	2,588	1,040	17	6-59	265	226	6 T	9	9
	6 1/2% C. P.									6 1/2 T	6 1/2	6 1/2

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others	
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Contd.)																
Tide Water Oil	18 70cd	16 80	10	600	450	489	125	2,263	446	173	7	2,832	1,322	382	823	
Titagarh Paper Mills	33 50	39 75	10	11,205	4,849	30,291	249	43,124	90,011	43,496	1,093	23,169	25,911	1,003	3,113	
Prfd. Ordinary	5 95	4 25	2 1/2	437												
4% C. P.	99 00	119 00	100	1,150												
4 1/2% Cum. preference	73 50	81 75	100	1,500												
5 1/2% Debentures				8,000												
Tungbhadra Industries			10	3,059		30	56	6,607	6,869	1,769	25	5,400	56	163		
5 1/2% Debentures				1,503												
Union Co.	76 00	80 00	100	1,250	726	725	-21	3,237	18	14	3,406	1,384	164			
Union Carbide	54 12x	41 00	10	20,000	5,000	6,535	4,363	39,012	38,512	9,532	303	26,312	7,375	8,941	3,000	
United Flour Mills	43 50N	47 00cd	10	500	295	361	10	1,437	862	562	18	466	910	906		
Walford Transport	3 50	3 69	1	841	1,150	1,087	167	4,140	1,311	904	127	4,194	2,262	525		
Prfd. Ordinary	2 99	3 12	1	210												
SOUTH INDIA																
Aluminium Industries	23 37	27 00	10	8,000	2,000	1,984	153	24,6107	13,872	5,551	84	14,489	12,524	950	379	
Amrutnjan			100	250	175	158	5	1,17	873	166	176	304	444	454		
7 1/2% C. P.	124 17	130 00	100	309												
Andhra Cement	10 50	10 40	100	7,102	350	359	23	8,717	16,052	6,938	594	4,807	2,320	41		
5% Cum. preference	100 00	104 00	100	249												
Andhra Scientific Co.	11 29	10 60	10	800			-487	1,586	926	534		838	842	28		
5% C. P.	12 50cd	10 88	10	200												
Ashok Leyland	9 28	8 90	5	24,679	650	1,914	20	19,413	22,070	6,077	101	17,509	9,458	84		
Aspinwall & Co. (Trev.)	4 50	5 00	10	1,000		411		696	573	352	64	992	801	29		
Aspinwall & Co.	7 20	7 83	10	3,588	44	911	1	4,194	3,322	1,853	593	1,504	5,050	3 5		
6% c. p.	7 62	7 10	10	214												
Aaso Indusl. & Engg.	82 10	85 50	100	2,480	35	2	5	837	313	170	433	2,081	674	28		
Bangalore Printing	14 30	15 00	10	316	188	108	7	151	783	454	50	232	177	82		
Second Ordinary			10	31												
Binny & Co.	213 00	176 00	100	10,000	3,650	1,300	439	10,684	3,628	1,881	21,177	399	2,485	264		
Central Scientifics	6 60	6 84	5	150	165	70	7	158	128	66	10	180	255	92		
6% C. P. P.	5 10	5 35	5	150												
Coimbatore Chem & Fert			25	139				3,39	1,45	29	1	3,11	21	30		
Enfield Industries	12 50	16 50	10	1,499		353	5	2,432	4,801	718		2,666	461	62		
6% C. P.	95 00	100 00	100	1,000												
Fertilisers & Chemicals	10 40	11 00	10	34,598		1,462	1,959	30,424	51,368	28,028	2,575	10,569	6,839	2,068	26	
Forest Industries	3 00	3 20	2 1/2	1,992			-210	1,627	613	438		324	1,163	1,747	23,059	
General Papers Limited	10 40	13 15	10	750	300	166	6	490	121	43	46	878	616	89	4	
India Cements	6 12	6 60	5	14,945		5,998	79	26,555	44,225	10,339	865	6,472	10,020	555		
7 1/2 Cum. preference	81 00	94 00	100	3,335												
Invst. Trust of India	58 00	70 50	100	1,000	40	221	4	90				1,212	7	37	115	
Jaypee Mining			100	400	2,40	31	46	10,94	6,35	1,63	36	8,83	4,10	4		
Kirloskar Elec	13 35	13 20	10	3,871	1,212	1,218	4	8,199	7,808	3,665		6,789	3,113	353	172	
Madras Indusl Invt. Corp.			1000	12,996		380	5	13,734	15	5	3,648	1	23,878	3,192		
4 1/2% Debentures																
Madras Safe Deposit	43 75	47 50	80	158		14	1	103	119		95		13	50		
Madras Vanaspathi (a.z.)	15 00	15 00	100	1,500			-1,234	2,817	3,943			58	9	1	61	
Ordinary			10	193												
5 1/2% C. P.	55 00	17 20	100	794												
Marikar (Motor)	57 00	51 00	50	436	400		2	1,300	247		89	686	930	395		
6% C. P.	52 33	50 00	50	209												
McDowell & Co.	34 75	31 50	10	600	390	30	149	1,591	1,486	667	137	1,326	685	194		
6% C. P.	86 94	97 50	100	400												
Mettur Chem. & Indl Corp.	14 25	12 29	10	5,925	322	1,914	13	3,893	14,366	7,381	1,424	4,649	3,735	211		
6% C. P.	9 70		10	2,000												
5% Debentures	84 00		100	1,275												
5 1/2% Debentures			100	1,500												
Modern Housing			10	1,792			-1,259	307	577	227	249	696	740	130	5	
6% C. P.			100	1,722												
Mysore Chem & Fert	11 15	9 85	10	2,481	693	411	11	2,314	5,564	4,080	359	1,775	928	1,363		
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	24 00	25 00	10	600	200	252	85	2,294	1,119	897	208	1,777	1,303	10		
6% C. P.	8 50	8 40	10	200												
Mysore Chrome		16 30	10	494	98		-206	405	634	169	1	265	42	9		
Mysore Coffee curing	14 50		10	799	52	194	1	1,231	752	489	83	560	1,351	21		
Mysore Electric Indus.	219 00	175 00	10	1,405	130	500	4	1,814	1,330	628		876	2,111	155		
Mysore Glass & Enamel		7 50	5	938	60	257	4	800	653	437	436	576	819	188	24	
Mysore Indusl. & Test. Lab	25 35	24 50	10	656	535	404	3	469	1,219	685		928	778	77		
Mysore Lamp	5 95	6 30	10	250												
4% C. P.	12 50	10 00	10	499			-1,30	77	3,65	84	16	97	20	30	2	
Mysore Match Co.	22 00	24 56	10	2,500	1,250	2,043	52	5,333	15,221	10,396	56	3,594	2,129	390		
Mysore Paper	15 00	15 10	10	600	300	268	7	395	1,132	763	159	246	479	108		
Mysore Stoneware Pipes			10	1,000	180	176		737	1,930	1,127	188	626	401	77		
Mysore Tobacco	10 12	13 10	8	270	134	76	3	690	518	398	255	242	317	239		
Mysore Veg. Oil																
Pyral Glass Works	5 90	6 00	5	1,487		399	116	3,929	5,081	2,346	4	1,808	1,175	209		
Farry & Co.			2	4,000	4,750	2,056	230	27,358	5,363	2,972	2,477	13,103	22,523	1,143		
5% C. P.	7 10cd	8 44	10	3,000												
4 1/2% Debentures				257												
Pary's Confectionery	5 05cd	4 46	1	750	500	302	152	3,919	1,255	600	12	2,956	1,738	248		
Punalur Paper			25	1,505	850	3,952	103	3,205	10,674	5,446	1	2,204	1,100	185	898	
Radio & Electricals	3 60	4 50	5	1,500	600	10	1	1,903	744	205	11	2,233	394	14	442	
Radio & Electricals Manfg.	20 75	19 00	10	2,457	550	177	22	7,046	3,857	2,169	48	2,738	5,636	176		
Rane (MADRAS)	6 75	6 05	5	1,226	368	13	18	2,782	828	482	225	2,151	1,358	689		
7% 'A' C. P.	4 30	4 65	5	175												
6% C. P.	4 40	4 70	5	190												
Ruby Rubbers	7 00	8 83	10	890			4	1,785	1,571	276	140	1,051	373	41	25	
6 1/2% C. P.	10 00	8 45	10	246												

INDUSTRIALS (Contd)

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Simpson & Co.	...	...	10	7,500	2,500	10	1,887	20,428	14,009	7,263	16,355	7,778	1,175	265	...
Spencer & Co.	23 87	20 30	10	4,000	5,609	4 583	756	8,976	15,382	7,819	4,159	11,086	3,140	1,165	2,553
64% 'A' C. P.	7 50	8 50	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% 'B' C. P.	10 10	11 00	10	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Motor Products	16 75	16 70	10	3,790	600	1,840	3	10,003	13,584	3,974	2	9,257	59	40	3,512
61% C. P.	95 00	102 00	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes & Co. T.	32 50	28 75	100	1,156	200	1328	41	2,155	1,362	739	1,342	1,042	2,124	431	546
7% C. P.	81 57xd	83 10	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanes Motors	...	...	10	691	400	1,438	7	944	931	477	208	1,338	832	649	...
...	...	...	100	7,000	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	467	9,349	3,340	279	1,547
T. I. Cycles	180 50	170 50	100	3,322	500	868	5	14,490	6,949	2,620	16	6,212	8,541	88	...
Textool Co.	20 85	21 00	10	200	300	308	6	750	686	356	152	118	1,012	182	...
Thomas & Co. A V (Allep.)	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Ordinary	6 48	6 48	10	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	4 00	4 00	10	300	...	...	3	150	110	33	158	234	108	55	81
A. V. Thomas & Co India	3 31	5 45xd	10	200	...	1,177	29	6,204	13,789	5,799	48	3,956	397	19	...
5% Cum Pref.	8 30cd	9 60	10	5,000	108	72	1,188	1,805	607	25	919	518	7	...	...
Travancore Cements	16 25	15 37	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trav. Chem. & Manfg. Co.	9 10	10 00	10	300	...	...	15	12	545	1,585	666	...	350	113	100
64% R. C. P.	7 20cd	8 00	10	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Ogale Glass	...	...	15	600	314	419	8	1,086	1,050	590	356	857	545	215	...
United Coffee Supply	9 50	9 50	10	936	...	6	—348	1,549	839	224	...	1,129	356	69	...
United Elec. Industries	10 20	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	6	270	...	...	—14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	...
Vanjinad Matchcs	...	...	10	450	...	...	—423	455	463	168	...	90	33	2	...
64% Cum. preference	...	...	100	225	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	121	...	2,394	5	4,749	9,882	2,555	1	2,488	1,245	71	1
54% C. P.	240 00	300 00	100	3,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. I. Plywood	92 00	100 00	100	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(x) After writing back Rs 119,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies	ation for taxation no longer required.	(a24) After transferring Rs 110,000 from General Reserve and Rs 81,300 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(x1) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from Investment Depreciation Reserve.	(a12) After transferring Rs 279,930 from General Reserve.	(a25) After writing back Rs 747,456 being amount written off on Investments.
(a1) After transferring Rs 80,000 from provision for contingency.	(a13) After transferring Rs 150,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.	(a26) After transferring Rs 450,000 from Investment Reserve and Rs 175,000 from General Reserve and including Rs 1,147,173 being the difference of cost and book value of investments.
(a2) After writing back Rs 685,659 being Development Rebate.	(a14) After writing back Rs 350,000 being surplus from Taxation.	(a27) After writing back Rs 60,713 being provision for taxation.
(a3) After writing back Rs 110,286 being surplus Reserve for taxation.	(a15) After transferring Rs 8,45,000 from General Reserve.	(a28) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(a4) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Reserve and Rs 175,000 from contingency Reserve.	(a16) After writing back Rs 215,918 being excess provisions in respect of previous years.	(a29) After transferring Rs 795,048 from General Reserve; Rs 550,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve; Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Rs 600,000 from Rehabilitation and Expansion Reserve.
(a5) After transferring Rs 300,000 from Contingency Reserve.	(a17) After transferring Rs 155,149 from Rehabilitation Expansion Fund and Rs 65,000 from General Reserve.	(a30) After transferring Rs 2,653,571 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(a6) After writing back Rs 315,185 from Fleet Depreciation Reserve.	(a18) After transferring Rs 103,000 from General Reserve.	(a31) Includes Rs 105,463 being excess provision written back and Rs 76,246 being Refund of Taxation.
(a8) After transferring Rs 112,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs 29,836 from Surplus Tax provision and Rs 8,959 from Development Rebate Reserve.	(a19) After transferring Rs 75,000 from General Reserve and Rs 181,000 from Investment Reserve.	(a32) After writing back Rs 322,964 being excess provision in previous years.
(a9) After transferring Rs 1,00,00,000 from General Reserve.	(a20) After transferring Rs 650,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.	
(a10) After transferring Rs 1,38,00,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 54,00,000 from Deferred Tax Liability Reserve.	(a21) After transferring Rs 7,90,00,000 from General Reserve.	
(a11) After writing back Rs 2,40,00,000 being provision for taxation.	(a22) After transferring Rs 46,284 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.	
	(a23) After writing back Rs 150,617 being provision for taxation.	

MILLS

NAME		Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
		May 1961	May 1960	Rs.	Rs. 000	Conorol	others	Carry Forward	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Invest ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
		Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA																
Ahmed Advance	155 00	150 00	100	4,000	2,197	1,600	12	14,882	20,906	9,057	839	9,928	2,572	1,057	44	
5% Cum. Preference	10 50	80 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico	...	...	125	20,625	2,184	26,967	2,189	45,849	80,519	33,054	828	28,129	22,828	1,496	...	...
4 1/2% 1st. cum. preference	...	...	125	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 2nd. cum. preference	...	...	50	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 3rd. cum. preference	...	...	50	1,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajit Mills	...	...	200	1,100	1,580	1,203	17	5,536	6,984	4,184	125	4,403	1,894	469	...	...
4 1/2% 'B' R. C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'C' R. cum. pref.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 'D' R. cum. pref.	...	...	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apollo Mills	1 54	1 32	2	5,000	38	515	4,665	11,826	11,402	4,403	932	3,737	1,009	14	...	...
Arvind Mills	...	...	103	6,000	18,350	11,170	158	11,733	28,500	14,042	11,813	7,724	9,361	6,680	...	...
5% cum. preference T.	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% cum. preference T.	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% R. cum. prof. T.	...	...	100	2,000	9,200	3,505	...	3,767	15,111	7,311	2,659	3,855	5,249	118	...	...
Asoka Mills	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% R. C. P. T	...	...	100	7,200	1,223	476	3	17,104	19,256	6,819	2,379	9,403	1,368	419	...	...
Aram Jahi Mills	73 00	74 00	100	4,000	1,600	800	1,301	4,231	11,821	7,724	456	4,223	2,338	18	...	...
B. R. Cotton	42 00	27 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	40 00	40 00	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debenrur	...	...	100	60,000	12,60	22,34	1,81	103,12	150,46	61,57	8,25	69,20	28,38	5,16	...	...
Hind Mills	66 20	66 00	25	25,098	19,563	14,515	37	39,713	93,485	49,055	3,837	36,497	12,670	1,492	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Central India	Tata Industries Private	115,188	2,064	19,001	32,883	11,875	...	6-60	-895	-5,269	nil	nil	nil
Century Spg. & Mfg.	5% Cumulative preference	126,752	2,752	42,628	93,019	17,164	932	12-59	16,477	(a)14,648	31 1/2	22	22
	Birla Gwalior Priv. Ltd.												
	6% R. C. P.												
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	Cowanjee Jehangir & Co.	24,848	680	6,896	15,272	1,093	54	3-60	1,106	(a)1,060	11 1/2	7 1/2	12 1/2
Davangere Cotton	R. Hanumantappa & Sons	25,214	300	8,565	14,139	4,811	156	3-60	1,961	1,635	12 T	9	9
Dawn Mills	Ramnarain Sons Ltd.	40,962	...	5,845	14,186	3,264	84	5-59	2,022	1,421	20	10	15
Edward Textiles	P. Subba Sons	48,718	928	...	21,740	2,194	36	12-59	1,839	-54	8 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
Elphinstone Spg.	Director	41,300	886	8,754	26,040	3,690	...	12-59		-453	14 T	10	15
	7% C. P.												
Finlay	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	49,528	784	7,393	23,004	4,677	135	12-58	(a36)2,581	(a15)1,901	16	20	20
Gaekwar Mills	Directors	...	...	6,581	14,642	3,789	...	12-59	2,367	1,623	16 T	10	10
Gokak Mills	F. F. Campbell & Co. pri.	74,286	...	21,562	27,367	1,008	50	12-59	(i) 1,085	(x)1,396	6 T	8	8
Gold Mohur	James Finlay & Co.	45,768	1,070	6,414	22,636	5,730	328	12-59	(a1)4,313	(a7)2,520	21 1/2	15	15
Hind Mills	Hind Agents Private	71,596	1,387	185,72	324,27	115,33	2,80	6-56	22,77	15,63	6	4	4
	5% C. P.												
Hindustan Spg.	Directors	49,448	1,122	12,682	19,781	2,575	...	3-60	(a23)2,375	(a37)1,651	50 T	35	35
	4 1/2% R. C. P. T.												
India United	Agarwal & Company	244,300	6,278	44,456	100,283	37,978	19	12-58	(a48)5,553	-3,852	nil	nil	15 1/2
	Deferred												
Indore Malwa	Directors	51,180	1,420	...	28,771	6,933	...	12-59	(a13)390	284	7 T	5	6
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.	Shree Laxmi Traders	...	...	3,484	6,166	2,944	...	12-58	-221	-55	nil	nil	15 1/2
	5 1/2% R. C. P.												
Jam Ranjitsinghji	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khatu Makani	Khatu Makani & Co. Private	92,852	1,489	5,502	8,399	2,951	...	6-58	9,161	(a43)-107	32 T	16	10
	4% Cum. Preference												
Kohinoor Mills	Kilik Industries Limited	120,504	1,846	31,592	52,453	5,628	110	12-59	(a) 2,152	(a27)1,914	9 1/2 T	10	18
Lakshmi Cotton	Directors	48,996	1,219	10,328	22,619	4,973	...	12-59	(i) 1,543	(a32)2,504	10 T	5	5
	5% Cum. preference T.												
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	N. C. Purshotamdas & Co.	51,996	896	8,358	24,491	2,025	532	12-59	5,745	4,287	29 T	18	15
	4 1/2% 1st R. C. P.												
	4 1/2% 2nd R. C. P.												
Mahendra Mills	J. R. Patel & Sons Pri	...	...	9,230	14,660	2,478	145	12-59	3,841	2,659	8 T	8	6
	Ordry. P. P.												
	6 1/2% R. C. P.												
Maraden Spg. & Mfg.	Maraden Agents Co. Pri.	23,508	482	5,821	16,001	3,950	50	12-58	522	(a19)552	6	6	5 1/2
Minerva Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	39,896	704	6,549	13,458	3,252	40	12-59	38	-766	nil	nil	nil
Model Mills	B. D. Dabholkar & Co.	52,408	952	89,83	141,66	36,34	54	6-55	4,83	-7,72	nil	nil	3
Modern Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	49,200	644	8,171	16,745	6,736	120	10-59	1,113	(a4)866	10 T	6	10
Monogram Mills	M. Babubhai & Sons, Private	27,469	528	8,101	18,768	4,051	50	12-59	850	557	8 1/2 T	6	6
Morjee Goculdas	Primal Sons Priv. Ltd.	70,416	1,652	13,537	40,202	9,975	325	6-60	3,764	3,303	21 1/2 T	15	15
	4 1/2% Cum. preference												
Mysore Spinning	N. Sirur & Company Private	50,480	500	9,679	17,117	3,416	45	2-60	881	387	14 T	10	10
	4 1/2% Cum. preference T.												
Navsari Cotton	Directors	...	...	3,835	8,986	1,030	...	12-59	(v)726	1,171	12 T	12	15
	5% C. P.												
New City of Bombay	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	45,944	432	8,333	14,049	1,222	...	12-59	-1,164	-288	7,14 T	5	5
New Commercial	Tricunial Bhogilal	45,836	866	8,926	22,614	4,498	185	12-59	2,389	2,349	14 1/2 T	10 1/2	10
	4% 2nd R. C. P.												
New Great Eastern	Board of Directors	49,012	1,018	6,741	13,247	4,299	...	12-59	-1,251	(p) 101	nil	nil	4
	5 1/2% Cum. preference T.												
New Kaiser-I-Hind	Directors	54,052	1,219	10,333	28,967	10,366	...	3-60	634	-1,814	nil	nil	5 1/2
	5% C. P.												
New Shorrock Spg	Mafatlal Chandulal & Co.	51,106	907	9,795	28,515	2,902	872	12-59	8,798	7,240	44 T	28	24
Osmanshahi Mills	Annual Bisesardas Private	37,788	902	11,126	14,183	4,338	50	9-59	(i) 20	(a34)45	nil	nil	24
Padar Mills	Padar Sons Private	32,600	930	10,257	14,875	1,717	49	12-59	(a16)1,393	(a38)1,271	12 T	18	10
	4% Cum. preference												
Pulgaon Cotton	Hardyal ons	...	...	6,294	10,800	2,930	...	6-59	-125	-184	nil	nil	4
Raja Motilal	Mukundlal Bawilal & Sons	...	...	3,752	7,159	2,779	50	12-58	377	429	nil	nil	5
Robit Mills	Directors	55,196	648	8,849	24,900	4,745	...	12-59	(m)1,622	(e)1,802	5 1/2 T	4	8
	5 1/2% Cum. preference T.												
	4% R. C. P. (2nd)												
	4% R. C. P. (5th)												
Ruby	Chunilal Jeevandas & Co.	...	...	2,951	7,117	1,...	35	3-59	228	121	5 1/2 T	4	4
Sassoon & Alliance	Directors	9,520	277	4,727	7,777	2,...	...	12-59	31	-73	nil	nil	nil
Sassoon Spinning	M. G. Inv. Corporation Pri.	94,884	2,127	26,627	53,198	3,620	180	12-59	(v)3,702	(a28)2,461	25 T	20	20
Sholapur Spinning	Directors	95,332	2,234	2,086	2,967	1,333	...	3-59	-2,850	-5,456	nil	nil	nil
	Half. Ordinary												
	3% R. Cum. preference												
	6% Debentures												
Shorrock Spinning	Mafatlal Chandulal Ahmed...	36,648	720	8,123	20,344	1,430	...	12-59	2,958	3,134	30 T	22	20
Shree Niwas Cotton	Marwar Textiles (Agency)	69,070	1,640	18,866	33,533	5,131	252	12-59	(a18)3,896	(a29)2,584	15 T	10	8
	4% R. Cum. preference												
	6 1/2% Debentures												
Shree Sajjan Mills	C. L. Ladhari & Co.	17,880	440	23,75	50,46	13,77	...	3-55	1,81	42	nil	nil	...
Shree Subhlaxmi	Shree Govind Cotton Co. Pri	...	...	4,351	11,565	2,463	25	12-59	-344	-406	nil	nil	...
Shri Ambika	H. Kalidas & Company	94,128	1,790	20,036	52,525	7,463	1,070	12-59	10,855	10,263	45 T	30	25
	5% Cum. preference												
	4% Cum. preference (2nd)												
Simplex	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	49,840	1,114	17,490	27,295	6,295	25	3-60	(a20)2,012	(a24)835	5 1/2 T	4	4
	6 1/2% Debentures												
Sir Silk	Birla Brothers private	...	...	4,887	23,153	4,810	...	9-59	1,487	1,500	15 T	10	17
	6% C. P.												
Standard	Mafatlal Gopalbhai & Sons	97,588	2,409	25,513	62,102	3,344	795	12-59	9,356	(a21)8,141	29 T	20	22 1/2
	4% 1st R. C. P.												
	4% 2nd R. C. P.												
Sradeshji Mills	Tata Industries pri. Ltd.	72,236	2,000	16,899	34,917	6,313	271	12-59	(a45)4,336	2,769	5 1/2 T	4	4
	5% Cum. preference												
Swan Mills	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	39,328	551	8,304	23,595	3,058	447	12-59	(a17)5,932	(a22)3,352	36 T	25	25

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. no.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Central India	113 00	104 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,076	-10,424	55,989	46,487	15,061	2,778	20,802	2,100	314	315
5% cum. preference	367 50	392 50	500	5,000											
Century Spg. & Mfg.	676 50	501 00	100	12,295	17,528	16,179	122	38,276	94,276	37,531	1,127	32,499	5,480	1,050	
6% R. C. P.	108 50	103 75	100	12,000											
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	135 50	133 00	100	2,660	1,173	2,023	76	3,105	12,199	7,824	89	4,097	380	36	
Davangere	116 50	114 00	100	2,966	1,610	1,262	9	8,230	12,128	5,771		5,240	2,436	44	
Dawn Mills	130 00	106 00	50	2,800	1,063	1,611	12	8,124	9,369	5,909	380	6,406	2,333	30	
Edward Textiles	305 00	290 05	200	3,400	3,496	29	-1,481	4,542	8,747	6,531	1,374	5,226	1,084	87	
Elphinstone Spg.	85 00	58 00	50	3,000	1,000	1,758	24	6,521	15,125	8,085	54	6,150	1,462	66	
7% C. P.	67 20	76 00	100	2,500											
Finlay	321 00	329 00	100	5,000	6,139	1,024	37	8,819	18,117	9,584	1,019	9,424	2,026	17	
Gaekwar Mills	265 00	258 75	100	4,000	1,372	4,543	25	8,523	12,849	8,583	1,614	8,297	3,603	682	
Gokak Mills	186 00	138 50xd	100	4,881	2,624	225	1	7,392	18,703	9,162	210	6,713	2,154	16	490
6% Debentures			100	5,000	5,037	797	10	5,045	10,235	6,862	81	9,081	1,062	2,292	
Gold Mohur	263 75	220 00	10	5,000	4,27	5,46	25	127 39	144,07	82,06*	10	124,26	20,36	65	
Hind Mills			100	2,060											
5% C. P.			1000	1,200	4,993	7,280	-192	4,207	21,682	14,290	1,585	6,617	2,220	874	
Hindustan Spg.	4750 00xd	4825 00	1000	1,260											
44% R.C.P.T.	612 50	63 08	10	200,00		116	5,770	42,892	50,902	36,818	295	44,161	2,469	504	
India United	15 32	1 52	1	5,000											
Deferred	1 88	120 00	100	5,000	1,299	151	-1 253	12,976	16,452	12,105	2,606	8,748	2,137	335	
Indore Malwa	154 00		100	2,500		139	-366	686	4,203	2,281		3,231	112	194	
Jaipur Spg. & Wvg.			100	2,500											
54% R. C. P.	1500 00	1500 00	1000	1,554	1,546	284	-577	4 203	5,941	3,388	32	4,141	220	38	26
Jam Ranjitsinghji	570 00	406 25	100	5,985	5,400	2,879	39	24,955	37,613	26,891	2,042	18,862	10,169	458	
Khatua Maknaji	72 80	75 00	100	2,992											
4% Cum. preference	324 00	334 00	100	10,060	1,700	9,760	28	12,066	38,190	29 567	720	21,525	2,594	91	
Kohinoor Mills	520 00	503 00	250	3,200	3,498	2,245	27	6,596	19,563	14,817	100	8,883	3,007	129	
Lakshmi Cotton	157 50	166 00	250	1,600											
5% cum. preference T.															
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	867 50	1030 00	100	5,800	10,030	4,192	7	5,728	21,843	14,679	7,588	5,336	2,740	3,731	2,098
44% 1st. R. C. P.	78 30	86 00	100	1,450											
4% 2nd. R. C. P.	92 00	92 00	100	1,450											
Mahendra Mills	315 00	315 00	100	2,500		3,096		16,723	23,594	7,606		5,366	2,344	95	27
Ordinary P. P.	40 00 N	40 00	40	500											
64%	99 00	99 00 N	100	1,000											
Mareson Spg. & Mfg.			200	2,731	2,437	903	42	5,714	7,925	5,294	92	5,836	3,051	185	
Minerva Mills	74 00	60 00	100	2,960	423	170		8,910	10,510	5,074	843	5,833	1,874	139	137
Model Mills	35 00	20 00	250	9,334	392	21,99	-2,59	84,32	169,26	78 82*	25	99,68	789	2,72	
Modern Mills	82 00	55 00	50	4,647	1,750	1,254	32	8,180	14,123	7,057	124	9,261	570	62	
Mosonogram Mills			200	2,600	2,844	570	53	7,757	7,801	5,272	75	7,081	3,433	196	
Moraries Coucaldas	415 00	310 00	100	5,175	4,250	820	43	14,747	30,282	21,700	14	13,618	4,464	81	
44% cum. preference	64 00	70 70	100	1,725											
Mysore Spinning	75 00	65 00	50	2,978	3,219	1,279	25	7,397	11,773	6,935	2,723	6,541	1,465	76	
44% cum. preference	22 76	26 75	50	745											
Navsari Cotton	216 25	220 00	100	3,150	701	4,454	1	4,136	6,635	4,419	1,298	5,564	3,139	726	
5% C. P.	91 00	91 00 N	100	500											
New City of Bombay	150 00	123 75	100	2,400	178	939		3,585	8,376	4,870	8	3,225	207	156	
New Commercial			100	6,300	1,363	1,414	6	14,069	15,738	11,277	1,172	8,168	9,631	245	
4% 2nd. R. C. P.			100	525											
New Great			100	3,000		466	-1,250	8,113	11,025	6,337	10	6,133	257	40	
54% C. P.	217 50	165 00	200	800											
54% Kaiser-I-Hind	105 00	105 00	100	4,500		40	-2,257	14,417	13,340	9,715	964	11,520	1,773	212	106
5% C. P.	61 00	53 50	100	1,500											
New Shorrock Spg.	65 00	74 50 N	100	5,200	7,346	6,896	163	9,001	19,298	12,222	4,409	7,125	4,477	6,430	89
Osmanabadi Mills			100	8,723	1,368	110		9,034	17,724	6,740	204	7,845	665	38	
Padar Mills	62 50	154 00	100	4,500	3,280	1,018	16	2,101	8,065	3,195	3,058	3,462	443	87	
4% Cum. Preference	148 00	65 00	100	1,000											
Pulgaon Cotton	63 00	10 24	10	1,500		24	-662	7,337	5,595	3,028	10	5,068	366	183	
Raja Motilal	11 00	62 00	100	2,821	900	1,205	11	6,215	10,762	4,264	53	3,926	620	55	
Rohit Mills			100	4,875	684	1,695	14	15,376	14,991	8,509	151	8,062	8,226	278	
5% C. P. T.			100	1,000											
4% R. C. P. [2nd.]			100	200											
44% R. P. [5th.]			100	250											
Ruby	62 00	62 50	25	1,500	300	368		2,784	6,236	3,516	26	1,919	348	12	
Sassoon & Alliance	14 88	9 52	10	1,000	178		-330	7,636	2,994	1,674		2,948	1,204	12	
Sassoon Spinning	54 30	76 00	10	3,770	6,112	6,068		10,568	28,169	16,424	190	9,766	3,713	4,413	359
Sholapur Spinning			1000	1,590	126,86	3,191	-26,638	17,697	31,938	20,602	148	2,764	889	38	
Half. Ordinary			500	10											
3% R. C. P.			100	3,196											
6% Debentures			100	3,443											
5% Shorrock Spinning			100	2,925	5,877	2,363	28	3 972	12,424	8,325	203	4,295	3,244	3 261	63
Shree Niwas Cotton	260 00	266 00	100	8,060	2,800	2,353	42	18,553	17,414	7,341	9,211	12,54	2,894	77	426
4% R. C. P.	66 00	61 00	100	480											
64% Debentures			100	3,000											
Shree Saijan Mills			100	2,615		27	-66	34 83	36,43	17,73*	94	38,81	1,85	27	
Shree Shubalaxmi	125 00	125 00 N	100	2,100	388	300	-730	7 102	5 065	1,206		3,399	1,854	27	
Shri Ambica			100	6,376	21,000	9,776	59	10,199	24 370	14,591	4,945	15,910	11,107	6,930	
5% cum. preference			100	560											
4% cum. preference [2nd]			100	700											
Simplex	190 00	172 00	50	5,010	1,634	639	-350	12,491	22,778	10,086	110	9,294	2,967	38	273
64% Debentures			10	6,000											
Sir Silk			100	9 427											
5% C. P.			100	20,000											
Standard	1550 00	1730 00	100	19,975	8,634	16,521	91	14,907	38,761	22,324	557	14,441	6,604	11,368	1,722
4% 1st. R. C. P.	75 50	75 50	100	600											
4% 2nd. R. C. pref.	76 00	76 00	100	600		767	2	15,068	31,662	17,464	698	13,437	4,735	1,647	1,548
Sradeshhi Mills	272 00	237 00	100	10,000	8 927										
5% Cum. preference	88 00	88 00	100	1,500											
Swan Mills	575 00	455 00	100	3,600	6,842	1,372	26	7,370	19 834	10,947	72	7,409	1,947	896	

COTTON

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)													
Tata Mills ...	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd. ...	65,448	1,800	14,541	30,619	5,740	50	12-59	2,013	200	10r	5	8
Victoria Mills ...	5% Debentures ...	50,056	958	8,404	21,930	3,003	119	12-59	1,604	1,326	20r	20	20
Vijaya Mills ...	4% R. Cum. preference ...	36,176	780	8,683	20,971	3,476	135	12-59	1,807	1,429	10r	8	4
Vishnu Cotton ...	4% 2nd Cum. Preference T. ...	47,240	1,331	10,189	21,181	4,386	50	12-59	(h)1,164	(a)1,060	5r	4	4
	4% 3rd R. Cum. Pref. T. ...										4r	4	4
	The Bombay Co. (Pri) Ltd. ...										4r	4	4
	7% Cum. preference T. ...										7r	7	7
	5% Debentures ...										7r	7	7
NORTHERN INDIA													
Basanti Cotton ...	Calcutta Agency ...	13,044	356	3,210	8,334	1,215	36	12-58	189	543	5	6	6
	64% C. P. ...										6r	6	6
	54% Debentures ...										6r	6	6
Bengal Fine Spinning ...	B. C. Nawn & Bros Pri ...			4,908	6,560	563	24	12-58	174	425	nil	4	6
	5% C. P. ...										nil	5	10
Bengal Luxmi Cotton ...	Directors ...	6,601		6,216	11,522	3,508		3-59	181	(a30)369	nil	5	10
	Ordinary Partly Paid ...										nil	5	10
	Ordinary Partly Paid ...										nil	5	10
	5% R. C. P. ...										nil	5	10
Bengal Nagpur ...	Directors ...	29,936	810		7,154	5,578		12-57	(a)-671	(a) 171	nil	nil	nil
	7% C. P. ...										nil	nil	7
Birla Cotton ...	Birla Brothers Private ...	39,896	1,088	20,623	31,991	7,329	50	3-59	188	1,312	10 T	7r	15
Bowroah Cotton ...	Kettellwell Bullen & Co. Ltd. ...	42,960	841	8,886	19,772	5,790	152	12-60	2,171	1,763	10 T	nil	nil
	8% 'A' C. P. ...										8	nil	8
	7% 'B' Pref. ...										nil	nil	nil
	64% Debentures ...										nil	nil	nil
Cawnpore Textiles ...	Beggs Sutherland & Co. Private ...	141,180	591	4,706	13,088	931		12-59	1,308	-850	nil	nil	nil
Delhi Cloth ...	Bharat Ram Ch. Ram & Co. Pri. ...		2,352	169,489	317,863	51,021	1,834	6-60	26,954	23,378	10r	10r	8
	Ordinary ...										4r	4r	4
	44% 1st 2nd C. P. ...										4r	4r	4
	44% 3rd C. P. ...										5r	5r	5
	54% 4th C. P. ...										5r	5r	5
Dunbar Mills ...	54% Debenture ...	42,944	518	13,000	24,239	9,270	275	12-60	4,220	1,982	20 T	10	nil
Elgin Mills ...	Kettellwell Bullen & Co. ...	48,452	1,198	22,531	39,976	5,760	373	9-60	5,822	4,523	11r	11r	7r
	6% Debenture ...										10 4 t	10 4 t	8
	8% C. P. ...										6 5 t	6 5 t	5
	5% C. P. ...										6 5 t	6 5 t	5
Jagatjit Cotton ...	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Pri. ...	26,560	530	14,095	26,710	2,294	321	1-60	2,986	3,036	14r	10	11r
	5% C. p. p. ...										7r	5	6r
Jay Shree Textiles ...	Debentures ...										nil	nil	nil
	Birla Brothers Private Ltd. ...			4,747	10,343	3,464		12-59	1,791	1,865	8	6r	5
	54% Debentures ...										8	6r	5
Kesoram Cotton ...	Birla Brothers Ltd. ...	74,672	1,992	31,061	62,818	18,225	50	3-60	6,400	1,708	5r	2r	2r
	7% C. P. ...										7r	7	7
	54% R. C. P. ...										5r	5r	5r
Mahini Mills ...	Chakravarti Sons & Co. ...	23,484	435	9,012	18,792	6,043	213	12-57	2,261	3,052	12r	12r	12r
	Ordinary ...										12r	12r	12r
	5% R.C. P. ...										5	5	5
Muir Mills ...	Indian Tex. Syndicate ...	88,640	1,834	145,19	218,04		60	12-55	-5,06	-10,24	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
New Victoria ...	J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri. ...	70,072	1,333	12,938	23,797	10,887		12-57	-635	-2	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred ...										nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Orysa Textiles ...	B. Pattnaik & Co. Private ...	47,728	864	13,261	25,699	6,698	36	3-59	-160	-134	nil	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Raza Textiles ...	J. P. Srivastava & Sons. ...	34,532	600	5,766	13,465	4,757		12-58	-1,640	-440	nil	nil	nil
	64% 'A' C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
	64% 'B' C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
Shree Madhusudan ...	Directors ...			19,720	57,255	7,748		6-60	(m)3,872	120	nil	nil	nil
	44% C. P. ...										nil	nil	nil
	64% Debentures ...										nil	nil	nil
Sutlej Cotton ...	Birla Brothers Private ...	27,340	992	14,267	33,331	5,054	654	3-60	6,129	5,158	85r	60	60
Swadeshi Cotton ...	Directors ...	112,216	2,081	46,756	100,510	25,679		12-58	753	5,083	nil	7r	7r
	Prefd. Ord. ...										4	11r	11r
	6% C. P. ...										4	6	6
SOUTH INDIA													
Adoni Spinning ...	Kothari & Sons ...	24,000		6,350	7,194	344	10	12-59	652	374	nil	nil	nil
	6% c. p. ...										nil	nil	nil
Ashar Textiles ...	Setna & Co. ...	25,744		5,801	8,393	2,745	28	6-60	910	335	12r	6	6
Bangalore Woollen ...	Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd. ...	40,608	1,157	21,361	55,200	7,139	658	12-59	6,261	6,448	10	10	30
	6% C. P. ...										6	6	6
Buckingham & Carnatic ...	Binny & Co. ...	120,288	2,762	36,953	107,336	10,563	856	12-59	(r)10,892	(a2)8,674	10	10	10
	74% C. P. ...										7r	7r	7r
	5% Debentures ...										7r	7r	7r
Cambodia ...	Pearce Leslie & Co. Ltd. ...	37,356	4	7,563	11,264	576	35	12-59	-319	-1,464	nil	nil	5
	7% C. P. ...										nil	nil	5
Cannanore Sps. ...	K. Damodaran ...	20,000		4,437	7,827	383					nil	nil	7
Caverry Sps. ...	Directors ...	17,600		5,342	9,239	1,320	52	3-60	859	684	17r	15	12r
	64% C. P. ...										13r	9	9
	54% Debentures ...										8r	6r	6r
Coimbatore Cotton ...	R. Bhooma Naidu & Co. ...	28,864		8,955	11,313	3,237					8r	6r	6r
Coimbatore Kamala ...	Directors ...	17,264	24	2,703	4,355	900	54	12-59	1,129	788	6	6	9
	Partly Paid ...										89	nil	nil
	6% Debentures ...										89	nil	nil

Includes Stock on hand.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocation				Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets				
	May 1961	May 1960		Paid-up Capital	General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Out-standings	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Tata Mills ...	59 00	41 28	25	6,558	2,848	2,175	18	16,638	25,878	10,423	363	11,584	2,489	852	1,446
5% Debentures			1000	3,951											
Victoria Mills	387 50	375 00	100	1,600	4,396	2,057	77	6,004	10,896	6,484	64	5,443	4,936	79	
4% R. Cum. preference			25	800											
Vijaya Mills			500	3,500	1,924	2,246	37	10,617	14,585	9,647	14r	6,686	6,605	497	94
4% 2nd C. P. T.			100	350											
4% 3rd R. C. P. T.			100	280											
Vishnu Cotton	129 50	110 50	100	3,200	1,242	1,839	-1,121	7,136	19,482	13,001	454	7,394	2,310	75	38
7% Cum. preference T.	410 00	422 50	500	1,566											
54% Debentures				3,000											
NORTHERN INDIA															
Basanti Cotton	7 87	7 66	10	1,500	115	200	41	2,330	3,916	2,509	1,155	2,596	129	99	
64% C. P.	9 25	8 56	10	500											
54% Debentures			500	708											
Bengal Fine Spinning	7 75	8 00	10	631	500	201	28	4,639	5,061	1,603	5	2,313	1,135	70	
5% C.P.			100	982											
Bengal Luxmi Cotton	26 00	39 00	40	1,012	108	50	168	5,767	8,353	6,250	20	4,081	872	14	
Ord. partly paid			20	131											
Ord. partly paid			40	523											
5% R. C. P.	3 87	5 56	10	2,700			-812	6,840	8,045	6,024	37	6,634	681	55	
Bengal Nagpur	75 00	75 00	100	300											
7% C. P.				400											
41% Debentures			10	3,500	5,922	1,595	-117	14,667	14,217	11,384	2,087	13,955	4,185	578	
Birla Cotton	221 00	174 00	100	2,400	750	665	114	13,816	15,245	6,767	53	7,747	1,995	84	606
Bowrsash Cotton	105 00	152 00	100	600											
8% 'A' C. P.	65 09 N	65 00	100	600											
7% 'B' Pref.															
61% Debentures	8 62	7 31	5	3,000	600	2,893	-329	856	8,145	6,608	998	2,368	1,532	478	
Cawnpore Textiles			25	33,836	12,889	33,668	272	95,547	144,604	83,759	2,681	99,093	25,414	5,418	
Delhi Cloth...			24	100											
Ordinary			25	2,000											
44% 1st & 2nd C. P			25	3,735											
44% 3rd C. P.			10	1,195											
24% 4th C. P.			1000	10,000											
54% Debentures	31 00		10	2,850	3,638	410	216	14,256	15,769	9,855	58	10,821	3,793	142	642
Dumbar Mills			10	2,500											
6% Debentures	19 50	19 81	10	6,300	300	13,759	89	16,783	21,331	15,872	8,633	16,671	7,177	541	269
Elgin Mills...	107 00	108 00	100	1,100											
8% C. P.	6 97	7 50	100	420											
5% C. P.	18 12	18 00	10	3,871	900	2,348	103	19,463	22,441	12,777	1,817	14,651	898	98	7,103
Jagatjit Cotton	81 75	38 75	100	1,547											
5% C. P.				3,000											
Debentures	15 69	14 94	10	4,918		802	34	2,545	8,800	4,330	19	4,726	1,508	137	
Jayashree Textiles			1000	1,371											
54% Debentures			1000	68											
7% Debentures	33 94	30 44	10	16,000	3,112	20,887	68	43,447	76,755	14,337	4,468	20,597	6,948	394	282
Kesoram Cotton	103 50	106 00	100	2,000											
7% C. P.	86 50		100	9,992											
54% R. C. P.			25	600	5,00	3,045	73	9,899	11,191	9,664	1,558	6,996	5,753	3,768	
Mohini Mills			10	3,399											
Ordinary			10	1,997											
5% R. C. P	58 00	65 00	100	3,000	25,00	25,00	-51,31	105,33	164,51	115,59	1,05	105,64	7,36	1,05	
Muir Mills	83 00	83 00	100	3,000											
6% C. P.	1 84	1 50	24	2,742			-1,807	17,071	12,305	7,649	121	13,579	2,513	51	
New Victoria				307											
Deferred	3 31	3 25	5	2,605											
6% C. P.	9 37	8 90	10	4,740			-3,746	21,212	23,794	12,034	10	10,081	2,404	452	
Orissa Textiles	65 00	80 00	100	2,500											
5% R. C. P.			10	6,000		4,306	-3,083	6,271	11,130	5,627	1,090	6,745	1,857	42	
Raza Textiles			100	750											
64% 'A' C. P.			10	1,000											
64% 'B' C. P.			10	6,000		16	33	23,359	22,689	2,151	10	13,333	4,827	84	116
Shree Madhusudan	13 12		100	3,800											
44% C. P.	75 00		1,000	6,500											
54% Debentures		97 50	10	1,500	31,800	8,131	398	10,770	11,710	9,193	14,833	15,765	5,353	14,009	
Sutlej Cotton	11 94	9 57	10	1,750	6,000	17,528	3	68,197	63,382	19,698	19,516	32,663	14,589	2,206	64
Swarahi Cotton	9 37	10 00	10	157,50											
Preld. Ord.	74 00	61 00	100	3,500											
6% C. P.															
SOUTH INDIA															
Adoni Spinning	10 31	8 15	10	2,993		544	31	4,123	7,305	721	120	2,219	404	181	182
6% C. P.	7 80	10 75	10	2,000											
Asher Textiles	204 05	212 80	100	1,199	200	300	3	3,921	4,908	2,615	10	2,992	311	17	
Bangalore Woollen	201 00	200 00	100	12,150	3,500	12,408	269	12,286	37,967	30,619	855	21,673	2,552	7,313	1,463
6% C.	111 64	117 00	100	600											
Buckingham & Carnatic	213 00	203 00	100	17,848	7,650	24,824	231	17,853	80,580	47,898	1,371	32,722	8,000	552	1,731
74% C.	120 00cd	133 50	1,000	2,130											
5% Debenture				6,531											
Cambodia	10 40	10 10	10	2,600	1,900	19	-2,179	3,707	5,123	2,605	31	1,924	1,063	11	
7% C. P.	108 00	108 00	100	100											
165 00	165 00	164 00	100	1,500	511	18	19	2,159	5,383	3,376	24	1,591	473	102	
Cannanore Spg.	13 25	14 12	10	937		661	15	2,524	6,826	3,333	32	1,577	572	40	
Canvey Spg.	89 50	97 00	100	652											
64% C. P.			100	375											
54% Debentures			100	550											
54% Debentures			100	3,599	900	1,490		5,211	11,151	4,162	325	3,418	441	28	
64% Debentures	166 00	148 40	100	341			-477	3,226	2,860	1,547	12	1,083	958	45	
Coimbatore Cotton	102 00	102 00	50	72											
Coimbatore Kamala	50 00	50 00	500	250											
Pary Paid															
6% Debentures															

Indian Finance
COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	Dividend per cent		
											Latest	Previous	Second
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
SOUTH INDIA—(Contd.)													
Coimbatore Murugan	T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	23,660	100	2,979	4,590	1,784	30	12-58	—137	(a6)284	nil	7 1/2	12
Coimbatore Pioneer	T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu	28,194	...	7,396	11,495	2,649	153	12-57	(a12)2,077	1,824	20	20	20
Coimbatore Spinning	R. G. S. Naidu & Co.	72,188	407	...	17,728	5,280	50	12-59	685	—167	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Dhanalakshmi Mills	M. Nanjappa Chettiar & Sons	38,052	201	8,443	16,337	3,937	213	12-59	2,482	(a11)1,660	17 1/2	10	10
Ganambikai Mills	V. C. V. Gounder & Bros.	17,248	...	...	31,458	...	...	12-54	2,84	1,91	10	6	6
Hemalatha Textiles	Sudarsanam Private	...	...	3,467	5,055	...	288	6-59	279	281	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Jawadana Mills	G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co.	23,784	...	...	65,11	6,19	97	12-56	5,57	4,93	20	20	10
Jawahar Mills	Umayambika & Co.	33,472	...	6,569	9,169	2,378	105	12-59	1,382	606	15 1/2	15	15
Kuthuri Mills	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuthuri Textiles	C. N. V. Naidu & Co.	25,820	...	2,420	3,914	182	30	3-60	337	43	8 1/2	nil	nil
Lakshmi Mills	Kothari & Sons	41,040	300	10,660	14,239	3,378	187	12-59	2,480	(a31)343	10 1/2	10	10
Loyal Textile Mills	6% B. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Madura Mills	G. Kuppuswamy Naidu & Co.	93,160	201	23,918	39,213	1,507	549	3-60	6,452	4,743	20 1/2	12	12
Malabar Spinning	A. Class Ordry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12
Mettur Industries	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Private	24,242	2,24	6,784	9,119	1,210	...	6-59	317	59	12	12	5
Palamalai Ranganathan	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pankaja Mills	A. & F. Harvey Ltd.	485,296	...	...	168,966	13,652	...	12-60	18,274	6,425	15 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Premier Mills	Directors	22,592	100	147	2,917	1,736	...	12-58	—412	(d)2,60	nil	4	nil
Radha Krishna Mills	Beardsell & Co. Private	25,656	603	6,538	16,375	153	406	3-60	(w)3,809	(o)7,625	30 1/2	75	20
Rajapalayam Mills	S. K. R. Naidu & Co.	10,016	...	2,419	2,998	850	...	3-59	—65	—200	nil	nil	6
Rajawari Mills	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ramakrishna	Baghyalakshmi & Co.	41,200	...	5,628	9,693	1,526	50	12-58	(a35)536	629	20	18	30
Sri Rang Vilas Ginning	'B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	30
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	30
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Directors	...	...	5,380	5,602	1,984	...	12-59	—90	—812	7	7	nil
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	K. N. Swami Naidu & Co.	27,980	...	10,385	16,118	2,501	192	3-60	2,389	1,375	18 1/2	12	9
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	A. C. Gurusamy Naidu & Co.	55,664	300	7,397	11,692	2,129	94	12-58	875	1,091	6	12	20
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	'B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	20
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ramco Agencies Private	24,996	...	6,462	10,154	2,218	115	3-60	1,268	(a40)336	9 1/2	6	8
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Gudiyatham Textiles Private	8,400	...	2,223	3,457	150	43	12-59	466	315	12 1/2	9	6
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	S. N. Rangaswami Naidu Sons	...	...	4,875	8,003	1,756	147	3-60	1,734	1,176	23 1/2	16	10
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ordinary P.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	16
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	P. S. C. Naidu & Sons	5,128	88	4,076	7,225	1,231	34	12-60	523	203	6 1/2	10	10
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Ravaleema Mills	14,800	...	4,555	7,054	152	52	12-59	642	682	10	10	10
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	S. R. P. P. Chetty & Sons	...	...	3,386	6,733	6,155	90	12-58	1,112	633	15	12	12
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Directors	30,744	292	7,168	13,194	2,964	...	3-60	1,216	969	11 1/2	8	9
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	V. S. Sengottiah & Bros.	20,472	200	62,94	5,42	...	57	12-55	(a)7,48	3,32	10	6	7
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	G. Ramaswamy	...	...	3,986	6,509	1,195	15	12-59	616	—10	7 1/2	6	6
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	P. S. Narayana & Sons	...	...	4,333	6,676	953	59	3-60	907	350	8 1/2	nil	nil
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	6 1/2% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1/2	nil	nil
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Emcote & Sons private	...	...	10,705	33,851	2,737	856	12-59	10,726	8,948	20 1/2	12 1/2	5
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5	5
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	4% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5	5
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Trichinopoly Mills	18,000	...	1,530	3,456	1,559	56	12-59	393	273	12 1/2	7 1/2	9
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Vasanta Mills	44,424	...	10,557	16,936	1,116	105	12-59	1,249	(a41)892	16 1/2	12	12
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	6 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	C. V. G. Naidu & Co.	44,660	268	9,442	16,589	2,570	234	12-59	2,867	2,224	30 1/2	16	20
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Balakrishna & Co.	26,536	...	4,445	6,940	635	25	12-59	571	—156	7 1/2	nil	6
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	N. V. Naidu & Sons	...	...	1,668	2,082	132	6	12-58	164	108	6	6	6
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Private	...	2,00	3,260	4,879	615	61	12-59	647	593	10 1/2	6	4 1/2
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	6	5
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	6	5
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Do. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	6	5

(a) After transferring Rs 6,26,601 from Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund and Rs 80,000 from Reserve Fund.
(b) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 65,000 from General Reserve No. 1.
(c) After transferring Rs 250,000 from Machinery Reserve and Rs 300,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(d) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.
(e) After transferring Rs 70,000 from Development and Rehabilitation Reserve.
(f) After transferring Rs 234,696 from General Reserve.
(g) After transferring Rs 2,656,622 from General Reserve.
(h) After writing back Rs 380,718 being excess depreciation provided in 1958.
(i) After transferring Rs 1,086,546 from General Reserve No. 1.
(j) After transferring Rs 1,092,174 from General Reserve.
(k) After transferring Rs 1,230,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(l) After transferring Rs 297,425 from excess depreciation.

(m) After transferring Rs 119,825 from Development Rebate Reserve.
(n) After transferring Rs 120,000 from Dividend Reserve.
(o) After transferring Rs 2,975,000 from General Reserve and Rs 1,000,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(p) After transferring Rs 5,27,512 from General Reserve.
(q) After transferring Rs 400,000 from General Reserve.
(r) Includes Rs 100,230 being provisions made in previous years written back.
(s) After transferring Rs 3,22,599 from General Reserve and Rs 75,000 from Depreciation Reserve.
(t) After transferring Rs 9,50,000 from General Reserve.
(u) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve.
(v) After transferring Rs 80,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(w) After writing back Rs 86,747 being excess sales tax and Rs 14,000 being excess Development Rebate.

(x) After transferring Rs 390,580 from General Reserve.
(y) After transferring Rs 258,000 from General Reserve.
(z) After transferring Rs 825,000 from General Reserve.
(a1) After transferring Rs 1,075,000 from General Reserve No. 1.
(a2) After transferring Rs 9,00,000 from Reserve for taxation.
(a3) After transferring Rs 881,429 from General Reserve.
(a4) After transferring Rs 350,000 from General Reserve and Rs 168,000 from Machinery Rehabilitation Reserve.
(a5) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve for fall in price.
(a6) After transferring Rs 109,848 from General Reserve.
(a7) After transferring Rs 750,000 from General Reserve and Rs 45,088 from excess provision for Bonus.
(a8) After transferring Rs 271,942 from General Reserve.

10 June 1961
MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. no.	Rs. no.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Coimbatore Murugan	107 60	98 80	100	1,750	306	100	—137	3,259	4,504	2,502	140	2,014	1,255	36	...
6% C. P.	85 00	84 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer	363 00	363 00	100	2,000	...	1,828	...	6,664	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,317	1,320	134	...
6 1/2% C. P.	83 00	85 25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Spinning	51 00	65 50	50	2,077	...	5	—1,218	10,590	13,577	8,509	11	5,555	1,170	10	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	213 00	223 00	100	4,860	1,700	1,265	1	6,161	13,145	6,109	578	4,609	1,596	160	...
Ganambikai Mills	...	...	100	927	2,76	...	...	11,78	16,99	8,06	...	...	3,04	48	...
6 1/2% Cum. Preference	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemalatha Textiles	6 90	7 60	10	1,500	123	52	21	1,456	2,903	1,624	...	2,055	131	130	...
5% Cum. Preference	61 40	67 00	100	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janardana Mills	62 50	71 00	50	890	8,56	2,10	...	10,75	31,40	19,97	1,20	8,21	4,12	5,35	...
Jawahar Mills	12 09	9 98	5	1,636	78	1,290	2	5,299	8,244	4,148	38	3,671	477	72	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasturi Mills	22 50	24 75	25	780	...	340	—304	1,233	3,296	2,235	18	752	212	7	...
Kothari Textiles	12 25	12 55	10	6,720	800	1,772	56	10,978	16,980	4,934	535	8,136	1,241	167	...
5% Cum. Preference	8 65	10 09	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' Cum. Preference	165 00	158 00	50	7,100	1,400	6,881	18	12,417	30,341	15,877	2,705	8,170	5,921	106	...
Lakshmi Mills	81 25	75 50	25	3,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A Class Ordinary	60 00	63 00	100	3,152	...	405	—529	5,435	9,050	3,520	24	3,991	579	38	...
Loyal Textile Mills	...	...	100	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	...	...	5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Mills	36 90	33 25	15	17,502	17,807	28,528	721	24,196	67,044	44,322	5,359	48,087	10,326	563	1,697
Madurav Spinning	...	...	200	1,200	350	17	—502	1,858	29,08	1,964	60	1,808	111	2	...
Mettur Industries	405 00	436 00	100	6,000	825	2,134	157	3,562	6,845	5,149	1,892	5,431	495	3,164	...
Palamalai Ranganathan	93 00	103 00	100	240	...	...	—263	2,050	1,609	521	5	915	120	8	...
Early Pair	...	...	50	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills	250 00	149 50	50	400	100	1,062	...	4,414	7,629	3,197	16	1,829	348	151	...
'B' Ordinary	300 00	209 25	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	125 00	88 50	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenkeja Mill	58 00	65 00	100	1,500	...	...	—3,179	6,307	3,594	2,076	3	2,144	952	10	...
Premier Mills	260 90	238 00	100	2,500	400	975	12	6,703	12,097	5,315	300	2,708	707	93	...
Kadha Krishna Mills	...	...	100	1,651	1,400	...	4	2,610	10,779	6,427	1,412	3,516	617	157	...
'B' Ordinary	31 50	28 25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'C' Ordinary	137 00	135 00	100	1,614	413	1,454	...	3,681	6,386	2,779	31	2,357	976	181	...
Rajapalayam Mills	...	...	100	899	101	204	...	1,753	2,851	1,622	214	654	142	48	...
Rajawari Mills	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	1,492	10	309	...	5,338	8,359	5,004	362	1,991	1,484	1	...
Sri Ramakrishna	...	...	10	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord. P.	...	...	50	1,502	90	1,050	7	2,796	6,188	3,178	114	1,389	46	320	...
Sri Rang Vils Ginning	47 50	49 00	100	2,233	750	384	1	1,711	5,678	2,855	122	1,038	730	366	568
Rajaseema Mills	115 00	115 00	100	1,000	500	144	3	3,055	5,157	2,593	215	1,118	422	388	...
Sivananda	28 25	26 75	50	3,673	725	1,575	31	4,225	10,619	7,223	770	3,468	982	51	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	72 00	76 00	100	635	...	...	1	25,15	27,24	9,11	11	13,50	3,44	19	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	1,455	300	6	...	2,393	5,047	2,514	91	1,311	219	9	...
Tirumurti	108 00	10 10	10	1,275	...	120	273	3,267	4,655	775	134	1,144	178	96	...
Tirupati Cotton	11 25	10 00	10	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Cum. Preference	8 35	10 00	10	10,000	6,000	1,335	229	11,050	41,794	27,018	84	8,046	3,932	4,603	837
Tranacore Rayona	38 75	38 90	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Preference	7 50	6 50	5000	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debenture	...	...	10	1,399	250	614	...	630	2,341	1,509	87	1,953	249	60	...
Trichinopoly Mills	11 90	240 30	100	2,100	1,800	2,041	18	4,094	9,130	5,796	763	5,090	1,303	52	...
Vasanta Mills	239 10	101 75	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	93 79	102 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	94 02	135 50	50	3,372	150	1,292	1	5,857	14,587	8,217	65	3,150	1,113	23	...
Sri Venkatesa Mills	197 00	47 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	50 00	92 75	100	1,383	60	100	...	3,119	5,285	2,456	97	961	7,26	29	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	95 3	109 00	100	1,600	...	36	4	1,639	2,813	131	...	490	101	9	...
Vijayawada Textiles	132 01	45 00	50	1,219	399	—274	...	1,088	2,495	1,364	...	911	73	331	...
Vijayawada Textils	51 00	55 09	100	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	As. 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COAL

(a) After writing back Rs 186,957 being provision	(c) After transferring Rs 1,08,828	84	3.60	1.08%	828	67	Nil	Nil	Nil
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(e) After writing back Rs 226,848 being provision for liabilities and Rs 27,295 being provision for tax

(g) After writing back Rs 219,295 being provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 21,042 being provision for taxation.

(g) After writing back Rs 219,295 being provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 21,042 being provision for taxation.

West Laidin		9 69	8 30	70	4,770	$\Delta = .0500$ being Development	(n) = per cent Difference change
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(1) After writing back Rs 9,503 being Development Reserve on block sold and including Rs 128,996 being unclaimed dividends forfeited.

(n) After writing back Rs 150,000 from Excess provision for taxation.

(p) Includes Rs 762,299 being adjustments in respect of previous years.

(u) After transferring Rs 275,000 from General Reserve.

TEA

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop maunds/Kgs.	Average price per pound/Kg.	Total Crop in maunds/Kgs. previous year	Average price per pound/Kg. previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	15 T	15 T	10
Amluckie	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	12,016	2'31	9,989	2'48	62	12-59	649	441	15 T	15 T	10
Ananda (Assam)	7% C. P. P.	9,075	2'64	8,112	2'09	...	12-58	395	...	36'71 T	36'71 T	26'81
Anandabag	Directors	8,287	2'39	8,424	2'37	43	12-59	357	87	20	10	20
Arcuttipore	Gill Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	4,059	1'62	3,421	1'61	...	12-58	57	106	10	10	5
Atal	Goenka & Co.	5,140	1'72	6,137	1'48	...	12-58	83	...	10	10	5
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahmari	McLeod & Co.	10,377	2'36	9,018	2'29	25	12-59	332	210	15 T	15 T	15
Baitakhal	Ramdudd Ramkissendass	5,790	1'72	4,112	1'69	7	12-58	86	60	2 1/2	2 1/2	15
Banarhat	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	41,649	2'31	38,911	2'00	209	12-59	2,093	(x)1,080	32 1/2 T	20	20
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,304 T	64	64
Baradighi	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	18,781	1'91	19,547	2'23	44	12-57	556	1,019	15	20	30
Basmatic	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	7,611	2'97	7,439	2'62	43	12-59	442	309	30 T	20	17 1/2
Bateli	National Tea Corp.	10,619	1'96	9,918	2'10	39	12-59	423	406	30 T	30	30
Belgach	Belgach & Co. Ltd.	6,614	1'52	5,870	1'51	26	12-59	265	223	20 T	25	20
Betjan	Gill Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	10,439	2'79	10,802	2'55	57	12-59	494	400	25 T	15	15
Bhatkawa	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	14,977	2'08	14,048	1'98	30	12-59	332	95	10 T	10	8
Bijoynagar	D. C. Ghose & Co. (Private)	18,000	...	19,061	...	72	12-59	869	468	14 T	12 1/2	7 1/2
Birpara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	16,625	2'25	15,843	2'06	79	12-59	802	419	22 1/2 T	12 1/2	8
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	Williamson Magor	42,380	2'75	48,796	2'44	98	12-59	1,145	680	8	10	10
Bloomfield	Goenka & Co.	2,037	2'31	1,943	2'49	9	12-57	-60	-1	1	1	1
Bokakhat	Debtentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bormahjan	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,493	3'02	4,556	2'59	15	12-58	170	40	5	5	5
	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,290	2'39	7,816	2'49	42	12-59	413	431	12 1/2 T	7 1/2	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borpukhuri	Williamson Magor	7,254	2'54	7,518	2'25	9	12-59	135	112	10 T	10 T	10 T
Brooke Bond	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	1,615	15 T	12 1/2	6 T
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 T	6 T	6 T
Carron	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	9,000	2'09	5,813	1'72	31	12-59	319	(x)31	15 T	10	5
Central Cachar	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,292	1'97	9,946	2'30	20	12-57	-144	322	10 T	10	10
Chamong	Williamson Magor	1,753	3'67	1,819	3'51	2	12-59	16	62	10	10	10
Chandypore	Jardine Henderson	9,904	...	9,718	...	3	12-57	50	62	10	10	10
Choonabhatti	Andrew Yule & Co.	13,761	2'19	14,667	2'07	63	12-59	637	564	30 T	22 1/2	20
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chundecherra	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,357	2'13	7,835	1'95	58	12-58	563	479	9 1/2 T	6 1/2	10
Clevedon	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,232	2'86	6,386	2'15	24	12-59	719	407	25 T	10	10
Dauracherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	4,776	2'70	5,309	2'32	18	12-59	468	454	15 T	10	7 1/2
Dejoo Valley	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,797	2'48	5,179	2'49	39	12-59	322	271	40 T	30	20
Desai & Purbuttia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	13,313	2'65	14,033	2'69	20	12-57	-119	(a)300	10 T	10	10
Dholakhat	James Warren & Co. Ltd.	8,734	2'61	8,471	2'72	63	12-59	786	832	20	25	25
Dhanseri	Directors	17,756	2'27	9,753	2'14	...	12-59	709	380	23 T	20	20
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibragarh	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,354	2'56	8,315	2'80	45	12-59	459	612	30 T	30	26
Dilaram	Dooduwala & Sons	1,795	3'18	1,853	2'76	12	12-58	72	22	7 1/2 T	10	5
Dimakuri	Williamson Magor and Co.	8,481	2'80	8,536	2'63	41	12-59	401	374	30 T	30	30
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 T	8	8
Dufflaghar	Williamson Magor and Co.	10,355	2'71	13,219	2'52	54	12-59	(0)676	695	35 T	45	38
East India	Williamson Magor & Co.	14,893	2'56	14,415	2'47	31	12-59	451	217	10 T	5	5
Eastern Cachar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,915	1'82	4,127	1'74	15	12-59	-185	-190	5 T	10	10
Engo	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	5,668	2'07	5,632	1'74	10	12-59	122	31	5 T	10	10
Etahbari	Directors	3,348	1'89	2,944	1'67	5	12-58	19	-17	10	10	10
	Directors	6,351	...	6,235	...	...	12-59	33	-4	10	10	10
Gairkhat	Gill Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	14,346	2'05	13,288	1'94	38	12-59	360	106	12 1/2 T	10	10
Giallo	Davenport and Co. Private Ltd.	3,139	2'99	2,783	2'86	13	12-59	65	-41	10	10	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillapukhuri	Directors	8,602	...	9,374	...	...	12-59	474	363	25 T	25	25
Gobpur	Williamson Magor and Co. Ltd.	7,332	2'61	7,943	2'46	22	12-59	260	250	10 T	5	20
Gopapur	Secretary	14,232	...	14,306	...	...	12-50	5,72	5,34	12	10	12
Grob	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,205	2'46	23,650	2'18	1,37	12-58	1,480	1,126	30	25	25
	"B" Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 1/2	20	50
Gungaram	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	19,217	2'08	15,164	1'72	62	12-59	782	(a)156	15 T	10	10
Hansqua	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	261,270	4'79	272,714	4'59	19	12-60	340	332	20 T	17 1/2 T	10
Hantapara	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	39,017	2'19	31,701	1'85	76	12-59	1,640	229	12 1/2 T	10	10
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasimara	Davenport and Co. Private	73,519	2'54	67,524	2'69	177	12-59	2,072	949	12 1/2 T	7 1/2	7 1/2
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattikura	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	22,163	1'70	16,239	1'67	36	12-58	484	-55	5	10	10
Hoograjuli	Directors	8,519	...	8,146	...	...	12-59	436	79	25	5	10
Hoolungoorie	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	14,619	2'45	15,259	2'32	33	12-59	379	447	20 T	17 1/2	12 1/2
Huldibari	Davenport and Co. Ltd.	24,269	1'93	25,107	1'72	62	12-59	712	475	22 1/2 T	15	12
Jaybirpara	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,711	2'17	6,362	1'85	13	12-59	138	24	5 T	10	10
Jayshree	Birla Bros Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	275	12-58	3,288	2,829	10	10	10
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeonkollee	Kettewell Bullen & Co.	...	2'40	...	2'06	54	12-59	569	377	32 1/2 T	22 1/2	22
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julibari	Gill Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	11,371	2'47	12,815	2'42	32	12-59	236	454	8 1/2 T	10	17
Kaliti	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	3,306	2'15	2,917	1'95	15	12-58	123	10	10	10	10
Kallinagar and Khoreel	Board of Directors	3,910	1'64	3,987	1'58	...	12-58	40	-18	3	2	8
Killcott	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	339,462	5'09	518,584	4'79	...	12-60	791	652	25	17 1/2 T	7 1/2
Kingsley Golaghat	Directors	14,340	2'07	14,373	2'04	...	12-58	340	384	25	25	25
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotamullai	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	13,358	2'12	17,788	1'84	30	12-59	96	131	6	6	6
	6% Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnabohari	Directors	6,045	2'40	3,593	2'29	...	12-59	137	78	10 T	6	9

10 June 1961

COMPANIES

NAME		MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
		May 1961 Rs. n.p.	May 1960 Rs. n.p.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash	Others Rs. 000
				10	446	671	714	...	1,078	2,294	853	15	1,025	461	41	...
Amluckie	26 87	26 25	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. P.	31 00	37 06	10	277	450	251	7	1,435	1,297	482	508	919	137	43	...	...
Ananda (Ass m)	16 50 N	19 00	10	700	300	456	54	1,058	1,641	501	1	1,131	285	11	...	...
Anandabag	26 50	24 37	10	300	...	...	...	198	478	556	195	1	217	24	3	...
Arcuttipore	7 00	7 00	10	450	...	...	80	1	835	1,693	447	41	438	243	37	21
Atal	7 87	6 00	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P.	4 40	5 30	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahmari	25 44	25 69	10	550	862	577	20	979	2,606	1,004	53	1,056	73	11	...	...
Baitakhal	6 94	7 00	10	400	270	14	43	247	927	318	64	338	77	45	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	150	2,700	2,952	11	93	4,264	6,367	86	3,450	1,643	1,554	...	...
Banarhat	330 00	342 00	100	400	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	21	...
5 1/2% C. P.	82 42	105 00	100	1,000	1,040	18	44	1,765	1,849	686	78	1,171	493	571	...	...
Baradighi	28 50	29 75	10	510	1,040	18	44	1,765	1,849	686	78	1,171	493	571	...	...
Basmatic	32 12	28 50	10	495	315	201	56	1,066	1,711	1,051	925	125	104	57	...	...
Bateli	22 25	23 37	5	250	520	554	38	1,705	1,566	560	1	1,426	566	458	62	...
Belgach	24 25	24 56	10	640	900	895	6	1,068	2,734	1,324	54	1,307	774	168	...	...
Betjan	33 50	21 12	25	869	1,800	1,129	120	996	3,577	1,178	530	1,340	338	338	...	...
Bhatkawa	23 50	...	100	900	800	948	40	1,187	2,849	990	349	1,273	82	394	...	...
Biroyanagar	173 00	204 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birpara	101 00	109 00	10	3,300	700	1,112	384	3,719	7,376	3,100	531	4,260	282	67	...	...
3% C. P.	25 69	33 00	10	400	...	...	384	568	...	102	8	121	24	30	...	...
Bishnauth	4 19	2 25	1000	300	200	126	52	620	1,357	...	317	303	53	1	...	...
Bloomfield	13 70	14 50	10	600	454	452	70	802	1,441	434	53	701	402	465	...	...
Debentures	19 94	18 19	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botakhat	13 70	14 50	10	600	454	452	70	802	1,441	434	53	701	402	465	...	...
Bormahjan	19 94	18 19	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	66 00 N	62 00	100	450	150	83	110	776	1,386	552	3	601	123	8	...	...
Borpukhuri	15 06	18 00	10	3,500	735	776	254	3,007	9,438	3,417	510	1,642	788	2,731	79	...
Brooke Bond	16 50	18 62	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% C. P. T.	64 25	66 50	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casson	165 00	182 00	100	600	470	366	21	408	1,457	500	15	577	91	211	14	...
Central Cachar	75 50	81 00	100	1,000	525	240	19	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	14	...
Chamong	8 00	10 31	100	280	75	50	1	47	58	93	2	158	52	9	...	...
Chandypore	...	...	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choonabhatti	271 00	291 00	100	900	1,321	17	99	1,438	2,534	1,017	40	1,068	474	562	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	95 50 N	104 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chundescherra	24 94	24 94	10	300	450	358	558	2,034	1,290	461	2	695	503	1,445	225	...
Clevedon	...	...	10	300	500	314	52	2,258	954	285	1	779	214	831	...	...
Dauracherra	7 25	9 31	10	600	700	404	46	615	986	261	53	352	212	1,004	20	...
Doocho Valley	50 75	69 00	100	120	325	484	35	578	1,165	394	1	431	202	137	...	...
Desai & Purbuttia	151 00	152 00	100	840	650	127	118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42	...
Dhelaibat	22 44	24 37	10	1,753	985	87	13	1,583	2,882	806	573	715	820	238	...	...
Dhunerai	2 12	18 37	10	700	500	185	10	2,079	2,404	647	...	1,318	203	58	66	...
7% C. P.	39 62	31 50	10	120	577	633	69	1,243	375	359	59	747	457	233	2	...
Dibrugarh	104 00	102 00	100	200	107	72	3	91	375	166	1	103	42	118	...	...
Dilaram	27 68	29 12	10	473	500	210	157	614	1,691	743	150	818	63	246	...	...
Dinakuri	3 10	8 90	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	35 00	40 94	10	701	500	281	384	1,488	2,754	1,469	508	1,390	109	561	...	...
Dufflachur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India	19 50	23 00	10	1,000	500	355	131	1,429	3,193	1,154	119	1,166	186	6	...	...
Eastern Cachar	2 94	3 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellenbarrie	181 00	149 00	100	300	150	286	22	261	976	135	1	359	78	42	...	...
Enso	196 00	196 00	100	120	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethelbarrie	8 50	10 12	10	490	33	28	35	755	1,037	313	163	291	49	45	...	...
Gairkhal	194 00	160 00	100	750	270	405	39	688	1,893	1,188	4	1,104	139	200	...	...
Galle	10 94	11 81	100	200	176	126	3	226	867	343	48	164	97	13	...	...
6% C. P.	80 00	70 00	10	504	573	70	9	2,084	1,774	637	744	498	850	10	...	...
Gillapukri	26 37	26 75	10	676	360	225	131	873	2,256	1,032	147	761	53	20	...	...
Gohpur	17 75	19 31	25	1,050	500	498	132	7,66	17,66	7,49	312	8,26	3,94	3,96	...	...
Gopalpur	22 32	22 62	10	1,192	900	2,319	45	3,822	5,903	1,755	8	2,779	1,010	80	...	...
Grob	11 25	14 56	5	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungaram	160 00	152 50	190	1,344	900	1,346	30	927	2,780	1,143	857	1,329	255	444	...	...
Hansqua	18 75	18 25	10	500	550	614	22	512	584	560	224	440	19	309	83	...
Hantapara	136 30	156 00	100	3,600	1,500	2,336	80	1,842	7,147	2,371	508	3,033	464	607	...	...
8% C. P.	101 00 N	109 00	10	300	2,575	3,637	260	3,906	11,551	5,885	863	4,212	1,118	2,019	...	...
Hassimara	28 00	25 62	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	97 00	105 00	10	1,260	950	250	75	949	3,045	1,329	2	1,527	172	26	...	...
Hattikhire	9 73	14 12	10	500	674	13	14	751	1,197	467	52	421	717	22	...	...
Hoozrauli	25 25	25 37	100	870	1,305	86	76	892	3,283	1,480	12	897	205	311	...	...
Hoolungoorie	195 00	199 00	10	825	2,116	49	87	1,283	2,908	1,215	190	1,311	645	519	...	...
Hukhbari	28 81	29 75	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaybirpara	17 00	13 56	10	700	512	1	17	234	1,109	534	3	493	148	240	...	...
Jayshree	22 19	18 05	10	5,857	4,900	486	91	5,979	16,370	5,470	798	3,638	2,062	145	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	10	600	616	455	116	974	1,549	944	174	918	296	701	...	...
Joontollie	36 12	22 87	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	900	550	312	51	1,478	2,024	582	2	1,588	249	10	...	...
Jutlibari	39 00	24 62	10	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaliti	7 37	5 37	100	450	200	136	5	1,806	357	35	179	298	276	10	...	...
Kallinmuger & Khoreel	102 00	102 00	10	900	875	1,096	59	1,326	2,696	841	307	1,240	497	84	...	...
Killoot	20 75	20 25	100	360	1,000	522	130	2,281	2,237	850	951	1,182	740	53	...	...
Kinsley Golaghat	157 00 N	160 00	100	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Preference	71 43 N	80 00	10	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotamullai	11 75	15 46	25	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Pref.	15 00	10 22	10	500	240	34	3	574	1,269	297	2	318	47	12	...	...
Krishnabari	10 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in mds/Kgs	Average price per pound/Kgs	Total Crop in mds/Kgs previous year	Average price per pound/Kgs previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend Percent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 000	Rs. 00	Rs. 000	Rs. 00	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	4,497	1.71	3,602	1.68	10	12-58	(a)20	(b)8	nil	nil	nil
Kyung Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	3	12-58	19	13	5	5	7
Lacktoorah	Directors	5,201	2.13	5,962	1.80	...	12-59	881	1,130	30	30	10
Ledo	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	8,099	2.93	8,163	3.16	...	12-59	(b)74	(u)89	nil	nil	nil
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	9,568	...	9,536	...	39	12-56	262	355	12 1/2 T	17 1/2	20
Longview	6% C. P.	4,276	1.63	4,229	1.58	20	12-58	186	120	2 1/2	5	20
Loobah	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	15,266	2.97	15,042	2.63	54	12-58	-13	668	25	25	35
Lukwah	Tantia Bros. Private	13,097	...	13,525	...	47	12-59	50	406	15 T	10	5
Malhati	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private	6,742	...	7,011	...	...	12-59	206	-4 94	nil	nil	15
Manabbarie	Directors	4,958	1 1/2 5	4,363	1 0 0	25	12-53	108	10 T	10	10	7 1/2
Manipur	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	3,705	3.01	4,535	3.36	20	12-59	39	-176	nil	nil	nil
Margaret Hope	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	3,223	...	3,009	...	2	12-58	200	120	6 1/2	6 1/2	12 1/2
Marionbarie	Lohia Bros. Private Ltd.	4,878	2.36	5,336	2.18	20	12-58	705	510	22	15	20
Maud	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	10,362	2.93	10,584	2.54	70	12-58	40	46	10 T	nil	nil
Methoni	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,493	3.46	1,978	3.93	5	12-58	162	16	nil	nil	nil
Mim	6% C. P.	6,440	...	5,410	...	...	12-58	30	(a)2191	25 T	40	40
Mohsema	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	4,982	2.52	5,171	2.75	23	12-59	262	331	20 T	20	17 1/2
Mothola	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	9,005	...	7,506	1.66	...	12-58	244	-1.75	5	5	30
Murphulani (Assam)	Preferred Ordinary	14,240	...	10,858	1.85	65	12-59	668	(a3)151	17 1/2 T	5	7 1/2
Naga Hills	Duncan Bros.	5,663	...	4,889	3.44	20	12-59	215	303	20 T	30	25
Nagaisuree	Williamson Magor	8,760	...	7,565	1.96	...	12-58	365	171	16	15	15
Nagri Farm	Directors	10,683	...	9,752	2.76	...	12-58	661	556	25	25	30
Namburnadi	Macneill Barry	7,357	...	7,206	1.86	16	12-59	217	146	15 T	10	12 1/2
New Assam Valley	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	6,003	2.65	5,430	2.72	10	12-59	957	813	32 1/2 T	25	20
New Chumta	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	20,049	2.32	22,413	1.98	99	12-59	...	482	9 1/2 T	6 1/2	5 1/2
New Cinnatollah	6 1/2% C. P.	14,523	2.16	12,168	2.05	86	12-58	...	83	8	8	8
New Doonars	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	2,472	2.08	3,010	1.88	2	12-58	...	743	280	30 T	20
Nilpur Tea	Directors	16,761	1.31	17,933	1.69	...	12-59	55	287	32 1/2 T	32 1/2	32 1/2
N. W. Cachar	7% C. P.	2,340	4.34	2,246	4.80	...	12-59	...	148	7 1/2	7	7
Olavti	Directors	7,354	1.75	7,476	1.58	...	12-58	...	46	nil	nil	nil
Oodlabari	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	6,159	1.70	5,815	1.66	20	12-58	...	40 T	20	20	15 1/2
Pathomara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	49,713	2.56	50,325	2.14	165	12-59	4,862	(d)3,768	40 T	20	10
Patrakola	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	112,938	4.90	116,337	4.48	3	12-60	21	27	nil	nil	nil
Phakowa	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	111,914	6.46	68,672	6.36	...	12-60	92	60	nil	nil	nil
Poobong	Directors	2,346	2.53	1,656	2.58	...	12-58	31	-84	nil	nil	nil
Pasimbing	7% C. P.	2,306	1.50	2,733	1.81	...	12-58	...	96	nil	6	nil
Putinbaroo	Directors	10,158	2.12	9,459	2.06	25	12-59	200	43	nil	nil	nil
Rajabhat	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,364	2.47	5,255	2.19	12	12-59	157	101	25	30	25
Rajgarh	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	3,818	2.18	4,701	1.97	23	12-58	222	112	35 T	25	25
Rajnagar	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	13,410	2.15	12,748	1.99	36	12-59	412	336	10 T	7 1/2	5
Ranicherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	7,950	2.09	8,657	1.93	20	12-59	67	6	nil	nil	nil
Roopacherra	Duncan Bros. & Co.	6,918	1.75	8,715	1.72	20	12-58	45	(a)7,137	23	7 1/2	26
Rungamtee	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	2,389	3.09	2,351	3.45	10	12-59	47	140	10 T	30	25
Rungles Rungliot	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	77	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50
Rydak	Directors	17,582	...	15,712	...	...	12-59	436	437	20 T	15	15
Sapoi	Directors	9,337	2.02	9,273	1.92	...	12-59	386	419	40 T	50	20
Sarugaon	Williamson Magor & Co.	5,884	2.65	5,489	2.74	15	12-59	159	218	17 1/2 T	22 1/2	22 1/2
Seajuli	Directors	2,344	3.09	2,405	2.91	...	12-58	132	131	15	10	nil
Seeyok	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	2,164	3.59	2,285	3.33	10	12-58	22	-35	nil	nil	nil
Selimong	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	3,569	2.91	3,047	3.08	6	12-59	71	95	nil	nil	nil
Singall	Gonka & Co. Ltd.	3,179	3.19	3,267	2.55	10	12-58	176	(c)134	7 1/2	5	5
Singtom	5% C. P.	5,295	1.65	4,520	1.63	...	12-58	205	-98	nil	nil	nil
Sonai River	Directors	3,903	3.17	3,905	3.49	24	12-59	242	331	30 T	50	35
Soom	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,805	3.37	4,586	4.29	20	12-59	209	564	10 T	15	7 1/2
Sungma	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	5,242	1.89	5,208	1.82	17	12-58	35	40	nil	nil	5
Taipoo	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	20
Teen Ali	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	4,708	2.82	4,153	2.89	15	12-59	38	3	nil	nil	10
Telapara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	11,151	2.56	11,778	2.17	39	12-59	872	601	17 1/2 T	12 1/2	6
Telojan	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,243	2.23	9,945	2.35	34	12-59	376	423	25 T	25	30
Tengpani	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	36,690	2.13	35,023	1.92	121	12-59	1,217	753	20 T	12 1/2	15
Tenzore	8% pref. cum as to 5	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	...	...	8 T	8	8
Tikah	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	25	12-57	218	580	nil	nil	nil
Tirriharab	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	...	512	30	25	30
Tongani	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-56	67	173	10	10	10
Tukvar	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	9,337	...	9,866	...	26	12-56	143	262	nil	nil	nil
Tyoon	Directors	15,510	2.71	15,467	2.47	59	12-59	720	562	30 T	15	30

(a) After writing back Rs 60,000 from provision for Taxation.

(b) After transferring Rs 64,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 180,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 65,000 from General Reserve

(d) After writing back Rs 375,287 from Depreciation Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(g) After transferring Rs 60,000 from Revenue Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 35,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 72,597 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 48,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(i) After transferring Rs 151,220 from Depreciation Reserve; Rs 60,000 from Replanting Reserve; Rs 25,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 20,000 from General Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 145,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 30,000 from General Reserve and Rs 50,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 88,023 being dividends forfeited.

(l) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Revenue Reserve.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstanding	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. A.													
Kunchanpore	7 87	8 56	10	360	55	55	4	292	644	268	...	302	62	20	
Kyung Tea Seeds	4 62	5 25	10	200	35	...	1	45	183	2	34	7	56	3	
Lacktoorah	18 25	19 25	10	400	500	296	192	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	
Ledo	17 00	16 00	10	650	76	578	22	688	1,409	431	188	471	224	15	
Lingia	16 62	26 00	10	700	125	61	42	651	1,622	719	389	558	214	15	
6% C. P.	47 00kd	64 00	100	1,032	600	568	32	1,032	2,623	623	209	871	165	18	
Longview	11 00	12 50	10	564	600	58	-121	477	686	129	2	285	243	189	
Loobah	4 50	3 50	10	800	600	391	441	2,228	1,664	493	1,981	1,140	304	39	
Lukwah	...	...	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Cum Prof.	...	...	10	900	1,556	732	50	715	3,005	1,036	434	1,156	130	263	
Malhati	21 12	18 75	10	200	486	86	3	782	802	356	...	435	437	27	
Manabbarie	54 25	65 62	100	420	2,10	40	-6.20	8.82	7.31	1.80	...	326	32	2,12	
Manipur	...	...	10	400	200	207	73	384	878	429	2	278	196	340	
Margaret Hope	15 56	13 87	10	155	...	...	-373	1,425	1,181	206	2	142	86	1	
Marionbarrie	...	...	10	800	180	2	5	1,045	1,488	433	195	456	104	18	
Maud	14 00	15 00	10	1,000	700	550	62	1,233	2,265	699	95	1,014	306	564	
Methoni	19 44	24 62	100	159	335	16	12	298	541	226	2	260	180	69	
Mim	214 00	222 00	100	480	...	30	6	605	1,224	292	...	442	62	7	
Moheema	11 50	13 31	10	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	8 00	9 50	10	320	724	641	31	368	11	10	354	23	728	703	
Mothola	475 00	510 00	100	150	836	1	38	448	1,659	660	3	444	75	177	
Murphulani (Assam)	25 00	25 87	10	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Prefd. Ord.	23 50	27 62	10	200	291	74	-31	1,668	1,372	441	585	687	166	36	
Naga Hills	18 00	22 50	10	400	965	1,022	29	820	2,679	958	406	1,146	131	394	
Nagajuvha	211 00	184 00	100	400	291	74	130	334	730	215	112	289	151	171	
Nagri Farm	26 00	25 75	10	300	175	130	3	629	1,217	543	...	493	238	68	
Namburnadi	12 87	14 44	225	675	850	151	45	1,169	1,678	503	183	1,214	242	73	
New Assam Valley	...	...	10	300	225	620	62	378	1,028	427	85	612	73	214	
New Chumta	34 75 N	36 25	10	300	...	...	-35	909	724	327	...	598	80	53	
New Cinnatollah	103 00	114 00	100	500	2,050	30	52	2,947	3,400	1,234	652	1,759	1,066	1,036	
New Dooras	325 00	299 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 1/2% C.P.	82 20	102 50	100	400	900	...	5	1,594	1,259	576	1	739	277	1,544	
New Samanbagh	25 19	25 00	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8% C. P.	83 50 N	91 50	100	100	...	...	23	286	395	150	1	245	17	9	
Nilpur Tea	...	...	100	149	60	...	138	1,996	2,138	398	742	981	190	55	
North Western Cachar	200 00	149 00	100	700	53	159	...	290	524	263	...	154	48	189	
Okayti	600 00	601 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9% C. P.	79 00 N	79 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oodlabari	12 44	14 00	10	640	330	247	10	268	1,238	303	2	382	100	76	
Pathemara	7 37	7 75	10	259	...	...	-223	1,205	654	94	1	119	60	...	
Patrakola	156 00	182 00	100	3,600	5,125	1,500	226	11,363	6,551	2,750	8	3,712	2,611	11,535	
Pharkowa	127 00	150 00	100	250	185	195	17	102	632	224	1	277	13	38	
Poobong	...	...	10	300	...	...	4	274	593	247	...	159	10	1 63	
Pusembing	7 37	6 94	10	205	113	95	-87	173	540	97	48	140	57	15	
7% C. P.	8 62	10 50	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Putinbaree	97 00	93 00	100	205	60	135	-13	173	376	168	...	198	38	10	
Rajabhat	45 00	47 00	10	180	577	930	-197	576	1,637	720	54	726	320	43	
Rajgarh	19 56	18 00	10	600	844	2	45	349	1,339	527	3	412	161	53	
Rajnagar	51 00	39 87	10	208	100	43	141	638	810	433	1	339	187	338	
Ranicherra	9 56	9 56	10	320	700	851	44	880	2,613	1,515	54	1,121	477	89	
Roopacherra	23 12	21 00	10	260	281	127	-76	1,220	1,284	371	1	658	96	36	
Rungernmattee	15 69	15 31	10	525	455	577	2	429	1,511	435	99	551	231	30	
Runglee Rungliet	63 50	75 00	100	140	278	233	30	181	463	211	226	113	97	163	
Rydak	385 00	360 00	10	1,493	1,804	881	50	2,619	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	396	1,775	
Sepoi	34 00	32 30	10	900	203	53	20	3,103	3,281	1,329	400	875	968	26	
Sarugoon	21 00	23 57	10	346	600	239	69	1,204	1,392	664	39	768	861	61	
Saxuli	36 00	28 62	10	249	300	135	91	648	1,283	696	3	756	59	18	
Seyrook	11 00	10 50	10	300	125	202	4	149	551	196	...	173	54	198	
Selimong	...	...	10	300	105	10	28	353	600	239	1	255	121	17	
Singell	37 25	29 37	100	625	...	1	-694	938	714	98	...	161	139	16	
Sington	5 87	6 62	10	900	...	19	7	341	1,323	294	207	146	90	102	
5% C. P.	5 19	5 19	10	300	...	105	110	...	1,156	396	1	339	24	3	
Soni River	9 12 N	9 12	100	408	...	...	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8% C. P.	77 00 N	93 00	100	300	300	165	175	488	760	349	201	351	46	423	
Soom	35 00kd	39 50	10	625	600	355	59	693	1,784	520	3	294	180	564	
Sungma	15 87	13 31	10	500	205	58	-28	629	1,125	478	1	556	135	26	
Talpoa	...	...	10	450	600	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	836	256	207	
Teena Ali	...	...	10	320	400	457	-80	513	1,428	398	66	258	163	92	
Teesa Valley	15 75	17 00	100	900	1,675	620	32	1,556	2,107	707	49	1,011	463	1,767	
Talipara	112 00	128 00	10	598	854	510	7	990	1,935	632	56	823	216	282	
Talogan	33 56	35 87	10	800	300	297	65	1,247	1,442	528	2	913	322	558	
Tengpani	38 00	19 87	10	1,983	1,550	36	54	2,465	5,114	2,283	83	2,509	738	132	
Tezpore	16 69	11 19	10	205	...	...	-30	17,50	16,15	1,94	...	8,77	1,70	85	
8% Prof. Cum. as to 5	10 00 N	10 00	10	375	3,75	56	34	1,361	552	...	2	720	216	440	
Tilkah	60 00	40 00	10	220	400	575	34	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tirrihannah	13 00	14 00	10	100	390	...	6	1,170	1,528	307	...	734	114	16	
10% C. P.	8 00	8 00	10	600	250	...	39	946	1,689	475	3	417	283	118	
Tongani	7 31	8 25	10	801	1,050	1,450	105	2,466	5,060	1,666	53	1,396	701	47	
Tukvar	44 50	38 00	10	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tycoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MILLS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATION			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS											
	May 1961 Rs. ap.	May 1960 Rs. ap.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Andhra	26 85	24 00	10	3,000	1,800	905	23	5,276	9,139	2,875	220	3,174	1,015	331	15							
Balrampur	2 66	3 69	7 1/2	1,361	120	874	48	4,972	3,110	1,927	175	4,901	948	107	117							
Basti	105 50 N	126 50	100	1,200	950	2,712	1,000	9,932	6,611	4,219	2,680	11,153	498	182	117							
Ordinary 'B' Class			50	3,000			76	6,291	16,116	10,888	2,375	10,461	577	8,470	2,468							
Belapur	287 50	345 00	7 1/2	1,949	775	240	1	7,551	5,317	2,960	693	3,526	3,187	262								
Belund	12 31	14 19	10	1,500	650	759	4	3,317	2,395	1,595	1,381	3,330	1,059	159								
Bharat	16 25	16 62	100	500																		
5% R. C. P. I	26 10	26 10	10	1,750	1,400	268	93	4,986	4,781	2,936	55	5,675	1,745	310	117							
Bhopal	84 50	84 50	100	1,250																		
3% C. P.	12 50	11 81	10	3,200	1,360	1,866	276	10,921	15,128	10,892	67	10,934	4,493	381	310							
Carew	12 50	12 19	100	800																		
6 1/2% R. C. P.	90 00	85 50	100	1,750																		
5% Debentures			100	1,400																		
5% Debentures			100	4,000		1,489	74	3,381	9,635	960		2,765	1,757	72	600							
Cauvery	131 50	143 00	100	2,000																		
6% C. P.	94 00	101 12	10	3,000	2,050	4,503	1,686	6,364	16,689	10,413	264	5,887	1,987	347	771							
Cawnpore	12 75	15 37	10	1,000																		
8% C. P.	108 00	102 00	100	1,800	1,440	3,106	28	5,326	8,473	6,453	37	7,911	1,475	184	73							
Champanan	17 12	21 12	10	1,800	2,100	2,721	67	12,648	13,656	7,119	395	11,469	2,729	904	185							
Deccan	14 68	14 25	5	3,984																		
7% Preference	5 60	6 25	5	700			6	4,796	3,246	2,022	1,035	3,687	892	29	5							
Deoria	9 06	9 56	10	958	345	266																
5% Debentures			500	500			1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97								
Darbhang	14 25	17 12ad	5	2,200	31,00	2,36	26	8,094	5,973	2,380	434	7,468	6,871	2,063	2,581							
Dyer Meakin	31 87	20 50	5	550	1,000	341	69	1,388	1,485	857	676	1,249	754	209								
E. I. D. (S)	43 62	55 50	5	200																		
7% C. P.	18 20	30 25	10	2,000	150	3,696	20	3,298	7,057	2,372	2,136	1,271	1,047	25								
Ganesh Sugar	19 22 N	19 87	10	5,492	702	621	86	21,293	14,506	4,545	1,822	15,330	2,049	246	36							
Ganga Sugar		7 50	10	1,250																		
7 1/2% C. P.			10	500	250	127	4	2,963	3,410	1,430		2,427	417	20								
Gobind			100	1,000			30	4,719	4,888	2,980	1,140	2,934	1,804	890								
5 1/2% R. C. P.			100	1,594		1,148																
Gwalior			100	675																		
7% R. C. P.			100	500			12	11,915	8,171	3,763	1,615	4,788	4,407	69								
7% C. P.			100	250	1,000	1,359																
Harnagar			100	750			43	20,229	21,144	8,621	284	18,201	2,156	121								
Ordinary	340 00	309 00	100	500	6,000	4,662	1,850															
Hindustan	90 00 N	90 00	100	6,397	337	642	563	8,648	8,186	2,789	3,186	2,860	6,177	66								
5% C. P.	12 90	13 60ad	10	1,100																		
India	83 63	88 25	100	1,109	1,266	1,426	616	5,288	3,458	2,015	866	6,975	311	110								
7 1/2% C. P. T			100	2,000	1,850	291	55	9,285	13,065	7,842	66	7,776	1,088	140	187							
Jagatjit Sugar	5 25 N	5 25	10	1,030																		
Jaswant	85 00	85 00	100	2,318	744	975		12,490	13,651	1,614	30	4,524	1,060	48	32							
5 1/2% B. C. P.	16 50	15 46ex	10	200																		
Jypore	89 00	93 80	100	1,000																		
6% C. P.	92 39	101 10		5,857	7,315	2,393	23	41,599	41,759	7,854	2,501	19,275	5,716	118								
7% C. P.	23 57	21 00	10	258																		
K. C. P.	95 45	95 00	10	4,077			10	8,387	8,526	5,442	177	7,005	2,268	275	330							
5% R. C. P.	93 00	102 50	40	1,800	1,100	342																
6 1/2% C. P.	218 75	150 00	100	1,500			41	7,533	7,637	3,496	1,412	5,675	233	103	131							
5 1/2% R. C. P		77 00	100	1,200		625																
Kirlanpudi	76 50	123 00	100	600																		
5 1/2% C. P.	117 00		100	1,950			90	1,037	2,803	1,874	1	570	72	2,193								
5% Debentures			10	2,000	330	367																
Madura Sugars	187 50	236 50	50	6,750	4,525	569	162	9,517	15,205	7,221	1,734	7,369	2,641	2,294								
Maharashtra	240 00 N	240 00 N	250	500																		
7% C. P.			10	7,339	1,240	1,471	12	8,525	13,625	6,143	50	8,138	2,513	404								
Modi Sugar		4 50	1	1,000		242	3,128	7,651	5,675	2,433	20	1,055	1,514	12	46							
Mohini			10	25																		
Founders			100	200																		
8% C. P.	70 00 N	70 00	100	2,179	6,253	5,643	15	14,258	16,327	10,739	3,715	7,391	7,217	4,274	356							
Mysore	59 00cd	56 90	10																			
Nawalganj	60 00 N	60 00	100	1,200	350	1,088	479	4,161	6,477	3,340	1,552	2,171	1,028	621	326							
'B' Class			1	500																		
5% Debentures			50	789	2,225	807	35	6,160	5,767	3,325	1,702	4,791	1,698	448								
New India	32 00	33 00	100	1,000																		
5 1/2% R. C. P. T.			100	49																		
7 1/2% R. C. P. P.	137 79	150 00	100	1,100	325	183	8	323	4,489	3,071	57		437	27								
New Saven	5 69	6 56	10	1,351	1,835	3,547	35	6,793	8,199	3,060	714	5,164	2,102	451								
New Swadeshi	326 00	315 00	100	8																		
Ordry. P. P.			25	11,002	5,252	3,394	3	43,102	30,263	18,542	343	33,776	19,131	783	480							
Nizam Sugar			25	1,200																		
5% C. P.			25	2,380																		
4% C. P.			100	7,745	914	2,223	16	14,191	26,114	14,164	338	12,436	4,664	575								
Oudh	185 00	195 00	100	3																		
Ordry. P. P.			25	367																		
4% R. C. P.			50	5,000	4,075	1,792	22	8,332	13,853	7,765	217	9,944	195	379	2,988							
Phaltan Sugar	138 00	189 00	100	1,200	270	957	11	4,161	3,642	2,166	1,251	2,977	580	61	251							
Punjab Sugar	50 00 N	65 00	10	900	175	2,128	4	599	5,120	3,572	1	1,370	881	204	401							
Purtabpore	12 44	12 00	10	600																		
10% C. P.	11 75 N	13 75	10	1,660	2,000	2,008	59	2,038	7,805	3,938		3,824	339	6	218							
Ramnugger Cane	29 87ad	26 75	100	400																		
8% C. P.	79 00ad	92 00	100	595																		
5 1/2% Debentures			500	1,175		114	77	3,226	3,260	2,416	10	3,505	255	17								
Raina Sugar	1 45 N	1 45	100	39																		
6% C. P.			50	2,000	850	3,518	79	9,152	13,723	6,530	1,435	7,938	671	148								
Ravalgaon Sugar	69 80	107 50	100	2,000																		
5 1/2% Cum Pref.	61 00	61 70	100	400																		
Deferred	30 00	30 00	10	2,000																		
Debenture			500	6,359	1,077	945	391	3,905	8,823	3,683	1,438	3,015	1,607	1,435								
Raza Buland	11 69	13 87	10	800	130	482	5	2,750	2,840	2,361	210	3,376	624	276								
Ryam	11 75	15 94	10	800																		
6% C. P.	8 40 N	8 49	10	1,199	85	1,391																

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed Mds./Tons 000	Sugar Produced Mds./Tons 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Second Previous Rs. 000
Shree Chango	A. H. Bhiwandewalla & Co.	2,394	...	11,231	3,308	138	9-60	2,445	2,532	20.7	23.1	18
Shree Hanuman	D. Rameshwarlal	...	...	11,434	2,719	52	9-57	957	546	6	7.4	9.4
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	Sahu Jain Ltd.	9,659	...	36,793	10,546	203	7-59	2,298	1,474	15	10	10
Shree Sitaram	6% 'A' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Sitalpur	5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
South Behar	5 1/2% Debentures	3,442	...	12,372	3,592	...	8-60	685	515	10	10	5
...	Directors	1,781	...	6,026	2,320	...	6-58	63	193	nil	nil	nil
...	9% pref. cum. as to 7	...	...	12,540	419	...	10-59	244	177	nil	nil	nil
...	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
...	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Standard Refinery & Distill	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	6,802	3,672	10	12-59	14	186	nil	nil	nil
Travancore	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Ugar	Parry & Co Ltd.	...	...	16,445	3,509	127	4-60	1,259	1,065	10	10	10
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
United Breweries	Shriagaur Bros	...	...	8,457	5,880	236	6-59	2,800	1,804	15	8	6
United Provinces	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Upper Doab Sugar	Directors	4,021	...	9,974	184	...	3-60	(c) 3,513	1,901	60	60	60
Upper Ganges	R. Lal Debi Prasad & Bros.	...	...	15,336	1,796	...	9-59	1,331	654	15	10	10
...	6% R. C. P.	...	...	41,100	11,001	219	9-60	3,429	3,771	15	15	6
...	Cotton Agents Private	6,070	...	32,529	5,245	246	6-59	2,960	3,666	8-57	50	50
...	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Upper India	Mitra Mandal Private	7,828	...	23,833	16,069	282	4-59	3,263	(r) 2,375	30	25	15
Vizagapatam	'B' Class Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15
Walchandnagar Industries	Kantilal & Sheth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
...	Walchand & Co. private	206	...	55,529	6,429	977	6-54	2,06	2,30	21	21	21
...	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	9-59	(t) 5,396	5,570	10	7	7
...	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After transferring Rs 2,039,237 from General Reserve.
 (b) After transferring Rs 25,000 from General Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Stocks and Stores Reserve and including Rs 327,137 being profit on sale of Agricultural Land.
 (c) After writing back Rs 2,80,018 being provision for liabilities no longer required. (d) After writing back Rs 100,000 from Reserve for book debts and advances.
 (e) After writing back Rs 99,511 being provisions no longer required. (f) Given in tons.

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LATENT		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Agri Electric Supply ...	Martin Burn Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	42,280	5,067	37,191	4,596	112	3-60	(a)1,250	(b)1,087	11T	10	10
Ahmedabad Electricity Co. ...	Killick Industries Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	...	49,850	...	46,061	795	3-60	12,574	11,861	7T	6½	6½
Aligarh ...	Jan. & Co. ...	...	...	...	...	31	3-54	1,70	1,68	9½	10	9½
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co. ...	N. C. Javeri & Co. ... 5½% C. P. ... 5% C. P. ...	57,568	9,068	49,306	8,154	829	3-60	2,050	1,939	10T 5T	9 5½	8½ 5½
Amand ...	Sonawala Co. Private ... 6% C. P. ...	...	506	...	474	15	3-59	92	89	10	10	...
Andhra Valley Power ...	Tata Hydro Elec. Agencies Pri. ... 7% C. P. ... 4% Debentures ...	...	19,787	...	19,026	402	3-60	6,661	(b)6,878	8½T 7T	8 7	8 7
Barilly Elec'ty Supply ...	Martin Burn Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	14,224	2,405	13,056	2,230	59	3-60	(d)477	(h)399	11T	10	10
Benares Electric ...	Martin Burn Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	43,254	5,118	38,909	4,812	94	3-60	(i)1,041	(j)1,020	11T	10	10
Berhampur Electric Supply...	Directors ... 6% C. P. ...	2,225	769	2,029	625	...	3-60	118	123	nil 6T	3 6	6 6
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply ...	Octavius Steel & Co. ...	5,396	1,417	4,893	1,253	36	3-59	229	189	5	5	8
Bombay Suburban Elec. ...	Killick Industries Ltd. ...	121,270	12,234	99,869	10,143	303	3-60	(c)4,279	(m)3,384	8	7½	7
Braach Elec. Supply ...	Rajputana Textiles Agencies ... 6% Debentures ...	2,180	629	2,068	588	27	3-60	173	191	6½T	6	5
Calcutta Elec. Supply ...	Directors ... 5% C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	...	6,229	...	7,467	...	3-59	2,574	2,560	7 5	7 5	8 5
Cochin State Power ...	Chandrie & Co. ...	45,12	5,71	44,20	5,49	...	3-54	1,83	1,99	10	10	9
Cuttack Elec. Supply ...	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd. ...	5,400	1,299	4,694	1,206	45	3-59	274	276	6½	6½	8
Dharwar ...	Directors ... 5% C. P. ...	...	408	...	871	...	3-60	162	140	8T 5T	7 5	7 5

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961 Rs. np.	May 1960 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstanding	Cash	Others
Shree Chango	25 25	29 30	12 1/2	3,750	1,671	242	62	6,331	8,831	6,154	1,306	7,155	882	14	21
Shree Hanuman	17 00	16 00	10	2,500	50	1,050	12	5,080	6,446	3,441	66	4,765	1,524	331	...
5% C. P.	55 00 N	55 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	11 44	14 62	10	3,999	2,100	663	41	12,263	13,634	8,062	860	12,695	2,639	40	511
6% 'A' Pref.	63 30	85 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'B' Pref.	54 25	72 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Sitaram	6 00xd	12 00	10	1,589	1,180	592	45	5,723	3,648	2,400	2,776	4,292	781	33	...
Sitalpur	6 28	6 12	10	1,000	35	25	—339	4,666	3,242	1,485	228	2,630	674	28	67
South Behar	3 87	1 00 N	10	915	45	...	—1,533	6,988	5,198	1,147	1,497	1,369	1,875	27	...
9% Pref. Cum. a to 7	20 50 N	20 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 25 N	0 25 N	2 1/2	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery	...	...	10	964	...	...	—1,101	11,400	1,160	546	...	4,924	6,044	283	6
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	10 25	11 62	10	3,000	400	1,651	147	3,767	6,910	3,356	...	4,430	1,429	1,012	39
5% C. P.	7 40	8 75	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ugar	140 00 N	140 00	100	2,795	1,377	1,236	30	11,919	10,800	5,131	844	9,476	1,192	150	...
Pref. "A"	...	...	190	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries	...	...	10	1,200	2,590	2,160	124	4,607	5,948	1,886	4,637	1,54	401	36	...
United Finances	110 00	92 50	10	1,600	350	902	109	2,371	3,853	2,880	68	2,731	1,240	72	...
Upper Doab Sugar	17 00	18 19	100	4,906	1,100	4,401	26	17,633	22,892	9,160	197	13,473	1,912	102	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Ganges	...	...	100	2,200	2,167	44	10,911	18,328	9,743	852	7,243	2,032	110	...	...
5% C. P.	70 60	68 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	69 00	79 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	...	...	100	350	2,200	1,382	51	21,064	10,605	4,961	101	17,620	4,275	86	...
Upper India	102 00 N	102 00	100	2,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Class Ordinary	8 75 N	8 75	25	2,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	10	747	42	...	—4,83	99 40	29 22	8 99	25	14 44	7 00	55	...
Walchandnagar Indrs.	175 00	307 50	100	10,100	2,800	9,613	178	20,814	34,734	12,906	931	24,045	3,283	920	...
7% C. P.	117 00	119 00	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(f) After transferring Rs 475,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and including Rs 345,000 being difference in producers price.
 (g) After transferring Rs 150,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund and Rs 155,000 from provision for bad and doubtful debts.
 (h) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 225,000 from Investment Reserve. (i) After transferring Rs 225,000 from General Reserve.
 (j) After transferring Rs

ELECTRIC												
NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretories	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allowances and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold 000's	Revenue Rs. 000	Units sold 000's	Revenue Rs. 000			Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
Dishargarh Power	Andrew Yule & Co. 5% 'A. C. P. 4½% 'B'. C. P.	...	8,007	...	6,625	140	3-60	1,721	1,222	10 T 5 T 4½ T	7½ 5 4½	7½ 5 4½
Ellore Elec. Supply	Chandrie & Co.	1,608	3,20	14,65	2,91	14	3-54	68	63	7½	7½	6½
Gowrepora Elec. Supply	Macneill & Barry 4% Debentures	...	6,679	...	6,151	91	3-59	1,106	1,245	10	10	7½
Gudivada Elec. Supply	Mechele Engineering Co	...	1,66	...	1,18	8	3-54	(c) 19	19	4	4	3
Jhansi Elec. Supply	Moona Lall & Sons 6% Debentures	27:23	9,42	21,85	7,82	32	12-53	1,47	1,38	6½	8½	8½
Korbat Elec. Supply	K. N. Himatsingka & Co. 6% C. P.	...	1,37	...	...	4	3-54	45	...	nil	nil	...
Kumbulpore Elec. Supply	Martin Burn Ltd	29,088	2,344	33,191	3,254	731	3-60	(k) 676	(g) 906	10 T	9:20	9:20
Kanadukathan	Directors	...	1,93	...	2,14	...	3-56	82	88	3	3	3
Karakkal Elec. Supply	A. S. Ahilardam	...	2,32	...	187	12	3-60	66	49	10c	8	8
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	Indo Company Private 6% Cum. Prof.	9,151	1,709	7,657	1,345	25	3-60	571	447	10 T	9	10
Mangalore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	36,50	10,02	34,22	9,37	42	3-56	2,36	1,44	8 5/8 T	6	6
Mirzapur Elec. Supply	Directors	2,293	641	2,047	577	...	3-59	...	...	10	10	10
Mozaffarpore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. Directors	3,927	1,301	3,533	1,162	41	3-59	109	105	5	8	10
Muttra Elec. Supply	Directors	4,811	880	4,231	781	...	3-59	224	275	10	10	10
Nacind	Sonswala Co. Private 6% C.P.	...	624	...	529	27	3-58	193	214	8	8	...
Nasik Deolali	Rajputans Textiles Agency 7% Cum. Prof.	7,019	1,689	6,563	1,622	54	3-59	436	361	8½	6½	6
Nagapatam Elec. Supply	India Co. Private Ltd. 6% C. P.	6,920	764	5,431	573	30	3-60	205	156	7	6½	7
Patna Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	35,279	4,861	32,980	4,455	122	3-59	(b) 1,285	1,456	7½	7½	10
Poona Electric	Rajputans Textiles Agencies pri. 7% Cum. Prof. 6% Debentures	85,671	6,965	76,754	6,324	165	3-60	(q) 1,614	(r) 1,397	9½ T 7 T	8 7	7½ 7
Saharanpur	Directors	...	5,87	...	781	...	3-59	...	...	...	...	...
Salem Erode Elec'ty	Partly Paid Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	31,532	3,182	26,354	2,364	65	...	113	96	6	5	...
Saugor Elec'ty Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	2,803	751	1,918	615	27	3-60	784	519	12 T	10	10
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. Development of Industries	3,341	850	2,845	773	37	3-60	157	181	6½ T	5½	6½
Shilong Hydraulic	Partly Paid Bird & Co. pri Ltd.	...	6,00	...	531	40	3-59	185	187	6 T	5	5
Sijua (Jheriah) Elec. Supply	5% Debentures	...	7,572	...	6,392	96	6-55	2,20	2,04	6	6	6
South Arset Elec'ty	Directors 6% C. P. 5½% C. P.	21,265	1,788	17,425	1,427	...	3-60	647	543	10 T	7½	6½
South Madras Electric	Seshasayee Bros Private Ltd. 5½% 1st C. P. 5½% 2nd Pref 4% Debentures 5% Debentures 5½% Debentures	...	8,993	...	6,929	80	3-60	2,352	(n) 1,983	9 T 5½ T 5½ T	9 5½ 5½	8½ 5½ 5½
Sirat Electric Co.	Killick Industries Ltd. 6½% C. P.	...	7,551	...	7,106	143	3-59	1,483	1,271	7 6½	7 6½	7 6½
Tata Hydro Electric	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7% C. P. T.	...	15,873	...	15,353	504	3-60	7,411	(o) 7,725	8½ T 7 T	8 7	8 7
Tata Power Co.	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7½% C. P. T. 4% Debentures 4% Debentures	...	35,320	...	32,144	832	3-60	14,474	(p) 13,251	8½ T 7½ T	8 7½	8 7½
Timnevelly Tuticorin Elec....	Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P	22,290	2,268	19,847	1,790	38	3-60	514	(i) 410	7½ T 6½ T	7½ 6½	7½ 6½
United Provinces Elec.	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	98,640	11,872	88,831	11,026	161	3-60	(l) 2,322	(u) 2,480	10 T 6½ T	10 6½	10 6½
Upper Ganges Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	11,902	1,943	11,960	2,076	57	3-58	284	287	11 T	10	10
Upper Jumna Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	22,675	3,185	18,715	2,974	60	3-60	339	390	11½ T	12½	9½
Vellore Elec. Corpn.	Chandrie & Co. Private 6% C. P.	106,03	9,24	87,02	7,68	37	3-56	2,77	1,95	10 6	10 6	10 6
West Coast Elec.	Chandrie & Co. Private 5½% C. P	116,22	10,92	120,77	11,89	58	3-53	2,60	2,51	10 5½	10 5½	10 5½
(a) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.												
(d) After transferring Rs 80,000 from ...												

(a) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(b) After transferring Rs 179,857 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve.

(c) After writing back to the ...

(d) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 20,325 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 100,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve

(f) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Tax

(g) After writing back Rs 44,000 from Deferred Income Taxation Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 55,000 from

(1) After transfer -

tion Reserve, ~~transferring~~ \$4 75,000 from Deferred Tax

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	REVENUE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	May 1961	May 1960			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Other	
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	
Dishergarh Power ...	96 00	67 00	100	4,320	2,250	189	439	2,651	10,125	3,805	3,765	930	1,190	419	24	
5% 'A.C.P. ...	69 00	78 50	100	1,608												
4½% 'B.C.P. ...	69 20	75 00	100	1,200												
Ellore Electric Supply ...	16 55	10 35	10	300		37	4	2,33	6,26	1,73	18	75	61	67	1	
Gourepore Electric Supply ...	...	...	100	5,000	1,400	1,324	31	4,543	17,713	5,981	423	1,009	1,583	51	...	
6% Debenture ...	...	...	1000	2,500												
Gudvada Electric Supply ...	...	...	100	118		3	3	1.03	2.01	62	6	23	38	18	1	
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	5 92	6 00	10	535		29	3	9,71	21,44	9,16	5	2,98	4,18	25	...	
6% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	380												
Jarhat Electric Supply ...	...	...	10	250		8	—17	1,48	5,88	2,44		32	82	17	1	
6% Cum Preference ...	...	...	100	50												
6% Debenture ...	...	...	...	35												
Jubbulpore Electric Supply ...	11 62	13 62	10	2,250	1,340	1,363	30	4,110	10,732	4,042	281	626	795	319	383	
Kanadukathan ...	...	...	500	500		1	10	2,14	8,92	4,35	57	81	62	11	56	
Karakkai Electric Supply ...	9 05	9 75	10	210		58	22	374	368	178		116	110	29	...	
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply ...	10 15	10 15	10	1,500	75	533	2	2,168	5,182	1,672	85	414	331	187	...	
6% Cum. Pref. ...	9 00	9 60	10	250												
Mangalore Electric Supply ...	...	...	10	560	28	3,09	57	5,49	20,16	8,99	56	1,92	1,35	1,41	...	
5% Debentures ...	...	...	500	137												
Mirzapur Electric Supply ...	6 50	7 00	9	495	125	99	39	386	1,310	640	29	231	133	80	...	
Mozurpore Elec. Supply ...	9 94	7 62	10	582	183	210	9	2,402	3,633	1,233	28	368	365	135	90	
Muttra Electric Supply ...	11 37	10 00	10	700	9	99	22	988	1,784	783	126	250	300	137	...	
Nadiad ...	54 00	54 00	50	250		359	...	414	1,345	332	14	91	1,23	86	26	
6% C. P. ...	39 00	39 00	50	350												
Nasik Deolali ...	105 00	105 00	100	1,168		1,000	1	1,424	4,237	1,460	222	394	286	348	28	
7% Cum Pref. ...	91 50	91 50	100	100												
6% Debenture ...	...	...	...	1,000												
Nagapattanam Electric Supply ...	8 75	9 60	10	498		198	1	440	1,534	576	54	143	174	108	...	
6% C. P. ...	8 90	9 50	10	100												
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	100	200												
Patna Electric Supply ...	10 25	11 06	10	3,507	2,605	1,440	79	4,628	14,185	5,606	439	2,188	2,367	527	...	
5% Debentures ...	...	...	500	2,000												
Poona Electric ...	101 00	112 25	100	4,889		1,257	4	7,588	15,773	6,160	2,411	525	959	1,158	191	
7% Cum Pref. ...	101 00	101 00	100	400												
6% Debentures ...	...	...	...	800												
Saharanpur ...	...	...	100	469		93	4	872	1,415	570	181	158	227	6	...	
Partly Paid ...	...	...	10	28												
Salem Erode Electricity ...	12 25	12 50	10	880	600	733	33	2,967	5,452	1,962	278	468	544	814	...	
6½% R. C. P. ...	8 52	9 24	10	400												
Saugor Electric Supply ...	6 25	6 80	10	300	197	147	3	1,374	1,806	451	40	284	170	171	...	
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply ...	6 25	6 80	10	910	165	52	37	636	1,120	345	154	398	533	124	14	
Shillong Hydraulic ...	...	...	2	773	1,66	1,56	60	911	21,61	9,00	21	53	102	88	30	
Partly Paid ...	...	...	10	1,680												
Srinagar (Jheriah) Elec. supply ...	8 12	9 44	100	1,200	221	1,168	2	1,706	7,035	4,496	345	1,302	1,046	545	79	
5% Debentures ...	...	...	100	1,674	1,10	88	15	36,27	53,94	13,65	3,19	5,57	2,91	1,01	6,15	
South Arcot Electricity ...	...	...	100	200												
6% Cum Preference ...	...	...	100	200												
5½% Cum Preference ...	9 80	10 10	10	7,000		1,989	3	7,042	20,638	6,768	291	1,903	2,160	2,309	...	
South Madras Electric ...	8 10	9 97	10	2,200												
5½% 1st Cum Preference ...	8 10	9 97	10	800												
5½% 2nd Cum Preference ...	8 25	9 40	10	800												
4% Debentures ...	...	...	100	200												
5% Debentures ...	...	...	100	100												
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	100	200												
Surat Electric Co. ...	89 00	84 00	100	6,062	454	1,880	5	3,835	14,351	4,680	375	1,231	1,049	340	72	
6½% Cum Preference ...	107 00	108 00	100	500												
Tata Hydro Electric ...	105 50	100 50	100	23,999	6,001	4,156	25	34,563	70,196	18,909	4,629	3,333	5,245	178	12,001	
7½% C. P. T. ...	102 00	100 00	100	8,928												
Tata Power Company ...	1050 00	1035 00	1000	51,536	11,290	14,796	33	65,981	171,629	39,366	4,291	10,867	13,469	349	27,900	
7½% C. P. T. ...	1112 50	1100 00	1000	8,627												
4% Debentures ...	...	...	...	11,746												
5% Debentures ...	...	...	...	25,000												
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec. ...	11 80	12 37	10	970	438	329	30	2,040	4,550	1,783	267	600	386	234	...	
6% R. C. P. ...	8 67	9 57	10	450												
United Provinces Electric ...	114 00	130 00	100	5,600	2,580	5,277	85	18,912	40,886	14,567	1,382	3,173	3,188	1,360	33	
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	100	3,000												
Upper Ganges Valley ...	...	16 50	10	598	243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	10	
Upper Jumna Valley ...	16 00	18 19	10	500	515	646	37	4,392	5,232	1,225	153	370	690	868	2	
Vallore Elec. Corporation ...	13 35	11 50	10	400	48	1,57	1,45	16,94	24,17	6,57	63	2,46	2,16	2,76	9	
5% Cum Preference ...	6 28	6 75	10	125												
West Coast Electric ...	14 00	12 35	10	1,000		1,67	52	15,16	26,59	6,42	45	3,25	2,68	1,41	100	
5½% Cum Preference ...	6 15	6 50	10	250												

(j) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 89,146 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 30,922 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(1) After transferring Rs 294,224 from Terms and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 190,000 from Deferred

Taxation Reserve:

(m) After transferring Rs 173,500 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 452,716 from General

(p) After transferring Rs 1,462,650 from General Reserve.

(q) After writing back Rs 177,005 from excess provision in previous years and transferring Rs 16,714 from General Fund

(r) After transferring Rs 131,536 from Tariffs and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 60,081 from

(t) After transferring Rs 72,022 from Reserve for Tariffs and Dividend Control

1. **THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of _____, do hereby certify that**

Indian Finance
SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT			
		Tea 000 lbs.	Coffee 000 Cwts.	Rubber 000 lbs.					Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest %	Pre- vious %	2nd PAC- view	
Alageswar	Ramani & Co.	7			782	42	9	6-60	100	116	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	
Amalgamated Coffee	Directors				1,214	1,092		3-60	316	291	10 1/2	7 1/2	6	
	6% Cum. Pref.										6 1/2	6	6	
	5 1/2% Debentures													
Anandam	A. V. George & Co.	288		112	613	69	13	12-59	145	106	15 1/2	10	15	
	7% C. P.								10		7	7	7	
	6% Debentures													
Anapalai	Associated Planters Private		9		1,663	1,400	43	6-60	432	620	20 1/2	25	35	
	6% Debentures													
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd.	2,86			4,35	76		3-59	40	14	nil	nil	nil	
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil	
Athimattam	M. Sebastian			62	89	3		2-56	34	24	5	3 1/2	3 1/2	
	6% Debentures													
Bababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore)		2		411		8	6-60	59	132	8 1/2	12 1/2	25	
	6% C. P.										6	6	6	
Badra	Young India Agencies Private				594	378	14	5-60	146	164	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	
	7 1/2 C. P.										15	17 1/2	17 1/2	
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private	338	2	43	1,221	440	17	3-60	266	336	15	15	17 1/2	
	7 1/2 C. P.										15	15	17 1/2	
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Pri				303		5	5-60	53	50	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
	6% C. P.										6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Be Be	Mg. Director			860	610	27		3-59	152	168	5	5	5	
	6 1/2 C. P. T.										5	5	5	
	6 1/2 R. C. P. T.										5	5	5	
Blue Mountain	Kothari & Sons Agencies Pri...	1,621			7,800	231	309	6-60	2,933	907	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Chandramalai	Directors	362			777	150		6-60	154	111	10 1/2	12	15	
	7 1/2 Cum. Pref.										8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Chembra Peak	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,550			3,675	448	54	3-60	736	645	20 1/2	15	10	
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd				4,916	931	107	2-60	1,544	1,626	17 1/2	15	10	
	7% C. P.										17 1/2	15	10	
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates				5,206	317	2	6-60	551	1,601	6 1/2	25	20	
	5% C. P.										5	5	5	
Consolidated Coffee	Mg. Director							6-60	(h)3,141	4,710	20 1/2	25	20	
	6% C. P.										6	6	6	
Coonoor Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Pvt. Co.	350			946	144	18	9-59	241	259	20 1/2	20	20	
	6% C. P.										20 1/2	20	20	
Coorg Tea	Srinivas Agencies	354			648	160	20	3-60	177	208	20 1/2	20	30	
	6 1/2 R. C. P.										6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Cottanad Plantations	Associated Planters pri.	150		43	560	229	18	3-60	114	112	10 1/2	15	15	
	7 1/2 C. P. P.										10 1/2	15	15	
Cowwoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.						13	6-60	185	126	25	25	65	
Devashola	Mg. Director	325			908	188		12-59	283	341	25 1/2	25	17 1/2	
Devon	Young India Agencies Private	302	1		766	197	5	3-60	97	110	15 1/2	15	17 1/2	
	7 1/2 C. P.										15 1/2	15	17 1/2	
Emerald Valley	Parkins Private Ltd.	128			262	64	8	12-58	75	38	6	6	10	
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies			89	131	51	7	12-59	68	59	9 1/2	6	6	
Haileyburia	Parkins Private Ltd.	1,722			2,705	807	48	12-59	(d)623	1,079	12 1/2	20	15	
	5% C. P.										5 1/2	5	5	
	5 1/2 Debentures													
Highland	A. V. Thomas & Co.	1,271		111	2,544	237	56	12-58	557	472	15	7 1/2	20	
	6% C. P.										15	7 1/2	20	
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private				124	115	2	5-60	18	18	6	6	6	
	6 1/2 C. P.										6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Kailas	A. V. George & Co.			959	1,662	171	65	2-60	637	588	22 1/2	20	25	
	6% Debentures										22 1/2	20	25	
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co.	507			1,045	121	20	3-60	281	270	20 1/2	15	12 1/2	
	7% Debentures										20 1/2	15	12 1/2	
Kalpetta	A. V. Thomas & Co.	292		267	939	227	15	4-60	180	202	12 1/2	12 1/2	10	
Karikode Rubber	E. I. Agencies Private			133	187	64	8	12-59	34	56	4 1/2	10	10	
	6% Cum Pref										6 1/2	6	6	
	5% Debentures										6 1/2	6	6	
Kil Kotagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co.	890	47		2,609	513	68	10-59	897	944	35	15	15	
	6% C. P.										6	6	6	
Kumargode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.				789		20	10-60	273	220	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	
	7 1/2 Debentures										20 1/2	20 1/2	20	
Kurehormala	Ipe Oommen & Co. Pr. Ltd.	241	115		531	118	15	3-60	150	204	15 1/2	8	6 1/2	
	6 1/2 Cum Pref.										15 1/2	8	6 1/2	
Lingapur	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.						23	3-60	349	197	25 1/2	30	75	
Lucky Valley Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Co. Pri.	260			747	81	14	12-59	183	163	10 1/2	10	10	
Malabar Agricultural Co.	Vimons Private Ltd.	403			849	114	10	6-60	131	—33	nil	nil	nil	
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil	
Malabar Industrial	Mg. Director	85		320	626	8		2-60	49	76	6	7 1/2	10	
	Johnson's Estates & Agencies			670	1,145	96	37	3-60	483	519	15 1/2	16	17	
Manar	Vasanth & Co. Private	135			121	118	10	3-60	97	9	10 1/2	5	12	
Manimala	Ruby Industries Private				29	3	6	12-58	—26	34	nil	2 1/2	5	
	5% C. P.										nil	5	5	
	6% Debentures										nil	5	5	
Mercara	Associated Planters Private			260	431	164	12	6-60	120	128	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	
	6% Preference										20 1/2	20 1/2	20	
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd.	1,501		930	4,504	429	101	3-60	1,332	1,050	12 1/2	10	10	
	6% C. P.										6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	

10 June 1961

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961 Rs. np.	May 1960 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry- forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Alageswar	2 78	2 65	2	600	530	68	9	606	1,668	421	71	112	219	164	...
Amalgamated Office	12 50	14 00	10	675	...	163	24	1,151	1,903	297	...	1,391	74	16	...
6% C. P.	7 00	8 75	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	14 37	14 75	10	475	...	579	31	245	1,382	125	...	83	9	5	...
Anandam	7 81	8 30	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	2	1,208	228	...	34	2,602	2,059	233	259	1,452	852	66	...
6% Debentures	4 00	4 70	100	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anapalai	...	...	5	300	...	11	—119	1,360	992	148	723	115	49	11	10
6% Debentures	4 00	4 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthala	9 20	9 20	2	325	...	50	3	55	370	17	...	5	49	27	...
6% C. P.	0 86	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athimattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bababuddin	8 03	9 21	5	400	100	86	2	168	730	106	74	336	14	8	...
6% C. P.	7 67	8 14	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	3 60	3 97	2	425	300	100	26	424	856	93	12	392	158	99	...
7 1/2 C. P	8 50	9 27	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	16 60	17 70	10	1,099	386	30	4	698	1,725	339	22	541	423	95	...
7 1/2 C. P	10 30	10 30	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	2 48	2 47	10	75	150	85	1	94	424	50	34	9	138	118	...
6% C. P.	8 38	8 80	5	866	...	336	1	225	1,336	...	266	52	30	20	150
Be Be	2 40	3 55	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2 C. P. T.	2 43	2 75	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2 R. C. P. T.	5 71	6 02	2	5,250	1,850	1,091	284	3,411	7,901	1,366	18 1/2	475	2,489	2,386	...
Blue Mountain	3 22	5 03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandramalai	2 72	3 60	2	550	500	9	19	344	1,646	340	...	146	73	34	...
7 1/2 C. P.	1 88	2 00	2	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chembra Peak	3 80	4 50	...	933	1,550	37	139	680	2,633	816	1	623	165	104	...
Cochin Malabar	7 93	8 20	3	2,691	1,800	...	22	1,674	5,249	817	...	1,303	400	158	...
7% C. P.	51 25	52 50	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	18 62	24 75	10	2,250	2,850	261	92	1,774	5,364	1,319	118	789	2,732	583	...
5% C. P.	74 78	84 50	1	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	21 00	26 15	10	7,155	6,025	606	61	5,738	15,860	4,090	598	1,420	7,499	372	...
6% C. P.	21 96	35 50	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Tea	28 12	27 90	10	378	335	546	29	403	2,163	164	3	199	19	21	...
6% C. P.	83 14	91 75	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg Tea	5 70	5 70	2	480	...	478	3	259	1,248	212	1	249	51	140	...
6 1/2 R. P.	4 40	4 72	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottanad Plantation	11 40	14 00	10	400	45	487	1	429	1,369	75	1	263	79	27	...
7 1/2 C. P. P.	10 12	10 80	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	5 15	6 00	2	409	200	...	28	273	312	77	15	233	8	427	...
Devashola	30 75	32 50	10	600	455	27	1	283	1,226	338	131	124	16	204	...
Devon	14 37	18 00	10	449	255	71	4	348	1,081	229	10	248	142	76	...
7 1/2 C. P	95 00	97 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	6 00	7 00	5	350	125	8	3	97	369	60	...	87	12	175	...
Gokul Rubber	2 05	1 90	2	450	20	...	1	101	380	16	115	54	41	37	...
Haileyburia	14 35	15 65	10	2,500	850	928	2	1,530	5,208	926	4	1,184	476	340	...
6% C. P.	72 50	72 50	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 1/2 Debentures	...	...	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	15 40	15 05	10	1,800	481	518	21	678	3,013	640	416	401	219	389	...
6% C. P.	7 96	8 45	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 85	2 84	2	120	35	14	2	102	165	5	...	124	10	29	...
6 1/2 C. P.	6 50	6 84	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotlas	5 05	5 47	2	1,185	578	500	27	774	2,090	288	18	214	5	525	...
6% Debentures	4 73	4 35	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasa	...	...	2	600	650	116	48	287	1,488	334	...	253	51	460	...
7% Debentures	12 12	12 70	10	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpetta	8 50	9 45	10	800	638	266	1	371	1,797	349	22	335	95	177	...
Karikode Rubber	6 99	7 50	10	200	...	125	2	103	539	31	15	70	19	23	...
6% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	4 92	5 50	2	859	1,425	470	28	868	3,275	465	...	599	30	479	...
6% C. P	8 37	9 72	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumergode	4 45	6 00	2	400	375	...	15	235	982	185	...	144	5	141	...
7 1/2 Debentures	...	...	500	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurchimala	4 87	8 75	10	345	510	...	...	250	1,144	98	1	124	36	18	...
6 1/2 Cum Pref.	5 88	6 50	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsapur	5 35	7 00	2	426	300	507	69	492	530	43	222	645	10	431	...
Lucky Valley Tea	12 55xd	12 65	10	500	70	1	36	386	928	61	...	104	21	1	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	7 30	7 50	10	500	50	50	11	1,105	2,280	240	...	127	44	4	...
6% C. P.	16 56	16 56	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	11 58	12 85	10	450	61	92	1	387	738	52	45	33	197	29	...
Malankara	18 75	21 00	2	1,350	173	312	10	515	2,139	408	...	165	8	456	...
Manar	2 70	2 60	10	350	10	17	18	83	343	22	6	120	5	26	...
Manimala	8 75	8 75	10	400	...	...	—28	114	775	7	...	5	...	6	8
5% C. P.	9 00	9 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercara Rubber	8 10	9 20xd	5	325	250	...	10	221	758	...	...	197	53	48	...
6% Preference	7 10	8 25cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	11 83	12 30	10	4,050	310	1,311	66	1,998	9,079	1,184	189	964	290	177	...
6% C. P.	7 40	8 35	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PLANTINGS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea 000 lbs./kgs.	Coffee 000 Cwts.	Rubber 000 lbs.					Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest %	Previous %	2nd Previous %
Malamalay ...	Directors 7½% C. P.	469	...	...	780	106	...	3-60	168	198	15T	20	18
Mysore Amalgated ...	W. T. Industrial Corp. 6% C. P.	...	...	...	217	...	4	3-60	28	53	10T	10	10
Mysore Coffee ...	Pavan & Co. (Private)	...	...	...	882	...	24	6-59	212	157	6T	6	6
Mysore Plantations ...	Mg. Director 6% C. P.	122	1	...	400	108	...	3-60	5	61	15T	15	15
Neelamalai ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	1,430	2	...	4,637	939	71	6-60	746	(c) 571	7½T	7½	7½
Nelliampathy ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	746	...	83	1,902	301	30	6-59	230	492	10T	15	20
Nellikthanam ...	Directors 7% C. P.	...	...	67	176	21	...	3-59	30	58	7½T	10	12½
Nemmeny ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	512	887	172	18	12-59	185	200	15T	15	7½
New Glen Morgan Nilambar ...	Ramu & Co. Private Associated Planters (Private) 6% C. P.	4,15	...	148	5,86	78	23	12-55	94	221	nil	nil	nil
Nilgiri Tea ...	Debtentures A. V. George & Co. 6½% C. P.	999	...	...	2,006	299	39	3-60	416	198	8T	5	6
Nonsuch Tea Ossoor ...	Harrisons & Crosfield Peirce Leslie & Co. 5% Debtentures	1,276	...	...	3,942	350	69	6-60	1,419	1,097	20T	20	35
Oocherlony Panchura Pannada Pannada ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. Directors Math. Bosanquet & Co. Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) Ltd. 6% C. P.	1,108 147 655 1,005	11½	...	5,731 115 2,202 4,398	...	40 58 330 53	10-59 6-60 6-59 12-60	(b) 597 115 837 1,090	(b) 135 125 954 1,321	15T 40T 27½ 22½T	10 40 25 22½	30 30 17½ 16½
Peninsular Periakaramalai ...	Directors Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	15*	383	826 10,109	180 1,574	...	2-60 3-60	375 1,845	378 2,017	20T 13½	20 12½	25 10
Periyar & Parakkanni ...	E. I. Agencies Private Ltd. 7½% R. C. P. 6½% Debtentures	...	...	345	508	137	9	12-59	109	151	4T	12	...
Ponmudi Rubber ...	Directors 6½% C. P.	...	...	57	102	15	...	7-59	39	38	nil	5	6½
Pullangode ...	Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	...	824	79	18	3-60	157	244	7	5	4
Puthutottam ...	Ruby Co. Private	282	7½	...	2,012	69	54	3-60	542	514	8,57T 12T	6 20	10 10
Rajagiri ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	1,435	2,099	196	93	6-59	859	927	20T	20	20
Rajendra Coffee ...	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Pref. 5½% Redeem Cum. Pref.	...	1	...	...	...	3	3-60	(k) 33	174	25T	50	40
Sangameshwar ...	Patco Agencies 7% Cum Preference 7% Debtentures	...	...	...	654	...	11	3-60	251	288	5½T 6T 7T	5½ 9 7	5½ 9 7
Savarnalai Shivaroy Stanes Amalgamated ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. 5½% Debtentures	...	...	...	825 1,437	357 150	23 20 16	11-59 6-59 6-59	293 (c) 63 222	193 300 328	15T 7½T 6	12½ 7½ 8	15 10 14
Swinton ...	Directors 6½% Debtentures	...	...	...	243	...	...	3-60	67	9	12½T	7½	7½
Takayar Tea ...	Srinivas Agencies 6% C. P.	866	...	...	1,584	576	28	3-60	304	(n) 201	8T	5	6
Teakoy ...	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	...	431	660	68	12	3-59	173	186	7T	6	6
Thamarapally ...	6½% Debtentures A. V. George & Co.	...	...	240	373	48	14	12-59	130	143	30T	30	30
Thirumbadi ...	6½% C. P. Peirce Leslie & Co. 7½% Debtentures	...	...	...	1,413	152	20	9-60	256	335	6½T 7T	6½ 7T	6½ 10
Travancore Rubber Trav. Rubber & Tea ...	Directors Aspinwall & Co. (Trav) 6% C. P.	1,301	...	...	785	104	...	12-59 12-59	160 1,250	138 780	10T 7½T	10 5	15 4
Tropical Plantations Twylford ...	Directors Parkins Private Ltd.	473 963	...	638	1,751 1,725	186 365	...	12-59 12-59	428 299	391 296	8T 10T	6 15	4 15
Udayagiri ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P. 6½% Debtentures	292	...	...	487	49	7	12-59	73	35	15T	7½	6
United Nilgiri ...	T. Stanes & Co.	1,349	...	...	3,480	244	80	3-60	1,087	1,334	21T	19½	16
Vaikundam Vayitri ...	Directors Padinjareka Bros. 5½% Debtentures	74	...	4,94	695 181	148 7	...	12-59 3-59	447 40	(l) 457 29	25 6	30 6	35 6
Velmalai ...	Chopponthil Kurien & Co. (Pri.) 7% C. P. 6% Debtenture	49	...	401	652	122	23	2-60	231	201	12T	10	10
Waterfall ...	Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1,213	...	...	4,687	264	143	6-60	1,410	1,203	12½	12½	12½
Wartyhully ...	Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	308	595	15T	15	15
Woodcote ...	Goodall & Co. 6½% C. P.	...	...	...	172	13	5	6-60	10	1	nil	nil	6½
Woodlands ...	6% Debtenture Directors 6½% C. P. 6½% R. C. P. 6% Debtentures	221	...	234	777	129	...	3-59	184	171	5	5	1

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1961 Rs. np.	May 1960 Rs. np.			General	Other	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
Malamalay	38 12	42 00	25	300	...	623	1	192	1,248	289	77	129	119	131	...
7½% C. P.	24 75	26 25	25	300	...	40	...	159	337	31	...	196	27	13	...
Mysore Amalgamated	5 90	6 25	5	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	6 25	7 00	10	117	100	150	18	578	1,267	114	...	166	550	36	...
Mysore Coffee	5 45	5 25	2	600	95	50	17	492	1,149	166	...	138	132	26	...
Mysore Plantations	2 04	1 83	2	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 60	7 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelamalai	4 37	5 60	5	3,600	875	1,305	5	1,769	8,196	1,403	53	1,129	911	468	...
5% C. P.	6 10	6 90	10	1,800	503	204	...	672	2,624	536	7	408	178	347	...
Nelliampathy	2 45	8 10	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	7 25	12 05	10	190	279	...	94	114	497	121	21	21	64	12	...
Nellikthanam	12 05	12 05	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	19 50	10	335	408	5	46	495	1,632	276	...	207	14	12	...
Nemmeny	20 65	9 50cd	10	300	...	3,02	4	3,48	11,68	1,30	82	1,09	1,51	1,11	...
7% C. P.	9 35cd	...	2	650	2,80	339	3	184	797	56	...	39	31	356	...
New Glen Morgan	...	19 25	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilambar	16 25	6 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	6 55cd	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea	8 56	7 70	10	1,466	70	675	27	516	3,987	633	9	355	109	90	...
6½% C. P.	3 80	4 52	5	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	1,060	...	1,213	13	1,468	3,395	356	449	668	95	753	...
Nonsuch Tea	28 10	26 25	10	2,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osoor	3 03	3 61	2	650	500	71	42	377	775	67	95	314	44	480	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oucherlony	4 62	5 24cd	2	1,946	1,040	1,243	3	771	4,892	1,666	...	1,115	64	598	...
Panchura	5 57	4 50	1	150	150	2	68	271	294	26	128	146	94	4	...
Parkside	28 85	26 48	10	1,354	450	1,197	50	1,09	3,158	472	...	406	119	936	...
Peermade	23 30	21 95cd	10	1,700	200	958	37	1,471	4,352	1,592	69	875	198	602	22
6% C. P.	87 50	92 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsular	21 35	21 35	2	600	300	36	109	457	868	78	187	200	16	304	...
Periakaramala	3 80	3 86	2	5,795	2,700	117	80	2,273	11,600	3,484	65	2,314	577	420	...
Periyar & Pareekani	...	...	10	500	...	40	16	196	1,024	66	15	155	22	105	...
7½% R. C. P.	...	...	5	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debenture	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponmudi Rubbers	...	1 40	2	165	48	...	1	43	314	11	...	18	2	5	...
6½% C. P.	...	8 70	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode	1 90	2 02	2	1,650	200	29	17	335	2,268	646	201	216	51	291	...
6% C. P.	8 00cd	8 65	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthutottam	2 70	2 97	2	2,100	1,200	365	91	733	3,433	366	195	117	1,066	16	...
Rajagiri	18 60	21 25	10	1,350	300	630	45	1,469	4,774	418	...	283	113	1,230	72
6% C. P.	6 75	7 55	10	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee	12 35	16 50	5	200	100	15	...	290	370	43	100	147	99	138	...
6% Cum. Pref.	6 94	7 75	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Redeem Cum. Pref.	6 48	7 00	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangameshwar	2 15	2 47	2	1,200	25	160	11	261	1,880	109	...	554	24	136	26
7% C. P.	9 75	9 95	10	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savarnalai	3 40	4 23	2	550	300	...	13	270	428	122	...	200	20	147	459
Shevaroy	1 63	1 94	2	1,350	170	128	1	473	1,113	104	317	200	522	74	...
Stanes Amalgamated	15 50	15 25	10	900	190	1,105	4	389	2,735	763	208	222	248	46	...
54% Debentures	...	...	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swinton	3 12	2 83	2	125	15	...	4	149	198	8	...	6	165	5	...
64% Debentures	...	...	505	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talayar Tea	1 95	1 85	10	1,250	110	977	1	1,397	3,650	352	2	943	175	68	...
6% C. P.	7 05	7 50	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teekoy	5 50	8 00	10	1,000	...	248	4	457	2,250	179	...	89	72	387	...
6% C. P.	6 80	7 85	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	109	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thamarappally	28 00	30 00cd	10	250	75	200	28	222	614	47	45	51	2	185	...
64% C. P.	4 05cd	4 40cd	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirumbadi	1 65	1 75cd	1	915	505	100	15	516	2,454	219	...	244	44	28	...
71% Debenture	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Rubber	11 00	15 62	10	600	47	2	287	821	170	...	...	122	29	133	...
T. R. T. & Co.	9 85	8 60	10	4,100	750	757	4	1,673	8,613	1,850	200	513	492	917	...
6% C. P.	9 10cd	8 60	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tropical Plantations	20 35	22 00	25	2,000	136	12	1	658	3,217	868	...	255	15	187	...
Twyford	13 60	13 10	10	1,575	1,543	58	...	594	2,801	330	1	784	262	253	...
Udayagiri	21 25	16 25	10	220	148	282	24	218	1,001	107	1	60	6	1	...
7% C. P.	9 11cd	9 65cd	10	80	...	...	...	...	7,71	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiris	24 75	22 20	10	2,193	317	1,210	24	1,130	4,653	1,787	540	384	225	859	...
Vaikundam	31 25	29 75	10	880	165	119	1	619	966	39	275	182	31	369	...
Vayitri	1 32	1 50	2	400	75	30	29	54	559	57	2	12	52	19	...
54% Debentures	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	5,01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vedimalai	5 70	6 40	5	600	375	121	11	398	1,764	123	1	166	141	183	...
7% C. P.	8 61	9 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wartyhully	3 03	3 44	2	1,200	1,100	91	115	725	1,534	119	254	425	140	1,007	...
Wartals	3 05	4 28	2	3,150	2,200	1,096	194	1,844	6,373	897	27	674	1,499	1,306	...
6% C. P.	8 40	9 60	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodote	1 65	1 67	5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% C. P.	3 14cd	3 14	1000	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75% Debentures	...	...	10	695	42	205	2	196	1,419	72	1	196	162	92	...
Woodlands	8 00	7 90	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	7 45	7 67	10	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R.C.P.	7 22	...	500	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ENGINEERING COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/ Directors/Secretaries	Year Ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		Market Quotation as on Last Day of		Paid-up Capital	Reserves including Latest Allocation			Depreciation	Liquid Assets						
			Latest	Previous Period	Latest	Previous Period	May 1961	May 1960		Rd. 000	Rd. 000	Rd. 000		Carry forward	Cross Block	Investments	Stocks and Outstandings	Cash	Works in Progress	Other
CALCUTTA																				
Arthur Beiler	N. Bhat Trading Co., 5% C.P.	10-54	3,45	1,71	nil	nil	10 50	12 69	6,00	4,00	15	9,57	11,99	4,68	5	6,29	32			
Barker Engineering	K.C. Thapar & Brothers Ord. P. P.	3-60	27	89	nil	nil	...	...	1,300	...	163	672	703	1,071	58	227	328			
Bata Engineering	Directors	3-59	329	248	8	7	...	...	1,045	100	99	647	12	1,344	967	90	95			
Bharat Elec.	6% C.P.	12-59	2,823	3,264	15T	12T	12 62	15 56	2,500	449	360	8,956	47	4,392	6,485	1,084	1,276			
Braithwaite	Directors	12-59	3,829	4,223	22T	22T	33 37	32 75	5,660	3,300	4,295	1,279	1,858	1,441	1,942	596	8,087	408		
Bridges & Roof Brl. Building	Bharat Lawrie & Co. Ltd H. Wilson & Co., 6% Redeem. Cum. pref.	12-59	2,437	(m)2,371	30T	20	55 25	25 00	1,200	2,658	554	4,484	174	3,421	4,040	265	5,661			
Brit. Engg.	McLeod & Co. 6% C.P.	3-58	419	531	5	5	50 00	60 00	1,988	500	23	1,180	261	3,680	2,709	36				
		12-59	1,734	1,224	10T	6	13 50	13 31	4,000	2,100	2,048	4,802	2	13,745	7,194	374			1,888	
					7T	6	100 00	100 00	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
					...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
					...	...	...	...	1,000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.L. Elec. Cons. Burn & Co.	Bharat Lawrie & Co. Ltd Marin Burn Ltd. 7% C.P.	12-60	1,272	800	45T	25T	31 50	32 62	1,050	1,050	71	1,611	4	2,559	1,650	5,481	1,342		...	
		4-60	11,548	12,109	7T	7T	117 00	123 00	13,000	1,740	21,621	30,474	829	14,811	24,352	3,482	23,377	3,520	...	
Dalmia Iron	Directors	9-58	279	...	6T	6T	106 00	113 00	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Calcutta Steel	Directors	3-60	756	...	5T	...	18 00	18 00	5,000	9,992	55,314	96	11	4,148	2,165	22	...	...	3,974	
Guest Keen	Directors	12-60	13,316	14,716	16T	24	44 12	44 12	40,000	9,992	55,314	25,246	17,831	28,124	19,654	9,339	...	...	14,025	
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoghty Docking India Machinery	Marin Burn Ltd. Das Group Ltd. 7% C.P.	12-59	712	667	12T	10	118 50	147 00	1,250	1,250	1,110	4,046	...	1,439	2,472	60	2,514	...	...	
		6-60	496	596	4	7	4 31	4 31	2,313	...	13	834	...	739	746	320	...	...	...	
I. Calcuttizing	Bharat Lawrie & Co. 6% C.P.	12-59	(d)171	(b)557	nil	nil	...	...	3,695	...	...	301	1,717	554	858	547	...	...	...	
Indian Iron	Marin Burn Ltd. 5% C.P.	3-60	h 102,043	(b)86,318	15T	5	28 09	25 43	124,409	37,500	173,927	146,001	19,332	164,516	127,550	8,249	...	...	41,679	
					5T	5	89 00	96 00	26,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
I. Mail Casting	Directors	3-58	131	132	6	6	4 44	5 00	385	...	...	817	149	1,587	1,279	18	...	...	...	
					7T	7T	2 75	3 75	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
I. St. Wagon	4% Debentures	3-60	5,123	4,775	28T	29	104 00	94 58	3,000	968	6,666	7,285	303	14,502	8,423	3,710	15,789	...	...	
I-Steel & Wire	7% C.P.	3-60	9,389	8,711	23T	16T	15 00	12 00	10,000	4,291	20,913	15,265	3,872	7,998	12,194	22,419	233	...	...	
					23T	16T	13 94	13 43	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
J. K. Steel	J. K. Indus. Private Ltd. 7% R.C.P.	6-60	(b)3,286	1,688	20T	12T	26 56	16 75	2,000	3,000	1,002	1,792	828	3,927	2,381	351	398	...	...	
Jay. Engg. works	M. M. Shrinani & Co. 7% R.C.P.	3-60	7,550	6,578	17T	12	28 62	27 31	9,113	3,880	3,019	14,037	6	21,201	27,507	639	3,942	48	...	
					10T	7	...	...	1,000	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
					...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
					...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
					...	...	...	...	1,000	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jessop Co.	Directors	10-59	6,657	6,872	6	5	21 50	24 06	10,199	9,282	958	8,430	7,520	10,845	28,178	154	17,933	1,523	...	
	5% C.P.				5T	5	83 50	90 50	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kanwarlali	Bird & Co. Private Ltd., 4% Debentures	11-59	1,377	1,303	10T	10	6 69	7 37	2,764	295	4,379	3,328	57	6,323	5,321	15	2,930	334	...	
					5T	5	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Marshall Sons National Iron	Marshall (Din) Pri. Ltd. Directors	6-59	229	527	10T	20	4 94	5 94	1,050	1,850	352	1,472	126	9,001	6,501	374	...	...	750	
		3-60	117	1,355	nil	6T	6 62	16 81	250	3,328	...	8,110	305	5,223	2,566	120	...	...	...	
National Screw & Wire	Directors	12-59	619	700	15T	nil	9 62	9 50	1,000	...	5	686	...	1,059	1,814	20	13	...	...	

Orient Engineering ... Richardson & Cradock	K. C. Thapar & Bros ... S.B. India Dev. Co. ... 5 1/2% C. P.	9-59 6-55	-20 33.02	94 31.91	nil 15 5 1/2	12 10 5 1/2	10 8 1/2 N 54 00 N	8 19 54 00	100 60.00 100	250 10.00 40.00	24 10.00	17.01	8 10	1,409 118.52	12 50.38	4 13.59	613 52.73	1'051 85.00	13 1.78	24.64 31.31		
Sasan	B. Sutherland & Private Co 5% C. P.	3-60	624	505	8 1/2 T nil	6 1/2 nil	7 44 nil	8 00 3 69 8 00	4 3 1/2 3 30	6.00	30	1,075	18 -6.16	2,857 9.56	3,129 4.76	2 137 3.78	50 2.47	983 6.71	238 4	290		
Steel Products	D. Kishan & Sons	4-52	49	17	nil nil	nil nil	7 22 7 22	3 69 8 00	3 1/2 3 30	2.80	...	1,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Test Machs.	Birla Bros. Private 5 1/2% C.P.T. 5 1/2% R.C.P. 6 1/2% R.C.P. 6% Debentures	12-59	8,690	10,040	20 T 7 1/2 T 5 1/2 T 8 1/2 T ...	15 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 ...	20 25 87 00 43 00 96 50 ...	26 40 91 50 61 00	10 100 100 100 1000	15,000 3,000 3,000 5,000 4,000	2,175	3,257	37	49,901	41,973	19,696	479	31,406	20,607	501	7,591	508
B O M B A Y																						
Acme Manufs.	Walchand & Co. Private 6% C. P.	6-56	3.51	1.81	nil	nil	...	...	10 100 100	240 600 3,400	18	...	-9.29	32.57	22.34	7.80	9	14.72	6.42	10	...	
Alcock Ashdown	4 1/2% C. P. Turner Morrison	12-58	(a)662	958	12 1/2	12 1/2	295 00	295 00	100 3,342	3,090	1,863	6,100	24	4,060	7,736	6,100	1,059	2,116	4,955	890	837	
Brady Engineering	W.H. Brady & Co.	12-58	294	306	3	3	92 50	67 00	60	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	...	443	99	415	71	
Cespar Engineering	Walchand & Co. Pri. Ltd.	6-56	8,11	6,06	7	6	171 25	165 50	100	2,520	1,000	10,28	95	43,25	52,91	36,45	1,22	43,14	16,88	2,26	...	
Jet's Engg.	Directors	3-59	121	149	10	10	90 80	65 80	50	600	200	215	5	586	156	123	9	629	884	50	...	
Kanani Engineering	Kanani Bros. Private 5 1/2% C. P.	9-59	1,423	1,992	7 1/2 T 5 1/2 T	5 1/2 5 1/2	57 00 57 00	55 50	10 100	1,500	275	131	2	15,319	6,246	2,713	193	7,803	8,644	433	831	
Larsen & Toubro	L. & T. Management 5% Pref.	3-60	(a)4,502	(b)3,321	18 T 7 1/2 T	12 1/2 5	43 75 93 00	42 50 98 80	10 100	8,800 1,500	1,650	1,056	56	26,695	7,802	2,853	2,927	10,053	12,401	644	7,195	
Mackenzie	Directors 5 1/2% Cum. Pref. 5 1/2% 2nd C. P.	7-59	(j)533	(b)624	nil 3 1/2	nil 3 1/2	125 00 58 00 N	182 00 100 00 N	100 100	1,000 550	...	...	345	1	6,966	4,022	2,415	239	3,007	1,728	27 2,924	
Mahindra & Mahindra	Directors 5 1/2% C.P. 6 1/2% R.C.P.	10-59	5,741	(b)6,781	12 1/2 T 5 1/2 T	12 1/2 5 1/2	25 54 20 24	21 28 102 50	10 100	13,788 5,500	3,000	1,263	118	59,881	13,487	3,117	3,696	37,849	25,011	2,155	3,325	
Mukund Iron	5 1/2% R.C.P. Ordy. P. P. Co. 5% R. C. P. Deferred Kirloskar Associates Ltd. Ordy. shares	3-60 6-59	3,688 2,296	3,424 (b)1,782	12 1/2 12 T	10 7 1/2	28 00 ... 65 50 122 50 155 00	23 44 ... 62 00 111 60 125 00	18 5 100 100 500	3,976 2,045 1,000 1,000 500	2,008 5	2,530	3	8,679	12,127	4,092	899	6,395	4,564	234	228	
Mysore Kirloskar	Ordy. shares	12-59	2,638	2,757	60 T 6 1/2	40 6 1/2	192 58 77 80	355 00 90 00	30 100	5,625 1,000	1,355	12,097	136	4,124	881	141	22,707	12	4,428	249	72	
Premier Construction	Walchand & Co. Ltd. Promoters 6 1/2% C.P.T. 6 1/2% C.P.T. (2nd) 4 1/2% C.P.T. (3rd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tata Iron	Tata Industries Private 6% C. P. T. 7 1/2% C.P.T. 2nd 7 1/2% C. P. T. 'A' Tata Industries 5% C. P. 5% Debentures	3-60 3-60	8,179,151 38,287	(b)8,549,907 26,759	90 T 6 T 7 1/2 T 12 1/2 T 9 T 5 T	11 6 7 1/2 9 5 5	160 50 136 00 106 50 102 25 364 50 98 00	161 50 139 00 107 50 37 005 247 00 ...	75 150 100 100 100 1000	275,321 1,500 99,562 37,005 79,991 30,000	111,709 4,453 ...	158,412 12,739 ...	847 224 ...	104,199 164,552 ...	1,674,064 214,133 ...	549,716 93,994 ...	88,404 272 ...	274,861 123,101 ...	93,075 42,148 ...	15,806 1,050 ...	105,171 19,268 ...	5,990
Tata Locomotive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Br nton & Co.	A. V. Thomas & Co. 6% C. P.	12-59 ...	-60 ...	92 ...	nil nil	nil nil	5 25 7 10	4 15 6 75	10 375	750	...	56	-146	1,077	1,045	499	...	...	930	42	160	
Indian Steel Rolling	Directors 5 1/2% C. P	12-59	428	380	7 T 7 85 T	5 1/2 5 1/2	10 10 7 50	13 40 9 20	10 500	2,378	4	246	3	869	3,273	1,588	6	2	2,717	88	...	

(a) After transferring Rs. 10,000 from provision for taxes to General Reserve. (b) After transferring Rs. 435,000 from General Reserve to provision for taxes. (c) Includes dividend paid at 10 per cent in July 1958 from Reserve in respect of years 1954 and 1955. (d) After transferring Rs. 56,764 from provision for taxes to General Reserve. (e) After transferring Rs. 37,646,728 from General Reserve to provision for taxes. (f) After transferring Rs. 1,300,000 from Taxation contingencies Reserve and Rs. 10,249,996 being General Development Reserve. (g) After transferring Rs. 234,448 from General Reserve and Rs. 30,500 from Reserve for Contingencies. (h) After transferring Rs. 22,707,942 from General Reserve to provision for taxes. (i) After transferring Rs. 22,707,942 from General Reserve to provision for taxes. (j) After transferring Rs. 158,896 from Investment Contingencies Reserve and Rs. 24,846 from Bad and Doubtful Debt Reserve. (k) After transferring Rs. 158,896 from Tax Contingencies Reserve and Rs. 9,859,481 from General Development Reserve and writing back Rs. 381,500 from General Reserve. (l) After transferring Rs. 381,500 from General Reserve.

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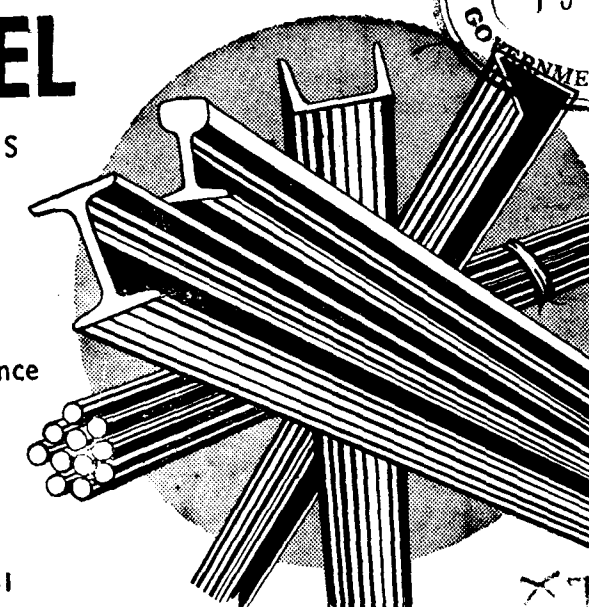
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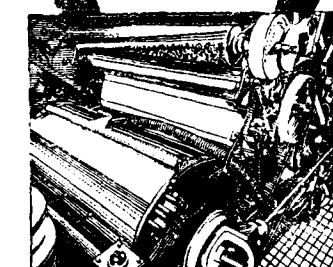
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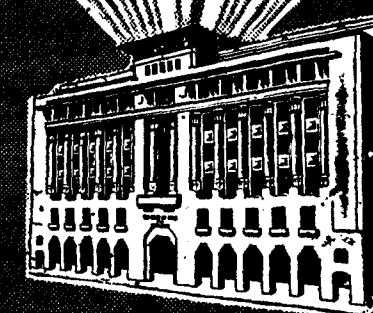
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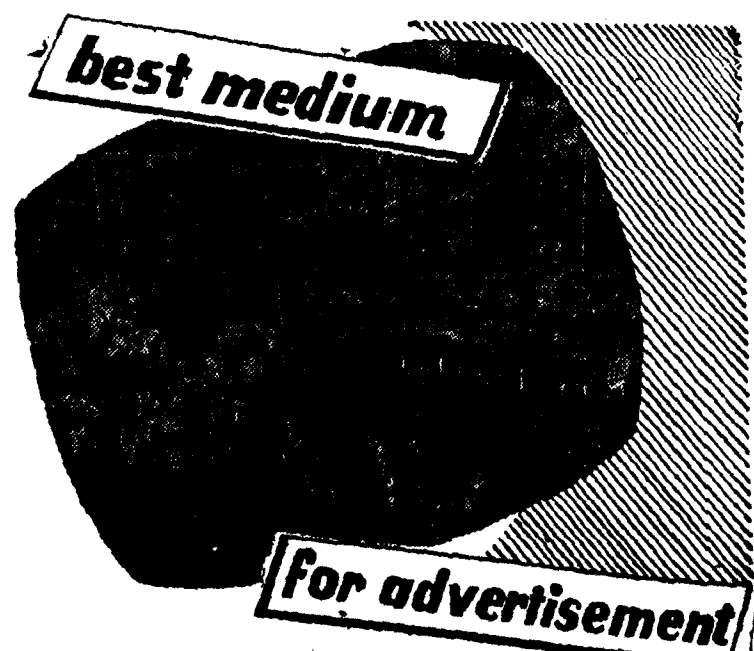
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A Magnificent Gesture

THE decision of the Aid-India consortium to make firm commitments (subject to appropriate legislative consent) of assistance to India is the fruition of continuous efforts by dedicated friends of India. It would be invidious to make special mention of any particular person or authority, but the good offices of the World Bank in securing this happy result should be acknowledged. Like many other momentous things, the Aid-India Club came into being without any particular premeditation. It was originally an emergency get-together of India's friends at the instance of the World Bank when, during the middle of the Second Plan, India was in the grip of a payments crisis. But subsequently, the machinery was kept alive to rationalise the entire scheme of aid to India for its subsequent efforts at development. More particularly, India's needs of foreign exchange for its Third Plan (which was then in the process of crystallisation) were specifically held over for examination early in this financial year when the Plan was to commence. Meantime, some basic re-thinking—some of it was induced by India's own difficulties in effective use of foreign aid—about the quantum and pattern of foreign aid to developing countries was yielding some interesting conclusions. The more important of these have been comprehensively formulated by the US administration and spelt out in detail by President Kennedy in his message to the Congress soon after he assumed office. These principles have now found general acceptance.

At the first meeting of the consortium on 1 April this year, the US—despite interested fouling of the atmosphere about Indian stand on Cuba—came out with the proposal that the other original members of the club should match the one billion dollars that the US itself was going to commit for the first two years. The proposal obviously took the others by surprise and so they wanted to take further counsel and the meeting was postponed to end of May. At the renewed meeting, many of the countries have increased their commitments from the original figures they were prepared for. As finally committed, the total aid promised for the first two years would come to \$2,225 million. In addition, West Germany has committed itself to further aid for the extension of the Rourkela project of \$61 million in the period beyond the first two years. The amount now promised by West Germany for the first two years is more by \$100 million than what it was originally. Likewise, The UK has increased its share by an additional \$46 million dollars and Canada its share by \$20 million. Japan could not increase its share but proposed to make available \$51 million for the first year. France, which had been only an "observer", has committed itself to an aid of \$30 million dollars and thus has formally become a full-fledged member of the consortium. Austria, Denmark, Norway and Sweden who were present at the meeting as observers are expected to give more tangible shape to their interest in Indian development.

The total aid now available for the first two years, will make it possible for India to go ahead with its schemes of the Third Plan

with the broad assurance that foreign exchange need not be the racking source of worry it was. In actual reckoning, however, there is a shortfall of about \$150 million between our estimate of needs for the first two years and the promised aid. However, this need not be a serious cause of anxiety. For one thing, as at present split up, the contribution of members of the club other than the US fails to match the US contribution by about \$220 million and this may be made good by them should our pace of need warrant it. Secondly, and arising out of this proviso, our pace of utilisation of committed aid in the last decade has not been such as to make us worry unduly on this score.

Details of the mode of utilisation of assistance have yet to be worked out. Similarly the actual terms of the loans, their duration, interest and place of utilisation have also to be settled. But the broad principles of making the loans as "soft" as possible, with the rider of an initial moratorium, if necessary, and the necessity for having the loans as "untied" as possible are sure to be applied in the case of these loans. For these loans are the first major commitments since these principles were enunciated.

Some indication of the probable mode of utilisation of the American assistance is already available from certain observations of Mr Douglas Dillon, the US. Treasury Secretary. It would appear from them that the loans are likely to be long-term and with minimal interest; they are likely to be tied up with utilisation in the US, but would be united in the sense that they will not be related to particular projects. The main advantage in this is that this makes possible the utilisation of loans for maintenance imports and the consequential keeping of industrial production on an even keel. On the other hand, the comparative expensiveness of American goods is a factor that makes these terms of the loans somewhat unattractive. But considering America's own balance of payment difficulties and the comparative stagnancy of the American economy in the last year or so, it can hardly be called a needlessly stringent condition.

More than even the actual commitments, the broad premises on which the commitments were made must be matter for particular gratification in India. As the communiqué issued by the World Bank at the end of the deliberation shows, the consortium was "encouraged by the economic progress made by India during the Second Plan and recognised the importance of maintaining the momentum of India's development." Secondly, it considered that "in relation to India's needs, the broad objectives of the Third Five-Year Plan were reasonable, that the Plan itself was well conceived and India has demonstrated a capacity to make effective use of foreign aid." Linked up with this very authoritative and influential endorsement of Indian Planning is the need for mobilising internal resources and maximising exports. It needs hardly to be pointed out that it would ill-behave us, as a self-respecting nation, not to match by our efforts the very magnificent gesture made by the members of the consortium.

INDIA AND THE EEC

Lengthening Shadow

INDIA's export prospects have now come under the lengthening shadow of the European Common Market. While the Planning Commission has stepped up the Third Plan target for exports, the programme for its achievement will have to be worked out in relation to the changes in the European Common Market and their impact on the trade of countries of the ECAFE region. Representatives of many of these countries gave expression to their apprehensions in this regard at the last ECAFE session in New Delhi. Speaking on behalf of the EEC, the representative of France said that the member States considered it their duty to ensure maximum economic expansion and that the Rome Treaty was an insurance against recession. While it is recognised that so far the operation of the Common Market has not resulted in a reduction of exports from this region, it is not yet clear how long this will continue to be the case. At least as far as India and other members of the Commonwealth like Ceylon and Pakistan are concerned, Britain's entry into the Common Market, which is now considered imminent, can make a substantial difference to the volume and pattern of exports.

For the last five years the Government of the UK has been postponing a decision on this complicated question. But last week's debate in the House of Commons and comments thereon in the British press are read here as signs that the United Kingdom will quietly move into the EEC as soon as President Kennedy has cleared the lines at his forthcoming meeting with President de Gaulle.

The question of the UK joining the Common Market is understood to have been discussed at the conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers held in London in September 1960. And for over the past six months, officials of the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry have been working out the implications for India or Britain joining the Common Market. But the officials have been handicapped in analysing the consequences by lack of precise information of the terms and conditions under which the UK will find it possible to join the EEC. The position still remains obscure, and will continue to be so until more is known about the results of the British Government's efforts to safeguard its relations with the countries of the Commonwealth and the EFTA.

It is explained that there are at least four different ways in which the United Kingdom may be associated with the European Common Market: (1) By becoming a signatory of the Rome Treaty as it stands. (2) By bringing about a suitable amendment of Treaty itself to meet the UK's special requirements. (3) By making certain rules so that the Treaty will remain intact in so far as the six original members are concerned, but shall apply with certain modifications and limitations to the UK and other new entrants. (4) The EEC and the United Kingdom may come to an agreement under which only certain rights and privileges would be exchanged. But, at the same time, it is noted that the range of choice has been considerably circumscribed by US initiative. The United States is more interested in European integration than in an arrangement exclusively concerned with trade and tariffs.

The effects of the association of the UK with the EEC will obviously differ according to the manner in which it is effected. But whatever the form of association that is decided upon, it is clear that Commonwealth preference arrangements will not continue in the old form. And India's exports to UK will, in consequence, be affected in two ways, especially if the UK becomes a full member of EEC. India will not only lose the preferred position vis a vis supplies from non-Commonwealth sources, but duty at a higher rate will be levied on Indian products affecting their competitive position in respect of products from EEC countries, and, to a lesser extent, UK products.

But the possibility of an overall improvement in India's total exports to the EEC cannot also be ruled out. The Common Tariff is usually fixed as the arithmetical average of the existing tariffs of member countries. Since the UK is by and large a low tariff country, its inclusion in the Common Market may result in a downward revision of the common tariffs. This will stimulate Indian exports, but the question is: since the UK is by far India's best customer will the resulting increase be large enough to balance the loss resulting from abolition of preference in the UK market?

At present exports from India to the UK get either free entry or preferential tariff treatment. Abolition of this preference would affect the entire trade, though all commodities would not be adversely affected to the same extent. There would be no change in respect of commodities, mostly raw materials, which are allowed free entry into the Common Market, such as raw wool, raw cotton, hides and skins, manganese and iron ore. But materials which are allowed free entry into the UK on which tariff is levied by EEC will face difficulties. The duty differential would be particularly high in regard to manufactures. Exports of cotton manufactures and jute fabrics, it is feared, will be seriously affected.

The greatest anxiety is felt about India's principal earner of foreign exchange—tea. The UK levies a standard duty of 2 d per lb.; the preferential duty is nil. The present ECM tariff on tea is 18 per cent on loose tea and 23 per cent on packed teas. If the standard duty is taken into account in working out the arithmetic average, the new common tariff will be about 15 per cent. But if the preferential rate is taken, and weightage given to the volume of imports, the common tariff may be as low as 1.5 per cent. That will mean a substantial reduction in the tariff on tea at present levied by the members of the EEC. This may possibly stimulate export of tea to these countries; but as they constitute only a small market for tea, the increase is hardly likely to compensate for the effect of the higher level of duty in the UK. Indian tea is already losing ground in the British market. The percentage of Indian tea to total tea imports into the UK has come down from 59 per cent in 1957 to 49 per cent in 1960. The fall is attributed to competition from Ceylon and Indonesia and growing competition from Kenya and Nyasaland. As a result of the Common Tariff, Indian tea will cost more for consumers in the UK, will lose its competitive advantage vis a vis tea from China and Indonesia, and will also have to pay a higher rate of duty than imports from 'overseas territories' of the member countries. A tariff on tea may not induce many Britons to give up tea drinking. But it can bring about a change in the pattern of consumption in favour of low-priced common teas. It may, therefore, become necessary to take steps in time to

Indian Finance

reduce the export price of tea to enable Indian tea to maintain its position in the British market. It is also considered possible to make arrangements with the British Government for a tariff-free quota of at least the average offtake of recent years. Some member countries of the EEC have given such quotas for free entry in respect of particular products, for instance, bananas into West Germany and unroasted coffee into Italy and Benelux countries.

The position of Indian exports to the UK in general will not be so seriously affected if the proposed association takes the form of a free trade association with the EEC. Though Indian products under this arrangement will lose preference vis a vis products from EEC countries, they will continue to get preference as against imports from other countries. A third possibility has also been suggested, under which the common tariff would remain the same, but in regard to imports from third countries, the UK would continue to levy existing duties, and when an item is re-exported to the Common Market, a counter-vailing duty would be levied to bring the total duty paid up to the level of the Common Tariff. Under such an arrangement, India's exports to the UK will not be adversely affected, but there is the possibility that exports from EEC countries may come to India through the UK taking advantage of the preferential treatment given to imports from the UK.

Whatever the arrangements that are ultimately worked out, one consequence of Britain's entry into the EEC will be that the Government of India will have to give serious thought to the establishment of a preferential trading system comprising countries which are similarly situated. In this context mention may also be made of the scope for increased Indo-Japanese trade.

Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, has returned from his recent visit to Japan deeply impressed by that country's programme for rapid economic development. He told a press conference last week that Japan has decided to double the national income in the next ten years. The output of steel is to be stepped up to 50 million tons, roughly doubling the production in ten years. The Japanese steel industry is built up entirely on the basis of imported ore and coal. Iron ore is now being imported from India, Malaya, South America and Goa. The industry is now engaged in locating additional sources of supplies to meet its vastly increased requirements. It is estimated that requirements of iron ore will be of the order of 120 million tons per year. India can get a substantial share of this trade, if adequate transport and port facilities are provided. It is relevant to mention in this context that in order to reduce transport costs, the Japanese propose to employ large vessels and are deepening their harbours to receive them. Apart from the export of iron ore, the general expansion of the Japanese economy and the prospects of collaboration in the fields of manufacture of machinery, special steels etc. to which the Minister referred, underline the encouraging prospects of Indo-Japanese trade.

NATIONAL INCOME

Regional Trends

A STUDY of the regional growths of income between 1955-56 and 1960-61 made by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion and published in its latest "Quarterly Economic Report" points to some interesting inferences. During the Second Plan period, the total

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national income of the country increased by nearly 24 per cent. Taking into account the recent census estimates of rise in population of the country which is at 11 per cent for the last five years, the per capita income works out to 12.5 per cent in five years or 2.5 per cent for every year of the Second Plan. The

study deals with the changes in income both as between the different States and as between the major sectors such as agriculture, industry and tertiary sectors. The following table presents the figures for sector-wise and State-wise changes in income during the period 1955-56 and 1960-61.

REGIONAL TRENDS IN NATIONAL INCOME, 1955-56 to 1960-61
(Rs crores at current prices)

States:	Agriculture		Change percentage	Industry		Change percentage
	1955-56	1960-61		1955-56	1960-61	
Andhra	400.00	598.38	49.60	67.34	85.05	27.78
Assam	171.57	270.73	57.80	7.81	11.63	48.91
Bihar	309.95	436.96	40.98	119.87	194.30	62.09
Gujarat	112.95	207.14	83.39	159.89	257.33	60.94
Kerala	194.66	359.99	84.93	64.97	89.9	37.38
Maharashtra	366.08	573.14	56.36	255.14	414.56	62.48
MP	325.00	457.46	40.76	100.75	153.32	52.18
Madras	363.26	609.27	67.73	126.35	179.88	42.37
Mysore	195.69	312.42	59.65	52.73	77.52	47.01
Orissa	145.49	226.66	55.79	31.29	74.95	139.53
Punjab	243.30	493.76	102.94	37.64	55.46	47.34
Rajasthan	175.37	289.29	64.96	48.44	53.09	9.60
UP	689.41	1,080.05	56.66	182.37	208.16	14.14
W. Bengal	309.41	570.35	84.33	223.63	443.81	98.46
U. Territories	31.07	52.58	69.23	26.94	48.70	80.77
All-India	4,033.21	6,538.18	62.11	1,504.98	2,347.77	56.00

States:	Tertiary		Change percentage	Total		Change percentage
	1955-56	1960-61		1955-56	1960-61	
Andhra	271.12	281.62	40.76	738.46	1,066.05	44.36
Assam	72.24	111.48	54.32	251.62	393.84	56.52
Bihar	212.35	286.98	35.14	642.17	918.24	42.99
Gujarat	235.42	341.41	45.02	508.26	805.88	58.56
Kerala	125.24	167.91	34.07	384.69	616.91	60.37
Maharashtra	455.22	587.61	28.97	1,076.84	1,575.31	46.29
MP	201.76	277.91	37.74	627.51	888.69	41.62
Madras	295.71	514.19	72.86	785.32	1,211.60	54.28
Mysore	153.68	214.19	39.37	402.10	604.13	50.24
Orissa	80.98	115.60	42.75	257.76	417.21	61.86
Punjab	220.49	328.13	48.82	501.43	877.35	74.97
Rajasthan	157.61	203.34	29.01	381.42	545.72	43.08
UP	540.67	725.71	34.22	1,412.45	2,013.92	42.58
W. Bengal	464.59	599.65	29.07	997.63	1,613.81	61.76
U. Territories	146.60	238.33	62.90	204.31	339.61	66.22
All-India	3,633.78	5,002.32	37.66	9,171.97	13,888.27	51.42

The total increase in income at current prices during the Second Plan period is shown to be of the order of 51.42 per cent. For a comparison at constant prices which would reflect the real order of the increase, the figures have to be deflated for the amount of distortion caused by price changes. In the price index and 29 per cent rise in the all-India cost of living index, the increase in income attributable to price rise is placed at 27 per cent. By elimination, the absolute increase in national income in real terms is shown to be 24 per cent during the Second Plan period.

A comparison of the State-wise distribution of the total income for 1960-61, reveals vast disparities which cannot be attributed to differences of size or population and which, therefore, can be taken as reflecting the relative levels of economic development in the States. Accordingly, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and to a lesser extent Madras figure as relatively better developed than others. Andhra Pradesh which is more than twice the size of Madras has a total income which is well below that of Madras. Similarly the economic backwardness of such large States as Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan stand out clearly against the relatively large share in total income of smaller States like West Bengal and Maharashtra.

In a comparison between different States and between the two years a factor that has to be borne in mind is the distortion that would have been caused not only by absolute changes in price levels, but also the degree to which differences in prices of various articles and particularly of agricultural commodities have affected the sectoral and total income. This is necessary for two reasons. In the first place, for most States, it is agricultural income which accounts for a comparatively large share of total income than either of the

other two. Secondly, agricultural prices are by their very nature liable to greater fluctuations than prices in the industrial sector. Subject to this limitation, the changes in total income for the different States between 1955-56 and 1960-61 yield significant conclusions regarding Second Plan performance. Taking figures for comparable States, it is evident that the rise in income in West Bengal has been of a larger order than for Maharashtra. Kerala, tiniest State in the Indian Union, has done better than Rajasthan. Similarly Punjab has outdone Gujarat in the increase in total income during the Second Plan period. Changes in Bihar and MP which have comparable figures for income at the end of the First Plan are of similar magnitude. Two backward States, namely Kerala and Orissa have made significant additions to their income. But whereas in Orissa, it was industry which made the larger contribution, in Kerala, increase in agricultural income was more prominent. Punjab tops the list for percentage increase (74.97 per cent) followed by Orissa, West Bengal and Kerala. In absolute terms, West Bengal, UP and Maharashtra occupy top positions with increase of Rs 600 crores, Rs 600 crores and Rs 500 respectively.

The pattern of income distribution for the different States between the three sectors serves to bring out the distinction between industrially developed and undeveloped States. On this basis, there is a striking similarity in the pattern of income distribution for West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat. For these States, there is a balanced distribution between the three sectors, while for the other States, it is agriculture which figures as the largest source of income. It is also noteworthy that Gujarat though occupying a lower order in total income as compared with West Bengal and Maharashtra has a better distribution as between agriculture and industry than the other two States. However, in the case of Madras which has a relatively high place

in total income accounted, the imbalance is marked.

The inter-sector comparison of distribution of income for the States also reveals a significant similarity for West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat for the contribution from the tertiary sector. It is notable that for these States, the total income derived from the tertiary sector is larger than income from either of the other two sources namely agriculture and industry. It is also remarkable that inter-State disparity in income from tertiary sector is of a lesser order both in absolute terms and percentage changes during the Second Plan period. This fact may be attributed to the relative remoteness of the tertiary sector as the target for investment during the Second Plan.

The study of inter-State figures for agricultural incomes also shows disparate performance for States with comparable figures at the end of the First Plan. Punjab, traditionally progressive in agriculture, accounts for the largest increase in percentage terms (102.94 per cent.) West Bengal has done better than Bihar. The increase in Madras is of a larger order than in Maharashtra. Similarly Mysore trails behind Kerala. The percentage changes however are not strictly comparable for the reason that they have to be studied against the background of the relative backwardness of agriculture in the different States. Moreover, the relative importance of cereals and commercial crops and of the relative changes in their prices should also be relevant points for contrast in inter-State comparison.

The figures for income from industry for the different States point to the conclusion that the Second Plan has made hardly any difference to the marked inter-State disparity. West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat figure as the more industrially advanced States at the end of the First Plan. This position has not been altered in any marked manner at the end of the Second Plan. These States have increased their income from industry by 98.46 per cent, 62.48 per cent and 60.94 per cent which is larger than for the other States with the exception of Orissa and Bihar. Though Orissa accounts for the largest percentage increase namely 139.53 per cent, the relatively lower proportion constituted by industrial income to total income should not be overlooked. Progress in industrialisation has been extremely slow in UP and Rajasthan which show an increase in industrial income during the Second Plan period of the order of 14.14 per cent and 9.60 per cent respectively.

Finally, there has not been any significant change in the percentage composition of income between the two years. In 1955-56, agriculture accounted for nearly 44 per cent of the total income. This has increased slightly to 47 in 1960-61. Further, though economic development involves and implies an almost inevitable enlargement of the tertiary sector, the experience of the Second Plan as indicated in the figures for relative proportion of tertiary income to total income reveals a slight decline in 1960-61 as compared with 1955-56. The fact that tertiary income constitutes only 37 per cent of the total income is evidence of the continuing backwardness of the economy, considering that a dominant tertiary sector is an invariable hall-mark of a developed economy. Lastly, the relative stagnancy of the proportion of industrial income to total income at 16 per cent points to the conclusion that in spite of the Second Plan's accent on industries, the break-through in industrialisation is yet to be achieved.

West Bengal and the Finance Commission

By A Special Correspondent

THE memorandum submitted by the Government of West Bengal to the Finance Commission appears to have received wider publicity than that of any other State Government. The Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta have also strongly supported the stand taken by the State Government. West Bengal's position in the economy of India is rather different from that of other States not only because it is a border State but because it is faced with problems of a complicated nature caused mainly by the partition of the country. The State's population has recorded an increase of about 33 per cent in the last ten years, the density now standing at 1,031 persons per square mile which is the second highest in India.

The State Government has pointed out to the Finance Commission that although West Bengal is a highly industrialised State, it does not derive the full benefit from the expanding industrial activity because of the present method of division adopted for sharing the revenues between the Centre and the States. As the State Government has

observed, West Bengal is required to depend on land or property taxes. While its agricultural sector is decadent it has to shoulder the liabilities of a booming industrial sector which it cannot tax. Above all, there is Calcutta, which with its severe congestion and acute unemployment, has been posing a challenge not merely to West Bengal but to the country as a whole.

It is also important to note that West Bengal's tax effort during the Second Five Year Plan has been commendable. Whereas the Planning Commission expected the State to raise Rs 15 crores by way of additional taxation, it has obtained Rs 42 crores by new taxation measures and Rs 23 crores by tightening up administration of the existing taxes, giving a total yield of Rs 65 crores during the Second Plan period. The per capita taxation in West Bengal is the highest in India being Rs 16.4 as compared to Rs 11.9 in Andhra, Rs 14.6 in Assam, Rs 7.3 in Bihar, Rs 15.4 in Maharashtra and Rs 8 in Uttar Pradesh. (The figures are for 1960-61.)

We shall now consider the stand taken by the Government of West Bengal in regard to the specific issues which are being considered by the Finance Commission. So far as income tax is concerned, under the existing procedure, 60 per cent of the divisible net proceeds (other than Corporation tax) is assigned to the States and distributed among them on the basis of population (90 per cent) and collection (10 per cent). The West Bengal Government says that it receives the

least on the basis of the present system of distribution. The following table shows the amount of income-tax collected in States during 1958-59 and the share received by them:

States	(In lakhs of Rupees)			
	Amount of income-tax collected in 1958-59	Share of income-tax by States in 1958-59	Percentage of receipts to collections	
Andhra	4.65	6.15	132.3	
Assam	1.39	1.85	133.1	
Bihar	4.12	7.53	182.8	
Bombay	62.28	12.11	19.4	
Kerala	3.12	2.76	88.5	
MP	2.71	5.09	187.8	
Madras	12.84	6.37	49.6	
Mysore	4.49	3.90	86.9	
Orissa	72	2.83	393.1	
Punjab	3.09	3.21	103.9	
Rajasthan	1.61	3.10	192.5	
UP	5.73	12.40	216.4	
W. Bengal	47.22	7.64	16.2	
J & K	23	86	373.9	
Total	1,54.20	73.80		

*Excluding Central Surcharge

The figures reveal that for every Rs 100 collected in the States, Andhra received Rs 132.3, Bihar Rs 182.8, Orissa Rs 393.1 but West Bengal only Rs 16.2. The Government of West Bengal has, therefore, recommended that the allocation of income-tax should be

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made on the basis of collection figures. While the inequity of the present basis of division is appreciated, it cannot be argued that collection should be the sole criterion. Other factors like population, the value of industrial production and the value of industrial raw materials available in a State should also be given due consideration. The West Bengal Government is, however, on stronger ground when it claims a share in the corporation tax. As a result of the changes introduced in the Finance Act of 1959 in respect of taxation of dividends, the quantum of "corporation-tax" (allotted by convention to the non-divisible pool) has increased at the expense of the divisible pool. The revenue from corporation tax has recorded a sharp increase from Rs 54.7 crores in 1958-59 to Rs 116.1 crores in 1959-60 and Rs 135.50 crores in 1960-61. While the yield from income-tax, other than super-tax and Central surcharge, has declined from Rs 137 crores in 1958-59 to Rs 93.5 crores in 1959-60 and Rs 74.4 crores in 1960-61. Since the State Governments have to spend their resources for providing various services to the corporate sector, it is only reasonable to suggest that they should get a fair share of the revenue from corporation tax also. This is all the more important in view of the rapid economic expansion which will stimulate the growth of a large number of new companies in the coming years.

So far as excise is concerned, at present 25 per cent of the net proceeds of the Union excise duties on certain commodities is distributed among the States on the basis of population (90 per cent), the remaining 10 per cent being used for adjustments. These eight commodities are tea, vegetable products, matches, paper, coffee, sugar, tobacco and non-vegetable oils. The total revenue from basic excise duties is estimated at Rs 365 crores in 1961-62 of which the net proceeds of the divisible duties from these eight commodities are about Rs 145 crores. West Bengal says that the selection of the eight commodities is "quite arbitrary" and the duties from all excisable commodities should be shared among the States. It seems that in view of the steadily increasing revenue from excise to the Union Exchequer and the growing needs of the States, it will be advisable to include more, if not all, the commodities now subjected to excise in the divisible pool. As regards the basis for division, it may be suggested that less emphasis should be given to population and more to the factor of collection or consumption of the commodities concerned.

As regards grants-in-aid, it may be pointed out that these are given to the States under Articles 275 and 282 of the Constitution. Grants under Article 275 are made by the Central Government on the advice of the Finance Commission while the grants under Article 282 are made for any public purpose at the discretion of the Union Government. The amount transferred to the States under statutory devolution has increased from Rs 55.41 crores in 1951-52 to Rs 159.44 crores and the grants made at discretion from Rs 29.11 crores to Rs 192.20 crores. It will be seen that the discretionary grants exceeded the statutory grants by nearly Rs 34 crores in 1961-62. West Bengal has suggested that the only grants-in-aid to be made to the States should be those under Article 275 of the Constitution. While it would certainly be desirable to offer, as far as possible, to the States more grants under the statutory than under discretionary powers, it may not be advisable, as suggested by West Bengal, to discontinue the grants under Article 282. What is important to ensure is that the Centre should satisfy itself, before grants are given, that the State concerned has made

every effort to bridge the gap between its revenue and expenditure by taxation, by measures of economy and by other means.

Two other matters referred to the Finance Commission are estate duty and the tax on railway fares. As regards estate duty the present practice is that the net proceeds are distributed between the States in proportion to their population. But the amounts collected in respect of immovable property are distributed on the basis of location of these properties. While the latter procedure may be continued, as suggested by West Bengal, more importance may be given to collection than to population. The tax on railway passengers has been merged with the passenger fares from 1 April, this year and it has been decided to assign to the States a fixed grant-in-aid of Rs 12.5 crores every year, this being the average of the proceeds from this tax between 1958-59 and 1959-60. However, provision may be made to enable the States to derive a proportion of the increased revenue, in view of the likelihood of the proceeds of this tax rising steadily owing to the growth of traffic.

Although the suggestion made by the West Bengal Government may not be acceptable in their entirety, there is no doubt that there is a good deal of logic in its arguments in regard to the various matters now being considered by the Finance Commission. The Commission, of course, will have to be guided by the needs and resources of all State Governments and of the country as a whole. Even so, the points made by the Government of West Bengal deserve the most careful and sympathetic consideration.

The Railways' Case

THE inadequacies of the country's transport system, which came to a head last year culminating in a countrywide coal shortage, have made the Railways the easy and obvious target of public criticism. From the Railways' own point of view, the criticisms have not gone in vain. For they have strengthened the hands of the Railway Administration in presenting their claim for higher allocations under the Third Plan. The claim has been partially conceded and the allocation for the Railways' Third Plan has been increased by Rs 25 crores. The additional allocation, unless it is earmarked for particular projects, should enable the Railways to deal with some exceptionally troublesome bottlenecks.

The criticism of the Railways' performance hitherto was mainly concerned with shortage of wagons, especially for the transport of coal. This was a criticism which it was particularly difficult for the Railways to refute, involving, as it did, conflicting statistics of wagon offerings, allocations and loadings, for which the responsibility belonged respectively to the Railways, the Coal Controller and the collieries themselves. Now that the Railways have apparently caught up with this criticism, and showed that they have provided more than the number of wagons they had undertaken to provide, the critics also appear to have changed their ground. We hear now less about Railways' failure to provide the stipulated number of wagons, and more about accumulation of stocks at pit-heads, which now amount to over 4 million tons.

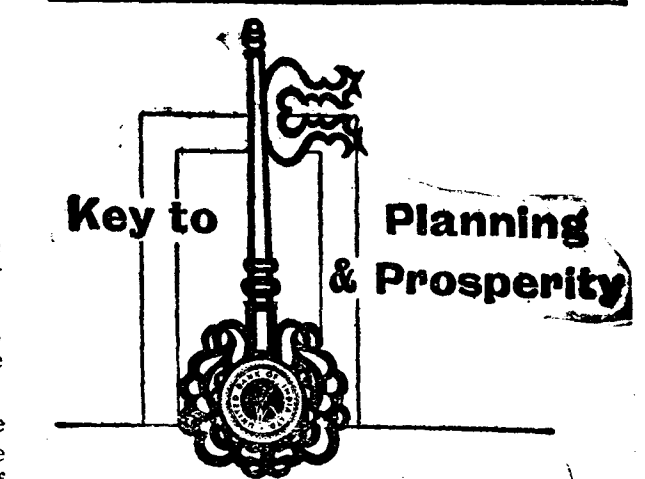
The accumulation of stocks at pit-heads, according to the Railway authorities, is no new phenomenon. For years it has been a feature of the operations of collieries, and follows a seasonal pattern. The impact of the busy season is felt not only by the Banks, but also by the Railways and the Coal industry. During this season the pressure on Railway transport is at its peak. According to

a Railway spokesman, the accumulation of 4 million tons at pit-heads cannot be described as an unusual phenomenon. While in the last two or three years the stocks have varied round about 3.5 million tons, stocks were as high as 4.13 million tons in June 1955. The figures quoted below of pit-head stocks (Bengal-Bihar collieries) in recent years will enable the problem to be viewed in perspective.

		million tons
1955	April	.. 4.067
	May	.. 4.098
	June	.. 4.129
1956	March	.. 3.833
1957	May	.. 3.247
1958	May	.. 3.463
1959	May	.. 3.496
1960	May	.. 3.511
	June	.. 3.522

It has also been emphasised that the magnitude of pit-head stocks should be viewed in relation to the total output, which has increased from 38.22 million tons in 1955 to 54 million tons last year. The improvement actually effected by Railways in clearing coal stocks can also be gauged from the figure of wagon loadings which has increased from 3,262 per day in 1955 to 4,800 per day in April 1961.

Without minimising the achievements of the Railways it may be asked if a greater effort is not necessary to move the traffic offering during the Third Plan, and whether the wagon offerings should not be raised from the present level of about 5,000 per day, which Railways contend is the maximum possible, to about 6,000 per day. But that again raises the question whether the Third Plan allocation is sufficient to enable the Railways to deliver the goods, and in time.



Individual well-being is linked with national prosperity and only planned efforts can ensure both in the shortest possible time. And planning, for its success, largely depends on savings, individual as well as national. Saving in the form of Bank Deposits provides resources for the National Plan.

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FOREIGN AID

\$ 2,225 Million For The First Two Years

The following is the text of a Press release by the IBRD on the Aid India Club meeting that concluded its deliberations on 2 June:— The Consortium of Governments and Institutions interested in development assistance to India resumed its discussions in Washington on 31 May and the meeting was concluded on 2 June.

At this fourth meeting the members of the Consortium undertook commitments of aid to India totalling over \$2,000 million. These large commitments should enable India to launch her Third Five-Year Plan of economic development with confidence in the ultimate achievement of its objectives.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States and by representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. France joined the Consortium as a member during the meeting. The Governments of Austria, Denmark, Norway and Sweden and the International Monetary Fund sent observers.

The Consortium was encouraged by the economic progress made by India during the Second Five-Year Plan and recognized the importance of maintaining the momentum of India's development. It considered that, in relation to India's needs, the broad objectives of the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-1966) were reasonable, that the Plan itself was well conceived and that India had demonstrated a capacity to make effective use of foreign aid.

The Consortium recognized that, in order to carry out the Plan, the very considerable resources which India herself is able and prepared to devote to its financing, together with vigorous efforts to increase India's export earnings, will have to be supplemented by a

substantial inflow of foreign capital, both private and public.

The Consortium reviewed India's external financial requirements for the period of the Third Plan and considered what additional aid should be committed by its members during the first two years of the Plan in order both to provide immediate support for India's balance of payments and to enable

	Canada	France	Germany	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	I.B.R.D. & I.D.A.	Total
1961/62	28	15	225	50	182	545	250	1,295
1962/63	28	15	139	30	68	500	150	930
Two-Year Total	56	30	364	80	250	1,045	400	2,225
Indian fiscal years 1963/64	56	30	61	425	80	250	400	61
Total Com.	56	30	61	425	80	250	400	2,286

In addition to the above commitments, the United States has already undertaken to assist India's Third Plan by making available surplus commodities in the amount of about \$1,300 million. India is also receiving grants of wheat from Canada.

Estimated disbursements of aid under the commitments indicated at the meeting, together with other funds likely to be available to India (including a substantial carry-over of aid committed by members of the Consortium during the Second Plan), should approximately cover the prospective balance of payments deficit for 1961/62 and go a long way towards covering the deficit in the following year.

Stress was laid at the meeting on the need for aid to be extended in a form which would add as little as possible to India's foreign exchange repayment obligations, and the members of the Consortium undertook to give due consideration to this point in deciding the terms on which aid would be made available.

India to proceed in an orderly manner with the placing of new overseas orders for the Third Plan.

With the object of meeting both these needs and thereby furthering the implementation of the Plan, the following commitments were indicated at the meeting, subject as appropriate to legislative action or other necessary authorization:

Year of commitment	\$ million		Indian fiscal years	Total Com.
	1961/62	1962/63		
1961/62	28	15	1963/64	56
1962/63	28	15	1965/66	30
	225	139		364
	50	30		80
	182	68		250
	545	500		1,045
	250	150		400
	1,295	930		2,225
				61
				2,286

It was understood that the commitment indicated for the United States in 1962/63 was related to the prospects for additional aid commitments by other countries which are already members—or might subsequently become members—of the Consortium, in amounts which would raise the total contributions of these countries in that year to a level comparable with the proposed United States contribution. Accordingly, it was agreed that the member Governments and Institutions, together with such other Governments as might be prepared to participate, should meet again in the fall of 1961 to review the position and to consider what further resources might be made available.

The Consortium reaffirmed the continuing interest of its members in India's economic development and agreed that, in addition to another meeting this year, a further meeting would be necessary at a later date to review the progress of the Third Plan and to consider India's financial requirements during the last three years of the Plan.

Notes

STC

An Independent Assessment

Thanks to the enterprise of the Council for Economic Education, Bombay, we have now an objective assessment of the working of the State Trading Corporation mainly from the point of view of the overseas buyers of Indian goods and commodities. This assessment which has been made by the Economist Intelligence Unit, London, on behalf of the Council is refreshingly free from familiar controversial odours like STC's usurping the legitimate functions of private enterprise. One of the reasons why much of the Indian criticism of the STC lacks conviction is that it is flogging dead ideological horses instead of empirically showing up the STC's weaknesses in actual performance. This is precisely what the Economist Intelligence Unit has done.

The study confines itself to the export performance of the STC and ignores the various other tasks that the STC has undertaken. Thus bulk imports and distributory functions of the STC are outside the scope of the present study. The broad findings of the study accord with independent general impressions inside the country. That is

to say, the STC has done fairly satisfactorily in regard to iron ore export and in the directions of fostering of trade with the communist countries. But with regard to manganese, its record has been dismal. One will not, however, be justified if one puts the blame for the declining trend of exports solely on the STC. Even without its meddling, the manganese trade would most probably have still shown a declining trend. As the Economist Intelligence Unit has pointed out, new and cheaper sources of manganese supply have developed during the past few years nearer the main consuming countries. For instance, the US market is now getting its requirements from Brazil whose product is favoured not only because it is cheap but also because Brazilian manganese interests are financially linked with US interests. Similarly, Japan has found a new supplier in Australia, and Western Europe and Russia, in Africa. Even so, there is no excuse for the STC messing up things with all sorts of fancy schemes which have only resulted in scaring away customers.

The STC and Government will do well to study the report of the Economist Intelligence Unit carefully and set in train remedial measures calculated to make the STC more of a business organisation than it is at present. Exporting is not like running a ration shop where the buyer is obliged to take whatever may be the quality of the products you give. In the export field, one has to be constantly seeking customers and having secured them, keep them. Such things as shipping goods on agreed dates and ensuring that the quality of goods is according to specifications are considered more important by discriminating buyers than even the price. The Economist Intelligence Unit's report shows that the STC is yet to learn this elementary lesson in export business.

The sensible thing to do is not to liquidate the STC but to make it a model organisation especially charged with the task of export promotion. Its record so far has shown that even the tasks it has already undertaken are too much for it. It will be folly to place on it more onerous responsibilities and, anyway the present is not at all the time to go on experimenting in an important field as exports. In the two directions of iron ore export and trade with communist countries the STC has, according to independent assessment, done well. This shows that

the STC can be assigned responsibilities in crucial tasks. But if it is to succeed in a greater measure than before and what is more important, in a measure necessary for the success of the Third Plan, it should be more business-like and less tied, in its every-day activities, to the apron-strings of the Government.

OIL

Accord

The signing of the agreement between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company, covering the grant of an area of approximately 1,800 square miles to Oil India Limited for further oil prospecting in North-East Assam, climaxes the protracted and at times tortuous negotiations between the two parties. The agreement which will supersede the existing promotion agreement governing the formation of Oil India Limited, provides for raising the proportion of the Government's share of the capital in the Oil India Limited from 33 1/3 per cent to 50 per cent ensuring equal capital participation between the Government and the Burmah Oil Company. Foreign exchange required for the development of any oil found in the new exploration will be provided by the BOC, while the Government will make available the rupee finance. The new company will have an eight-member board of directors four from each side. The managing director will be selected from a panel of names submitted by the BOC, while the financial director will be selected from a panel of names submitted by the Government.

Mr Malaviya will be justified in hailing the agreement as a triumph for the Government's oil policy. For in the wake of the breakdown of the talks between the Government and the ESSO of US, scepticism was strong whether any mutually acceptable scheme would materialise out of the Government's negotiations with intending foreign collaborators, in view of what some considered to be the rigid and doctrinaire attitude of the Government relating to important matters such as capital participation, pricing and refining and marketing rights. That, therefore an agreement should be reached with the BOC speaks volumes for the spirit of accommodation shown by both the parties. In the present agreement, Mr Malaviya has been able to separate the question of refining and distribution from the issue of exploration. But on questions of capital participation and pricing, a more reasonable policy than was originally associated with the Government has been followed. The pricing formula provides for a minimum of 9 per cent and a maximum of 13 per cent on equity capital. The actual price, the agreement says, will be equal to

the cif price Calcutta minus a discount which will be variable depending on the surplus or scarcity of the oil situation. The Government has also departed from present policy in respect of capitalisation of the expenses relating to development and exploration for taxation. Under the new agreement, the Government has agreed that Oil India's expenditure on development and exploration both in the past and in the future will be deducted from profits for the purpose.

The agreement with the BOC may well be the precursor to similar agreements with other foreign collaborators who have expressed interest in oil exploration and have taken up negotiations with the Government. Two notable names are the State-owned ENI of Italy and the Petroleum Institute of France. Though the stage of the current negotiations with these parties is not known, there is implicit in the present situation in the oil industry the need for intensifying oil exploration and for associating foreign firms in the exploration work. The present situation in the oil industry is characterised by a marked imbalance between production and requirements of crude oil. Even at the end of the Third Plan when oil from the Naharkatiya and Moran fields in Assam and the Cambay and Ankleshwar fields in Gujarat becomes available, total production of crude would amount to no more than 5 million tons while the estimated requirements are of the order of 10 million tons. An estimated 40,000 square miles spread in different parts of the country are oil bearing areas a large part of which remain to be explored. The allocation for the oil industry during the Third Plan

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Indian Finance

10 June 1961

is of the order of Rs 115 crores which bears no relations to costs involved in successful exploration for oil. Nothing, in the circumstances, could be wiser than that foreign companies should be associated in exploration work which would ensure not only the foreign exchange required for exploration but also the technical know-how which the country does not possess in a measure adequate to its requirements.

LICENSING

Diversification

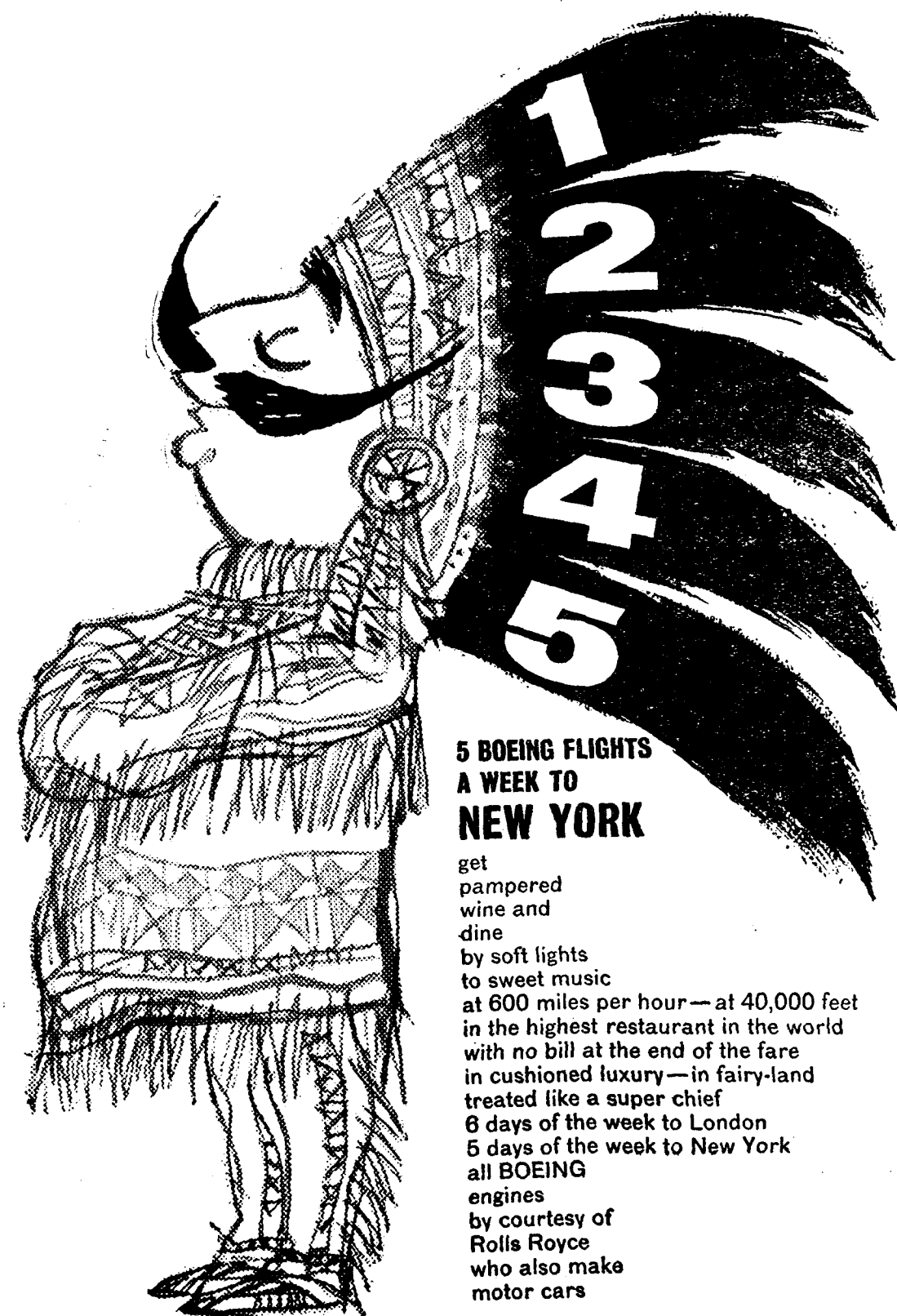
Among industrial licences issued this year, those for the manufacture of automobile parts calls for special notice. In addition to gaskets, fuel injection equipment is to be manufactured in greater quantity and additional output of vehicles by Telco and Mahindra has been licensed. Among new undertakings sanctioned is the project of Duncan Bros. for manufacturing in the Bombay area valves for trucks and cars. The manufacture of switches, head lamps and tail lamps at Faridabad by another concern is also contemplated. Some surprise will be occasioned by the licence given to a co-operative society for the manufacture of abrasives. This might be on the score that industry is protected. A substantial increase in the output of typewriters is envisaged and Halda portable typewriters numbering 6,000 will probably come on the market. This should afford relief to consumers who have found typewriters both scarce and dear. The progress of refrigeration is perhaps necessary for future industrial growth and welfare too and a large increase in the production of water coolers is expected from Blue Star Industries. In view of the need for precision instruments, the Government factory at Lucknow is undertaking the manufacture of tachographs. The increased output of titanium dioxide, owing to the larger export demand, is authorised by a licence given to Travancore Titanium Products. Increased output of pesticides figures in the expansion programme of some companies. The pharmaceutical industries are also authorised to expand along with the paper industry. The Sri Gopal Paper Mills has received a licence to start newsprint and pulp manufacture in Kangra district but of more interest for the market is the permission given to the National Rayon Corporation to start pulp manufacture in Mysore with a plant producing 30,000 tons per annum. The Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Company is also authorised to produce pulp at a new plant in Kerala. Many sugar companies are entering the field of power alcohol manufacture. The East Asiatic Company is licensed to produce more vanaspathi at its Madras factory

and Godrej Soaps at Vikhroli is licensed to increase substantially the output of cosmetics including glycerine. A licence to increase the output of refractories has been obtained by Orissa Cement which has already undertaken to increase its capital. A substantial increase in the production of deadburnt magnesite from Salem is being undertaken by Dalmia Magnesite Corporation.

Some more instances of industrial diversification can be found in the association of a group of

sugar companies in the Uttar Pradesh with Booker Bros. and McConnell whose interests now range from the West Indies to Upper India. In the more recent development of the sugar industry, machinery manufacture is already a feature and the KCP in Madras is now undertaking manufacture of plants for new co-operative factories. The UP venture will also be on the same lines. In spite of the idea that the established concerns should not embark on strange lines and

should confine themselves to their chosen field, the licensing policy does not appear to be uniform and cotton mills have been found entering the field of pipe manufacture along with companies like Kalinga Tubes and Indian Iron & Steel which is apparently setting up a new plant at Jabalpur. The manufacture of tin containers by a vanaspathi manufacturing company in Ahmedabad might appear logical, like the manufacture of collapsible tubes by the Metal Box Company.



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FOREIGN AID

Impact on Imports

The anxiety of Pakistan to follow India in getting foreign aid may not provoke anxiety, since the main decision has been reached at Washington last week. The use of the term, consortium in reference to the programme of aid may indicate that loans rather than grants will be the medium of aid. But the liability of contributors may not be reduced by the entry of new members into the consortium. The entry of Italy may be due to the eagerness of semi-private monopolies to secure a bigger share in India's trade and Holland's willingness to give aid may be due to the revival of Amsterdam as a world financial centre. Holland may help to build ships for India on long term credit or sell second-hand ships like the Scandinavian countries. Some competition in Europe or Africa for US aid available may emerge, if the Vienna conference leads to

a general review of present needs and problems.

But the point that requires more notice is that the International Development Agency will supplement the World Bank and soft loans are likely to be secured. In the recent book of Mr Andrew Shonfield about the attack on world poverty, stress was laid on soft loans, with repayment spread over a long term and the argument was that development inevitably meant an immediate increase in imports while exports would not increase as expected. The plea made was, the interest rate even on untied loans should not be a burden and advanced countries should let in imports by lowering tariffs and relaxing quota restrictions. The consortium then must influence fiscal policy on its own initiative and, to that extent, Indian exports to Europe may pick up gradually, if countries like Switzerland or Holland were to recognise that India has no external balances

left to draw upon during the Third Plan period.

The increase envisaged under imports may lead to a considerable departure in import policy from October, if all goes well according to plan. The present trade control machinery may have to be dismantled and the aid programme, therefore, will have a great effect on trade. The progress of US recovery may lead to enlarged imports from India also, and it is quite possible that a long period of stability in exchange rates will soon be imposed. That too may help to improve the position of the falling rupee at home even more than any assurance about the limit set to future deficit financing. But internal monetary discipline will be probably harsh and taxation may be eased often to control any rise in prices or even a rise in consumption. The aid offered to India imposes certain obligations, over and above repayment with interest, particularly if repayment of loans in rupees is arranged under

Indian Finance

pacts negotiated. But the problem of maintenance imports to help industry function up to installed capacity is virtually solved already.

FOURTH PLAN

Germinal Ideas

Even as the details of the Third Plan are being filled in for the ceremonial submission of the final text at the next session of the Parliament, germinal ideas seem to be forming in respect of the general scope and aims of the Fourth Plan that is yet five years away. Reports trickling from quarters close to the Planning Commission suggest that in pursuance of the idea of perspective planning, the Planning Commission has already formed its views in respect of what should constitute the core of the Fourth Plan. It is now understood, that in the Fourth Plan, the accent would fall on metal and fuel based industries marking a shift from steel which loomed large in the Second and Third Plans. Hints about specific aims suggest a target of 17 to 18 million tons for steel, 20 million Kw for power, 17 million tons for coal and Rs 70 to 71 crores worth of machinery production by the end of the Fourth Plan. It has been clear that the Planning Commission attaches crucial significance to investment in the Fourth Plan for laying the industrial base for a radical break-through in industrialisation, so that subsequent to the Fourth Plan, industrialisation could proceed in a process of automatic self-propulsion. A massive build-up of the essential metals and power and machinery is considered essential for achieving this dynamism in industrial growth. In this light, the Third Plan will mark a process of preparation for the final leap that will be taken in the Fourth Plan.

One objection against any such disproportionate diversion of investment outlay in the Fourth Plan toward a restricted base of metals and fuel etc. would be the continuance of the present imbalance between investment and the rate of income generation. Against this, however, has to be balanced the benefit of the creation of further potential for rapid industrialisation of the country.

It has to be pointed out that present ideas about the general aims and goals of the Fourth Plan can be taken only as tentative, and they can be recognised as feasible only after they are fitted in with factors relating to the availability of the physical and financial resources. While the outlook in terms of resources will have to be carefully assessed, it is important to recognise that the successful implementation of the Third Plan will be a material factor that would influence the shape of the Fourth Plan.

10 June 1961

EXPORT

To Neighbours

Recent discussions on the Third Plan and the prospects for its successful implementation have served to draw attention to the tremendous magnitude of the task constituted by the export target of Rs 3,700 crores fixed by the Planning Commission. While in the context of an export target of this order, export promotion schemes will have to be put through with greater vigour and energy, it should also be clear that the basis of the strategy for export promotion will have to be carefully laid by a proper study of the scope for increasing exports both country-wise and region-wise. The importance of such study is that it will help in the consummation of export promotion schemes by indicating lines for effective and efficient direction of exports. In view of the present orientation of India's trade, it is natural that the developed countries should figure as the important targets for export promotion. At the same time, the scope for expansion of exports to neighbouring developing countries should not be overlooked. A study of the prospects for India's trade with some representative countries of this region, contained in the April issue of the Journal of Industry and Trade should serve as a basis for generalisation of the export prospects for India with the under-developed countries.

The countries whose trade with India has been analysed by the journal with reference to the prospects for increasing Indian exports are Ceylon, Malaya, Iran, Pakistan, Thailand, Aden and Ethiopia. The divergent levels of India's exports to these countries are an indication of the scope for increasing exports. For example, while India ranks as the second largest supplier of goods to Ceylon, with Ethiopia the percentage of Indian exports is only 7.0 per cent of Ethiopia's total imports. In a different way, the problem of export promotion will be that of recapturing falling markets of countries in this region. Iran and Aden are instance of countries where the Indian exports have witnessed decline. Indian exports to Iran during 1959-60 was 25 per cent less than those in 1958-59. Pakistan is another country, with whom trade has slumped though the factors are more political than economic. Promotional programmes for expanding trade with these countries have to take into account the trend in current trade in traditional goods and also the scope offered for non-traditional items. In respect of some traditional items a displacement of Indian goods is noticeable in respect of textiles in Malaya because of competition from Japan and in Ethiopia because of the growth of the indigenous cotton textile in-

dustry in that country. Pakistani and Japanese competition in textiles in the market in Aden is also a factor to reckon with. Pakistan has emerged as a powerful competitor in some of the industrial items of Indian exports to Asian markets.

The key to increase India's exports to these countries lies in diversification. Presently it is primary commodities and consumer goods that bulk large in India's exports to these countries. Textile goods, chillies etc. are the commodities that figure prominently in Indian exports to Ceylon. With Malaya, it is jaggery, fish and fish products, unmanufactured tobacco, cotton textiles and jute goods. However the successful attempt already made by India in introducing manufactured goods particularly of the engineering industry indicates the scope for further expansion of exports on the basis of more diversified programme. Prospects are considered good for Indian exports to Ceylon of electric motors, diesel engines, agricultural implements and a host of light engineering products. Proximity to Ceylon is an advantage that should be turned to good account for increasing Indian exports to that country. Demand for such goods of the light engineering industry is also strong in Malaya and the foot-hold already gained in respect of electric fans, sewing machines, cast iron, galvanised iron pipes and fittings, as also some light electrical goods, could be utilised for enlarging the volume of Indian exports in other non-traditional items. It is the engineering goods that seem to have the best prospects for exports in these countries. But avenues should also be explored for exports of other industrial goods. Mention may be made of the scope for exports of steel and steel billets to Pakistan while Malaya is also credited with import potential for products of steel and heavy electrical industries.

SUNFED

New Beneficiaries

The Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund which met during the latter half of last month has made known its decision to extend financial assistance to India to the tune of over \$1.4 million for the establishment of a Central Instructor Training Centre at Madras and the Petroleum Exploration Institute (Training and Research Wing in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission) in Dehra Dun. With the sanctioning of this amount India has emerged as the largest recipient country since the inception of the Special Fund in October 1958, the total amount granted so far amounting to \$13.8 million covering 15 projects.

Financial assistance from the Fund for the Central Instructor Centre amounts to \$612,000 for

a duration of three years with the International Labour Organisation officiating as the executive agency. The setting up of this institution is in accordance with the Government of India's decision to develop vocational and technical skills for the fuller utilisation of human resources for the speedy development of industrial resources in the country. The centre will start functioning in July next year with 150 trainees. The Special Fund has also undertaken the task of equipping the institution with a team of experts and adequate equipments.

The amount allocated for the purpose of starting the Institute for Petroleum Exploration is \$790,300. The immediate objective of the establishment of this institute is to draw adequate specialised personnel to carry out the Government of India's oil exploration programme during the next quinquennium. For conducting the activities pertaining to the training and research in the field of oil exploration the Fund will provide experts and equipments. The experts deputed by the Fund will initiate training and research activities under the project with the cooperation of Indian counterparts. The Fund has also agreed to offer 15 fellowships for providing higher technical training for Indian engineers.

LAC

Fluctuating Fortunes

Though lac is a commodity of economic importance, the conditions of the industry and trade in this field have been such as to cause concern particularly in respect of the fluctuations in the earnings of foreign exchange from exports of this commodity. The depression in exports that set in in the early years of the fifties was corrected by the Government by taking measures to impose a ban on speculation at the instance of the Indian Lac Cess Committee and the Bihar Shellac Enquiry Committee. In consequence, exports of lac rose to a flattering level of 710,000 maunds valued at Rs 11 crores in 1955-56. Since then a heavy fall in prices for finished products accompanied by reduction in the quantum of exports due to competition from synthetic products have reduced export earnings considerably. In 1958-59 exports were to the extent of 750,000 maunds valued at Rs 5 crores only, while in 1959-60 they were of the order of 365,000 maunds valued at Rs 6 crores. Such fluctuations in the quantum of exports and earnings have necessarily underlined the need for steps to put the industry back into the path of healthy and progressive growth.

Mr Pritam Singh, Secretary Indian Lac Cess Committee has suggested various measures for raising the level of production and for stabilising and increasing export trade in lac. He laid particular stress on the pilot plant being set up for the manufacture of bleached lac which is in extensive use in foreign countries and demonstration centres being organised for the benefit of cultivators and manufacturers. While these measures should be found useful as an effective wedge for making further headway in export promotion, there is an equally urgent need for directing attention to exploring new uses for lac and for improving the quality. Improvement of quality is a particularly important consideration as this is a point which would to a great extent determine the success of the country in meeting the competition from Thailand which has considerably increased its production of lac.

A rather peculiar problem that has posed difficulties to the industry and trade is the disparity in the export and internal prices for lac. Such disparity was brought about by the Indian Lac Exporters' Association trying to fix minimum export prices for seedlac and shellac from June 1958. This has worked against the interest of the manufacturer and cultivator whose share in the total internal price for lac compares very unfavourably with that of the speculative middleman. Since the lives of nearly 5 million people mainly adivasis in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal (for whom lac cultivation provides an assured source of subsidiary income) are bound up with the fortunes of lac cultivation, measures for establishing a reasonably stable relationship between export and internal prices are necessary and urgent.

HEAVY ENGINEERING

A New Venture

With the signing of an agreement between Heavy Engineering Corporation and Messrs Techno Expert of Prague, the setting up of another heavy machine tool project near Ranchi has become a certainty. The projected plant will be the third of its kind to be set up in the vicinity of Heavy Machine Building Plant and Foundry Forge Plant under the Heavy Engineering Corporation. The detailed project report will be finalised by the end of this year by the Czechoslovakian company and Indian engineers are expected to proceed to Prague to take part in the preparation of the report.

The capacity of the plant in the initial stages will be of the order of 10,000 tons of diverse types of heavy machine tools which will be entirely different from those that are now being manufactured in the country. Another feature of the plant lies in the fact that for the first time in India machine tools of larger sizes and capacities will be produced by this plant. The plant is expected to

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be commissioned by the end of 1966. The total capital outlay of the proposed project, according to the present estimates, will be around Rs 15 crores. The value of its annual output, according to the present calculations, is likely to exceed Rs 8 crores.

As is evident from the preliminary report, the project, when in full production, will manufacture 278 machines per annum, the average weight of each machine will be in the neighbourhood of 25 to 30 tons. The maximum weight of individual machine is estimated at 180 tons. The plant's requirements of basic castings and forgings will be met entirely from indigenous sources. When in full production, the plant will provide employment opportunities for nearly 2,000 workers.

PAKISTAN

Some Trade Trends

Some recent trends in Pakistan's external earnings, visible and invisible, have points of interest for us. One of them is Pakistan's proposal to produce films with Italian aid. Four major Italian producers will help Pakistani producers, and import of Italian films is also contemplated. This may help raise local standards of production and taste. Of course, this implies a threat to Hollywood films, even that area placed for exhibition through local distributors and by regulating the remittance of proceeds to the US film companies. Pakistani producers are protected to an extent. The Italian film that is rare in India will be common in Pakistan, but US films made in Italy like *Quo Vadis* or *War and Peace* have met with a gratifying reception in India. Some arrangement like that made by Pakistan may suit India also especially since India can ask for an export quota of Indian films to Italy. As for Pakistan, it is quite likely that Iran may provide an outlet for films made in Lahore.

A recent trade pact implies the creation of a market in Iran for paper as well as hides and skins. The export of cummin seeds as well as linseed to Pakistan by Iran will trench on Indian trade with Iran which will however be a major supplier of oil to both countries. A major reform in social life is contemplated, too. Pakistan wants to replace bids by cigarettes, especially in East Pakistan, and to avoid the import of both bids and the leaf needed for making bids from local tobacco. Two new cigarette factories equipped with German machinery are to be set up in East Pakistan and arrangements for the free import of cigarette paper has also been made. The opening of an investment burden has led to an influx of foreign capital and it is known that some money from East Africa has come lately into Karachi.

There will perhaps be more interest in the intelligence that the controlled price of cement in East Pakistan is Rs 125 per ton and the excise duty is only Rs 15 per ton, while dealers can earn Rs 1.50 as commission per ton sold.

USA

Renewed Energy

President Kennedy's special message to Congress last week is a stirring assessment of US national and international objectives. Its concepts and proposals will occupy the attention of the American people and the US Congress for some time to come.

Yet for one interested most directly in US economic developments, the most immediate impact of the President's message lies in its official acceptance of the fact that the brief and mild recession of 1960-61 is over, and a recovery is under way. "Our economy," the President observes, "is now enjoying renewed confidence and energy."

This being the case, it is important to note that in his message the President sees the end of the recession not a terminal point, but rather as a starting point for long-range and fundamental programmes. These programmes would enhance the economic and social progress of the United States and would enable the nation to meet urgent needs at home and abroad.

Without going into details, the President has outlined several specific steps he would like to see taken in the effort, in his words, "to make full use of our resources—human, scientific and material."

This entails principally measures to accelerate US economic growth and, in the process, to curb unemployment. For instance, the President promises for future submission to Congress proposals to improve existing government aids for the unemployed and to find useful employment opportunities for the nation's youth.

Also involved is a new and important manpower development programme to train or retrain workers in new occupational skills over a four-year period. Such a programme would supplement public and private training and education endeavours already in progress, and would help meet one of the ever-present challenges of a vigorous and expanding economy. This is the challenge of technological development and industrial change, with its related obsolescence of old skills and demand for new ones.

Accelerated growth and rising employment opportunities also require expanded investment in productive facilities. And this, in turn, requires the kind of favourable monetary and credit conditions that will sustain the desired investment increase.

To this end, the President notes in his message, the financial influence of the government should be exerted at this time in the direction of general credit ease, including appropriate downward adjustments in interest rates, and further growth in the money supply.

Along these lines, the President calls for enactment of the tax credit incentive for business investment in plant and equipment which he submitted to Congress earlier.

In addition, he calls for an increase in the lending capacity of the small business administration. This US Government Agency helps make funds available for worthwhile undertakings by the nation's smaller enterprises, which make up the bulk of the more than 4.5 million businesses now operating in the United States.

There is one question that inevitably arises in all this. It concerns the possible inflationary impact of expansionary measures proposed by the President.

It is Mr. Kennedy's contention that enactment of his proposals would not be inflationary, even though it would take place during a period of rising economic activity. In support of this view, he cites several basic facts: price levels are stable; there is still a good deal of unused industrial capacity; unemployment, while declining, still is higher than the administration, along with the public at large, would like to see it.

At the same time, the President lays great stress on prudent budgeting. In sum, the recommendations in his message—embracing increased outlays for space, defence, and foreign and as well as for domestic economic and social progress—bid fair to add nearly \$1,000 million to federal expenditures next year, and even more in the years after that.

This could add somewhat to the moderate budget deficit already envisaged for next year. Hence, the President's emphasis on restraint in unnecessary government spending, and on such steps as closing tax loopholes and increasing postal rates as ways of increasing the government's revenues.

With it all, the President is asking for no additional taxes to finance the urgent requests he is making. It is his belief—one that experience tends to substantiate—that the nation's present tax structure and resources are more than sufficient to support them without a long-term budget deficit if the economy moves ahead rapidly enough.

In other words, over the long-run an expanding economy, with its rising levels of personal and corporate income, can generate sufficient tax revenue to make up for the expenditures the President is proposing—expenditures designed to enhance the vitality and quality of the US socio-economic

system, and to enlarge and make more meaningful its contributions to international security and well-being.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Ox-Wagon Republic

The conversion of South Africa into a Republic is an accomplished fact and discontent within the country has been curbed effectively. What the future holds for South Africa will probably change, from the reports about strikes in the last week of May and police measures to deal with local discontent. The attitude of the Central African Federation to South Africa will probably change and Sir Roy Welensky may be induced to accept some formula to meet African claims. A period of economic strain is foreseen for South Africa, and it is significant that recently a report about the impending devaluation of the new currency, the Rand (worth 10sh) appeared. While this helped to increase interest in gold-mining shares quoted in London, it was decidedly suggestive of South Africa's willingness to follow Australia and New Zealand in cheapening her currency in relation to the £ sterling. Devaluation would restrict imports and probably enlarge exports, to Europe particularly. However, the principal export is gold and devaluation would be a means of securing an enhanced price for gold, to which extent, the mining industry would probably benefit, along with copper, uranium and other mineral products exported by South Africa. It is quite likely that the cheapening of South African manganese would affect India's export trade, reviving slowly since 1960.

But devaluation should be regarded as a sign of defeat, because South Africa, owing to the political situation developing in recent years, has been unable to attract foreign capital as before and has not been able to break the process of disinvestment. But in African countries, sales of South African sugar or steel might not increase because of the general preference for a boycott on South African goods, though it is quite possible that East Africa would rely to some extent on imports from South Africa, for instance, of clothing. It must be understood that a depression would hit African workers as well as White employers, and if an economic crisis in South Africa develops, the main sufferers would be investors abroad and local labour. It is scarcely likely that the Nationalist farmers who have been able to avenge themselves on Britain for the latter's imperialist policy, would suffer to any extent, if unemployment increases and the external assets decline.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"

—As You Like It.

LICNEL FIELDEN, the first Director-General of All India Radio, has sent it a conventional enough message of congratulation on its Silver Jubilee. But in his autobiography, "The Natural Bent" published some time ago, he considers it, at least his part in it, the "biggest flop of all times." Before Dr Keskar takes offence. I had better explain that in its context, this piece of extravagance has a certain validity and may even be said to be very flattering to him. Fielden's complaint was that "four years of hard labour had produced fourteen transmitters and a competent staff. And in four years, the 400 million people of India had bought exactly 85,000 wireless sets. It was enough to make a cat laugh." Dr Keskar who can boast of 60 transmitters and over a million and a half of licences issued can perhaps feel that he has done better. But in terms of the original hopes roused, Fielden's despondency does seem justified. AIR was conceived in one of those moments of fuddled fervour (arising probably from a guilt-feeling of the White man's burden being lightly borne) that used to bother our former rulers from time to time. The natives were entitled to good, if not self, government. And broadcasting in the thirties was a new toy that intellectuals liked to play with. Men like H. G. Wells went starry-eyed about its possibilities and some people had got on to the bright idea that in a country with mass illiteracy, the scope for broadcasting as an instrument of progress was practically endless. It was one of those ideas that apparently managed to get past the cynicism of the old hands at governing the country. Even so, there was an incredible amount of opposition in the early days, not least from Indians, who were disposed to consider it, understandably, as a new and powerful instrument of oppression and, less understandably, as waste of money.

Fielden showed both courage and cunning in getting broadcasting accepted, his cunning consisting in "seducing" nationalist leaders at least to an acquiescence in it. His most interesting conquest was Gandhiji, whom he once asked to broadcast over the AIR. Gandhiji's reply was characteristic. He said in effect, that if he was sure that Fielden would continue, he would do it for his sake. But since Fielden had already got himself into trouble with the government

and was sure to leave AIR, Gandhiji had no intention of giving AIR respectability and probably the highest listener-rating of all times.

As a revolutionary instrument of mass education, the AIR was certainly a failure. But the AIR has every right to a more modest sense of fulfilment on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Apart from the increase in the number of transmitters and wireless licences, the scope of its task has increased enormously. Its fare is more variegated and its efforts at educating the public in better standards of taste have, over the years, met with a gratifying amount of success. Any one who consciously promotes culture has to appear in the somewhat unflattering role of a prig. I think the AIR should not mind that. The complaint is not that the AIR is too serious, but that it is too solemn. It is a valid complaint and AIR should do something about that.

Those who keep looking for signs of "normalisation" of life in the Soviet Union find their hopes fulfilled in disconcerting ways sometimes. What could be more normal from the "democratic point of view" than predatory news-gathering and sensational copy? Yuri Gagarin, the Cosmonaut, has just complained of both in the Soviet Union. A Pravda writer quotes him as saying that some Russian journalists have "sensationalised and distorted" the details of his space flight. What is even more serious, his flat has been "invaded by an overzealous journalist of a respected newspaper" who pinched his photograph in the bargain! Other journalists have "flagrantly published, without the consent of the family, extracts from his personal letters."

As a purveyor of vicarious thrills, the Soviet Press is rather a late and reluctant arrival. Indeed, there is an element of irony that it should be Major Gagarin who should have raised his voice of protest against its sensationalism. For it was his own achievement that signalled the new style in Soviet journalism in which the "human angle" was played up. Indeed, there were

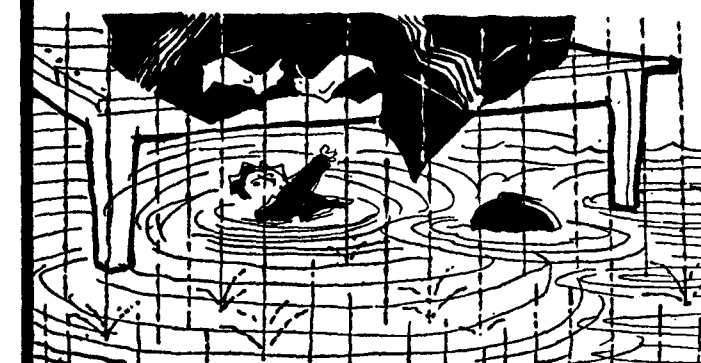
privacy against the more blatant curiosity of the press. The ethics and even common decency of some of the familiar modes of news gathering are highly dubious. But the press, as the editor of the Economist told, in a moment of candour, the International Press Institute in Tel Aviv last week, is critical of everything except itself. From time to time when a particularly outrageous invasion of privacy takes place, the press discusses it inconclusively. But on the whole, it is inclined to give itself the benefit of the doubt and freedom of action. In any case, Yuri Gagarin's grouse about some of the occupational hazards of being a VIP deserves sympathetic understanding. To judge from photographs, he is a rather shy young man and except when he is mouthing obviously tutored sneers about alleged American attempts to claim for him a noble lineage, a likable person. The news hounds should leave him alone.

EAVESDROPPER



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JWT/STP-QR

Olympus

Final Allocations

THE National Development Council which approved the final draft of the Third Plan last week, after recording the suggestions of the participants, has not attempted to close the gap between the financial and physical targets, though from the trend of discussions it is clear that a majority of the members were convinced of the feasibility of a larger Plan. The dour insistence of the Finance Minister, who has the thankless task of preaching caution to Plan-drunk enthusiasts, has ensured that, at least for the present, the financial limit remains at the figure of Rs 7,500. On the other hand, it is also learnt, that the NDC has not been able to arrive at any positive decision on the question of stepping up the pace of Prohibition. Dr B. C. Roy, is said to have told the puritans point-blank: "I cannot do it in my life-time".

As regards the Plan outlay, the Finance Minister is reported to have stated in so many words that even the outlay of Rs 7,500 crores should be considered optimistic. Though he has done far more than his counterparts in the States to strengthen and extend the tax base of Plan resources, he preferred to take a conservative view of the overall outlook. He is also reported to have pointed out that the suggestion for diverting resources of commercial banks to the public sector was based on a misconception of the resources at the disposal of banks in the private sector or the manner in which they are deployed. The other suggestions made during the course of the discussion only serve to emphasise the points mentioned in the Draft Outline, and their incorporation in the final text of the Plan are not therefore, likely to necessitate any substantial revision of the draft considered by the NDC.

While the financial limit of Rs 7,500 crores has not been altered, it has been made clear that, for the purpose of implementation of the Plan, the preparatory work in regard to the various projects, enquiries, reports etc., will proceed on the basis

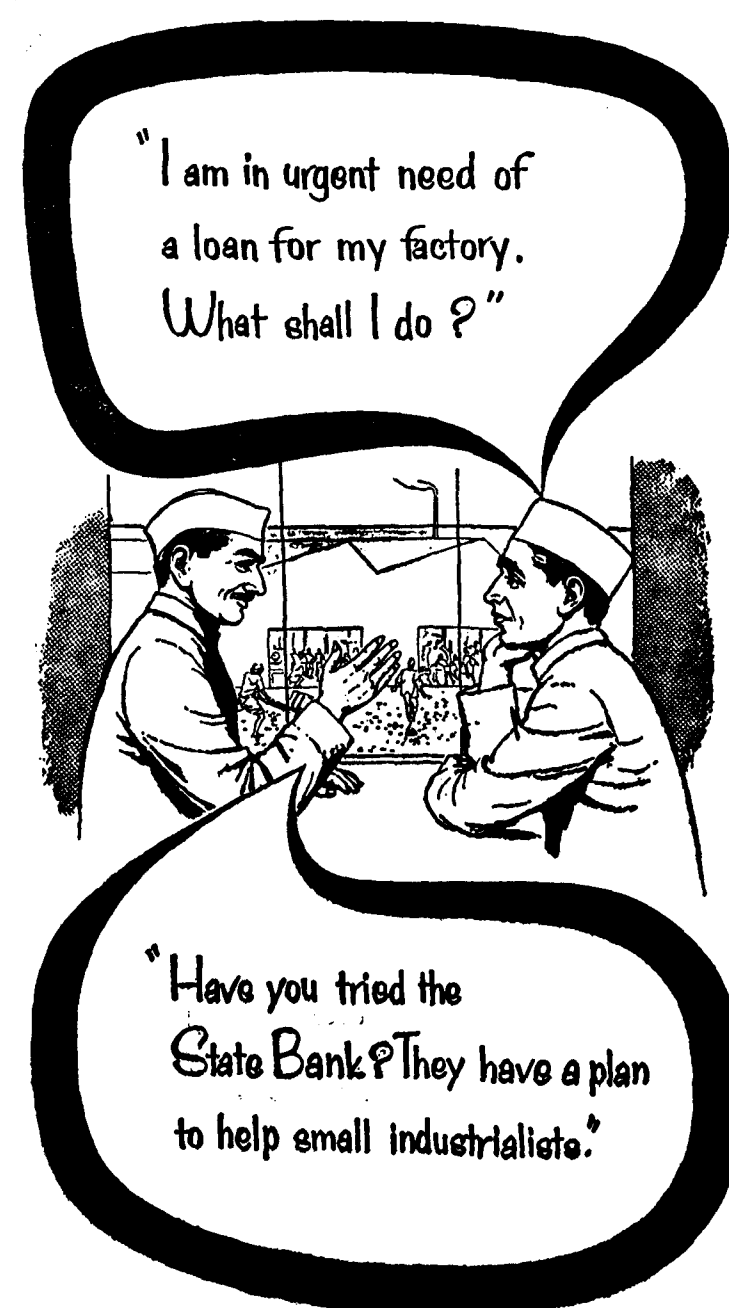
of the Plan of Rs 8,000 crores. The completion of the projects during the Plan period will depend on adequate resources becoming available. The position in this respect will be reviewed from year to year, and the priorities and pace of implementation adjusted accordingly. If the estimates of the Savings Committee prove unduly optimistic there will be spillover of the projects into the next Plan period. The stretching out of the projects, if it becomes unavoidable, may involve some loss but the Prime Minister has pointed out that the loss of a few crores on this account is preferable to the loss of one or two years in getting started on the projects, if preliminary works are started only after the full quota of resources has been assured.

The requirements, under different heads of development, for the Plan of Rs 8,000 crores are given in the table. The distribution of the outlay of Rs 7,500 crores over these heads is also shown alongside.

From the Table it is clear that the major portion of difference between the physical and financial plans pertains to the plans of the Central Ministries. The differences in respect of the States' Plans are not very large and except in the case of Industries and Transport, the additional expenditures involved should not add to the requirements of foreign exchange. If the expectations of increased internal resources materialise, there should be no difficulty in implementing the States' Plans in full, at least in those States whose Chief Ministers are particularly confident of raising larger resources.

As regards the Central Plan, the shortfall of resources amounts to Rs 378 crores of which Rs 175 crores is in respect of Social Services and Rs 200 crores in respect of Industries and Transport. The full implementation of all the projects for expansion and development of social services will be mainly determined by the availability of internal resources. On the other hand, the availability of foreign exchange for particular projects will determine the extent of the shortfall in implementation of the programmes for Industry and Transport.

Group	Centre States	Total	Centre States	Total
Agriculture & Community Development ...	149	945	149	919
Irrigation & Power ...	155	1515	152	1510
Village & Small-scale Industries ...	127	137	127	137
Industries, Minerals & Transport ...	2910	332	2710	296
Social Services and Miscellaneous ...	612	918	437	863
Inventories ...	200	200	200	200
Total ...	4153	3847	3775	3725



The State Bank of India, through its many branches, is ready to offer help and advice to small industrialists in need of a loan. Please call on the Agent of the branch in your town for full particulars.

STATE BANK OF INDIA
INDIA'S LEADING BANK

SISTA-58-55

Soil Mechanics

A three-man Team of Indian Engineers headed by Dr K. I. Rao, Member, Central Water and Power Commission, will be attending the 7th Plenary Session of the International Commission on Large Dams to be held at Rome from 26 June, to 1 July, and the 5th Conference of the International Society on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering meeting in Paris from 17 July to 22 July. The other members of the delegation are Mr V. Ranganathan, Chief Engineer, State Electricity Board, Kerala and Mr R. S. Gill, Chief Engineer, Beas Dam Project. It is learnt that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sponsored a scheme to make use of

the services of prominent scientists in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, who have retired from service or are due to retire soon. Under the scheme such scientists who are still active in research will be enabled to continue to work with suitable financial assistance from the Council. For this purpose they should try to secure a sponsoring institution acceptable to the Council, which could provide them facilities for the continuation of their work. An annual grant of Rs 6,000 for the scientist and a grant ordinarily not exceeding Rs 4,000 for expenses will be provided. The grant may be raised in exceptional cases. The allowances and grants are tenable for a period of three years, but can be extended on application.

Markets

JUTE Sharp Decline in Prices

Conditions in the jute and gunny markets have been easy the past week and the decline in prices has been particularly heavy on Wednesday. Earlier in the week, sentiment seemed to rally immediately after the West Bengal Government's announcement allowing the block closure of mills for a total period of two weeks spread over the current month and July. The optimism however proved short-lived as it was presumably based on the mistaken impression that a block closure of mills would result in a scarcity of goods and consequent increased foreign inquiries. Such a calculation is wrong because total pro-

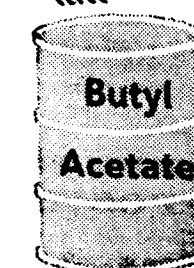
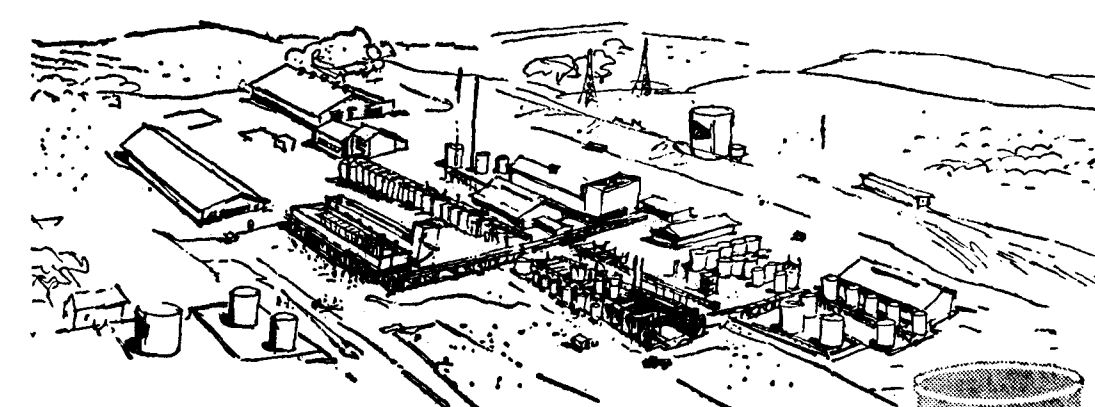
wait because they can obtain their immediate requirements at a much cheaper rate from Pakistan which is said to be following again its familiar tactics of underquoting Indian jute goods in world markets. With overseas buying almost absent, mills have presumably deemed it prudent to sell at prevailing prices. This decision seems to have been helped by the sizable decline in raw jute prices in the meantime. The singular lack of foreign interest in the Calcutta market despite a big decline in prices seems to indicate that the general expectation among overseas consumers is that the supply position in goods

will show marked improvement what with reports of bumper crops both in India and Pakistan.

It is not surprising that holders of raw jute have interpreted the closure news bearishly. The fact that mills would suspend work for two weeks in a period of two months means that mills requirements during the current jute season will be reduced by half a month's consumption, or roughly 2.5 lakh bales, of jute. In this section too the decline in prices seems to have made little effect on the mills who continue to ignore the fact that jute is available often at below quoted rates. Now that it has been at long last decided that mills have to close down for a total period of two weeks, there is no reason why mills should not go about the business of buying raw jute at their leisure. Further, it seems to be quite a profitable proposition not to be in a hurry. For within a week, prices have fallen quite sharply and indications are

that the bottom is yet to be touched. Holders of raw jute have been brought to an unenviable position. On the one hand they are troubled by the indifference of mills and on the other, reports of the new crop are of a kind that tend to make them nervous. There does not seem to be any doubt whatsoever in the minds of many that the new crop both in India and Pakistan will be considerably larger than last year. It may be recalled that a Pakistani Government spokesman had already referred to that country's determination to harvest a jute crop of 7.4 million bales and that climatic conditions have been so favourable that such an expectation will be amply fulfilled despite some damage caused by two successive cyclones in the Chittagong area. As regards the Indian crop, trade circles estimate it around 7 million bales and the general belief is that new crop jute will become available quite early in the new season.

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These four synthetic organic chemicals now being produced at Union Carbide India's Trombay Plant serve as raw materials and intermediates in the processing and manufacture of a whole host of products for industry and the home—from dyes, textiles and drugs to automobiles, leather cloth, foodstuffs and photographic films.

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The fact that the futures market is to be reopened on 15 June has further unsettled the market. There is the apprehension that with the futures in operation, bear pressure will tend to increase as with each good report from the growing areas, there will be a tendency to mark down the price levels. It is therefore pointed out that the proximity of the reopening of the futures market has further accelerated the down trend.

*

TEA Outlook

AT present, the overall statistical position indicates that there is little, if any, surplus of Tea in the world. In all probability, there may be a slight shortage. In India itself, the consumption of tea is expanding more rapidly than in any other country and is possibly increasing at a rate of 7 to 9 million kilos per year.

India's imperative need is, therefore, to increase her production as rapidly as possible. Otherwise, with internal consumption forging ahead and prices tending to rise, not only will this country's tea being priced out of world markets; but there will be less and less tea to export. The tea industry has been set a target, in the Third Five-Year Plan, of 408 million kilos. If this is to be achieved, heavy expenditure will naturally have to be incurred;

but the industry faces the difficult problem of finding the necessary finance.

In the above connection, the annual report, released by Messrs J. Thomas & Company (which will be discussed in greater detail next week), states:

"While the need for revenue in the context of the present economic development programme which India is pursuing is fully understandable, it is mainly the taxation policy, followed by the Centre as well as the State Governments, which has clearly served as a disincentive to the Indian tea industry. In this connection, the new Budget proposals are an additional burden on producers, which will make it more difficult for them to achieve their target. If the long-term future is to be made secure, it is of the greatest importance that replanting of old areas and replacement of worn-out machinery are made economic and profitable, so that Indian production rises during the Third Five-Year Plan, both in quality as well as in quantity, to ensure India's competitive position in the export markets and to satisfy the requirements of the Indian consumers.

The future of the Indian tea industry, in general and of exports in particular is clearly in the balance and the danger of a further decline in Indian shipments to overseas markets cannot be over-emphasised.

To sum up, the long-term prospects for the industry appear to be uncertain; but, in the coming season, the outlook can be considered favourable. If the North Indian crop are to show an increase and if, as a consequence of this larger output a lower level of prices are to result, as is likely, this should have its compensations by way of a lowest cost of production for producers and increased exports of Indian teas."

No Export Sale was held this week. In the Internal Sale, offerings were 23,052 packages of Dusts. There was a good general demand. Medium CTCs were irregular with the clean leaf teas being readily absorbed around last rates. Fibrous descriptions met with better support than of recent weeks. Good CTCs were generally sold at a discount. Orthodox dusts were extremely irregular. The fibrous kinds declined in value; but the clean leaf descriptions were often firm and sometimes dearer. Legg-cuts, though well supported, were generally lower. Following rates were quoted (per kilo):—Plain Orthodox Dust Rs 3.80 to Rs 4.20 (nominal); Medium Assam Dust Rs 4.05 to Rs 4.50 (nominal); Legg-cut Dust Rs 4.10 to Rs 4.80 (nominal). Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 5.40 to Rs 5.90 (nominal) and Good Assam CTC Dust Rs 6.20 to Rs 6.80 (nominal). There was a fair

demand for the 55 chests of leaf grades offered.

The export performance of North East Indian Tea, during the period 1 July 1960 to 30 April 1961, has not been encouraging. The largest buyer of Indian tea, the UK, took only 219 million pounds as against 223 million pounds in the corresponding period of the previous season. The UAR was the next larger, having taken 23 million pounds. That, too, was 3 million pounds lower when compared to its previous offtake.

Russia took 16 million pounds as against 15 million pounds. The USA also reduced its offtake from 15 to 12 million pounds. Total exports were thus down by 20 million pounds at 334 million pounds. This was partly due to a fall in the region's output last year. There is another factor, which should engage the attention of the authorities. Even in our traditional markets, India is losing ground. Competition from Ceylon and British East Africa is becoming formidable.

According to the official figures released from Colombo, Ceylon produced 54.9 million pounds in April, making the total production, for the first four months of this year, of 160.3 million pounds as against 157.9 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

After the customary Whitsun break, tea sales have started in London with a strong and general demand in evidence for the North Indian and other miscellaneous teas. Invoices possessing improved quality were often dearer. In this connection, African teas were a good feature, particularly Fannings grades. The demand quietened somewhat in the latter stages of the sale, although prices were little changed.

The Ceylon growths submitted encountered more selective buying and overall there was less demand. With the result, prices were irregular and often one penny to two pence a pound easier. The price indication for quality teas was 5sh 1d to 7sh 1d per pound as compared with 5sh 1d to 6sh 5d prior to Whitsun holidays. The rates for medium and plain teas were unchanged from pre-Whitsun levels.

The increased quantity of tea, that was offered, suggested that the effects of the recent strike in London docks was returning to normal. But, the downward trend in UK warehouse and about to be landed stocks is still in evidence for the week ended 26 May when the total was 149.8 million pounds as compared with 154.7 million pounds in the previous week.

COTTON Recovery in Futures

After a long spell of hesitancy the cotton futures market in

Bombay exhibited signs of improvement toward the close of the past week; recovery being attributed to heavy upcountry buying by mills. Rumours of additional export quota for Gujarat cotton also fanned the enthusiasm. In the futures section the Jarilla August Contract moved within narrow ranges of Rs 567 and Rs 572 and closed on Tuesday last at Rs 579.50 after reaching a high of Rs 582.75.

Reports that emanated from the upcountry centres were, on the contrary, harrowing. The accumulation of unsold cotton with the farmers and cooperative societies is mounting up. Mysore and Andhra Pradesh also raised complaints of the like nature and it has been reported that buyers were absent for a pretty long time. The position of stocks of cotton with the farmers are as follows: Vidarbha 0.1 million bales; Rajas-

BRIDGE & ROOF CO. (INDIA) LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above-named Company that the Annual General Meeting (being the seventy-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Thursday, 29th June, 1961 at noon, to consider the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1960, to transact other ordinary business and the undernoted special business.

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

NOTICE is also hereby given of the following Resolution which will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution:—

"That pursuant to the provisions of Section 342 of the Companies Act, 1956, the resignation of Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. of its office of Managing Agents of the Company with effect from 31st December, 1960, be and is hereby accepted."

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 15th June, 1961 to 29th June, 1961, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.

D. MANSON
Secretary.
Secretaries.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 2nd June, 1961.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Indian Finance

10 June 1961

than and Uttar Pradesh 50,000 bales; South India 0.4 million bales; Gujarat 0.3 million bales; Madhya Bharat 40,000 bales; Moglail area 30,000 bales and the rest 50,000 bales.

Thanks to the regular and timely supply of canal water the sowing operations in the State of Punjab were in full swing. The farmers are showing a preference for Desi-cotton to any other variety. In UP sowings of 216F were reported to be about 25 per cent higher than that in the previous season.

The present arrangement made by the Government of India for the distribution of cotton did not meet with satisfactory response from the growers. A district farmers' convention held in Baroda the other day requested the Government to revise the import policy now being adopted with a view to allowing the textile mills to cover their requirements of indigenous cotton at scheduled rates. The convention also recorded its protest against the decision of the authorities to import short staple cotton from the USA on a liberal scale.

The shipment period for the import of 0.2 million bales of cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above has been extended from 31 May to 30 June 1961. This has been announced by the Joint Controller of Imports during the last week. It may be recalled that on 23 November last year the Government of India had allowed the import of the above said quantum of cotton from any area and import licences issued in that connection were made valid for shipments upto the end of last month.

Exports of cotton textiles from India, which has already received a setback due to the development of textile industry in Asia and Africa will be adversely affected by the latest move of the manufacturers to oppose the imports of cheap styles from Asian countries. Other countries which will be threatened with similar crisis are Pakistan, Formosa and United Arab Republic.

The prospects for the export of cotton piecegoods from India to Sudan has become dim owing to a variety of fresh developments that are taking shape in that country. The restrictions imposed on the import of Japanese cotton textiles has recently been lifted on the assurance that Japan will, in the future, make purchases of cotton and other products from Sudan. Besides, the authorities have finalised an ambitious programme for establishing a textile mill industry in that country and licences have already been granted to five textile mills. One of the textile mills is being set up with American aid and it is expected to go into production within a short period. Another mill sponsored by the local industrialists is also nearing completion. The capacity of these two mills are estimated at 75 million yards and

12 million yards respectively. Apart from these, it has been reported that Sudan Government has entered into an agreement with the Soviet Russia for doubling the volume of trade exchange. Under this arrangement Sudan will be importing, inter alia, cotton piecegoods from the USSR.

PIECEGOODS

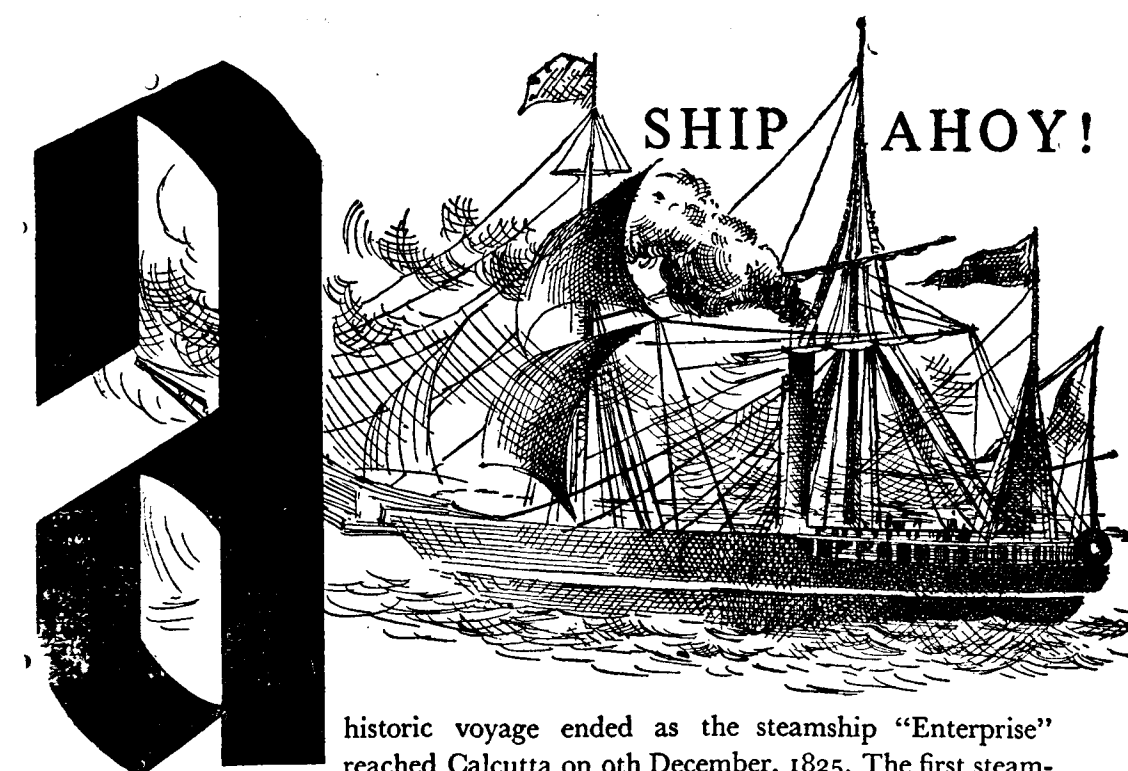
Trading conditions in the Bombay piecegoods market was at a low ebb. Demand for piecegoods was pronouncedly meagre and the

offtake slipped down to an insignificant trickle. Business in the market was cabined and confined to seasonal goods like flannels and coatings. As the business transacted was largely for forward delivery, the offtake was insignificant and prices of most of the goods exhibited a downward trend. There was a further decline in the unofficial premia on most of the styles.

Demand on the export front was on a moderate scale and many of the ports were satisfied with

small quantum of goods. UK accounted for moderate quantity of goods. Rumours are afloat in the market that the licensing for exports to that destination is likely to be transferred to this country. This matter will be taken up by the Textile Export Promotion Council when it meets during the middle of this month.

The offtake by East Africa was only on a moderate scale presumably due to the imposition of import duty. That destination accounted for small quantities of



historic voyage ended as the steamship "Enterprise" reached Calcutta on 9th December, 1825. The first steam-powered vessel to make the England-India run, the 500-ton "Enterprise" won a cash prize of Rs. 100,000 offered by Calcutta's trading community for this truly pioneering achievement. Her captain on the hazardous voyage round 'the Cape' was James Henry Johnson, Commander, Royal Navy, and a hero of Trafalgar.

Though the "Enterprise" was the first ocean-going, partly steam-propelled ship to arrive at any Indian port, small steam-powered craft were being built in Calcutta as early as 1823.

Among the oldest and best known marine and general engineering firms in the country, a privately-owned concern known as Reid & Company's Hooghly Dock (founded 1819), the forerunner of The Hooghly Docking & Engineering Company Limited, was already flourishing before the introduction of steam to India.

The 'Hooghly Docks' are a part of the vast industrial and engineering organisation of Martin Burn Ltd., an organisation which is playing an important role in India's industrial progress.

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MBGC-12

THIS IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS

No subscriptions are invited on the basis of this announcement. Intending subscribers should obtain from the Registered Office or any one of the Bankers or Brokers referred to hereunder, copies of the PROSPECTUS, and the Forms of Application.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Central Government do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

A licence has been obtained from the Central Government for the establishment of this new industrial undertaking at Kotah (Rajasthan) of which a copy is open to public inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in granting this licence the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of this undertaking or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed in regard to it.

A copy of the Prospectus, having attached to it, the documents required by Section 60 of the Companies Act, 1956, specified hereafter, has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur.

Application has been made to the Calcutta Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for official quotations of the shares of the Company.

The Subscription List will open at the commencement of banking hours on 12th June, 1961 and will close at the close of banking hours on 17th June, 1961 unless closed earlier at the discretion of the Directors but not before the 14th June, 1961.

J. K. SYNTHETICS LIMITED.

(Formerly—J. K. Investment Trust Limited)

(Incorporated on 17th May, 1943 under the Indian Companies Act, 1913)

SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.
50,000—Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each ...	50,00,000/-
45,00,000—Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each ...	4,50,00,000/-
Total ...	5,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP CAPITAL	
7,26,250—Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up ...	72,62,500/-
SHARES NOW OFFERED	
5,23,750—Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each at par.	
PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION ...	52,37,500/-
Total ...	1,25,00,000/-

THE ENTIRE ISSUE HAS BEEN UNDERWRITTEN

RIGHTS ATTACHED TO SHARES & TERMS OF ISSUE

The Articles of Association provide that the Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right to receive such Cumulative Preferential Dividend per annum, as may be decided by the Company, at the time of their issue, in priority to the Equity Shares and the right in a winding up to the payment off of capital and arrears of dividend, whether declared or not, upto the commencement of the winding up in priority to the Equity Shares but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets of the Company.

Subject to the rights of Preference Shares, which may hereafter be issued and of any other shares entitled by the terms of their issue to preferential payment over the Equity Shares in the event of winding up of the Company, the Equity Shares shall carry the right to the payment off of capital paid up or credited as paid up thereon and to the surplus assets of the Company.

The Equity Shares now being issued shall rank in all respects pari passu with the existing Equity Shares save and except that the New Equity Shares will be entitled to dividend out of the earnings of the year commencing from 1st July, 1961.

DIRECTORS

Name.	Occupation.	Address.
1. Shri Gopal Krishna Singhania (Chairman).	Industrialist & Businessman.	J. K. Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
2. Shri Sriyans Prasad Jain.	Industrialist.	15A, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.
3. Shri Chiranjilal Jhunjhunwala.	Industrialist.	7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
4. Shri Narendrajit Singh, Bar-at-Law.	Advocate.	Civil Lines, Kanpur.
5. Shri Parmanand Seth, I.A.S.	Nominee of the Govt. of Rajasthan.	Secretariat, Jaipur.
6. Shri Radhey Shyam Agarwal.	Nominee of the Govt. of Rajasthan.	Secretariat, Jaipur.
7. Shri Hari Shankar.	Industrialist & Businessman.	7, Council House St., Calcutta.
8. Shri Gour Hari.	Industrialist & Businessman.	Kamla Tower, Kanpur.
9. Dr. Jean Robert Striger, (Shri P. D. Chanda Rana is alternative for Jean Robert Striger).	Chemical Engineer & Partner M/s. Ing. A. Maurer, S.A.	3. Dammweg, Berne, Switzerland.
10. Shri Sohanlal.	Industrialist & Businessman.	Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

BANKERS

State Bank of India.	Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.
	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.

UNDERWRITERS

Name.	Amount Underwritten
Messrs. G. M. Pyne, Allahabad Bank Building, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.	10,00,000/-
Messrs. Murarka Brothers, 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	7,37,500/-
Messrs. Place, Siddons & Gough (P) Ltd, 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	5,00,000/-
Messrs. Bhuwarka & Sons, 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.	5,00,000/-
Messrs. Sampat Kumar Chand Ratan & Co., 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	5,00,000/-
Messrs. Sangneria Patodia & Co., 7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.	5,00,000/-
Messrs. Brijnath Khandelwal & Co., 13, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.	5,00,000/-
Messrs. A. B. Pandit & Co., 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	5,00,000/-
Messrs. Maconochi & Co., Mercantile Building, First Line Beach, Madras.	5,00,000/-
Total	52,37,500/-

In the opinion of the Directors the resources of the said Underwriters are sufficient to discharge the underwriting obligations.

BROKERS

Name.	Address.
CALCUTTA.	
Messrs. G. M. Pyne,	Allahabad Bank Buildings, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Messrs. Place, Siddons & Gough (Private) Limited,	6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
Messrs. Murarka Brothers,	7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
Messrs. Bhuwarka & Sons,	8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Messrs. Sampat Kumar Chand, Ratan & Co.	7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
Messrs. Brijnath Khandelwal & Co.,	13, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Messrs. Sangneria Patodia & Co.	7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
Messrs. Makhanlal Jain,	7, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
MADRAS.	
Messrs. Maconochi & Co.	Mercantile Buildings First Line Beach, Madras.
BOMBAY.	
Messrs. A. B. Pandit & Co.,	32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. P. R. Subramaniam,	70A, Stock Exchange, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
DELHI.	
Messrs. Harbans Singh Mehta.	33, Regal Buildings, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
Messrs. M. R. Dhawan & Co.	4/8, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
Messrs. Raj Paul Chadha & Co.	Delite Cinema Building, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

AUDITORS

Messrs. P. L. Tandon & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Westcott Building,
Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Kanpur.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. Khaitan & Co.,
1B, Old Post Office Street
Calcutta

REGISTERED OFFICE

Kamla Tower,
KANPUR.

BRIEF HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company was incorporated in the year 1943 under the name of J. K. Investment Trust Limited and functioned primarily as an Investment Company. In the year 1957, the Directors of the Company decided to undertake industrial activities and accordingly the objects clause in the Memorandum of Association was altered with the approval of the Court. A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for establishing a new industrial undertaking at Kotah (Rajasthan) for the manufacture of synthetic yarn like Nylon/Perlon Filament Yarn was also obtained from the Central Government.

The name of the Company was changed to its present name, i.e. "J. K. Synthetics, Limited," with a view to make the name representative of the industrial activities now being undertaken by the Company.

OBJECT OF ISSUE

The object of the issue of these shares is to raise finance required for the purpose of the new Synthetic Yarn undertaking.

SCOPE & PROSPECTS OF SYNTHETIC YARN INDUSTRY IN INDIA

This is the first factory of its kind in India which will manufacture synthetic yarn like Nylon/Perlon. The use of Synthetic Yarn has become popular in this country and it is being used for various purposes viz., in the making of socks and other items of Ladies' and Gents wear, Fishing cord and also for diverse items required by or connected with the Defence Services. The total requirements of the country for the said material are at present met by imports. All these factors ensure that there is good possibility for profitable return to the investors in the Synthetic Yarn Industry of the country.

TECHNICAL COLABORATION

The Company is getting technical 'Know-how' from Messrs. Ing. A. Maurer, S. A. Dammweg 3, Berne/Switzerland under the agreement dated 2nd June, 1958. This firm is of international repute in the man-made fibre industry and has wide experience in designing such plants satisfactorily in different parts of the world.

LOCATION

The plant is located at Kotah (Western Railway) in the State of Rajasthan.

POWER

The Power for the plant will be available from Chambal Grid through Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

WATER

Adequate supplies of water are available from Kotah Barrage on River Chambal and Municipal water would also be supplied to the Company.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

The factory is located at Kotah which is an important junction on the main Broad-gauge line of the Western Railways (Delhi-Bombay Sector). The place is also accessible by roads and as such provides adequate transport facilities.

LAND AND BUILDINGS

A plot of land measuring about 70 acres has been taken on lease from the Government of Rajasthan. The buildings are now fast under construction and some of them have been completed in all respects.

PLANT AND MACHINERY

The Plant and Machinery required for the project (both local and imported) have been ordered out and shipments will start shortly. Some of the machines will come duly assembled and a team of foreign erectors and Engineers will be arriving to take up the erection work simultaneously. It is expected that plant will be commissioned for trial operations some time in October/November, 1961.

RAW MATERIALS

The important raw materials for the manufacture of Synthetic Filament Yarn are caprolactum and some chemicals etc., which shall have to be imported for some time. There should, however, be no difficulty in getting import licence for raw materials as the entire requirements of the filament yarn at present are being covered to imports and the installation of indigenous capacity will give the country much of its valuable foreign exchange.

PROFIT AND DIVIDENDS

The Directors have issued the invitation for subscription to the public when they have constructed a major part of the buildings, taken up the erection of the plant and machinery so that the subscribers may not have to wait for long to get full advantage of their investments. Further, the Company's present investments are likely to give much better yield than in the past.

INCOME TAX BENEFITS

The special benefits provided under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922 with respect to Development Rebate and exemption from tax for the first five years of operations under Section 15C will be available to the Company in respect of the new undertaking.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

(a) The Capital requirements for the new undertakings are estimated as under:—

Land and Buildings	Rs. 20,00,000
Plant and Machinery, including freight, insurance duty, etc.	Rs. 1,33,50,000
Erection expenses & Technical fees	Rs. 6,10,000
Working Capital	Rs. 15,00,000
Miscellaneous Expenses including brokerage and other expenses on issue of shares	Rs. 4,00,000
Total	Rs. 1,78,60,000

(b) The above expenditure has been or will be financed as under:—

Loan obtained from the Government of Rajasthan (Secured by the pledge of shares of other Joint Stock Companies held to the Co.)	Rs. 30,00,000
Deferred payment facilities from suppliers of machinery (Guaranteed by the Bank of Tokyo Ltd., on the security of Plant & Machinery of the new Synthetic Factory)	Rs. 80,00,000
New issue of Capital	Rs. 52,37,500
Other sources	Rs. 16,22,500
Total	Rs. 1,78,60,000

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The report of the Company's Auditors as required under Clause 24 of Part II of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 1956, is attached to and forms part of the Prospectus.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

In the opinion of the Directors it is not necessary to fix any minimum amount of subscription.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION

Underwriting commission @ 2% of the nominal value of Equity Shares is payable to the Underwriters.

BROKERAGE

Brokerage will be paid by the Company to members of recognised Stock Exchanges and to Banks @ 1% on the nominal value of Shares allotted in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

EXPENSES OF THE ISSUE

The expenses of the issue including brokerage and underwriting commission are estimated not to exceed Rs. 3,00,000/- and are payable by the Company.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS

Original and/or Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, Balance Sheets and Profit & Loss Accounts, Auditors' Report appended to the Prospectus, Consent order of the Controller of Capital Issues, Licences issued by the Government of India for establishing a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of nylon Synthetic Yarn like Nylon/Perlon at Kotah (Rajasthan) and contracts and other agreements referred to in the Prospectus can be inspected at any time during Office hours at the Registered Office of the Company for a period of Fourteen days from the date of publication of the Prospectus or until the subscription list closes, whichever is earlier.

APPLICATION FOR AND ALLOTMENT OF SHARES

Application must be in lots of 50 shares or multiples thereof.

Applications should be made on the prescribed form accompanying the Prospectus and delivered before the date of closing of the subscription list. The application forms together with a remittance for the full amount payable should be sent to the Registered Office of the Company at Kamla Tower, Kanpur or to the Branches of the Company's Bankers indicated therein. Out-station drafts or cheques must include Bank charges @ 1% with a minimum of 75 p.p. Cheques or drafts should be made payable to "J. K. Synthetics, Ltd., Share Application A/C" and for the protection of the applicants should be crossed, "ACCOUNT PAYEE ONLY". A separate cheque or draft must accompany each application.

BANKERS' NAMES

STATE BANK OF INDIA—Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, New Delhi, Bangalore, Indore, Nagpur & Jaipur.

HINDUSTAN COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.—Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Delhi, New Delhi & Jaipur.

BANK OF RAJASTHAN LTD.—Kotah and Jaipur.

Copies of the Prospectus and Application Forms may be obtained from the Company's Registered Office and the Bankers and Brokers named hereinabove.

Allotment will be notified by despatch of Allotment Letter. The Directors reserve the full and uncontrolled right of accepting or rejecting any application in full or in part without assigning any reason. Where no allotment is made the amount payable with the application will be returned in full, and where a partial allotment is made the unutilised balance will be returned within sixty days of the receipt thereof by the Company. In all cases the Bank Commission, if any, will be payable by the applicant.

Shares when issued will be subject to the terms of the Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. The share certificates will be available for issue in exchange for Letters of Allotment within six months of allotment.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Steady Trend in Equities

Though price movements this week have been rather irregular, the undertone in the stock markets has been very steady. The factors that influence the investors and operators now are more or less the same as last week, except for the addition of one or two fresh incentives. The major bullish influence is undoubtedly the decision of the Aid India Club to give loan assistance to the tune of \$2,225 million to cover the first two years of the Third Plan. This offer has eliminated the uncertainty prevailing so far and will enable India to launch the Third Plan with confidence. While announcing the present instalment of aid, the Aid India Club has not only expressed satisfaction at the pace and manner in which India is going about its task of bringing about the economic betterment of its population but has also made it amply clear that the foreign exchange requirements of the Third Plan as a whole will be forthcoming in due course. The prospects of foreign aid have been rendered brighter still by the indication that assistance from nations who are not members of the Club may also become available.

The other bullish factors are easier money conditions, good corporate news, hopes of higher dividends for the two prominent steel shares and optimism about prospects for textiles. With money supply easy, buying activity is facilitated while encouraging company news discourages liquidation. This week's upsurge of speculative activity was mainly bolstered up by favourable rumours about the steel shares. It is believed that the announcement of the steel retention prices will not be delayed and some say it is imminent. This stems from the report that this year Government is anxious to announce the new retention price in time for the companies to draw up their annual accounts without un-

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.

The Board of Directors of the above Company has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, the payment of a Dividend of 18 per cent for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON
Secretary,

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.
30th May, 1961.

due delay. It is also confidently expected that the steel companies will increase their distribution to the shareholders. The revival of the hope of a higher dividend has once again put the steel shares in the forefront and with their leadership restored, the market as a whole has been able to sustain the upturn. Textile shares have also been meeting with good support following indications of a greater measure of responsibility for the organised sector of the cotton textile industry in meeting the cloth demand during the Third Plan.

INVESTMENT SPECIAL J. K. Synthetics

J. K. Synthetics, a J. K. enterprise, having its factory at Kotah, Rajasthan, is the first of its kind in India to manufacture synthetic yarn like Nylon and Parlon. It has a capacity of 600 kg of yarn per day. The company started as an investment company in the year 1943 under the name of J. K. Investment Trust Limited. The objects of the company were recently changed to make it an industrial concern and, accordingly, the name of the company was changed from J. K. Investment Trust Limited to J. K. Synthetics Limited.

The company has now entered the market for raising capital. The present subscribed and paid-up capital of the company stands at Rs 72,62,500, divided into 7,26,250 equity shares of Rs 10 each. The directors propose to offer to the public 5,23,750 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par. It is important to note that this company has not issued any preference share and, as such, does not carry any liability for preferential dividend. The ordinary shareholders will, therefore, get the first opportunity to participate in the profits of the company.

The factory is under construction. The plant and machinery is likely to arrive shortly. It is expected that the plant will come in operation by the end of the year. The company has entered into technical collaboration with Messrs Ing. A. Maurer, S. A. Dammweg, Switzerland, an organisation of international repute in the man-made fabric industry.

The capital outlay required for the new undertaking is estimated at Rs 178.60 lakhs and the same will be met as follows:—Loan from Rajasthan Government Rs 30 lakhs; Deferred payment facilities from suppliers of machinery Rs 80 lakhs; new issue of capital of Rs 52.37 lakhs and other sources Rs 16.23 lakhs.

The subscription list will open on 12 June and close on 17 June 1961 unless closed earlier at the discretion of the directors but not before

14 June, 1961. Application must be made in lots of 50 shares or multiples thereof. Remittance for the full amount should be sent.

NEW ISSUE NOTES

Acme Pig Iron

The Acme Pig Iron and Centrifugal Pipe Works Limited, Bombay, will shortly enter the market with a public issue of Rs 10 lakhs, divided into 10,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each. The authorised capital is Rs 50 lakhs divided into 30,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each and 20,000 shares of unspecified class of Rs 100 each. The issued capital is Rs 20 lakhs in equity shares. Of this, 7,500 equity shares have been taken up by the directors and their friends, while 2,500 equity shares have been taken up by their associates. The balance of Rs 10 lakhs is now being offered for public subscription. The subscription list will open on 19 June and will close on 24 June. The company will undertake the manufacture of special and refined grades of low phosphorus and low sulphur pig iron for the production of high-grade castings in the automobile, machine tool industries, railways and other industries producing quality engineering goods.

Afsons

Afsons Industrial Corporation Limited proposes to enter the market shortly for raising fresh capital. The issued capital is Rs 25 lakhs. The subscribed capital amounts to Rs 3,40,500. The directors and their friends have agreed to subscribe for 9,345 shares of Rs 100 each. The company proposes to offer for public subscription 12,250 shares. The company was incorporated as a private limited company in September 1959 to carry on, in particular, the business of manufacturing pulp, paper, boards and allied products. It was converted into a public limited company in February 1961.

Phoenix Tubes

A new company under the name of Phoenix Tubes Limited, has been formed as a subsidiary of Khandan Ferro Alloys Limited. An application has been made to the Controller of Capital Issues for the issue of necessary capital.

Colour-Chem

Colour-Chem Limited proposes to increase its share capital by issuing Rs 25,000 new equity shares of Rs 100 each, at par. It proposes to offer 5,500 shares to Farbenfabriken Bayer AG and 5,500 shares to Farbwerke Hoechst AG, West Germany, for subscription in Deutsche Mark. The balance of 14,000 shares is to be issued to the shareholders in India in the ratio of one share for every five shares held. The new capital will be utilised for implementing the company's scheme to manufacture 100 tons of Phthalocyanine blue a year. Transfer Books of the company will remain closed from 17 June to 3 July 1961.

Indian Finance

Saru Engineering

A new company known as Saru Engineering Corporation Limited has been formed to undertake the manufacture of spun cast iron pipes in Uttar Pradesh. A plant with an installed capacity of 24,000 tons a year will be set up at Meerut. The authorised capital of the new company is Rs 50 lakhs. The company is expected to enter the market to raise almost the entire capital in six to eight months' time.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Alloy Project

It is learnt that the Government of India has allowed Messrs K. T. Steel Industries Private Limited, Bombay, to set up a tool and alloy steel plant. The production capacity licensed is 12,000 tons per year. The total capital outlay on the project is estimated at about Rs 2 crores. The promoters are shortly expected to form a public limited company to undertake the project. The proposed name of the company is K. T. Engineering Corporation Limited.

Polychem

Polychem Limited, Bombay, has received a revised certificate from the Income-tax Officer, stating that, under Section 15C(4) of the Income-tax Act 1922, instead of 14.18 per cent of the dividends declared for the year ended 31 March 1960, 84.16 per cent will be exempt from income-tax and super-tax in the hands of the shareholders. It is observed that this exemption will be available to the company's shareholders for 1960-61 and 1961-62 also.

Saurashtra Cement

The Saurashtra Cement and Chemical Industries Limited has plans to raise its production capacity in respect of cement from 200,000 tons to 400,000 tons. The company has already obtained the necessary permission in this connection from the Government. The company will shortly place orders for machinery and equipment with the indigenous manufacturers. It is hoped that the programme will be completed by the end of 1962 or in early 1963.

BRIDGE & ROOF CO. (INDIA) LIMITED.

The Board of Directors of the above Company has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, the payment of a Dividend of 30 per cent for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON
Secretary,
Secretaries.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta
30th May, 1961.

10 June 1961

Stock of Jute Goods at the end of May 1961.

	31st May, 1961	30th May, 1961	31st May, 1960
Hessian Cloth ...	34.5	27.9	34.5
& Bag ...	(35.1)	(28.4)	(35.1)
Sacking Cloth ...	44.4	48.8	33.6
& Bag ...	(45.1)	(49.6)	(34.2)
Others ...	13.2	14.2	13.6
Total ...	(13.4)	(14.4)	(13.8)
(000 Tons/Metric Tons).	92.1	90.9	81.7
	(93.6)	(92.4)	(83.1)

IN BRIEFS

Fuel Injections Limited has recommended a dividend of Rs 4 per share, without deduction of tax, on 14,998 old ordinary shares for 1960 under Second 15C of the Income-tax Act, subject to confirmation of the income-tax authorities.

Bharat Nidhi Limited has passed over the dividend on the ordinary shares for 1960.

Seshasayee Paper has made the final call of Rs 2.50 per share.

Karikode Rubber has maintained the dividend at 4 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

South India Viscose Limited has passed over the dividend for 1960.

The net profit of the Edward Textiles Limited has gone up from Rs 4.59 lakhs to Rs 15.57 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at Rs 18 per share, subject to tax.

STOCK EXCHANGES Irregular Price Movements

Watch-Dog Writes:

ALTHOUGH price movements in equities are rather irregular due to profit-taking at bulges, the bullish fervour in stock markets has been well maintained. Encouraged by the news of six nations and the World Bank having agreed to give India substantial aid for launching the Third Plan and the continued flow of encouraging corporate news, operators have tightened their grip. But, the hectic advance in values has created a cautious feeling among the operators, who are inclined to book profits at the higher levels.

Equities on the Calcutta Stock Exchange responded to selective support.

On the Bombay Stock Exchange, price movements were irregular due to alternate bouts of buying and selling.

A mixed pattern of trading was noticed on the Madras Stock Exchange.

Wall Street closed with an irregularly lower tendency, ranging mostly to one point or so.

CALCUTTA

DESPITE intermittent profit-taking, the local stock market made a further headway during the week with textile, engineering and miscellaneous issues displaying considerable buoyancy. The news of six nations and the

World Bank having agreed to give India more than \$2,000 million for launching its Third Five Year Plan, the continued flow of encouraging corporate results, easy money conditions and enquiry for selected shares from investors were the main reasons for a fresh rise in prices.

But, support to the market was mainly speculative in character. Apart from the fact that some of the operators apprehended official intervention if the market continued the upward tendency at the present rate, there was reluctance on the part of others to extend commitments until some of the prevailing uncertainties were cleared up. With the result, activity at times showed signs of flagging although sentiment remained bullish as was evident from the absence of selling pressure.

Conditions in the Gilt-edged market remained dull with business at a reduced level. Buying interest was confined to short-dated issues, medium and long-dated loans being out of favour. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan were depressed further to Rs 72.40 from Rs 73.10 quoted in the previous week.

The Banking section remained steady in anticipation of better results for the current half-year. Punjab National moved narrowly between Rs 21.87 and Rs 21.94, while United Commercial hardened to Rs 91 from Rs 89.50.

In the week's dealings, it was Indian Irons which were again in the limelight of trading. It was felt that, with a substantial rise in 1960-61 output and consequently in earning, the Indian Iron & Steel Company might be in a position to raise its dividend still higher than was paid for 1959-60. Based on this hope, support was abundantly available for Indian Irons, which touched a new high of Rs 28.54 from the previous week-end closing of Rs 28.36, to close the week at Rs 28.44. TEXMACO touched a high of Rs 20.75 and a low of Rs 20.30, to finish at Rs 20.40. J. K. Steel forged ahead to Rs 30.12 from Rs 29.44, while Britannia changed hands at Rs 12.87 to Rs 13.25; Jessop at Rs 21.06 to Rs 21.31 and Dalmia Iron at Rs 10.12 to Rs 10.29.

Coal shares remained practically unchanged on lack of fresh support. Equitable were, however, a bright feature and had support up to Rs 31.23 following the news of the dividend being doubled for last year. Bengal had buyers at Rs 388 to Rs 391; Amalgamated at Rs 24.75 to Rs 24.87; New Beerbloom at Rs 20.50 to Rs 20.75 and Western Bengal at Rs 9.31 to Rs 9.44. Burrakur fluctuated irregularly between Rs 20.50 and Rs 20.75, to close finally at Rs 20.56.

Although trading in the Tea section continued to be restricted, a few shares were taken up to fresh higher levels on the declara-

tion of better dividends or in expectation of such distribution. Brooke Bond hardened to Rs 16.69 from Rs 16.50; Bishnauth to Rs 25.87 from Rs 25.69; Jay Shree to Rs 22.69 from Rs 21.94 and Tez-pore to Rs 17.37 from Rs 16.75.

Buying interest in Sugar shares continued to remain subdued and the news of the Indo-Pak sugar pact seemed to have no effect on sentiment. Raza/Buland were on offer at Rs 11.62 to Rs 11.73; Balrampur at Rs 2.56 to Rs 2.81 and SKG at Rs 11.56 to Rs 11.75. Ramnugger Cane were, however, supported up to Rs 29.87 from Rs 29.37 on rumours of the possibility of a bonus issue at an early date.

Textile shares received good support at enhanced levels on prospects of higher production and an increase in sales. Kesoram were a special feature this week, having spurred to Rs 35.50 from Rs 34 on reports of the ordinary dividend being raised to 12 per cent for the year ended 31 March 1961 from only 5 per cent paid for the preceding year. J. K. Rayon were taken up to Rs 20.62 from Rs 20 and Jay Shree up to Rs 16 from Rs 15.56. Cawnpore were nearly maintained at Rs 8.82.

The only section, that failed to evoke any interest, was Jute. Fears were entertained that the working results of the mills might be affected still further by the block closure move. Howrah met with sustained speculative support up to Rs 21 from Rs 20.75, while Birlas were wanted up to Rs 28.75 from Rs 27.37 due to diversification of the company's activities. Anglo-India were, however, on offer at Rs 179; Nuddea at Rs 43.25 and New Central at Rs 19.62. Kelvin were nearly maintained at Rs 139.

Miscellaneous issues were barely steady, as will be evident from the following price trends of a few selected shares:

	Week's High	Week's Low	Week's Closing
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orient Paptr ...	36.75	35.90	35.90
Shree Gopal ...	26.50	26.12	26.12
Titaghar ...	34.19	33.87	34.19
Rohta ...	20.37	19.94	20.06
Dunlop Rubber ...	50.81	50.12	50.19
H. Motor ...	22.87	22.12	22.75
Alkali Chemicals ...	37.50	36.94	37.50
Aluminium Corpn. ...	18.62	18.25	18.62
Phillips Carbon ...	20.00	17.62	20.00
British Paints ...	24.69	24.44	24.44
I. Cable ...	37.00	36.69	36.75
I. Aluminium ...	33.15	32.81	32.81
I. Copper ...	5.56	5.50	5.52
I. Steamship ...	8.62	8.50	8.56
BIC ...	8.09	7.94	8.00
General Tyres ...	6.19	6.12	6.19

MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS PROPOSED

Companies.	Meeting Date	Dividend Proposed	Previous Dividend (Rs Per Share)	Transfer Books Closed
CALCUTTA:				
Dehra Dun Tea ...	June 12	13.00	7.00	30/5/61 to 12/6/61
Oodlabari Tea ...	June 15	1.25	1.00	8/6/61 to 15/6/61
Dunbar Cotton ...	June 15	2.00	1.00	5/6/61 to 15/6/61
Bowreah Cotton ...	June 15	10.00	NIL	5/6/61 to 15/6/61
Indian Wood Products ...	June 20	3.00	2.50	10/6/61 to 20/6/61
Philips India ...	June 26	1.20	1.20	7/6/61 to 26/6/61
Sahu Properties ...	June 26	0.30	—	5/6/61 to 26/6/61
Hindustan Motor ...	June 27	1.20	0.90	30/5/61 to 27/6/61
Baradighi Tea ...	June 29	3.00	2.50	19/6/61 to 29/6/61
Central Cachar Tea ...	June 29	5.00	5.00	19/6/61 to 29/6/61
Rydak Syndicate ...	June 29	2.50	3.00	19/6/61 to 29/6/61
Dessai & Parbutia Tea ...	June 29	NIL	NIL	23/6/61 to 29/6/61
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) ...	June 30	1.20	NIL	5/6/61 to 30/6/61

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

The working of Shree Gopal Paper Mills Limited has resulted in a profit of Rs 56.21 lakhs for 1960 as against as much as Rs 89.33 lakhs for the preceding year. The dividend on the ordinary shares is maintained.

The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited has made a net profit of Rs 76.20 lakhs as against Rs 27.40 lakhs. The directors have proposed a final dividend of 5.51 per cent, on the preferred ordinary shares, making a total of 10.71 per cent, taxable, for the year as against 5.71 per cent, taxable, previously. A gross dividend of 5 per cent is proposed on the ordinary shares against nil in the previous year.

The Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 4.73 lakhs against Rs 3.96 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at Rs 12 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

The British India General Insurance Company Limited has made a net profit of as much as Rs 3.13 lakhs against Rs 2.79 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at Rs 1.40 per share, taxable.

The gross profit of the New Standard Engineering Company Limited has gone up from Rs 11.66 lakhs to Rs 18.04 lakhs. The directors have recommended a taxable dividend of 9 per cent, taxable, on the fully paid equity shares against 12 per cent, taxable. A proportionate dividend is proposed in respect of new equity shares.

The Raymond Woollen Mills Limited has reported a gross profit of Rs 50.94 lakhs against Rs 42.20 lakhs. The dividend is raised from Rs 11.50 to Rs 12.00 per share, subject to deduction of tax.

Fertilizers & Chemicals (Trawancore) Limited has made a net profit of Rs 75.95 lakhs against Rs 61.44 lakhs. The dividend on the ordinary shares is maintained at 6 per cent, taxable.

The working of the Twyford Tea Company has resulted in a net profit of Rs 4.23 lakhs against Rs 2.56 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at 10 per cent, taxable.

The net profit of the Podar Mills Limited has risen from Rs 5.18 lakhs to Rs 16.47 lakhs. The directors have proposed a dividend of Rs 10 a share plus a bonus of Rs 2 a share, subject to tax.

Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES
(1952-53=100)

Week ended	21-5-60	13-5-61	20-5-61
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
TOTAL	101.1	101.1	101.1
Government of India	100.9	101.0	101.0
State Governments	102.8	101.9	101.9
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	100.0	99.7	99.7

Debtures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India			
Total	100.9	100.7	100.7

Preference shares—All-India			
Total	100.1	84.7	84.5

Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India

TOTAL	175.2	179.2	178.9
Agriculture and Allied Activities			
Total*	176.2	171.9	171.6
Tea Plantation	170.0	167.5	167.3
Coffee Plantation	213.4	180.1	179.3
Rubber Plantations	183.0	170.6	171.1
Mining and Quarrying: Total	164.7	165.1	163.8
Coal	125.0	129.3	128.7
Other Mining	191.9	189.6	187.9
Processing and Manufacturing:			
Total	188.6	193.5	193.1
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc., Total*)	187.0	197.1	196.8
Sugar	191.2	169.4	168.3
Cotton Textiles	149.2	162.8	163.1
Jute Textiles	93.4	91.1	90.2
Silk & Woollen	1091.3	1147.7	1146.4
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc.) Total*	201.3	205.8	205.0
Iron & Steel	170.8	171.1	170.3
Transport Equipment	411.0	403.1	409.0
Electrical Machinery	139.4	162.7	161.6
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	211.5	218.5	216.7
Basic Industrial Chemicals	196.4	218.3	215.3
Processing and Mfg. (Others): Total*	169.5	159.8	159.8
Cement	147.7	141.9	142.1
Paper	285.1	209.3	207.9
Other Industries: Total*	113.8	108.3	108.5
Electricity Generation and Supply	83.5	80.2	81.0
Trading	123.4	125.3	126.5
Shipping and other Transport	119.0	109.3	99.7
Construction	315.2	278.0	276.7
Financial and other	169.1	150.9	150.8
Banks	184.8	214.2	214.0
Insurance	142.0	146.0	146.0
Investment Trusts	94.9	91.7	92.3

Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional

Bombay	179.0	185.8	185.4
Calcutta	162.3	165.7	165.4
Madras	192.8	193.2	191.9
Delhi	230.6	239.0	240.5

*Including "Miscellaneous."
*Including "Edible and Vegetable oils."

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES
(Per cent per annum)

	20-5-60	12-5-61	19-5-61
Call Money—			
From Banks—			
Bombay	3.50	5.01	4.99
Calcutta	3.77	4.83	4.88
Madras	2.94	4.75	4.76
Deposits at notice of 7 days—			
Bombay	3.37	3.00	3.00
Calcutta	3.36	3.00	3.00
Madras	3.37	3.00	...
Fixed Deposits—			
3 Months—			
Bombay	3.50	...	3.50
Calcutta	3.48	3.46	3.47
Madras	3.49	3.50	3.50
6 Months—			
Bombay	3.45	3.75	3.75
Calcutta	3.43	3.73	3.58
Madras	3.40	3.75	3.75

*No Transaction.

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	27-5-60	19-5-61	26-5-61
GOLD—			
Spot—			
Highest	113 27	119 55	120 25
Lowest	110 92	118 25	118 85
Average	111 72	118 90	119 73
1st Settlement—			
Highest	113 22	118 70	120 30
Lowest	111 62	118 00	118 60
Average	112 16	118 42	118 64
SOVEREIGN—			
Average	88 12	94 67	94 46
SILVER—			
Spot—			
Highest	187 33	200 00	200 60
Lowest	182 14	197 00	197 85
Average	183 47	198 61	199 43
1st Settlement—			
Highest	187 71	198 60	201 35
Lowest	181 86	197 40	197 95
Average	183 85	198 19	199 82

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

Week ended,	20-5-60	12-5-60	19-5-61
Amount offered	2.00	2.00	2.00
Amount tendered	2.00	2.00	2.85
Amount sold by tender	2.00	2.00	2.00
Of which against maturing Treasury Bills	...	...	...
Intermediate Treasury Bills sold	...	65	65
Total sales	2.00	2.65	2.65
Average rate of discount for auction sales	2.745	2.750	2.750
Sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India	47.94	64.11	13.88
Total amount outstanding	1,266.86	1,098.44	1,103.42

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate	Date of change
		From	To
Belgium	Fcs. to Rs. 100	1039	1038 20.5-61
"	"	1038	1039 25.5-61
Italy	Lire to Rs. 100	12910	12915 25.5-61
Denmark	Kroner to Rs. 100	144.50	144.40 25.5-61
Sweden	"	107.50	107.40 24.5-61
"	"	107.40	107.50 25.5-61
Japan	Yen to Rs. 100	7564	7560 22.5-61
"	"	7560	7565 24.5-61
Canada	Rs. to \$ 100	487.25	487.75 24.5-61
"	"	487.75	487.50 25.5-61

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	20-5-60	12-5-60	19-5-61
Forward Contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	150	120 150
Sales	£ ('000)	20	16 20
Sales	£ ('000)	...	...
Deliveries—			
Spot Transactions—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	35	25 ...
Sales	£ ('000)	705	2 155 900
Sales	£ ('000)	94	2 88 1,20
Against forward contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	75	315 290
Sales	£ ('000)	10	42 89
Sales	£ ('000)	...	...

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	27-5-60	19-5-61	26-5-61
3½% 1961	99 65	99 90	99 90 3.33
3½% 1962	99 80	99 95	99 95 3.51
3½% N.P.B. 1967	99 55	99 00	99 00 3.68
3½% 1974	99 70	99 73	99 70 3.78
3% (Con.) 1986 or later*	73 15	73 28	73 11 4.10

*Running yield.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group and Sub-Group	WEEK ENDED			
	12-5-61	6-4-61	15-4-61	14-5-60
Food Articles	176	117.44	113.14	120.7
Cereals	119.8	98.4	99.6	105.2
Pulses	199.5	86.1	87.6	89.3
Fruits & Vegetables	187.1	120.5	114.77	132.4
Milk & Ghee	117.2	117.4	115.77	121.3
Edible oils	150.3	158.77	160.3	138.4
Fish, Eggs & Meat	65.2	128.47	126.3	119.8
Sugar & Gur	121.1	120.3	117.0	138.1
Others	167.0	170.31	172.31	167.8
Liquor and Tobacco	108.4	110.3	112.2	106.9
Tobacco	105.4	107.4	109.5	105.3
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	122.3	122.3	122.4	119.9
Industrial Raw Materials	153.8	152.7	152.27	141.9
Fibres	166.1	165.1	162.8	158.5
Oilseeds	157.4	155.67	156.8	139.2
Minerals	95.2	95.2	95.2	98.3
Others	127.3	127.3	126.97	129.5
Manufactures	126.4	126.2	126.47	130.4
Intermediate Products	136.9	136.7	136.1	125.5
Finished Products	124.7	124.4	125.0	119.5
Textiles	128.2	127.7	128.6	121.1
Cotton	126.6	126.6	126.6	124.4
Jute	139.2	137.3	140.7	121.3
Woollen	110.14	110.14	110.14	105.9
Silk & Rayon	115.67	116.64	116.14	105.5
Metal Products	146.9	146.9	146.9	148.3
Chemicals	105.5	105.6	105.34	104.4
Oil cakes	142.7	142.7	144.3	134.6
Machinery & Transport Equipment	112.6	112.6	112.6	111.0
Others	118.8	118.6	118.6	114.7
All Commodities	125.7	125.47	125.91	123.6

* = Estimated.

† = Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).

	2-6-61	26-5-61	3-6-60
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	28,23,29	28,31,59	28,86,53
Notes in Circulation...	1962,52,37	1963,24,43	1867,88,42
	1990,75,66	1991,56,02	1891,74,95
ASSETS:			
Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	...
Starting Securities	113,00,89	113,00,89	163,00,89
Total A	230,76,92	230,76,92	275,76,92
(B) Rupee Coin	118,05,04	118,85,40	124,58,17
Rupee Securities	1641,93,70	1641,93,70	1491,39,86
	1990,75,66	1991,56,02	1891,74,95

	2-6-61	26-5-61	3-6-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40,00,00	40,00,00	30,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5,00,00	5,00,00	4,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	52,23,53	68,74,74	66,69,56
(b) Other Govt's	21,39,77	20,34,85	16,79,48
(c) Banks	78,69,01	77,02,10	97,8,28
(d) Others	124,67,40	123,23,68	98,08,54
Bills Payable	34,84,40	37,95,93	16,19,48
Other Liabilities	64,73,35	63,59,46	59,09,63
	506,57,46	520,90,76	473,54,97

	2-6-61	26-5-61	3-6-60
ASSETS:			
Notes	28,23,29	28,31,59	28,86,53
Rupee Coin	3,26	2,22	1,75
Subsidiary Coin	3,59	7,19	5,17
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	33,82,91	37,09,72	18,07,55
Balances held abroad*	15,76,43	23,11,04	10,51,14
Loans & adv. to Govt*	73,09,11	80,72,15	44,42,49
Other Loans & Adv.*	123,84,35	116,81,23	120,23,38
Investments	210,02,38	215,41,69	240,58,55
Other Assets	21,72,14	21,35,96	15,78,41
	506,57,46	520,90,76	473,54,97

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" included Rs. 13,06,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA
(In 000's of Rupees).

	27-5-60	19-5-61*	26-5-61*
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	18,09,08	31,96,12	36,84,78
(ii) Other demand liabilities	769,27,85	806,80,59	802,03,54
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	23,99,48	15,80,06	15,75,97
(ii) Other time liabilities...	1174,76,30	1094,74,40	1099,18,15
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	11,94,86	8,52,89	8,31,73
(ii) Time Liabilities	1,79,00	3,30,00	3,50,60
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I. ...	36,52,75	30,12,40	24,20,45
Cash in India	47,15,15	47,99,87	47,25,36
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	95,62,63	71,07,78	73,96,10
Balances with other banks in current account in India	15,34,50	15,11,16	15,45,45
Money at call and short notice in India	31,64,91	48,54,54	52,53,56
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Department Receipts	744,85,87	543,31,17	549,62,62
Advances in India	961,61,17	1103,50,08	1098,48,03
Issued Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	116,89,74	143,76,22	141,61,38
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	45,25,31	46,46,27	46,56,53

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA
(In 000's of Rupees).

	Week Ended		
	2-6-61	26-5-61	3-6-60
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
Reserve Funds ...	7,45,00	7,45,00	7,30,00
Deposits and other Accounts	532,67,14	530,67,69*	633,83,71
Borrowings from other banks, Agents, etc., ...	17,00	20,00	33,75
Bills Payable ...	11,90,49	11,92,69	10,74,43
Bills for Collection ... per contra	2,42,43	2,61,69	1,39,00
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,14,79	1,13,52	2,18,51
Other Liabilities including Inter-office Adjustments ...	8,22,68	7,57,63	6,75,94
Total ...	569,62,03	567,20,72	667,74,45

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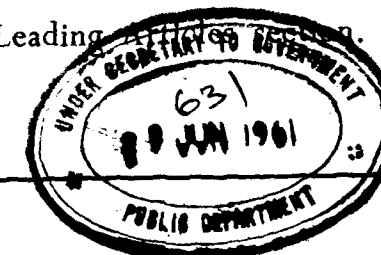
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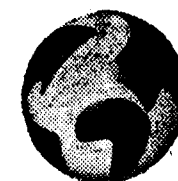


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ALTHOUGH affected by drought the 1960-61 tea season, judged by almost every criterion, has been a satisfactory one. Production fell in North India, by very nearly 13 million kilos, but this was partly offset by an improvement, over 1959, of 9 per cent to 77 million kilos in the South Indian crop. Exports were lower, and the sales ended earlier, but prices were consistently better. Most important of all, the rate of growth of internal consumption has been sustained, and the impact of this factor upon prices is one of imparting stability. These facts, and abundant statistics, have as usual been furnished by the yearly review of the tea industry by J. Thomas & Co Private Limited.

But the premier broking house in Indian tea is not altogether happy about long-term prospects. India's grip on out-markets is weakening, and its share of total world exports perceptibly shrinking. There is the fear that, if internal consumption continues to increase at the current rate, the surplus available for export will, unless measures are taken to encourage a higher volume of production, gradually diminish. There is the apprehension that the very stability that a higher level of internal consumption gives to prices in the tea market may result in our teas being priced out of out-markets. And there is the chagrin that tax policy is effectively stifling incentive for augmenting tea production.

How far is this note of pessimism—it may be termed guarded caution or conservatism instead—justified? Undoubtedly, complacency there is no room for; and unfortunately, trends in recent years do conjure up the prospect of a future—and not too long-term a one, at that—in which Indian teas will cease to be the rich foreign exchange earner that they are today. That, therefore, attention has been drawn to such prospect is all to the good, especially if it means that the necessary corrective measures will be taken. At the same time, however, it needs to be remarked that the situation is not altogether bleak.

For example, it has always been greatly desirable that the course of prices in tea (as much as in jute goods) should not be predominantly determined by what the foreign customer was prepared to pay. In world trade, the primary commodities, of which the under-developed countries have been a considerable exporter, and on which they have mainly depended for their foreign exchange earnings, have far too long remained depressed despite, as has often happened, a sound statistical position. Indeed, the J. Thomas review notes that "at present the overall statistical position indicates that there is little, if any, surplus of tea in the world and in all probability there may be a slight shortage." But, except when induced by a short crop, higher prices are almost invariably met by what is termed consumer resistance. Ceylonese tea tends to be cheaper, not particularly because costs of production are low, but mainly because there is no appreciable internal market for lending stability to prices. In India, on the other hand, "the strong demand of buyers" ensured that there were "very few

teas available below Rs 4.40 nP per kilo throughout the season."

Hence we welcome a state of affairs where—in a key industry is being rendered less and less at the mercy of considerations over which we can have no say. True, we are being priced out in common and plain teas; but then, in any case, the surplus that we have of these types is diminishing, owing to the rise in internal consumption. Thus, if East Africa has recorded a phenomenal increase in both production and exports (of plain teas), the fact need not cause us undue concern: if East African tea had been unavailable, the shortfall between world demand and supplies from India would have pushed up prices to unconscionable levels—and that bete noire, consumer resistance, would have made his presence felt.

The situation, in the immediate past and the near future, has therefore little reason to arouse current anxiety or concern. But the trends in internal consumption point to the need for a substantial increase in production targets: as it stands at present, the Third Plan calls for an output of 408 million kilos, and this would probably suffice both for maintaining exports (and even perhaps somewhat enlarging them) and for catering to the rise in indigenous consumption. The difficulty is going to be finance. The hopeful factor is, as in sugarcane, scope for increased yields is great. For, extension of acreage is a much more costly business than would be an increase in output from improved yields. In the decade ending 1959, yield per hectare has gone up only by 6.4 per cent in North India, though satisfactorily by 51.0 per cent in South India. But, as compared with other producing countries, North India (saving Pakistan) shows the least improvement. It is true, of course, that the yield per hectare is highest in the world in North India, at 1,003 kgs. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to expect that, with the use of fertilisers on a larger scale, further improvement in yields can be recorded. Whether it is greater recourse to fertilisers or replacement of worn out machinery, the stumbling block is finance.

In the long-term, consequently, we feel it is necessary for the authorities to take several timely steps. In the first place, some degree of abstention, particularly by State Governments, would encourage production, and in due course no loss in revenue would be involved. Secondly, a smooth flow and assured availability of fertilisers would undoubtedly help to improve yields. Thirdly, we would suggest that the National Industrial Development Corporation should, as it did in the case of the cotton textile industry, help the tea industry to rehabilitate and modernise machinery in the factories. Fourthly, more effective propaganda needs to be conducted, and emphasising Indian tea, in new and potential markets. Lastly, the possibilities of arranging more bilateral agreements (as for example the one existing with Russia) need to be explored, for, they promise to be an invaluable marker. If action is taken on such lines, there would be no room left for the J. Thomas review to aver that "the long-term prospects for the Industry would appear to be uncertain."

Trends in Taxes

THE income tax statistics for 1959-60 released by the Central Board of Revenue reveal some important and interesting trends. The figures disclose an increase in the number of assessees and the income assessed in 1959-60 as compared to preceding year but the tax yield shows a decline. Thus the number of assessees increased from 840,137 in 1958-59 to 890,887 in 1959-60 and the income assessed from Rs 117.4 crores to Rs 1,192.1 crores but the tax raised fell from Rs 254.1 crores to Rs 230.1 crores. The decline in tax has occurred mainly under "companies". The assessees in this category numbered 10,778 in 1958-59, their income was Rs 265.9 crores and the tax Rs 137.4 crores. But in 1959-60 the number of assessees declined to 9,791, the income assessed to Rs 213.0 crores and the tax to Rs 109.5 crores. This is attributed to the non-assessment of certain big business companies during 1959-60. It is pointed out that while there were six assessments on oil companies involving a total income of over Rs 20 crores and tax demand of Rs 14 crores in 1958-59, there was no assessment at all even on one company in 1959-60. A statement showing the number of assessees, income tax assessed and the tax raised is given in a separate table.

An interesting aspect revealed by the figures is that out of the total number of income tax assessees for 1959-60, individuals constitute 86 per cent and they account for 62 per cent of the total assessed income. The tax demand from them, however, works out to only 42 per cent of the total income tax levy. On the other hand, companies which account for only 18 per cent of the total income assessed yield as much as 48 per cent of the total tax levy.

Analysis by source of income shows that "business and profession" is the most important source of income. This accounts for a total assessed income of Rs 677 crores and Rs 188 crores towards the tax demand as compared to Rs 680 crores income and Rs 203 crores tax demand for 1958-59. The major group is "Commerce, Transport and Communications", accounting for an income of Rs 362 crores and tax of Rs 49 crores. The next important group is "Processing and Manufacture—Metals and Chemicals and Products thereof", the income assessed and tax being Rs 64 crores and Rs 40 crores respectively. The third important group is "Finance", that is, banking, insurance, money-lending etc. accounting for an income of Rs 63 crores and a tax of Rs 21 crores. Last comes the "Professions" like education, journalism, health services, film production, legal services etc. The income assessed in this category was Rs 33 crores and the tax amounted to Rs 5 crores.

The statistics show that the number of salary earners assessed to tax increased from 332,033 in 1958-59 to 356,602 in the next year. The total income from salary assessed was Rs 272.8 crores and the tax raised Rs 27.4 crores as compared to Rs 255.3 crores and Rs 25 crores in the preceding year. Government salaries account for Rs 84.3 crores of the total income assessed, the tax thereon being Rs 4.8 crores. Income from dividends assessed to tax is Rs 60.6 crores, the tax being Rs 28.5 crores. Companies account for Rs 18 crores (30 per cent) and individuals for Rs 36.5 crores (60 per cent) of the total dividend income assessed.

Analysis according to the range of income reveals the following facts: while there are 798,139 assessees in the income ranges below Rs 20,000, the tax yield from them is only

	Number of assessees	1958-59		1959-60	
		Income assessed (IT+ST+SC)	Tax (Rs crores)	Income assessed (IT+ST+SC)	Tax (Rs crores)
Individuals	7,17,340	693.7	94.6	7,68,063	742.2
Hindu Undivided Families	67,426	86.3	12.0	69,069	88.9
Unregistered Firms and Associations of Persons	33,221	37.9	7.4	29,488	34.9
Registered Firms	11,372	90.2	2.7	14,179	112.5
Companies*	10,778	265.9	137.4	9,791	213.0
Others	...	...	...	297	0.6
Total	8,40,137	1,174.0	254.1	8,90,887	1,192.1

*Companies include others in 1958-59.

Rs 24.8 crores. Assessee with income below Rs 10,000 are 642,975 but their contribution of tax is only Rs 8.8 crores. Assessee with income between Rs 20,000 to Rs 50,000 and Rs 50,000 to Rs 100,000 account for a tax of Rs 38.2 crores and Rs 29.4 crores respectively. There are only 7,116 assessee with an income over Rs 1 lakh but the tax demanded from them is Rs 137.7 crores as compared to 7,136 assessee and Rs 166.7 crores in the preceding year. Assessee with income over Rs 5 lakhs (930) account for a total tax of Rs 95.3 crores (41 per cent), the share of the companies (734) alone being Rs 85.5 crores (37 per cent). Individual assessee having an income over Rs 5 lakhs number 79 with an income of Rs 6.8 crores before payment of tax but the number and the income after payment of tax decline to 8 and Rs 1.2 crores respectively. Another important fact brought out by the statistics is the negligible yield from capital gains tax. The income from capital gains assessed to tax is Rs 2.7 crores and the tax thereon amounts to Rs 0.6 crore, the corresponding figures for 1958-59 being Rs 1.7 crores and Rs 0.4 crore respectively.

Income-tax statistics compiled by the Central Board of Revenue are not comprehensive and are subject to certain limitations. Nevertheless they throw considerable light on the pattern of income distribution in the country. We find that out of a total population of nearly 438 million, hardly one million come in the category of income-tax payers. It is to be hoped that with the tightening of the machinery of collection and the increase in living standards, more and more people will be made to contribute to the Exchequer by way of income-tax.

MARKETING

The True End of Production

AFTER the exposition of what sound marketing implies for industry by Mr P. L. Tandon at the last annual meeting of Hindustan Lever, the public will be aware that method is needed to push goods into consumption. The study of marketing and distribution made by a team of the National Productivity Council after a tour of the UK, the USA and West Germany merely confirms the need in India to adopt the best practice obtaining abroad. The Indian market is a sheltered one, and the industrialist has no competition to face. His indifference to skill in marketing is rooted in the present economic and fiscal policy. There is also the wide disparity among firms engaged in the same line of manufacture. The majority are disinclined to go ahead or care for the consumer's requirements or tastes. The take-it-or-leave-it attitude is born of the size of the market, scarcity caused by import control and the normal desire to safeguard profit margins by avoiding expenditure on marketing though the latter ensures rapid

turnover and produces positive financial gains. Scientific management has always emphasised the need to offer better products, always up to specification or sample and prompt delivery. The average age of consumers and their spending habits are also of some consequence. Teenagers like new styles in knit-wear: they are interested in jazz music and dancing but unwilling to bet on horses. These points are known to expert observers and used to advantage by skilled market research men already in the UK. Indian goods, even artistic wares, are not backed by proper display or advertising; hence exports are limited. What the Beechams Group does to ascertain the needs of the market, the stimulation of latent demand or the retailers' methods has a bearing on the volume of sales. The changes in advertising style and methods are not due merely to Madison Avenue's craze for change. The world has changed, and the old is not good enough for the new generation of consumers. How money is used to create jobs or produce more goods is often the theme of modern advertising though ICI last year concentrated on the record of the Royal Society and tried to push science in front of organised industry. New skills of advertising may rely on hidden persuaders, but it is not yet realised that advertising is not enough: the depots to stock and move goods quickly must be ready and the maintenance or price stability must be undertaken by the producer in his own interest, in looking for a large volume of sales and limited profits so as to cultivate and retain consumer goodwill.

How retail outlets can be improved by trained salesmen, how forecasting can aid sales and how consumer credit can boost demand are ascertained by long experience. It is clear that a change in hire purchase law may lead to bigger sales of radios or fans and the middle class here may learn to live on the instalment system. America's lead in ideas and technique is appreciated by one and all but the reliance on television or radio for encouraging sales may be disregarded in Indian conditions today. Economic growth after the war in the USA is a fact and the big investment in research and development is a consequence as well as a cause of economic change in the USA.

The rise of the supermarket and the sudden decline of the chain store are also symptoms of a great change following others described so well by Mr F. L. Allen. The opportunities for high grade products may be secured only by attention to the foreign customers' likings. It is to the credit of the team that it sees the big, emerging market. At the advertising convention in March at Delhi the full implications of advertising for export were examined because of the current anxiety over the results of export promotion. The willingness of business in the US to talk about both its achievements and problems is one aid to public appreciation. Silence is not always a sign of strength and the best firms take their workers also into their confidence. The US official too has acquired an interest in what

sells and why. The information helps the US exporter who is able to get apt assistance when it is wanted. The fact that the USA is trying to sell more and to import more, to attract foreign visitors too deserves attention as a part of the sales approach. In contrast, there is the tradition of conservatism in Germany and the steady rise in income and exports has not led to any change in outlook or methods. The two wars and revolutions have changed morals and manners and the rise in consumption has been restrained by a fear born of the past, particularly of what follows inflation.

The most interesting example of up-to-date marketing is that of the German branch of Nestle, the biggest Swiss firm and one of the biggest in the world. The retailer is assisted regularly to dispose of goods easily. The advertising agency helps; one point made clear is that Nestle sells coffee easily in Germany while tea does not find a market at all owing to consumer resistance. The Indian exporter may be impressed by that: anyway, India has to sell both abroad and at home and the stress on quality may help Indian coffee against African blends. The thoroughness of German marketing is its merit: library service too is maintained by big agencies for big clients. The German way of examining markets by analysis of the conditions in developing countries may stimulate investment and German goods are made not to sell on price alone but on the soundness built in.

The productivity team has ascertained at first hand that marketing is the true end of production and reaching the consumer is vital for commercial success. The cost of marketing is really small and modern methods yield results. Consumption must be static: newspapers are always trying to promote circulation and a regular budget provision for promotion is a part of current expenditure. That has its value for those who sell consumer goods and the goodwill built up by brand names is an important asset when it comes to selling either cycles or soaps.

The rise in the standard of living is an aim of planning in spite of appeals for austerity and higher taxes, the level of consumption is rising and the Indian businessman is now enjoined to expand at home so that production costs can be reduced and competitive capacity achieved. Even the USA with its enormous and rich home market means to sell abroad and take appropriate steps by investment on overseas branches as well as passing on surplus for local currencies which can be used for buying other goods of US origin.

The lesson is plain enough for India today. Trade exhibitions and sample centres can reinforce the export drive but much must be done at home to emphasise that many new items from tractors to screws, are being made in India and the home market must be stirred up to active co-operation. That is the conclusion to which the survey leads and the part that even the passive consumer can play is not overlooked. The confidence can come from experience and there are some admirable examples at hand to prove that the right methods yield substantial results in India as elsewhere.

Cooperative Movement—I

THE Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1959-60 just published by the Reserve Bank raise the hope that the Movement will soon come into its own. In 1959-60 for which year complete figures are available, significant progress

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA 1959-60

(Amounts in Lakhs of Rupees)

Type of Society	No.	Membership in 000s	Working capital	Loans advanced	Value of Goods Received or produced	Sold
I. All Societies	3,13,499	3,12.71	1083.47	323.32*	273.05	388.45
II. Credit Societies:						
(A) Short-term:						
1. State Co-operative Bks.	22	31	174.74	196.92	...	...
2. Central Co-op. Bks.	400	3.69	247.40	297.14	...	...
3. Primary Credit Societies:						
(a) Agricultural	2,03,172	1,44.23	223.70	169.09	43.31	33.30
(b) Grain Banks	9,554	12.13	4.41	1.47	...	...
(c) Non-agricultural	11,371	42.31	137.40	117.40	7.02	5.63
(B) Long-term:						
1. Central Land Mortgage Banks	16	2.17	37.38	8.52	...	...
2. Primary Land Mortgage Banks	468	5.50	20.39	5.10	...	...
III. Non-credit Societies	88,556	1,02.37	238.05	44.21	222.72	349.52

*Data relate to primary societies.

in particular directions has been made. The number of co-operative societies of all types functioning in the country rose from 2,83,971 at the beginning of the year to 3,13,499 at the end of June 1960. Their owned funds increased during the year from Rs 220.16 crores to Rs 267.32 crores and their working capital registered a rise from Rs 879.59 crores to Rs 1,083.47 crores. The membership of all types of primary societies increased by 22.2 per cent from 248 lakhs to 303 lakhs during the year.

A rough estimate based on the assumption that an average family comprises five members shows that about 1515 lakhs or about 33 per cent of the population was served by co-operatives during the year under review as compared with 1240 lakhs or 30 per cent of the population at the commencement of the year. The fact that the population served was roughly about 880 lakhs in 1955-56 gives an indication of the headway that has been made by the movement during the past few years. It is evident that the new drive and fresh energy that have been put into the movement during the past few years and especially since the Rural Credit Survey Committee made a thorough enquiry into its working are beginning to pay dividends. That the development is on right lines is indicated by the fact that the increase in membership of all societies has been largely contributed by agricultural credit societies the number of which at the end of 1959-60 were 2,03,172 forming about 65 per cent of all the total number of societies, with a membership of 144.23 lakhs compared to 1,82,905 societies with a membership of 119.01 lakhs at the beginning of the year.

In a country like India where the large majority of the population is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood, co-operation can succeed only if it adequately serves the interests of the tiller of the soil and the village artisan. These rural workers' fortunes bear a direct relation to agricultural production. Crop failures due to drought or excessive rains grievously affect the farmer. For generations, caught between the vagaries of the weather and unscrupulous money-lenders, he has been reduced to a state of irredeemable poverty with borrowing as second nature to him. His sole preoccupation from season to season has generally been the raising of a fresh loan to pay off an old debt. Although the co-operative movement is now well over half a century old, it is only in recent years that the farmer seems to have realised its great potentialities.

This stirring into life from a long stupor has not come without outside promptings and some pushing forward. Co-operation in India from its inception has had some sort of official assistance. Perhaps too much of regimentation or too little consideration for

the human element is behind the movement's failure to make much headway for an unconscionably long time. One of the pivotal findings of the Rural Credit Survey Committee was that co-operative credit, if it is to achieve its objective should necessarily have State help. A cardinal principle of co-operation is no doubt self help in the sense of a fairly large number of people engaged in particular occupations to join together and pool their resources for their collective good. There are communities in the world for whom the spirit of co-operation comes quite naturally; for instance Japan, and some European countries. In some of these countries, the co-operative movement is a dominant influence in the national economy. In India, unfortunately, it is not spontaneous and even generous outside help has not made it as popular as it should be. As Mr H. V. R. Iengar, Governor of the Reserve Bank, pointed out recently, one of the reasons for the slow progress of the movement till recently has been the sub-standard living conditions of the farmer whose eternal struggle has been to provide himself and his family with adequate food and clothing. The farmer's extremely inelastic income pattern leaves little room for saving and with saving almost nil, co-operation fails to find a place. But with improvements in irrigation and the larger use of fertilizers, the farmer is now much better off than he ever was in the past. Thus, conditions conducive to the growth of co-operation may be said to be in the process of being created.

Although Mr Nehru himself has strongly deprecated official interference in the co-operative movement, it is generally accepted by co-operators that the time is not yet ripe for withdrawing the helping hand of the State. It is however necessary that direct official assistance to the movement should be limited to the formative period and once the spirit of co-operation seeps into popular thinking, it will be time for the Government to withdraw from the scene. Too long a period of Government assistance will, far from fostering co-operation, destroy it.

The progress of the co-operative movement in the country during the past few years is very good indeed if not impressive. It has been anticipated that by the end of the Second Plan, there would be about 200,000 primary agricultural societies with a total membership of about 17 million serving about 33 per cent of the agricultural population and about 25 per cent of the total rural population. The target for the number of societies had been reached in the fourth year itself though that for membership was, at the end of 1959-60 some distance away. There is reason to believe that the target in this regard has been reached in the last year of the Second Plan just ended. In the matter

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ALTHOUGH industrial production in India has recorded a spectacular increase in recent years, the fact that many industries continue to work much below their installed capacity does not appear to have received adequate attention. In view of the imperative need to increase production, step up exports and

In any event, unless the three-tier bank Rate is done away with, we do not see that market loans will fetch the budgeted figure of Rs 235 crores. Conversions, including at the time of the second tranche, may barely exceed Rs 100 crores. New cash is hardly likely to amount to Rs 75 crores. There is one

Heavy Impact of Month-early Demand

According to the returns of the Reserve Bank for 9 June, there has been a substantial rise of Rs 20.78 crores to Rs 1,983.30 crores in Active Note Circulation. Outflow of Rupee Coin is in the considerable amount of Rs 1.33 crores. A sum of Rs 5 crores has been transferred from Foreign Securities to bolster the dwindling Balances Held Abroad, as shown in the return for the Banking Department. Cur-

Despite higher Deposits, and negligible rise in Advances, banks have had to borrow more from the Reserve Bank; indebtedness has gone up by Rs 5.07 crores to Rs 29.27 crores. This is of course because some banks chose to replace the costlier call money by central banking credit. Money at Call and Short Notice has fallen steeply by Rs 10.05 crores to Rs 42.49 crores. Further declines are in-

Weakness of Sterling

WHILE until a few days ago the pressure on sterling was largely due to the adverse balance of payments and to withdrawal of "hot money", there are now indications of the development of speculative selling, in anticipation of an autumn crisis. The pessimism is attributable to the following causes:— (1) Confidence in the dollar has become re-established, so that the attention of speculators is focused once more on sterling. (2) The balance of payments is persistently adverse. (3) The cost of living is creeping up. (4) The extent of overfull-employment is on the increase. (5) Wage demands are stepped up, and resistance to them is becoming progressively weaker. (6) The Government shows no inclination to resist the increase of

It is to the interests of the Governments of the Sterling Area countries to bring pressure to bear on the British authorities to induce them to emerge from the fool's paradise in which they are living. They hope to defer the day on which realities have to be faced, by playing about with the new "gadgets" of surcharge and payroll tax, even though their application is liable to aggravate the situation rather than improve it. But it will take some time before the failure of the new policy will become evident, and meanwhile the basic situation will deteriorate further. And external aid will successfully camouflage the effect of the adverse balance of payments and of the withdrawal of foreign funds, so that there will be no inducement for British public opinion to bring pressure to bear on the authorities to take effective measures. But the voice of the Sterling Area Governments is likely to be listened to in Whitehall.

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Notes

CAPACITY Rationed

The decision of the Commerce and Industries Ministry not to license additional units in 7 major industries including cotton textiles, jute, cement, sugar, paper, viscose rayon and staple fibre and caustic soda, will not come as a surprise to people who have been following the trends in respect of production in some of these industries with some amount of dismay. As has been evidenced by the difficulties experienced by the sugar mills in clearing their surplus stocks and of the jute mills which have been obliged to work below capacity, even the existing level of production in these industries has been proved to be rather excessive in relation to demand. In respect of cement, though there has been signs of shortage of late in supplies, the capacity licensed up to the end of 1960 suggests overlicensing of a considerable order. In the paper industry also, the Second Plan target of production at 320,000 tons, has been exceeded by 30,000 tons, while the capacity installed has reached a level of 400,000 tons. As has now been recognised by the Government, the licences granted for these industries have already exceeded the

limit that can be considered necessary to meet the domestic and export demands for their products. In these circumstances to license additional capacity would have been clearly indefensible.

While Government's decision is to be commended as most welcome and necessary, that a situation should have come to pass in which there was need to apply the brake, though only temporarily, is a reflection on past planning with reference to these industries. For it is clear that the present over-licensed capacity in most of these industries has been brought about by indiscriminate licensing in the early years of the Second Plan. Ideological preoccupations as in the case of sugar industry, in which a number of co-operative mills have been licensed, account for part of this error. There is also clear evidence of failure to make correct and realistic projections of production requirements. The sugar industry again provides the most blatant instance of a case where the estimates of export and consumption possibilities have been grossly belied. The cement industry has suffered for an entirely different reason—unco-ordinated phasing of development projects. Though there is considerable excess capacity in these industries, it should be recognised that production in some of these industries has alternated between shortage and surplus so frequently that it is unlikely that a simple brake on licensing alone will ensure stable conditions. In particular, there can be no guarantee against idle capacity unless steps are taken to ensure adequate raw materials. It is unlikely that the axe on licensing will result in any considerable amount of foreign exchange saving, since in most of these industries the country has developed reasonable capacity for internal fabrication of machinery. But the efforts at severe screening of application applied to all industries should help proper utilisation of resources. For the industries to which the brake on licensing has now been applied, the gain in terms of consolidation of progress should be invaluable and should provide the basis for more efficient performance in the future.

SHIPPING

The Elusive Target

Recent discussions on the role of shipping have been rightly concerned with the need for en-

suring a greater measure of progress of the shipping industry than is envisaged in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan. At the governmental level also, there have been some signs of rethinking on the targets for shipping under the Third Plan and the scope for additional funds for the industry. It now appears from the speech of Mr Raj Bahadur, Minister for Shipping, that the outlay for shipping has been raised from Rs 55 crores in the Draft Outline to Rs 62.5 crores. Even though the revised figure comes nowhere near the outlay of Rs 104 crores recommended by the National Shipping Board, an assurance has been given by Mr Raj Bahadur that the question of further allocation will be considered after the present outlay has been utilised.

The shipping industry's case for liberal allocations rests mainly on two considerations, viz., the inherent advantages of a self-sufficient shipping industry and the relative slow progress made by the industry in the course of the first two Plans. Even after the completion of a decade of planned endeavours, the country is far away from the targets recommended by the National Shipping Conference in 1947 namely 100 per cent for coastal trade and 50 per cent for overseas trade to be handled by Indian shipping. Against this, during 1960 Indian flags accounted for only 9 per cent of the total import trade and 11 per cent of the export trade. The resulting dependence on foreign vessels for overseas traffic has meant an annual drain of Rs 130 crores as invisibles.

The composition of the overseas trade shows the greatest shortage to be in respect of tramp vessels and considering that it is bulk commodities such as foodgrains, mineral ores and oil that constitute the major portion of the cargo that moves on Government account, the acquisition of more tramp and tanker vessels should help a greater volume of overseas trade to be diverted to Indian vessels. Uneconomic freight rates offered by the Government has been a discouraging factor for vessels in the private sector operating in the overseas trade. Apart from fairer rates, the question is also bound up with lower costs of ship-building and better terms in respect of interest on Government loans and also the period of repayment. Ship-building costs at Vizag are far higher than those in England, Japan, and Germany mainly on account of heavy overheads and lack of ancillary industry and trained personnel. There are also other adverse factors constituted by the low level of production, dependence on imports for special types of steel required in ship-building, and absence of docking facilities. While special attention will have to be bestowed on the removal of these difficulties with a view to bringing ship-building costs at Vizag on a par with inter-

national costs, private enterprise should be offered specific encouragement for greater participation in overseas trade. The conditional grant of rebate of 40 per cent to Indian ships which requires setting up of 75 per cent of the amount from the profits of the shipping companies has been felt as a deterrent to modernisation and expansion of Indian owned vessels. A longer period for amortisation of the loans granted by the Government would also be a positive inducement for acquisition of more vessels. There has been in recent times evidence of a pick-up in freight rates for tramp vessels which had touched a rock bottom after the Korean War boom. This should offer the most opportune time for the Government and the private shipping interests to put into effect measures to secure a fair portion of the overseas trade for Indian shipping.

MIXED ECONOMY

Implications not Evaded

It was a Gilbertian situation the other day at Mettur when the Madras Industries Minister, Mr Venkataraman complained in a manner usually considered characteristic of a disgruntled industrialist. For once, it was refreshing to hear a person in authority speak out against factors that inhibit the entrepreneurial spirit. Mr Venkataraman spoke, in particular, about the provisions of the Industries Development and Regulation Act. He pointed out how some of the provisions of this Act were needlessly restrictive in their scope

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and how entrepreneurs had to put up with uncalled for difficulties in obtaining licences thereunder. Even the State Governments, he said, have to face difficulties in consequence of some of the provisions of the Act. As one realistically grappling with the problems of industrialisation without any doctrinaire affiliations, Mr Venkataraman's suggestions deserve serious notice. And, as he is a prominent and effective member of the party in power, we may expect that he will be able to do something tangible in removing these difficulties. One practical suggestion that he made deserves the most urgent consideration of the Central Government. It is to the effect that at least those industries which do not require foreign exchange for import of machinery or raw materials should be taken out of the Schedule to this Act.

Mr Venkataraman promised all help to industrialists for establishing new ventures in Madras. His earnestness in wanting Madras industrialised rapidly is evident from, among other things, the list prepared and circularised widely by the Government of industries for which there is scope in Madras. It is a matter of satisfaction that at least in Madras the implications of a mixed economy are squarely faced by the Government without evasion or equivocation.

SHAREHOLDERS Effective in Madras

Satisfaction over an useful year's work was in evidence at the annual meeting of the Madras Shareholders Association held on 3 June. The Association recalled that the Government of India is in favour of Shareholders' Associations and considers that active and constant interest on the part of shareholders in the management of the company is a guarantee against abuses. This is required also to ensure the healthy growth of jointstock enterprise in the country. An increase in membership, together with a rise in the income for the last year, proves that the shareholders' association is making headway gradually. Reference was made to the success of representations addressed in respect of preference dividends but it has been pointed out that in the case of taxable preference shares, a deduction of 20 per cent is being made from dividends paid and the shareholders are unable to get a refund although in respect of the other 30 per cent, they are able to obtain it. The Government has again been asked to appreciate the hardship of investors and, if necessary, sacrifice some revenue in order to ensure a fair deal to investors. Irregularities in company administration, mentioned in reports to shareholders, do not appear to receive attention and it has been urged that the

Company Law Administration should take some steps without waiting for formal complaints from aggrieved shareholders.

The Madras Shareholders' Association last year succeeded in the suit filed by some shareholders of a Company to prevent the sale of one of its factories to a private party after getting a resolution adopted by the annual meeting. The Association supported the plaintiff and the directors were asked to pay the cost of the suit. Two contempt petitions, filed against the Association and the Secretary, were dismissed by the High Court without the association being called upon to enter a defence. In the previous year, the Association intervened successfully to prevent the sale of a large block of shares at par to the managing agents and compelled the interested parties to pay the market price for shares acquired.

The Association's memorandum of association has been altered to suit the wishes of the Company Law Administration. To that extent the Shareholders' Association has given satisfaction to others besides members, and it is evident that, like the associations functioning in Bombay and Calcutta, the Madras Shareholders' Association is able to defend the interests of investors as against managements. It is quite possible that in any scheme of reorganisation of capital of a Company known to be in a bad way a shareholders' association will be called upon to give advice and prevent undue sacrifice of the interests of genuine investors.

LOK KSHETRAS Effective, But

The report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation on the working of the Lok Karya Kshetras of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, points to vital defects in the working of the Lok Kshetras which were set up as an agency to harness people's enthusiasm for the execution of the developmental schemes on a voluntary basis in the rural areas. Though the objectives of the Lok Kshetras included participation in physical resources mobilisation, it was on the rather intangible aspect of education of the people in the need for voluntary cooperation that the accent was largely laid. While the report has refrained from a definite verdict on the effectiveness of the Lok Kshetras in view of the short period of their working, it is inclined to take the view that the Kshetras have not been as effective as they were expected to be. It is observed that while there is a broad understanding of the objectives of the programme, appreciation of the importance of the various purposes does not correspond to the priorities fixed by the planners. Thus, while at the national level stress is laid on

family production plans, resource development and food production, the workers are stated to put the emphasis on construction, health, education and local institutions. The relative under-emphasis put by the Kshetras on the promotion of irrigation facilities is also in divergence from the canons of national planning. Inadequate training of workers, and the weakness of the intermediate link between the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Kshetras at the rural level are admitted to be handicaps to improved working of the Kshetras. Lack of coordination and consultation between the Lok Karya Kshetras and the CID workers has also tended to blunt the effectiveness of the Kshetras. Improper accounts and in some instances lack of such account maintenance by Karya Kshetras have also been reported. Against these, the report gives some instances of signal success scored by the Kshetras in certain areas in initiating, with the voluntary help of the villagers, constructive activities. And applying the test of the change in the attitude of the people to participate in national development plans which the Lok Kshetras are designed to bring about, the report strikes an optimistic note. The report refers to evidence of high degree of social cohesion in selected villages, and the willingness of the people to participate in joint efforts to satisfy community needs. This coupled with the increasing popularity of the Kshetras would seem to presage a better future for success of schemes of voluntary cooperation that may be taken up by the Kshetras.

DOCK STRIKE Called Off

Thanks to mutual goodwill displayed by the Government spokesmen and the representatives of the dock workers, the negotiations for averting the threatened port strike have been crowned with success. The decision to call off the strike will certainly be welcomed with relief by all. For, had the strike been allowed to materialise, it would have done incalculable harm to the economy of the country, not to speak of the paralysing effects on import and export trade. Such damage was a thing which the country could least afford at present when the economy has to be keyed up to the Third Plans tasks. Both the parties are to be congratulated for the sober manner in which they have dealt with the delicate issues involved. The most important point involved in the dispute was the port workers' claim to higher wages which appeared just in view of the rise in the cost of living which has pushed down living standards. The Jeejeeboy Committee report which has provided the basis for mutual agreement promises permanent benefits to a large number of workers. The

report has categorised the jobs and rationalised the pay structure. In view of the existing higher rates for some category of workers in Bombay, the recommendations will benefit a larger number of workers in Madras, Calcutta, and Vizag than in Bombay. Most employees will benefit by the recommendation regarding the grant of an increase in pay not less than the increment drawn last. The retrospective effect being given to the recommendations from October 1957 will provide a lump sum accrual to the workers.

It was only three years ago that a dock strike was precipitated in the major ports for similar reason of low wages and the spectacle of a threatened strike that very nearly came off should provide the occasion for devising permanent ways and means of averting such strikes in the future. In the light of the settlement that has now been arrived at, it is clear that had the Government shown more promptitude in giving effect to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the country would have been spared the agony of a strike threat by the port workers. For the Report of the Second Pay Commission would have met some of the demands of the workers, though not all. Even now when a peaceful settlement has been agreed upon on the basis of the Jeejeeboy Committee report, there is need for sympathetic implementation of the recommendations in respect of categorising the pay structure. This would particularly apply to the category of workers whose scales of pay are higher than those recommended by the Jeejeeboy Committee. There are also other matters not dealt with by the Jeejeeboy Committee which would require thoughtful consideration in the interest of sound labour relations in the ports. It is to be hoped that these will not be allowed to develop into new factors of friction between port authorities and the dock workers.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Challenge to Young Brains

Increased importance has been accorded to the strengthening of the country's scientific base of economy by expanding the existing research facilities and initiating new programmes of pure and applied research, by the planners during the Third Plan and an allocation of Rs 130 crores has been made for that purpose as against Rs 72 crores in the previous Plan. The larger allocation for scientific development speaks of the considerable progress India has to make in this sphere and it seems planners have realised the folly in neglecting this branch of development. Even the amount earmarked for the Third Plan

appears to be far below the requirements taking into account the size of the country and the comparative backwardness in industrial and other fields. Nevertheless one can naturally anticipate that wider fields will be covered during the next five years.

During the British rule scientific research work lacked real incentives. After the attainment of independence, scientific research was given an important place. The first real incentive was provided in 1958 when the Government of India announced a definite scientific policy with a view to fostering, promoting, and sustaining the cultivation of scientific research in all aspects and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was set up. At present there are 25 national laboratories under the supervision of this Council which are engaged in research in diverse fields like chemical, fuel, glass and ceramic, food, drug, electrochemical, electronic, industrial and agricultural science. The execution of research by itself will not bring any material advantage. Translation of research findings into practical use is the need of the hour. The wide gap between the actual utilisation of a process and its laboratory success is attributed to the combination of a variety of factors like the lack of pilot plant facilities, inadequate liaison between industry and research scholars, and insufficient design and fabrication facilities. The National Research Development Corporation has failed to make any appreciable headway in bridging the gap and the establishment of a Central Designs Institute is being contemplated. Meanwhile some of the research centres will be provided with small design cells of their own.

It is gratifying that a good deal of research will be oriented toward the utilisation of by-products and waste-products like bagasse, molasses and press cake and the discovery of new uses for the established products like coir and jute. Besides, there is a proposal to revise the patent law for the purpose of promoting inventions and facilitating their application for industrial uses.

Among the various research programmes what have been included in the Third Plan those requiring special mention are noted below. Two new atomic reactors will be developed during this Plan period. They include an organically-cooled, heavy water moderated power reactor and a fast reactor assembly for thorium and plutonium technology. In addition to this research and development, work will be undertaken on the chemical processing of irradiated fuel, waste disposal, and the fabrication of new types of fuel elements. Programmes have been finalised for producing more than 15,000 electronic instruments valued at Rs 1 crore at the Electronic Division of the Trom-

bay establishment. It is expected that the products of the Electronic Division will be sufficient for the entire requirements of the country. Considerable expansion in the production of radio-isotopes from the Canada-India Reactor has been envisaged. With a view to developing and promoting the use of radio-isotopes in medical research, a medical research centre will be instituted. For stimulating research in nuclear science four inter-university centres will be started.

It has also been decided to open a new institute of petroleum, a national biological laboratory and a fire station, an institute of fertiliser technology, an institute of forage and grassland research, livestock research stations, a Central sheep and wool research station, a Central piggery research station, four sea fishing stations at Mangalore, Kakinada, Paradip and Port Blair, permanent research stations on cholera and tuberculosis, and a trachoma research centre in virus diseases in association with Muslim University, Aligarh. The vastly increased scope for scientific endeavour is a challenge and opportunity for young men and women with brains.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING An Urgent Problem

At a conference of industrialists and engineers held in Madras recently, a decision was made to set up a committee to draw up a basic programme of practical training to be given to graduate trainees in engineering. The committee will assess the number and capacity of the industrial establishments in the State to provide training facilities to such student-trainees.

In a short time a second committee to deal with facilities for training for diploma holders will be established. A third committee would formulate a programme for industrial research.

Shortage of trained personnel and lack of training facilities had been acutely felt by the industrialists themselves in this State. They have now realised that it would be better to help themselves by instituting training facilities and apprenticeship in their own factories. But even this could not be taken up unilaterally but with coordinated efforts of the industrialists who want trained experts.

Some interesting suggestions were made at the Conference. Mr C. Subramaniam, who inaugurated it, suggested that engineering lecturers should be taken into industrial workshops during the Summer vacations. Though the bigger industrial units in the country had training facilities for their men, the smaller and medium industries cannot have such facilities for their engineers who, the Minister pointed out, had to learn things through their own mistakes. The Finance Minister also wanted that Indian engineer's technicians and

other personnel should no longer borrow ideas and work on them, but become inventors and make original contribution to the industrial world.

Mr J. C. Abraham, Director of Technical Education told the gathering that the training facilities as contemplated by the scheme would yield maximum results only when industries in both private and public sectors cooperated.

Mr A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar suggested that engineering institutions should be provided with well equipped workshops and that the service conditions of the teachers in these institutions should be bettered to make the teachers stay rather than take up teaching jobs as stop-gaps.

That managements be persuaded to devote some time to the trainees was another suggestion advanced by Mr T. S. Krishna. He also endorsed Mr Subramaniam's suggestion that faculty members should be allowed to work in industrial establishments for some time in order that they may get out of the academic rut.

ORISSA A Clear Verdict

The elections in Orissa have resulted in an unequivocal victory for the Congress which by getting 82 seats in the new Assembly has vindicated its action. One result is that Mr B. Patnaik has emerged as the leader, for Dr Mahatab is out of action. The eclipse followed the end of the coalition Ministry and it is possible that the interlude of Presidential rule has affected his political future. The fate of the Swatantra party in Orissa is fairly obvious. Its alliance with the Ganatantra Parishad did not help it in the least. That too may be a warning to the party which hopes to test its future shortly. The Congress President may play a greater part in ministry-making than the Home Minister for it is obvious that the directions of Mr Sanjeeva Reddi really influenced events this year. The triumph of the Congress in industrial areas may restore confidence in the industrial growth for Orissa. Big enterprises like Orient Paper or Titagarh Paper with its new unit Chowdwar had a real interest in the outcome of electoral contests. The Ganatantra Parishad is in opposition, but it cannot hope to brake the Ministry's policy. And it cannot prevent co-operation with the Congress Ministry in Bengal or Andhra Pradesh. Inter-State differences will be fewer in future and the flow of capital for developing forest or mineral resources may be accelerated. No impartial observer will deny that the Orissa election result will influence US views about India's merits or needs. The US Congress decision to allot funds for aid may be swayed by the support given in a backward region to the Congress Party against its rivals. There will be no argument over the possibilities of investment or the need to accept more mineral ore from India to help India's export trade. The

fall of the PSP now lacking a leader will not be regretted and it is clear that the Socialist platform of the Congress today is enough to win votes. But in the hot summer, the poll in Orissa was lighter than expected, and too much should not be read into the recent failure of the Ganatantra Parishad. In one respect, Orissa is peculiar. There is no minority, Muslim or Christian, to complicate existing political differences as in Kerala. The Jharkhand party is erased to that extent there is a measure of political advance in Orissa through the elections.

MADRAS ALUMINIUM Well and Truly Laid

The laying of the foundation stone of the Rs 10 crore aluminium plant at Mettur in the Madras State by Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Union Home Minister, constitutes another landmark in the industrialisation of the State. The new factory will be set up with the collaboration of Messrs Montecatini, an Italian firm of great repute, and it is expected to go into full production by the end of next year. The installation of the new aluminium factory is unique in more ways than one. It is, undoubtedly, the biggest project that took concrete shape under the private sector in the State. Secondly it has manifested the investment-consciousness of the people of the State who subscribed more than Rs 1 crore for the formation of the Company. Apart from these, it is significant that for the first time in India a foreign collaborator has backed the issue of debentures in his country for financing foreign commitments of Rs 3.40 crores in this venture. Above all it heralds the beginning of large scale development of Salem, which gives every promise of becoming the Ruhr of Madras.

The production capacity of the plant in the initial stages will be of the order of 10,000 tons. When fully commissioned this rate of production will help save the country foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 2 crores. Special arrangements have been incorporated to increase the capacity to 20,000 tons at a later stage.

The factory will be using bauxite from the Shery hills which is considered to be the best for processing and development of aluminium. The Italian firm is confident that the factory will be able to produce aluminium according to international standards and at international prices.

The schedule of production will be in two stages. The first stage will last over one year when alumina will be produced. But by the end of the second stage the factory will manufacture aluminium ingots and other rolled aluminium products like sheets, cable

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and bars. The Italian firm has also consented to purchase the surplus produce from the factory at international rates.

AUTO RESEARCH A Beginning is Made

An Automobile Research Institution on the most modern lines is now in the blue print stage and will take shape in the course of the next 12 months. This was disclosed to our correspondent by Mr K. V. Srinivasan, Director of the Standard Motors early last week.

At the instance of the Government of India, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association of India has taken up the question for earnest consideration. Such a research station is, without doubt, a very desirable thing, but there are very many obstacles in the way of its coming into being. Finance is obviously the first amongst such considerations. It is understood that the Central Government is keen enough over the project to be willing to make financial contribution towards its establishment. The Association may not hesitate to make its contribution. But foreign exchange may offer some difficulties especially since machinery and other ancillary equipment needed for the Research Station in its initial stage may have to be imported. Expert knowledge is also a desideratum. Again there is likely to be some hitch over the place at which the station is to be established. As in the case of many other things, regional pulls may offer considerable difficulty in the choice of a site. The problem may be solved, if finance permitted, by making two stations—one in the South and another in the North. The obvious choice of the site of the Southern region will be Madras where there is already a vigorous automobile industry.

INDO-SWISS TRADE Performance And Possibilities

Adverse balance of trade with other countries is nothing new to India and our trade with Switzerland is no exception to this. As far as the trade between these two countries is concerned the balance of trade is highly in favour of Switzerland and this state of affairs is likely to continue so long as we continue to import capital goods and heavy machinery for the successful completion of the various development schemes. The list of imports from that country consists mainly of machinery, instruments, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Our exports to and from Switzerland are the traditional items like coffee, tea, mica, essential oils etc. The accompanying table

will show the main trend of trade between the two countries during the past three years:

	(In million S.Franks)		
	1958.	1959.	1960.
Imports from Switzerland ...	102.9	83.1	104.7
Exports to Switzerland ...	19.3	24.0	25.3
Balance of Trade against India ...	-83.6	-59.1	-79.4

The pattern of trade as is quite evident from the table, was always in favour of Switzerland. It can be noted that our exports in 1960 were a shade higher than in 1959, but on account of the increase in imports, the balance of trade slipped down further against us. The bridging of this yawning gap cannot be wrought overnight but at best what we can do at present is to stimulate our exports to that country and try to shorten the gap. The scope for boosting our exports appears to be bright considering the popularity of Indian goods in that country. But a number of stumbling blocs will have to be eliminated for the realisation of this aim. Fluctuating prices, irregularity of supply and the distance between the two countries are some of them. For instance, the value of coffee exported in 1959 totalled 1,108,000 S.Franks whereas the corresponding figure for 1960 stood at a disappointingly low of 408,000 S.Franks. Another factor that precipitated the decline in coffee exports was the sale of coffee at London auctions which prompted the Swiss importers to cover their requirements from London instead of directly dealing with this country. There was also a decrease in our exports of coir, carpets and tobacco in 1960. Though the decrease was insignificant, such a turn cannot be allowed to drift unchecked. The periodical variations in Swiss requirements may be cited as a major cause for this none too happy position. The favouritism shown by Swiss consumers for Persian and Afghan carpets is a reminder for us of our own skills in this direction. A study of the tastes and requirements of the market can make us capture the market for such articles of luxury and aesthetic excellence. Prompt execution of orders can help in Switzerland, as elsewhere to promote our earnings.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE Quietly Efficient

Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1947 an Enforcement Directorate is invested with the authority of investigating and adjudicating cases of violation of its provisions. This Directorate which was set up on 1-5-1958, was formerly under the administrative control of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs. From December, 1960 it is under the administrative control of the Department of Revenue.

During the year 1960, the Directorate has been unostentatiously active. As many as 1,695 fresh cases, or over 145 cases per month, were registered for investigation. Most of these related to unauthorised purchase, borrowing, lending of foreign ex-

change, maintaining and operating accounts in foreign countries, making payments to or on behalf of non-residents, non-surrender of foreign exchange to authorised dealers and non-realisation of the full value of the goods exported abroad. The Director of Enforcement can neither adjudicate a case under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act himself or advise criminal prosecution. During 1960 he adjudicated 289 cases and imposed a total penalty of Rs 216,583 for breaches of regulations. The total number of cases adjudicated since March 1958 (when the work of adjudication was started by the Director) upto 30-4-61 is 765 and heavy fines were imposed in some cases. In addition, foreign exchange worth Rs 164,000 was confiscated. During the few months of 1961, the maximum amounts of penalty have been imposed in two cases of the Calcutta Branch of the Directorate.

An Appellate Board has been constituted to hear appeals against the orders of the Director of Enforcement. Out of 65 appeals decided by the Appellate Board upto 30-4-61, 55 appeals have been dismissed—34 in toto and 21 with the modification of a reduced penalty. The Appellate Board has allowed only 10 appeals so far.

SIKKIM Planned Development

The team of experts appointed by the Planning Commission towards

the end of last March, for formulating the Second Five Year Plan for Sikkim, has submitted its recommendations envisaging a total outlay of Rs 8.13 lakhs. Before preparing the report, the Team spent a fortnight visiting various projects in Sikkim and holding discussions with the Sikkim Durbar. The team consisted of experts in different fields of development like programme administration, agriculture, development of livestock, forestry, and soil conservation, roads and power.

The important features of the Second Plan as formulated by the Team are expansion of agriculture, development of power, exploitation of forests, improvement of communications and transport and establishment of village and small-scale industries. In its report, the Team has expressed the view that the economic and social development of Sikkim should concentrate, in the beginning, on development of resources in directions in which Sikkim has a special advantage, so that by the end of the Second Plan period, the economy would be better placed in maintaining the development schemes implemented and achieve a good measure of self-reliance.

On 31-3-1961, Sikkim completed its first Seven Year Plan which involved a total expenditure of Rs 3.40 lakhs. The Second Five Year Plan now formulated by the Indian Team lays stress on utilisation of assets already created. The Team's recom-

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mentations in respect of education, emphasise the need to utilise the capacity already created during the Seven Year Plan period. Stress has also been laid on the improvement of standards and expansion of facilities in directions determined by a careful assessment of needs of the people and different areas. Liberal provision has also been made for scholarships and hostel accommodation and establishment of a craftsmen training institute. An important recommendation of the Team relates to the reorganisation of the development departments and audits and accounts machinery for gearing them up to the tasks envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan as well as organisation of public cooperation through such institutions as panchayats cooperatives and national extension.

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ZANZIBAR

The Arab's other Island

The riots in Zanzibar will certainly raise the price of cloves. The increase in tariff values has already done so, and the limited imports allowed at present into India will make cloves both scarcer and dearer. The reasons for the riots are obscure, but the death of the old Sultan has probably created new tensions in the island which is, in some respects, a projection of Arabia rather than of Africa. This important point is apt to be ignored in comments on the situation. Zanzibar differs also in being far more prosperous, and distinctly friendly to Britain. The stoppage of copra exports will probably help Ceylon to some extent. But the real issue now is

STATE BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE

In pursuance of Regulation 40(1) of the State Bank of India General Regulations, 1955, it is hereby notified that Shri Krishna Kumar Birla of 17, Gurusaday Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta 19, being the only person validly nominated for election shall be deemed to be elected as a Member of the Calcutta Local Board of the State Bank of India on the 21st June 1961, with effect on and from the 1st July 1961, and that the Local Meeting of Shareholders which was to be held on Wednesday, the 21st June 1961, in terms of the Bank's Notice of the 26th April 1961, solely for the purpose of the aforesaid election, stands cancelled.

B. K. KACKER
Secretary,
Calcutta Local Board.
Calcutta, 7th June 1961.

whether the trouble in Zanzibar will soon have echoes in East Africa. The two Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are on the threshold of diarchy but the prelude is hardly promising and it is fairly clear that African leaders, after the indecisive elections, are trying to work off old grievances against the well-to-do Asian minority in Zanzibar. Military precautions taken by the Colonial Office are not to the taste of East African leaders, but other countries like India or Pakistan will certainly expect that protection would be locally afforded by British arms. The withdrawal of Indian capital may be one of the immediate consequences of the riots. And it is not improbable that a good deal of money will go back to Aden where political changes have made for a degree of economic stability in recent years particularly, as the quarrel with the ruler of Yemen over the frontiers of the Protectorate has disappeared into the background. But what happens in Zanzibar is a sign that Africa is not reconciled to alien capital and enterprise and the latter are exposed to risks unknown in the past.

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USA

A Hard Look at the Reasons

Now that the much publicized recession of 1960-61 is safely over, and an economic upturn has been in progress for some three months, it is possible to take a reasonably hard look at the influences that were brought to bear to keep the business dip so brief and so mild and to encourage so early and so marked a recovery.

To set the stage for this discussion, it is in order to note, in retrospect, that the recession began in the late spring of 1960, with May the month usually mentioned, and ended before winter had run its course in 1961, with March usually named as the "turnaround" month. In all those nine months or so of business decline, the total economy—measured in terms of the total output of goods and services, or the gross national product (GNP)—slipped little more than one per cent. Now, indications are that this slippage already has been more than made up, and the GNP is at an all new all-time high and still rising.

The chief influences helping to bring this about reflect activity in the three principal segments of US economic life—consumers, businessmen and the government—with the last named playing a key role that too often is not well enough understood, even at home.

First of all, consumer spending has held up remarkably well throughout the past year. This has been the direct result of stability in the nation's total personal

income, which was higher when the recession ended this March than it had been when the recession began in May 1960—annual rate of \$409,800 million as against a rate of \$404,700 million.

Businessmen, on the other hand, cut their total spending, including investment in construction, equipment and inventories, rather substantially. This is an understandable course during periods of business contraction.

Even so, business outlays for new plant and equipment—key element in overall economic activity—dipped at a relatively slight annual rate, from \$36,300 million in the second quarter of 1960 to \$34,400 million in the first quarter of 1961. And businessmen actually increased their total investment in research and development—the stuff of which industrial and technological progress is made, and the "seed" money for continuing economic gains.

Basic to these developments was the important role of the federal government. The "built-in" stabilizers worked remarkably well. These consist largely of those elements which work automatically to counter a downturn in personal income.

Thus, federal payments in the form of social security benefits and unemployment insurance rose substantially and helped sustain the purchasing power of those people most immediately affected by the recession.

At the same time, the nation's graduated income tax structure meant substantial tax reductions for those whose incomes may have fallen. And this, too, was an important income-propping and economic stabilizing instrument. On a more deliberate level, and in line with the historic flexibility of federal economic policy, steps were taken to reduce interest rates and pump money into the banking system. This had the effect of stimulating consumer demand and business expansion and modernization projects.

One of the most important of the government contributions to stability was a step-up in spending. A speed-up in outlays for defence and highways, for instance, was begun last year under the Eisenhower administration, even before it was publicly admitted that anything was wrong with the economy. This spending policy has been accelerated and broadened into many other fields by the Kennedy administration since coming into office this past January. Its purpose has been not merely to boost business activity, but to meet long-term national needs deemed basic to socio-economic progress.

In addition, the Kennedy administration has poured large sums into extended unemployment benefits, accelerated income tax refunds, insurance dividend payments to veterans of the armed

forces, and special relief and reconstruction programmes for areas hardest hit by the economic dip. In these ways, government policies have been directed toward easing restrictions on economic activity and toward channelling money into those economic sectors where it has been most needed.

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IRAN

Opportunities

The recent trade agreement made with Iran continues the arrangements under the treaty of 1954 and if it were not for stricter import control in Persia applied owing to political and economic difficulties, the present outlook for trade may be called good. A substantial excess of imports from Iran is due mainly to India's dependence on imported oil. To correct the imbalance in trade, steps are promised by providing for larger imports of cotton and woollen goods as well as jute manufactures from India. However, Pakistan has also made a trade treaty with Iran this year and competition may limit India's opportunity. On the other hand, in the list of commodities available for export from India, a large number of engineering items find a place and India may be able to sell even automobile parts and small tools in Iran, because it may be convenient for Iran to keep up trade connections with India. As a source of dry fruits and nuts, Iran may be able to compete successfully with Afghanistan and to the extent, India buys more, the changes of exporting electrical goods and builders' hardware to Iran are distinctly better. Shipping connections with Iran are not difficult to maintain and it is quite possible that an Indian bank will find it opportune to start a branch in Iran which has allowed re-entry of British banking into Iran.

The import of Persian books and periodicals into India is contemplated under the new trade treaty and this may be satisfactory to Muslims whose cultural interests are sometimes alleged to have been neglected. The import of carpets and rugs may be regarded as a luxury, but India would certainly welcome supplies of cotton from Persia and pearls from the Gulf, promising the restoration of an ancient trade meant to help skilled Indian craftsmen saving the export trade. Since both countries are maintaining strict exchange control and import control, the new arrangement may not lead to a sharp upturn in Indian exports but Iran appears a new outlet for sugar, jaggery and confectionery which India is now in a position to provide. Last year, there was a decline under exports of tea because Ceylon has emerged as a powerful rival to India in the Middle East in recent years.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

Dr B. C. ROY'S long and closely-argued case for multilingualism at the State level is less likely to hold the attention of politicians than his support for the Shastri formula for solving the dispute in Assam. The reasons for this are not dissimilar to those that killed his somewhat forlorn attempt at merging Bihar and W. Bengal some years ago. In both cases the danger of acceptance was that politicians, at least some of them, would be cheated of their raison d'être, if not livelihood. A suggestion that a language spoken even by a bare 5 per cent of the population should qualify as official language bespeaks a tolerance and breadth of outlook that must seem quixotic to some of them. Even the States Reorganisation Commission did not go so far, its prescription being that a State can consider itself officially unilingual if seventy per cent of its population spoke one language. Strictly speaking, the implications of adoption as an official language are superficial, for it means nothing more than that the Government conducts its business in that language also. This entails also the rather dreary task of translating all the codes and enactments in that language and a whole lot of subsidiary drudgery. But it would be naive to think that the quarrel and the killing are over anything so unimportant. The language problem operates at two levels: one is fairly deep, that of the collective unconscious, where the clashes are at their uncivilised worst. The other, that of bread and butter, is relatively easy to spot and here the clashes are at their civilised worst. Dr Roy's prescription promises no cure: it is at best an analgesic or a tranquilliser. And unless other forces, at both conscious and unconscious levels, succeed in presurising a sense of cohesion, Dr Roy's first aid would be in vain. Again questions of definitions will arise. Should—to choose a safe and unlikely example—Konkani desire the status of an official language, it cannot be denied it. The absence of a script is no obstacle for the operative word is "spoken."

*

I read the other day a reviewer blithely suggesting that the new Hesketh Pearson biography of Shaw priced at 50 sh. was a good buy and even those who had invested in the earlier edition should not mind spending "a little more money" on acquiring it. There is a Tamil saying (no longer, alas,

true) about the brahmin not knowing the price of ghee. Reviewers, who don't have to buy the books they enthuse over, are likewise given to being pretty free with other people's money. But as a compulsive book-buyer of sorts, I find the present prices of books greatly discouraging. I know all the arguments about mounting costs and the speculative risks in backing new authors and the need to subsidise learned books and so on. But at current prices, ambitions of even a modest library of one's own become less and less realistic. I don't, of course, hope for the return of the golden age when the World's Classics and Everyman's Library cost 2 sh. apiece, but when a reasonably well-bound book costs a minor fortune, it is perhaps time to give up. The learned paperback, whose sudden eruption is throwing into disarray the review pages of the weeklies, is supposed to be a solution. But it is only partially that. Apart from obvious disadvantages in handling—some of them are not even stitched and come off in bits within a month even with the most careful use—they have anything but paperback prices. When Sir Allen Lane launched the Penguins in 1935, his idea was "to produce a book which would sell at the price of ten cigarettes, which would give no excuse for anybody not being able to buy it." Smoking has since become expensive but not so expensive as to justify the price of some paperbacks. Sir Allen once described the Penguins as "a University Press in paperbacks." Now that the University Presses themselves have broken into paperbacks, it is legitimate to inquire how far they measure up to Sir Allen's ideals. In a recent advertisement of six Cambridge paperbacks, the least-priced costs 10sh. 6d. and the most expensive costs 15 sh. I am ready to concede that the books themselves are among the best in their genre—one of them, for example, is Maitland's Constitutional history of England—but a paperback at 15 sh. is a little dismaying. I still have with me the three-volume Pelican Halevy's History of the English People in the Nineteenth Century on which I invested exactly the rupee equivalent of 1sh. 6d. (I find the same book advertised as a Benn paperback in six volumes at 12sh. 6d. each.) Some of the early Pelicans—like Shaw's Intelligent Woman—are as good as those now being put out

by the many new entrants and many of us, at least in India, are, like Richard Hoggart, Penguin-educated. However, there is one consolation. A book-seller friend of mine tells me that since the better kind of the new paperbacks are printed on good paper and the forms are stitched, an extra two rupees spent on binding in hard board would make the new paperbacks as good as the old books. My own solution would be for book sellers and publishers in India to enter into arrangements of collaboration with foreign publishers for Indian editions of their books. Indian book production has improved tremendously in quality in recent years and the cost of production can be cut, as my friend averred when I put it to him, by nearly half. Indeed, something like this is being done in paperbacks. The UNESCO has taken the initiative in respect of learned books and negotiations are going on to make standard textbooks easily and inexpensively available in India. I think books for the general reader should be similarly taken care of.

*

Dr K. S. Krishnan's sudden death has come as a profound shock to me. The first time I saw him was an extra-mural academic occasion. The Indian Academy of Sciences was on a busman's holiday and I was among those privileged to host it. The contrast between the eager incandescence of Dr C. V. Raman and the lambent, almost lazy glow of Dr Krishnan was unmistakable. Science, I thought, was no exacting mistress for him, but a companionable, well-loved old wife. He was, of course, no dilettante, having done some extremely important work in the physics of solids, molecular scattering of light and crystallography. I am no judge of these esotericisms, but those who can speak with authority reckon him among the world's best physicists. But Dr Krishnan was a fellow of the Royal Society in fact as well as spirit. Unlike the latter-day Red-Brick scientist whose pursuit of science is a tense and humourless obsession, Dr Krishnan shared the relaxed omnivorous curiosity of the founder and early members of the Royal Society who interested Charles the Second in "founding a college for the promoting of Physico-Mathematicall experimentall learning." Dr Krishnan's interests were wide, ranging from literature and philosophy to physics and mathematics. He was a brilliant conversationalist, witty and vivid, and Mr Nehru is once reported to have said that he never met Dr Krishnan without his telling him at least one new story. He was deeply read in Tamil classics, especially the

Vaishnavite hymns untrapped in lyrical rhapsody. In literature Dr Krishnan's interest was not only that of a connoisseur but of a practising technician. One of his constant preoccupations was the forging of a "limpid, naked and natural prose style" that would make his first love, Tamil, a true vehicle of modern thought and feeling. Even here his affiliation with the early Fellows of the Royal Society was evident, for, as is probably not so well-known, the role of the Royal Society in the creation of such a prose style was crucial. I recall a brilliant article by Dr Krishnan in which he discussed at length this very theme, and it was a delight to see a man so naturally at home in a subject that is usually considered remote from a physicist's preoccupations. This is perhaps only another way of saying that I cannot think of a better example than Dr Krishnan of C. P. Snow's much discussed ideal of a modern intellectual as a man who has broken down the artificial but thick walls that divide Science from the Humanities. The whole man is a phrase that comes up often enough in discussion, but he is rarely to be met with in reality. Dr Krishnan was a rare being by any manner of reckoning and we are all poorer for his passing away.

*

It was half an hour ago that I was handed "Kalki" Sadasivam's telegram giving me the news of Khasa Subba Rao's death this (Friday) morning. The news was wholly unexpected and I am finding it difficult to gather my faculties sufficiently to be able to write about him. At any time, I would have found it difficult to write formally about Khasa, and at the moment when I am weighed down with a poignant sense of personal bereavement, it is almost impossible. For Khasa was an old Indian Finance hand and as a boy I have come under the vivid spell of his presence. Behind the gentle and soft-spoken figure was a mind astonishingly endowed and an integrity firm as a rock. I have known few men so absolutely fearless and unmindful of consequences when their convictions pointed to any particular course of action. Authority was his natural enemy and lame ducks were his special pets. People who have basked in Khasa's approval when out of office, have often been disconcerted by the vehemence of his denunciation of some act of theirs after they had assumed office. He was a flawless stylist and the Side-lights that he has been writing in the journals he edited or worked on was an exhilarating personal column. In many ways it was characteristic of the man. Often he dispensed therein judicious praise but oftener it was some piece of chicanery that he exposed there. Behind it all shone a fearless and untrammelled spirit. Many besides me will feel desolate at its sudden extinguishment.

EAVESDROPPER

Olympus

Education Tuned to TV

BRAVING the heat of Delhi Summer, four TV experts have come out from the United States to help the All India Radio and the Education Department of Delhi to launch a unique experiment in School Television in August 1961. They are Dr Kenneth Christiansen, Director of Educational Television, University of Florida, Dr William Brish, Dr Robert Hall and Mr Paul Gupta, all pioneers in the field and members of the Ford Foundation Team of TV Experts. Dr Christiansen was in India eighteen months ago with his colleagues for discussions on the feasibility of introducing a programme of television for schools. This was followed by the visits of Indian TV engineers to the USA to learn the know-how. Dr Christiansen spoke highly of the competence and devotion to work of the Indian engineers. Following the exchange of visits a scheme has now been drawn up under which, for the first time in the world, as Dr Keskar pointed out, the educational system of an entire city would be tuned to TV.

The preparatory work has started with a "TV Classroom Teachers Workshop" which was inaugurated by Dr Keskar last Tuesday. The members of the Ford Foundation Team were present at the inauguration of the "Workshop" at Vigyan Bhavan. (A word of explanation is necessary. The "Workshop" is not really a workshop. It is just a vogue word which has apparently displaced "Seminar", as the latter displaced Conference).

Dr Keskar referred to the 'tremendous impact which TV has made on the lives of the people in countries where it has been introduced. He felt that the impact would pos-

sibly be greater in India as the masses of the people cannot be reached by the written word. But the high cost of TV equipment is an insuperable obstacle to its establishment in this country as a medium of mass entertainment. The cost of even a centre of modest size would be over Rs 50 lakhs, most of it in foreign exchange. The prospects for the spread of TV in this country, said Mr Keskar, would depend on indigenous manufacture of the necessary equipment. It is on that basis that Japan has been able to establish a nationwide TV network.

Limited resources have, therefore, obliged the Government to devise a programme for using this powerful medium for dissemination of information for socially useful purposes rather than for entertainment. As Mr J. C. Mathur, Director-General of the AIR, said in his welcome address, Government's TV programme is being developed to serve two purposes. Firstly, as a medium for training of TV technicians; and secondly as a powerful aid to education.

The Experimental TV Centre set up two years ago, with equipment borrowed from the Industrial Exhibition, serves the first purpose. The programme is now to be expanded to reach the schools in Delhi with the help of the Ford Foundation. The Foundation's assistance, Dr Christiansen explained, will be available for the provision of sets, additional centres and for consultant services.

Three hundred sets arrived in this country last week. Of these, nearly 150 are being installed at present in the Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi. To begin with, Physics and Chemistry will be taught to the students through the medium of television. The TV lectures will be given three times a week in each subject according to the schedule drawn up in consultation with the education

and school authorities who are extending their enthusiastic co-operation.

The project does not envisage to offer total instruction in the subjects. Under this scheme, the television teacher and the classroom teacher together form a team supplementing each other's work to complete the prescribed syllabus. The TV teacher imparts basic knowledge, the classroom teacher develops the subject and elucidates points not well understood by the students. Thus the classroom teacher would remain an integral part of the scheme. The scheme would offer the advantage of the best equipment and of selected teachers to all students alike. A panel of suitable science teachers has already been formed. Besides the science programmes, a weekly series of telecasts in English and Hindi would also be put on the screen. This would be a supplementary programme dealing chiefly with "speech training".

Depending on the results of the experiment and availability of resources, the scheme would be extended to other centres. It is hoped that the AIR's scheme of Instructional Television, when fully developed, would not only serve the whole of India, but also neighbouring countries of South East Asia.

The Hindustan Shipyard, Ltd., Vishakhapatnam, will be busy for the next two years building more ships and according to new designs. Its order books are now full and it is learnt that HSL has obtained designs of Mitsui Bushi type of vessels from Japan. (Hitherto HSL was building ships to designs obtained from France and W. Germany). The Mitsui Bushi Heavy Industries (Reorganised) Ltd, who will be giving the designs, will also, it is learnt, train Indian technicians at their Kobe shipyard, especially in making modifications in the basic design if they are found necessary. The Scindias, it is understood, have placed orders for three vessels of this type.

The HSL has now on its books orders for 10 ships—one for the Navy, three for Scindias and six for the two State Shipping Corporations. These orders, it is expected, will keep the yard occupied till the third year of the Third Plan.

Apart from obtaining new designs for the ships to be built at the yard,

HSL has also made progress in preparing its own designs. The Design and Estimating Section set up in March, 1959, has completed a preliminary design and estimate for a tanker of 13,800 DWT. The Section is now engaged in preparing trial designs for types of vessels for which there is likely to be demand in future.

The need for building up an adequate and fully trained organisation to prepare designs and estimates has been emphasised in the last annual report of the Hindustan Shipyard. Since India is now designing its own jet planes and locomotives, the Shipbuilding industry should also be able to do the same instead of depending on foreign yards for designs. But in order to do so, the design section will have to be strengthened. It is proposed to augment the existing staff with graduates in Naval Architecture from appropriate institutions, including the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. These recruits will be put through a course of intensive practical training and will, after some years of experience, be suitable for independent work in ship design and estimating.

★

The proposal for setting up a Tropical Meteorological Institute was announced on the occasion of the World Meteorological Day last April. The need for a special Institute for the purpose arises from the fact that meteorological phenomena of tropical and sub-tropical regions present many new problems requiring detailed research and study. And weather forecasting in tropics involved different considerations from those used in higher latitudes. The Indian Meteorological Department, it is understood, is studying the set-up and equipment of similar institutions in other countries and is working out details of the equipment and cost involved.

Mr P. R. Krishna Rao, Director-General of Observatories, who is now in Geneva, will discuss with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organisation, the question of obtaining assistance from the UN Special Fund for the Institute which is proposed to be established at Poona early in the Third Plan.

Mr Krishna Rao has gone to Geneva to attend the meetings of the Working Group on "Meteorological Aspects of Area Forecasting System" of the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology of the World Meteorological Organisation, which started on 13 June, and will continue for two weeks. The Geneva meeting is expected to examine a system of designating some important forecast centres with adequate data and technical staff as "Area Forecast Centres". The Centres will issue area meteorological forecasts for long distance jet aircraft operations to smaller meteorological offices in and near the assigned area as well as to aircraft operators.

Delhi is one of the five Northern Hemisphere Exchange Centres in the World for the collection of data, while the other four are Moscow, Frankfurt, New York and Tokyo. Exclusive radio teleprinter circuits now connect the meteorological office at New Delhi with the offices at Moscow and Tokyo.

Indian Finance

17 June 1961

Markets

JUTE

Futures Reopened

THE forward market in jute and goods has reopened for business this week in certain forward deliveries after remaining virtually closed for over 8 months. The wisdom of reopening futures trading at a time when prices around are declining inspired by reports of a bumper new jute crop is still questioned in certain quarters. It may be recalled that the move to resume business in this market last month was originally turned down by the Forward Markets Commission, which however indicated at the same time that the futures may be reopened after 12 June. It is evident that in the opinion of the Commission the risk of unbridled speculation would be considerably reduced by them.

But according to Mr A.I. Murison, Chairman of the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange, "it is not the function of this Exchange to control or fix prices." Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Exchange last week, he has pointed out that the functions and responsibilities of the Exchange do not seem to have been correctly understood not only by the general public but by Government as well as members of the Exchange itself. There are certain important lessons to be learnt from the experience of the working of the Exchange during the past three years. They are, according to Mr Murison as follows: "First, the Mr Murison cannot control prices and Exchange cannot control prices and any attempt to do so will always fail—the remedy here is to control the sources of supply and demand. Secondly, a parity must always be retained between the primary markets and the hedge markets—to fail here is to invite disaster. Thirdly, the Board, and of course, the Forward Markets Commission must have power to take immediate and effective steps to control individual price manipulators, bear raids and the like. . . . And lastly, members and particularly those who have the privilege to be elected or appointed to the Board, must remember that the Exchange is a market as a whole, serving several interests." In his view, if the management of the Exchange is to be effective, it must be placed in the hands of a smaller Board of Directors.

Following the permission granted to the Futures market to reopen business with effect from 15 June, the Forward Markets Commission has, with effect from 13 June, withdrawn its orders issued in November 1960 imposing special margins on purchases of raw jute and on Transferable Specific Delivery Contracts, such as hessian 40"×10 oz. and 40"×7½ oz, B Twills, Australian corn-

sacks and Heavy Cess. The Commission has also withdrawn the restrictions imposed in November 1960 on the number of transfers of Pucca delivery orders issued against Transferable Specific Delivery Contracts in hessian 40"×10 oz and 40"×7½ oz, B Twills, Australian cornsacks and Heavy Cess. The Commission has, however, directed the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange to continue in force the procedure of registration of Transferable Specific Delivery Contracts and the submission of trading returns in these contracts by members of the Exchange.

In the meantime the gunny market seems to be stabilising around the lower levels touched soon after the announcement of the decision to allow the block closure of mills for a total period of a fortnight during the months of June and July. This seems to have been aided by the figures pertaining to May-end stocks and production during the month of jute goods. Total stocks at the end of May have increased to 92,100 tons from 80,900 tons at the end of previous month. The rise is accounted for by hessian stocks which have gone up from 27,900 tons to 34,500 tons. Sacking stocks have declined to 44,400 tons from 48,800 tons as also other varieties to 13,200 tons from 14,200 tons. The sharp rise in hessian stocks may be partly due to the fact that production of this category of goods during the month has increased by 1000 tons to 28,500 tons. Similarly the decline in sacking stocks may be due partly to the lower production, for the output of this category of goods during May amounted to 38,200 tons as compared with 40,400 tons in April. The production of other goods is 300 tons higher at 11,600 tons. The decline in total production during May is to be reckoned as much more than what is recorded because mills have worked 8.5 hours more than in the previous month when total production was placed at 79,200. It is evident that the power shortage has adversely affected production. It would appear from the two sets of figures (stock and production) that sacking goods had fared fairly well during last month. Apart from the continued interest from the Government of India, indications are that a few important buyers like Cuba, Australia and West Africa will evince keen interest in this category of goods in the near future. With stocks not much more than a month's production and with mills continuing to place the emphasis on the production of hessian, it would appear that sacking prices may not lose much ground atleast during the next two or three months. As for hessian the only favourable point seems to be the low stock position in the US. This may result in renewed enquiries. Otherwise, the prospects for hessian do not appear to be very bright.

PRODUCTION OF JUTE GOODS: MAY 1961.

	May 1961	April 1961	May 1960
	(000 Tons & Metric Tons)		
Hessian	28.5	27.5	37.7
	(28.9)	(27.9)	(38.3)
Sackings	38.2	40.4	44.5
	(38.8)	(41.1)	(45.2)
	11.6	11.3	9.5
	(11.9)	(11.5)	(9.6)
Grand Total	78.3	79.2	91.7
	(79.6)	(80.5)	(93.1)
Hrs. Worked	178.5	170.0	208.0

PRICE TRENDS.

	As on 8 June	High-est	As on 14 June
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Hessian:			
45"×11 ozs	54.50	56.00	54.00
45"×10 ozs:			
Ready	46.75	48.75	46.90
July	46.75	48.75	46.90
July/Sep	46.75	48.75	46.90
40"×8 ozs	38.75	40.00	39.25
40"×7½ ozs	35.60	37.00	36.00

Sacking:

B. Twills:			
Ready	144.50	150.00	147.00
July	143.00	148.50	144.00
July/Sep	140.50	146.00	141.00
Hy. Cees (Green)	145.50	153.00	149.00
Cornsacks	148.00	154.00	152.00
Cubans	188.00	192.00	187.00
A. Twills	180.00	185.00	180.00
L. Twills	163.00	168.00	164.00
D. D. Flours	170.50	176.00	172.50
Sugar Twills	170.00	172.00	169.00

Raw Jute:

Assam Bottoms	42.00	45.50	45.50
Northern	41.00	44.50	44.50
Dalsee	44.00	47.50	47.50

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TEA

Rise in Output

TEA production has again shown an increase in May. The crop has amounted to 30.69 million pounds as against 20.95 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. Total production, till the end of May 1961, amounts to 49.77 million pounds as against 37.52 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

The present rise in output is to be welcomed, especially when output was heavily affected by drought in 1960. In view of the favourable weather, it is generally expected that the North Indian crop will be much bigger this year than in 1960. Production in other countries such as Ceylon, Africa and Pakistan has increased steadily. The possibility of excessive supplies cannot, therefore, be ruled out. It is necessary that Indian producers should concentrate on improving the quality, as the demand for superior grades is expected to be well maintained.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 28,673 packages. There was good demand except for Darjeelings, which were the weakest feature of the sale. The quality of teas from Darjeeling was generally rather poor and only the few invoices with flavour sold well. For the remainder, interest was very limited and there were a larger number of withdrawals without a bid.

Orthodox descriptions were sold well, particularly the better sorts. Medium and plainer sorts were in demand at about last rates with more interest being shown in Fannings. CTC descriptions met with a good enquiry, while the better liquoring kinds were sold well. Medium sorts were, however, a little irregular; but the poorer and lower-priced teas were usually sold at dearer rates.

Whole Leaf grades met with support; but prices were a little irregular and often easier. Following rates (per kilo) were quoted:—Clean Plain Pekoe Rs 5.05; Plain Pekoe Rs 4.70 to Rs 4.75 and Plain Fannings Rs 4.55 to Rs 4.60.

In the Internal Sale, offerings were 25,079 packages of Dusts of which 12,277 packages were of new season's manufacture. There was a good general demand for the new season's teas except for non-wither leg-cut types, which opened far below brokers' expectations and there were some withdrawals. Medium CTC types were irregular and generally lower by up to 30 nP; but the smaller types met with better support. The few brighter lines on offer were sold well. Orthodox descriptions were readily absorbed at lower rates.

Darjeeling dusts were keenly competed for and were taken up at much enhanced prices. The old season's dusts met with a fairly good support. Both the orthodox and CTC types were irregular and generally easier. As only few quotable teas were on offer, no rates were given. Also 126 packages of Leaf grades were offered and these were sold at irregular rates.

In the London market, offerings were 19,680 packages of Ceylon tea. Buying was selective. Low mediums were generally one penny per pound easier. Most mediums and high-grown were again lower following quality and often showed falls of one penny to three pence, particularly for broken orange pekoe fannings. A few colour and best quality teas were sold well. The 9,286 packages of South Indian growths, on offer, met with only fair competition at a decline of about one penny to two pence per pound.

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According to the tea policy announced by the Pakistan Government, Pakistan will export 5,000,000 pounds of tea during 1961-62. Total production during the period is expected to be 57,000,000 pounds out of which 45,000,000 pounds have been earmarked for supply to the local market.

COTTON

Futures Buoyant

The Bombay cotton futures market staged a further recovery during the past week thanks mainly to the renewed support following the announcement of additional quotas to the indigenous mills to the extent of 20 per cent of their previous season's consumption. The improvement in the futures section was marked and the *Jarilla August* contract shot up to Rs 586.50 from Rs 572 due largely to the revival of speculative buying and short-covering and after mildly reacting to Rs 582 near the week end on profit-taking recovered smartly to a new high of Rs 586.75 and at the close on Tuesday last was quoted at Rs 583.50.

Reports of heavy accumulation of unsold stocks of cotton in many up-country centres especially in Gujarat have caused grave concern to the Government of India and the authorities are to provide some relief. It is reported, that mill and trade are being induced to lift as much cotton as possible before the commencement of the monsoon. The Textile Commissioner's decision to give a direct quota to the mills and his request to them to take advantage of the situation by "entering the market in a big way to effect purchases" can be considered a step in the right direction. While announcing the issue of quota the Commissioner has in fact stated that the reluctance of the trade and mills to purchase more of unsold cotton will only land the growers in jeopardy for the prices of cotton have

gone to such an extent which do not provide any incentive for them to commence the next season's sowing operations on a confident note. The general feeling was that if the mills failed to co-operate with the authorities on a satisfactory scale in lifting the accumulated stock they would not hesitate to follow up with further measures like the release of substantial quantity for export. But from the circumstances that prevailed in the market, the undertone was quite steady, the chance of prices declining further appears bleak.

Activity in the spot market at Sewri broadened considerably and mill demand centred mainly on Surti, Vijay, Digvijay, Kalyan, Laxmi and L/147 cottons. Brisk buying by the mills to replenish their stocks on the eve of the monsoon and the possibility of issuing additional export quota climaxed in boosting the morale of the market which finished on a buoyant note. The week's trading has underlined the fact that the outlook for cotton has undergone a perceptible change.

The demand for foreign cotton during the period under review was fairly good. In the initial stages mills evinced keen interest in East African cotton since the price was fairly attractive. However, as the week progressed the price spurted up by about Rs 30 per candy. Demand for Sudan cotton was also better, though prices were not attractive. There was only moderate activity in US cotton.

The Indian Cotton Mills' Federation stayed away from the market during the week presumably due to the fact that it has already finished its first quota of 10,000 bales. It is doubtful whether the Federation will enter the market for a couple of weeks. A section of the trade fears that the Textile Commissioner will press the traders to lift more cotton to give some relief to the farmers and co-operative societies.

Imports of cotton into India from 1 September to 27 May amounted to

807,892 bales as against 542,102 bales in the previous season.

Description	1959-60	1960-61
American	136,512	567,493
Sudan	71,440	48,790
Egyptian	187,411	58,998
East African	115,621	99,539
Pakistan	23,923	2,624
Others	16,195	30,448
Total	542,102	807,892

Exports of Indian cotton to the foreign countries during the same period totalled 185,030 bales. The corresponding figure in the previous season was 159,773 bales.

Countries	1959-60	1960-61
UK	1,818	2,076
Continent	10,699	13,279
Hongkong	5,281	11,879
Japan	133,094	153,077
USA	7,564	4,426
Other Countries	1,317	302
Total	159,773	185,030

Piecegoods:

Steady conditions prevailed in the Bombay piecegoods market. Turnover in the market continued to be restricted during the past week also. Offtake in the domestic sector was at a very low ebb, on account of the absence of demand from upcountry centres. Trade circles do not appear to be disturbed at this for such developments at this time of year are nothing new to them.

Prices of the varieties on the whole remained unaltered. However, the premia on quality goods slipped down to a low level. This decline in prices is likely to continue at least during the next few weeks.

Activities during the week under review were mainly confined to seasonal goods like shirtings, coatings and drill. The main consuming centres were Madras, Ludhiana, Kanpur, Calcutta and Hyderabad.

Conditions on the export front were listless. A prominent feature of this week's trading was the sizable busi-

ness transacted with Indonesia. That destination accounted for large quantum of bleached longcloth, gadlapat and superfine voiles. East Africa purchased a small quantity of grey sheetings, coating and kungru. Only moderate business was transacted with the United Kingdom and that too in the usual qualities. Sudan remained inactive during this week. France was interested in many varieties but no appreciable business was done with that destination.

Export Outlook for Coffee

THE export outlook for Indian Coffee is considered to be bright in trade circles. During the first five months of the current year, total shipments have amounted to about 15,000 tons as against 9,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that during the 1959-60 season, India was able to export only 18,500 tons. There is a general feeling that the Coffee Board will release, during the current season, a total quantity of about 30,000 tons for shipment.

Various factors have contributed to this optimistic outlook. First, Indian coffee is gaining steady ground in overseas markets. Apart from traditional markets of West Germany, Russia and East European countries, the USA has also begun to import Indian coffee. Secondly, the current f.o.b. prices of the commodity are also a helping factor for larger exports. The average price of Rs 180 to Rs 190 per 50 kilos of Plantation is about Rs 20 lower than that at the beginning of the current year. This fall in prices has helped the Indian coffee to be placed in parity with the world prices. Trade circles believe that, if the prices are maintained at the present level there will be little difficulty in finding overseas markets for the entire quantity of 30,000 tons.

Meanwhile, the Chairman of the India Coffee Board has told the members to adopt the suggestion of General Schluter, one of the leading coffee magnates in London, to have open auctions without waiting for a cup taster. The Board has already agreed to the system of open auctions in exports, but only qualified it with the availability of the cup taster and the results of his tasting. He adds that, if auctions are started as early as possible, the country will be able to line up with other countries and this will be an improvement over the present closed tender system.

Private estimates of the Indian coffee crop for 1960-61 are around 70,000 tonnes, while exports are expected to reach 34,000 tonnes this year. Last year, the crop forecasts made by the Board were 53,000 tonnes and the actual was about 15,000 tonnes higher. Planters believe that the next crop may be lower than official estimates. Robusta growers have contributed some 28,000 tonnes to the Pools. The largest crop ever to be produced of this variety in India; but the proportion of rob-

usta to the total crop is not unduly high.

In the export auction held at Mysore towards the end of last week, offerings totalled 2,244 tonnes and the entire quantity was taken up by bidders. Following were the range of prices (per 50 kilos):—Plantation 'A' Rs 167.05 to Rs 181.15; Plantation 'B' Rs 158.05 to Rs 165.05; Plantation Triage Rs 145 to Rs 148.55; Arabic Cherry Flats Rs 128 to Rs 143.65; Arabic Cherry Peaberry Rs 131 to Rs 132.10; Robusta Parchment Peaberry Rs 82.30; Robusta Parchment Flats Rs 85.10 to Rs 86.30 and Robusta Cherry Flats Rs 165.10.

SUGAR

The efforts of the Union Food and Agriculture Minister in the United States have aroused considerable satisfaction as the sugar industry feels that ultimately India will be able to make arrangements for export of 500,000 tons of sugar to the United States annually on permanent basis. The USA has already granted India an interim quota of 225,000 tons of sugar for the current year ending 31 December. There are also prospects of sugar exports to the Middle East countries and Pakistan. For obvious reasons, a slightly upward trend in prices is noticed in the sugar markets. In the Meerut market, the rate is quoted at Rs 108 per bag.

In the London market, prices have lost a further £1 to £28 10sh a ton following the news that a Pakistan tender for 50,000 tons of sugar had received offers from a host of producing countries at below official price levels. There is a general feeling that, although Cuba is likely to remain the only major supplier of raw sugar to the free market over the next few months, it will have to become more accommodating in its pricing policies if it is to clear much of the unsold balance of its current crop before sugar from the European beet harvest being to reach the world markets in October.

TIN

Tin has once again held the field among commodities this week. Following reports of heavy buying in the US, the price of cash metal bounded ahead, to reach the ceiling of Rs 880 a ton at which the manager of the International Tin Council's Buffer Stock is compelled to sell the metal in an effort to stabilise prices. The strength of Tin continues to be based on the anticipated excess of demand over supply this year and the relatively small buffer stock.

But, the firmness of tin has failed to arouse any sympathetic response from other metals. Both Zinc and Copper have lost ground. Zinc prices have been showing a steady decline due to the continued pressure of the US metal on the UK market. Copper, on the other hand, rallied slightly for a time following the news that another strike was threatened in Chile.

In the Bombay market, hopes that heavier margins on purchases would arrest the boom in Tin futures have been belied with the June contract surpassing the level of Rs 170. This has brought into operation the

revised margin in respect of outstanding purchases. Buyers will have to deposit Rs 2,500 per 10 slabs, the free limit being 20 slabs. The metal has been, no doubt, in short supply; but the recent advance in prices is considered to be speculative in character. Whether the authorities will take further steps to bring about normalcy in the market or not remains to be seen.

WOOL

Despite the absence of good demand from foreign countries, wool prices have been fully maintained in

the Indian market during the last fortnight. The Indian indigenous industry is showing a keen interest in superior qualities of wool and even ready to buy at higher rates. The manufacturers are using more of Indian wool to meet the demand for woollen goods in the country. Following rates (per pound) are quoted in the Delhi market:—1st white Rs 2.81 to Rs 2.94; Tinged white Rs 2.62 to Rs 2.75; Pale Yellow Rs 2.44 to Rs 2.62 and Grey Rs 115 to Rs 130 (per maund).

Reports from Japan that she is further to increase her wool imports

during the fiscal year beginning last April are already having traceable effect in other wool-consuming countries. Importers of Commonwealth wool in several countries have been waiting to see if Japanese buying was modified as the selling season reached its final stages. Her domination of the Australian market remains, however, pronounced.

Seaborne imports of raw wool recovered somewhat in the fourth quarter to 442,000 lb. This brought the total for the year 1960 to 3.5 million lb or 37 per cent more than



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in 1959, receipts from Australia rising by 28 per cent to 2.2 million lb.

Imports of wool fell by 22 per cent between the two latest quarters to 3.2 million lb. bringing the total for 1960 to 14.9 million lb or 2 per cent less than in 1959. Imports from the UK were 11 per cent lower at 8.0 million lb, but those from Australia rose by 11 per cent to 5.0 million lb.

Yarn imports more than doubled during the fourth quarter, although they were well below the level of a year ago. The total for the year came to only 210,000 lb or 68 per cent less than in 1959. Imports of wool fabrics during the year under review rose by 20 per cent to 183,000 lb.

SHELLAC

According to the Indian Lac Cess Committee's revised estimates of the Baisakhi crop, a total quantity of 605,000 maunds of Lac is expected to have been produced this year as compared to the preliminary estimate of 578,000 maunds and an estimated production of 895,000 maunds last year; 650,000 maunds in 1959 and a normal production of 736,000 maunds based on the average of 10 years preceding 1960.

This year's crop is below average as there were no rains in April and May, while the crop suffered due to extreme summer heat. Arrivals are also poor as the prices of sticklac are low. Total production of 605,000 maunds is made up as follows:—Bihar 300,000 maunds; West Bengal 88,000 maunds; Madhya Pradesh 162,000 maunds and other States 55,000 maunds.

Meanwhile, shellac market in Calcutta has been ruling quiet with Pure TN quality quoting around Rs 112 per package of 74.49 kilos. Shipments during the current month till 6, were 4,236 packages comprising 2,502 packages of shellac; 1,635 packages of seedlac; 29 packages of buttonlac and 70 packages of other varieties.

BANGALORE SILK

The Bangalore Silk market maintained a steady trend in the prices of filature and cottage basin raw silk during the week under review. The prices for filature raw silk 20/22 Dr continued to be quoted between Rs 80.43 and Rs 83.25 per kgm; those of cottage basin raw silk ruled between Rs 72.75 and Rs 77.16 per kgm as in the last week. A rise was noticed in the prices of charka raw silk and they were quoted between Rs 54.56 and Rs 72.20 per kgm against the last week quotations of Rs 52.91 and Rs 71.10. The demand for filature silk was dull, while it was moderate in respect of other qualities.

There was no change in the rates of reeling cocoons which were quoted between Rs 3.25 and Rs 4.15 in Mugur area, between Rs 4.40 and Rs 5.50 in Channapatna area and between Rs 4.50 and Rs 5.75 per kgm in Sidlaghatta area.

Rates of Mysore race seed cocoons showed a slight decline by about Re 1.00 and ruled between Rs 8.00 and Rs 13.00 per 1000. Foreign race seed cocoons remained steady and the rates were quoted between Rs 5 and Rs 12 per 1000.

INVESTORS' GUIDE

The 1961 Edition of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year Book is just now out. It is India's most up-to-date and comprehensive work of reference on investments. Contains detailed information relating to the securities of all companies quoted on the Calcutta and Bombay Stock Exchanges. Also contains information on economic matters, tax rules and rates, names and addresses of Liquidators of Companies wound up since 1944, preference dividends in arrears. Special features of this Edition: (1) Information relating to all Bombay Companies and (2) List of Companies which accept vernacular signatures on transfer deed.

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Facts & Figures

CENTRAL REVENUE Collection for April, 1961

The revenue realised from items on which duties are levied and collected by Central Government in the month of April, 1961 amounted to Rs 57.66 crores. The corresponding figures for the month of April, 1960 were Rs 50.30 crores.

Following are details of the revenue realised under various heads:—

(In Lakhs of Rs)			
Revenue Head		1961.	1960.
		April	April
1. Customs	...	14.85	11.44
2. Union Excise Duties excluding Coal Cess and Sals Cess	...	35.12	31.06
3. Corporation Tax	...	2.43	1.52
4. Income-tax	...	4.33	3.96
5. Estate Duty	...	13	15
6. Taxes on Wealth	...	24*	43
7. Expenditure Tax	...	2*	3
8. Gift Tax	...	5*	6
9. Railway Passenger Fare Tax	...	...	1.10
10. Opium	...	29	53
Total	...	57.66	50.30

*=Provisional.

Air

Rapid Expansion

Air-India International completed 13 crowded years of international operations on June 8, 1961.

Since nationalisation, Air-India International has maintained a steady rate of growth. Expansion has been fairly rapid. For Air-India the years 1958 and 1959, particularly, were a period of expansion and consolidation. The capacity operated and revenue loads carried have doubled during the Second Plan period.

During the same period, Air-India built up the strength of their operational, technical crews and personnel, saw the rationalisation of their fleet and prepared the ground for the additional capacity which the Boeing 707s provided from 1960.

During 1959-60, Air-India operated 59,518 million capacity ton miles and 34,618 million revenue ton miles, carried 89,385 passengers, 1,951 million pounds of mail and 6,153 million pounds of cargo.

During 1961, Air-India scheduled six Boeing flights a week to London, five services a week to New York from London, two flights a week to Tokyo and one to Nairobi.

Rs 17 crores have been allocated under the Third Five-Year Plan for Air-India's projects. Construction of a new jet engine overhaul base at Bombay has already been taken up and will be completed during the Third Plan period.

At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, the operating fleet of Air-India consisted of four Boeing 707

International Jets and nine Super-Constellations.

Air-India has plans to acquire two more Boeing 707 Inter-continental Jets, for delivery by April 1962. Air-India will then have a fleet of six giant jets and expects to operate daily flights to London and New York, two flights a week each to Nairobi and Tokyo and one flight a week each to Moscow and Sydney.

COMMONWEALTH OIL

40m. tons in 1960

Commonwealth countries, including India, produced a total of more than 40,000,000 tons of oil in 1960—nearly 10 times more than in the immediate post-war period—according to the Petroleum Information Bureau in London.

In a survey of the oil industry in the Commonwealth, a publication of the bureau points out that though the Commonwealth does not rank among the world's leading suppliers, production in the area is steadily rising year by year.

The publication says that one country which is of particular interest is India, "where developments associated with the Nahorkatiya field will shortly lead to a very considerable expansion of output. Before the end of this year, the pipeline from this field to a refinery at Nummati should have been completed, and a second stage of the line to connect with another refinery being built at Barauni is due for completion in 1962.

"India is also actively concerned with the search for new oilfields. . . . So far, however, production is only being achieved by British and associated interests, which are likewise responsible for operations in neighbouring Pakistan".

PRODUCTION IN INDIA

During 1960, oil production in India totalled 440,000 tons, the same as in 1959, but considerably more than the 300,000-ton total of pre-partition India. Pakistan production last year and in 1959 was steady at 320,000 tons.

The publication says that only one country, Canada, has at present attained a position among the major producers. The Canadian output of nearly 27,000,000 tons last year was the eighth highest in the world. Trinidad, the next largest Commonwealth producer, with about 6,000,000 tons, ranked 16th in the world order.

Canada's resources of both oil and natural gas are described as "very considerable", but the survey points out that "she is constrained by marketing difficulties to limit her production severely". In an endeavour to encourage higher output, the Canadian Government has recently decided to set production targets—that for 1963 being of the order of 40,000,000 tons.

Company Reports

Dividend Doubled by Equitable Coal

Thanks to the more realistic quantum of assistance received for standstowing operations as a result of the ceiling limit for assistance being enhanced from Rs 2.00 to Rs 2.50 per ton with effect from 1 February 1960, and the additional production attained the Equitable Coal Company Limited has produced excellent working results for 1960.

While sales have risen to Rs 3.93 crores from Rs 3.83 crores, the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is higher at Rs 11.53 lakhs against Rs 7.59 lakhs for the previous year. Apart from providing Rs 83,558 for Taxation and Rs 2.45 lakhs for Development Reserve and maintaining Debenture Sinking Fund at Rs 1 lakh, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 16.81 lakhs from Rs 12.42 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 3.35 lakhs from Rs 3.30 lakhs. The dividend on the ordinary shares is doubled to 15 per cent, subject to deduction of tax. Raisings are higher at 1.89 million tonnes against 1.84 million tonnes, while despatches are lower at 1.84 million tonnes against 1.86 million tonnes.

The company's plans for production during the Third Five-Year Plan were submitted to the Working Group, appointed by the Government, and were duly included in the Working Group's report, which subsequently received the general approval of Government.

United Collieries show Better Results

The United Collieries Limited has shown better results for 1960, the net profit having risen to Rs 6.53 lakhs from Rs 6.20 lakhs. Sales are higher at Rs 55.61 lakhs against Rs 53.35 lakhs.

In respect of allocations, Depreciation is increased to Rs 3.47 lakhs from Rs 2.67 lakhs and General Reserve to Rs 75,000 from Rs 50,000. Taxation provision is, however, lower at Rs 4.70 lakhs against Rs 4.80 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 70,000 against Rs 80,000. The dividend on the ordinary shares is maintained at 14 2/7 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

Excellent Results of Swadeshi Cotton

Despite an extremely difficult cotton supply position, the working results of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur, for 1960, are very encouraging, thanks to the substantial rise in sales from Rs 10.54 crores to Rs 10.86 crores. The net profit, after providing for De-

preciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 33.30 lakhs as against Rs 28.01 lakhs for the preceding year.

Except for the fact that the provision for Development Rebate Reserve is reduced to Rs 9.55 lakhs from Rs 19 lakhs, allocations to all other funds have been substantial, Depreciation being provided at Rs 33.64 lakhs (nil); Depreciation relating to previous years at Rs 16.50 lakhs (nil); Taxation at Rs 25 lakhs (nil) and General Reserve at Rs 12 lakhs (nil). The directors have recommended a final dividend of 5.51 per cent on the Preferred Ordinary shares, making a total of 10.71 per cent, taxable, for the year against only 5.71 per cent, taxable, previously. They have also proposed a gross dividend of 5 per cent, taxable, on the Ordinary shares against nil.

The directors state that the working results for the current year will also be satisfactory. The construction of the Spinning Mill at Udaipur has nearly been completed and the mill is likely to go into production at an early date.

Substantial Rise in Profits of Indore Malwa

The improved demand in cloth and yarn is reflected in the working results of the Indore Malwa United Mills Limited. Sales have risen to Rs 3.21 crores from Rs 2.88 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation, is substantially higher at Rs 17.33 lakhs as against only Rs 67,674 for the previous year. After setting aside Rs 18.33 lakhs for Depreciation, the provision for Development Rebate Reserve is lowered to Rs 39,000 from Rs 41,000. The directors have proposed a taxable dividend of Rs 8.50 per share against a taxable dividend of Rs 7.00 per share previously. In view of the lower profits for 1959, the directors had to transfer Rs 3.23 lakhs from General Reserve for paying the dividend.

Kesoram Cotton Pays More

According to a preliminary report issued by the Kesoram Cotton Mills Limited, the accounts for the year ended 31 March, 1961, reveal a surplus of as much as Rs 81.81 lakhs as against a deficit of Rs 9,157 for the previous year. These figures are arrived at after providing Rs 71.51 lakhs for Depreciation against Rs 2.17 lakhs; Rs 3.47 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve against Rs 47.20 lakhs; Rs 8.92 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration against Rs 50,000 and Rs 11.37 lakhs for Contingency Reserve against nil. After adding Rs 67,607 brought forward from previous year, there is an available balance of Rs 82.49 lakhs. Out of

this, the directors have, after paying the dividends on the Preference shares, recommended a taxable dividend of 12 per cent on the Ordinary shares as against 5 per cent, taxable, paid for the preceding year.

Higher Profits for Dalmia Cement

Dalmia Cement (Bharat), Limited has produced excellent working results for 1960, reflecting the first year of operation for the third kiln of 500 tons daily capacity. Despite higher production and despatches of cement, the profit from the cement business has remained more or less the same as in the previous year; but significant contribution to the increase in profits was made by some of the business other than cement. Sales have risen to Rs 3.91 crores from Rs 2.62 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 33.14 lakhs as against Rs 22.79 lakhs for the previous year. The former figure excludes a transfer of Rs 2.26 lakhs from Rehabilitation and Expansion Reserve being amount withdrawn against expenditure incurred.

In respect of allocations, Depreciation is raised to Rs 26.06 lakhs from Rs 10.34 lakhs; Taxation to Rs 19.50 lakhs from Rs 10.85 lakhs and Gratuity Reserve to Rs 1.59 lakhs from Rs 1.08 lakhs. A sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs is provided for General Reserve, while the provision for Development Rebate Reserve is lowered to Rs 3.90 lakhs from as much as Rs 22.22 lakhs. In the preceding year, a sum of Rs 12.25 lakhs was transferred from various reserves to make the necessary allocations. The dividends, both on the Ordinary and Deferred shares, are maintained at 12 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

The directors state that the Government of India have declined to allow an increase in the ex-works price of "Dalmia Cement" in regard to which a further representation has been submitted by the company. They add that progress is continued to be made in developing the mining and export of high grade iron ore from the company's mines in the Bellary-Hospet area.

Shree Gopal Paper Repeats

The Shree Gopal Paper Mills Limited has not been able to prevent a decline in earnings for the year 1960, even with an increase in output of paper of various kinds. Apart from the lower prices which became effective from the beginning of the year, there was an increase in the cost of raw materials. Also, the out-

put of paper could have been higher, but for the difficulty in getting the required power supply. The vanaspati factory could not also operate in the latter half of the year, as prices of oil were out of parity with the then prevailing rates for vanaspati. Total sales are slightly lower at Rs 4.69 crores against Rs 4.77 crores.

For obvious reasons, the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, works out to only Rs 57.19 lakhs as against Rs 89.33 lakhs for the preceding year. The Depreciation is raised to Rs 34.63 lakhs from Rs 12.54 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 49.50 lakhs from Rs 24.75 lakhs. A sum of Rs 43,005 is provided for Capital Reserve, while Taxation provision is reduced substantially to Rs 2.58 lakhs from Rs 25.20 lakhs. No provision is made for General Reserve against Rs 8.00 lakhs previously. The dividend on the ordinary shares is, however, maintained at 17-6/7 per cent, taxable.

Balmer Lawrie Fares Well

Balmer Lawrie & Company, Limited has reported higher profits of Rs 28.03 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 25.54 lakhs despite a decline in sales from Rs 11.68 crores to Rs 10.21 crores, thanks to the cut in manufacturing expenses. A sum of Rs 1.85 lakhs (Rs 3.08 lakhs) is set apart for Depreciation; Rs 13.04 lakhs (Rs 16.12 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 7.00 lakhs (Rs 5.00 lakhs) for General Reserve and Rs 42,335 (Rs 41,883) for Development Rebate Reserve. The directors have recommended a final dividend of 18 per cent, making a total of 25 per cent, taxable, same as in the previous year.

The directors state that there has been some further delay in the establishment of a pulp-manufacturing mill in Assam. Negotiations for the finalisation of the project are continuing. The Indian Galvanizing Company (1926), Limited is being wound up by a members' voluntary liquidation with effect from 30 December, 1960.

Dividend Halved by Texmaco

The Textile Machinery Corporation Limited has produced disappointing results for 1960. In this connection, the directors state that this was mainly due to constant labour trouble, overall increase in cost of production and a marked deterioration in efficiency. They add that, had it not been for the go-slow policy adopted by the labour and the shortage of raw materials, production would have been substantially higher and the working results would have been better. They, however, hope that, if no further unforeseen difficulties crop up, the company will be able to show better results for the current year.

Meanwhile, sales for the year are shown at only Rs 5.37 crores against Rs 5.77 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation, works out to Rs 36.87 lakhs as against as much as Rs 61.85 lakhs for the previous year. After provid-

ing Rs 50,000 for Contingency Reserve, Depreciation is reduced to Rs 21.84 lakhs from Rs 25.05 lakhs. After transferring Rs 2.50 lakhs from General Reserve, Taxation is allocated Rs 9.35 lakhs against Rs 25.25 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve Rs 3.75 lakhs against Rs 3.50 lakhs. For reasons best known, the dividend on the Ordinary shares is halved to Re 1.00 per share, subject to tax.

Larger Turnover by Walford Transport

In spite of the fact that automobile dealerships had to contend with diminishing margins due to Government controls and increasing overheads, it was possible for Walford Transport Limited to show better results, mainly due to the larger turnover. Sale proceeds are shown substantially higher at Rs 2.78 crores against Rs 1.93 crores.

The net profit for the year amounts to Rs 5.38 lakhs as against Rs 3.81 lakhs. Taxation provision is raised to Rs 7.23 lakhs from Rs 5.20 lakhs, while Depreciation is reduced to Rs 48,932 from Rs 51,652 and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 242 from Rs 5,477. The dividends, both the Preferred Ordinary and Ordinary shares, are raised from 15 per cent and 20 per cent, taxable, to 20 per cent and 30 per cent, taxable, respectively.

Dividend Maintained by Karanpura Development

The Karanpura Development Company, Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 2.44 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 1.97 lakhs for the previous year despite a decline in sales from Rs 3.01 lakhs to Rs 2.52 lakhs.

Apart from maintaining General Reserve at Rs 1.00 lakh and increasing the Depreciation amount to Rs 7,403 from Rs 7,243, Taxation provision is reduced to Rs 1.46 lakhs from Rs 1.65 lakhs. The dividends, both on the Ordinary and Founders shares, are maintained at 5 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, subject to deduction of tax.

With regard to the Chordhara area, the suit between the National Coal Development Corporation and Rajendra Collieries Limited is still pending before the Calcutta High Court.

Kumardhubi Fireclay's Expansion Scheme

The Kumardhubi Fireclay & Silica Works Limited is considering a scheme for the modernisation and expansion of the old Fireclay Works. After discussions with the consultant in the UK, it has been decided to proceed with the installation of a new Tunnel Kiln. The scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1962. The output of firebricks is expected to increase by about 25 per cent by 1963 during which the Plant will be capable manufacturing a range of special bricks.

Meanwhile, the company's sales for 1960 are maintained at Rs 1.74 crores,

while the net profit is slightly higher at Rs 11.42 lakhs against Rs 9.77 lakhs for 1959. The directors have set apart Rs 6.72 lakhs (Rs 5.45 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 8.96 lakhs (Rs 8.45 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 1.25 lakhs (nil) for General Reserve; Rs 2.50 lakhs (Rs 2.50 lakhs) for Plant Renovation Reserve; Rs 1.00 (same) for Debenture Redemption Reserve and Rs 1.15 lakhs (Rs 55,000) for Statutory Development Rebate Reserve. A taxable dividend of Rs 1.80 is recommended on the Ordinary shares, same as in the previous year.

Higher Distribution by India Sugars

Despite a lower net profit of Rs 12.89 lakhs against Rs 14.90 lakhs, India Sugars & Refineries Limited has proposed to raise the dividend on the Ordinary shares from 12½ per cent, taxable, to 14 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 30 September, 1960. Sales are, however, higher at Rs 2.05 crores against Rs 1.96 crores. In respect of allocations, a sum of Rs 5.70 lakhs is provided for Depreciation against Rs 4.65 lakhs; Rs 2.92 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 50,000; Rs 42,000 for Development Rebate Reserve against Rs 70,000 and Rs 5.00 lakhs for General Reserve against nil.

During the year, 153,133 tons of cane were crushed and 16,006 tons of sugar were produced as against 185,172 tons of cane and 17,647 tons of sugar during the previous year. The Distillery produced 86,740 gallons, showing an improvement over the previous year's production of 57,038 gallons. The sale of spirit was also better.

The total crushing of cane and the total production of sugar, during the current season, are expected to be more than last year. The crush will continue till the middle of June 1961 and it is expected that a total crush of about 200,000 tons of cane will be achieved.

Impressive Results of TRAYONS

The balance-sheet of the Travancore Rayons Limited shows impressive results for 1960. Sales have risen to Rs 3.77 crores from Rs 3.39 crores. The net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is substantially higher at Rs 50.02 lakhs as against only Rs 29.36 lakhs for the preceding year.

In respect of allocations, Depreciation is reduced to Rs 36.47 lakhs from Rs 40.35 lakhs and Taxation to Rs 27.30 lakhs from Rs 37.75 lakhs. A sum of Rs 10 lakhs is set apart for General Reserve, while the provision for Development Rebate Reserve is raised to Rs 15.70 lakhs from Rs 5.05 lakhs. In view of the large expansion scheme envisaged and the steep excise duty on the company's products, the directors thought it prudent to recommend maintenance of the equity dividend at the same level as last year, i.e. at 20 per cent.

Total reserves stand at Rs 100.25 lakhs, which is nearly two-thirds of

the company's paid-up capital. The liabilities under Debentures and Loans have been completely paid off. The gross block at Rs 542 lakhs is depreciated by Rs 306 lakhs, leaving a net block of Rs 235 lakhs.

The directors state, when the ambitious expansion plans materialise, the total production of rayon will be 13.6 tons per day and that of cellulose film 12 tons per day—the aggregate production being more than quadrupled from the initial 6½ tons per day. A noteworthy feature is that the company will soon have its own pulp also in regard to which all the rayon yarn manufacturing units in the country are now dependent upon imports only. The company is reported to be trying to build up an export market as well.

TEA RESULTS Dividends Raised in Most Cases

Tea companies, in general, have presented encouraging working results for 1960. In most cases, dividends have been raised; and this has been possible due to the increased profits made by the companies concerned. The following tables show the profits earned (after providing for Depreciation and Taxation) and the dividends proposed by the companies whose balance-sheets have been received so far:

Net Profits (in lakhs).			
	1960.	1959.	
	Rs	Rs	
Gungaram	4.57	4.29	
Rungamattie	0.57	1.44	
Runglee Rungliot	0.80	0.22	
Carron	2.21	2.11	
Dauracherra	2.96	1.78	
Ellenbarrie	0.72	0.90	
Ledo	0.55	2.00	
Clevedon	3.31	2.84	
Mothola	0.61	0.18	
Joonkollie	6.12	2.84	
Malhati	2.72	2.57	
Mim	0.60	0.23	
Rajgarh	1.28	0.76	
Bijoynagar	4.97	4.11	
Malhati	2.72	2.57	
Rajnagar	—0.22	2.90	
Bateli	1.87	2.24	

Dividend per cent.		
	1960.	1959.
Gungaram	20	15
Rungamattie	5	7½
Runglee Rungliot	35	10
Carron	20	15
Dauracherra	22½	15
Ellenbarrie	5	5
Ledo	Nil	Nil
Clevedon	30	25
Mothola	30	25
Joonkollie	40	32½
Mim	22½	10
Rajgarh	40	35
Bijoynagar	20	14
Malhati	16	15
Rajnagar	Nil	Nil
Bateli	15	15

Right Issue by Duncan Brothers

The improved trading conditions in the tea industry and a further expansion of the company's other interests, Duncan Brothers & Company

Limited has reported increased earnings despite a decline in sales from Rs 1.80 crores to Rs 1.70 crores. The net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 24.97 lakhs as against Rs 17.92 lakhs for the previous year.

Apart from providing Rs 3.00 lakhs for Investment Reserve, the following allocations have been increased: Taxation to Rs 17.50 lakhs from Rs 15.50 lakhs; General Reserve to Rs 4.00 lakhs from Rs 3.50 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 10,000 from Rs 5,000. The Depreciation amount is lower at Rs 64,815 lakhs against Rs 1.19 lakhs. The dividend on the ordinary shares is, however, maintained at Rs 14 per share, subject to tax.

It would be recalled that the company had already entered into collaboration with Phillips Petroleum Company in the promotion of Phillips Carbon Black Limited with the object of setting up the first carbon black plant to be established in India. In this respect considerable progress is reported to have been made on the design and the construction of the new plant at Durgapur, planned for a capacity of 30 million pounds per annum. It is expected that production will commence towards the middle of 1962.

With regard to the promotion of Isaad Holdens (India), Limited in order to set up the first commission woolcombing plant in India, the directors state that part of this plant was brought into operation in January this year. The next phase of the installation is expected to be ready this autumn.

With the continued expansion of the company's business the directors have considered it desirable to increase the equity capital. It is proposed to make a right issue of 10,000 ordinary shares later this year, to be offered to equity shareholders registered in the company's books at that time in the ratio of one share for every nine shares held by them.

National Screw Shows Improved Results

The National Screw & Wire Products Limited has reported improved working results for 1960. Sales are higher at Rs 58.15 lakhs against Rs 57.80 lakhs while the net profit has risen to Rs 3.60 lakhs from Rs 3.15 lakhs.

Apart from providing Rs 1.50 lakhs for General Reserve and Rs 1.50 lakhs for Dividend Equalisation Reserve, the Depreciation is raised to Rs 60,626 from Rs 49,532 and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 48,900 from Rs 2,244. Taxation provision is, however, lower at Rs 1.23 lakhs against Rs 2.54 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at 15 per cent, taxable.

According to the directors' report, the plant for the manufacture of ACSR Conductors has been completely installed during the current year and production is expected to start immediately on receipt of raw materials. The directors hope that the working results of this plant will be reflected in the next account.

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-6-61 Rs pP
BANKS		
Allahabad 6%	100	96.50
Behar 5%	50	16.00*
COAL		
Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50*
Bharat 5½%	100	36.25
Borrea 6½%	100	77.00*
Burrakur 7%	100	99.00
Burrakur 6%	10	7.56
Equitable 6%	100	75.00*
Ghusick & Mustia 5%	100	100.00
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00*
Karanpura 5½%	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5½%	10	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7%	10	10.50
N. Churulia 5%	10	5.06
N. Hunteidih 6%	100	45.00*
Ondal 6½%	100	74.50
Parasea 5½%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00*
COTTON		
Basanti 6½%	10	8.37
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowreah 8%	100	105.00
Bowreah 7%	100	65.00*
Elgin 8%	100	100.00
Elgin 5%	10	6.97
Jagatjit 5%	100	81.75
Jivajee Rao 5½%	100	88.50*
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	86.60*
J. K. Rayon 6½%	100	100.00
Kesoram 7%	100	102.00
Kesoram 5½%	100	86.00
Mulr 6%	100	83.00
N. Victoria 6%	5	3.34
Orissa 5%	100	65.00
Shree Madhusudan 4½%	100	75.00
Shree Niwas 4%	100	48.80*
Shree Bhawan 8%	100	69.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	74.00
JUTE		
Azerpara 7%	100	87.50
Alexandra 7%	100	82.00
Alidance 6%	100	65.00
Anglo-India 7%	100	92.00
Auckland 6½%	100	71.25
Auckland 4½%	100	58.50
Bally 7%	100	93.25
Barnagore 5%	100	25
Belvedere 7%	100	38.00
Bengal 5½%	100	90.00
Birla 7½%	100	53.00
Birla 5½%	100	90.30
Budge-Budge 7%	100	91.00
Calcutta 6½%	100	81.93
Caledonian 7%	100	50.50
Cheviot 7%	100	80.00
Chitavalsah 7%	100	95.43
Clive 6%	100	77.90*
Clive 7%	100	52.00
Daibouse 7%	100	60.13
Delta 5%	100	75.35
Empire 7%	100	57.85
Fort Gloster 7%	100	50.50*
Fort Gloster 5%	100	104.00*
Fort William 7%	100	64.00*
Ganges Mfg. 8%	100	92.00
Gowrepore 6%	100	102.00
Hastings 6%	100	79.00
Hogbly	100	79.00
Howrah 'A' Pref.	100	81.50
Howrah 7%	100	100.00
Hukumchand 7%	100	10
Kamrath 6%	100	67.20*
Kankarhatti 6%	100	91.00
Kedarnath 6%	100	68.00
Kedarnath 7%	100	90.50
Kelvin 7%	100	92.00
Khardah 6%	100	78.00
KINNISON 7%	100	90.00
Lansdowne 7%	100	90.25
Lawrence 7%	100	92.00
Lawrence 5½%	100	62.86
Naihati 7%	100	98.00
Naihati 4½%	100	85.00
National 7%	100	93.00*
Nellimaria 6%	100	71.40*
N. Central 7%	100	85.50
Northbrook 5½%	100	73.00
Rameshwara 6%	100	9.81
Reliance 7%	100	82.25
S. Ambica 7½%	100	82.00
Soorah 7%	100	89.00*
Union 7%	100	77.35
Waverley 5%	50	40.50
MININGS		
Asso. Mining 5%	50	27.50
Ch. Mica 5½%	100	48.00
Metal Corp. 5%	100	99.00
CEMENT		
Dalmia Bharat 6%	10	7.94
Jaipur Udyog 3%	100	37.00
Kalyanpur Lime 7%	100	80.00*
Kalyanpur Lime 6%	100	100.50*
K'dhubi Fire 5½%	100	63.00
Orissa Cement 4½%	100	35.06*
CHEMICALS		
Alkali 5%	100	92.00
Bathgate 6%	100	19.00
Bengal Chem. 7½%	10	12.37
Bengal Chem. 4½%	100	66.00
Calcutta Chemical 6%	10	7.50
Frank Ross 4½%	100	51.00
Smith Stanistreet 10%	50	63.12
ELECTRICS		
Calcutta 5%	£1	8.94
Dishergarh 5%	100	69.00
Dishergarh 4½%	100	69.20
ENGINEERING		
Arthur Butler 7%	10	10.75*
Br. Building 6%	100	50.00
Br. Engineering 7%	100	100.00
Burn & Co. 7%	100	117.00
Burn & Co. 6%	100	106.00
Indian Iron 5%	100	88.50
India Machinery 7%	100	63.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7%	100	115.00
Jessop & Co. 5%	100	80.25*
J. K. Steel 7%	100	99.00
Kumardhubi 5%	100	80.00
R. Cruddas 5½%	100	54.00*
Steel Products 5%	10	7.22
Texmaco 5½%	100	87.00
Texmaco 5½%	100	63.00
Texmaco 6½%	100	95.00
MISCELLANEOUS		
Alum. Corp. 6%	100	99.50
Alum. Corp. 5%	100	70.00
Amal. Dev. 5%	100	37.00*
Asso. Hotel 7%	100	49.50
Bharat Nidhi 6%	100	50.00
Birds Investment 5½%	100	56.50
Br. Biscuits 8%	10	8.66*
B. I. Corporation 8%	100	112.00
Cal. Cr. Corp. 6%	100	34.50*
Cal. Cr. Corp. 5½%	100	23.50*
Calcutta Gas 5½%	100	57.50*
Calcutta Silk 5%	100	49.12*
Calcutta Trams 5%	1	7.81
Duncan Bros. 4%	100	55.75
Dunlop 6%	100	112.00
Dunlop 6%	100	78.00
Eastern Inv. 5%	100	67.44
Gillanders 5%	100	58.00
Godfrey Phillip 5½%	100	50.00*
Greaves Cotton 5%	100	32.86*
Greaves Cotton 6%	100	48.43*
Hindustan Alu-minium 6.3%	25	24.87
Hindustan Motors 6%	100	212.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-6-61 Rs pP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 10-6-61 Rs pP
Hindusthan National					
Glass 8% ...	100	93.00*	Darjeeling.		
Indian Alum. 5% ...	100	66.20	Gielle 6% ...	100	80.00
Indian Cables 6% ...	10	34.00	Lingia 6% ...	100	47.00*
Indian Plastics 5½% ...	100	40.50*	Okayti 7% ...	100	79.00*
Indian Rubber 5% ...	100	60.25	Pussimbing 7% ...	100	97.00
James Wright 6% ...	50	19.75*	Singtom 5% ...	10	5.19
J. Henderson 5½% ...	100	56.25*			
K. Bullen 5½% ...	100	57.50	Doars.		
K. Bullen 4% ...	100	55.75	Banarhat 6½% ...	100	82.42
Kusum 5½% ...	100	64.00*	Birpara 8% ...	100	101.00
Macneill & Barry 5½% ...	100	51.57†	Choonabhatti 6½% ...	100	100.00
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6% ...	100	93.00*	Hantapara 8% ...	100	101.00*
Martin Burn 5% ...	100	84.50	Hasimara 7% ...	100	97.00
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	49.00	New Doars 6½% ...	100	82.20
1st Pref. ...	100	49.00			
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	60.25	Cachar.		
2nd Pref. ...	100	84.00	Sonai River 8% ...	100	77.00*
Metal Box 6% ...	100	76.00†			
National Rubber 6% ...	10	3.00	syhet		
National Tannery 5% ...	100	74.00	New Samanbagh 8% ...	100	83.50*
National Tobacco 5% ...	100	68.00			
National Tobacco 4½% ...	100	75.00	S. Indian		
Nav. Bharat Vanijya	100	73.00	Kotamullai 6% ...	100	15.00
Rallis 6% ...	100	117.00			
Rohtas Indus 7% ...	100	57.00			
Rohtas Indus. 4½% B	100	148.00			
Sen Ralegh 5% ...	100	69.00			
Shaw Wallace 6% ...	10	6.27			
Spencer 6½% ...	10	9.85			
Spencer 8½% B	100	90.50			
Standard Vacuum 6% ...	100	15.50			
Union Tobacco 5% ...	100				

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-6-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-6-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-6-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-6-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-6-61 Rs NP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per Share.	as on 10-6-61 Rs NP
COAL																	
Amalgamated	10	24.87	Auckland	100	166.00	ELECTRICS			Calcutta Silk	100	7.12	PAPER MILLS			Brooke Bond	10	16.50
Asso. Karanpura	10	5.50	Bally	100	230.00	Agra	100	122.00	Calcutta Trams	100	11.81	Ballarpur	25	37.62	Depoo Valley	10	50.75
Asso. Lakshmi	10	5.50	Barnagore	25	128.00	Aligarh	10	8.80	Cambay Invest Corpn	100	95.00	Bengal Paper	25	85.00	Dessai and Purbat	100	151.00
Bangal Kujama	10	7.00	Belvedere	100	177.00	Bareilly	5	11.37	Cherra Chhatrak	5	5.30	Dunakhath	10	22.44	Roopacherra	10	15.69
Bengal Bhadree	100	392.00	Bengal	10	10.50	Benares	10	12.62	Clive Row Invnt.	10	8.19	Dunaseri	10	16.37	Rungamatttee	50	63.50
Bengal-Nagpur	10	3.48*	Birba	10	29.00	Bhagalpur	8	7.00	Darjeeling Rope	10	7.12	Dimragur	10	39.62	Sonai River	10	9.12*
Bielghora	10	21.00	Budge-Budge	100	126.00	Calcutta	10	14.56	Dunlop Bros.	100	134.00	Tea Producing Co.	10	10.37*	Tilakah	10	10.00*
Bharat	10	5.00	Calcutta	10	10.50	Cuttack	10	7.50	East India	10	50.25	Chittagong Gardens					
Bhowra Kankanee	10	3.94	Caledonia	100	138.00*	Dharwar	50	41.80*	Eastern Invest.	100	134.00	Kodala	10	9.25	Kadur Coffee	10	6.50
Bhutanararee	10	8.44	Champdany	100	105.00	Dishegarh	100	96.00	Elec. Const.	10	14.75	Korauli	10	8.12	Karikode 6%	10	6.99
Bokari & Ramgur	10	7.40	Chivavot	10	17.25	Jubbulpore	10	11.50	French Motor	20	40.00	Oodaleah	10	8.00	Kil Kotagiri 7%	10	8.37
Borba	10	25.00	Chitavalsah	10	11.12	Jhansi	10	5.92	Ganges Rope	100	229.00	Sylhet Gardens			Kurchemala 6%	10	5.80
Borrakur	10	20.56	Clive	100	9.00	Muzaffarpore	10	6.50	General Tyres	10	6.09	Maibara Agri. 6%	20	16.55*	Malabar Agri. 6%	10	9.90
Central India	10	7.00	Dalhousie	100	121.00	Muzaffarpore	10	11.37	Gillanders	10	14.12	Manimala 5%	10	5.00	Mer. Rubber 6%	10	7.10*
Central Kurkend	10	7.00	Delta	100	165.50*	Patna	10	9.94	Godfrey Phillips	10	21.75*	Midlands 6%	10	7.40	Miamallay 7%	25	24.75
Chandria	4	3.00	Empire	100	18.79*	Shahjahanpur	10	10.31	G. E. Hotel	250	232.00	Mysore Amal. 6%	10	6.25	Mysore Plan. 6%	10	7.00
Chennai Main	10	7.19	Fort William	100	317.00	Situa Jherriah	10	6.25	Greaves Cotton	100	175.00	Hatikihira	10	9.75	Neelamalai 5%	10	6.10
East Indian	10	36.00	Janges Mfg.	10	10.50	United Provinces	100	115.00	Gwalior Rayon	10	55.50	Leobah	10	17.00	Nelliampathy 6%	10	7.28
Equitable	10	32.00	Condalpara	10	40.00	Upper Jumna	10	16.00	Hindus. Alumn.	10	12.81	Lacktoorah	10	14.00	Nemmeny 7%	10	9.35*
Gruisick & Muslia	10	16.00	Gourapore	100	403.00	ENGINEERING			Hindustan Develop.	10	7.00	Loobah	10	4.50	Niliampur 6%	10	6.55
Gourangi	10	8.50	Hastings	100	119.00	Arthur Butler	10	10.50	Hindusthan Gas	7	17.06	New Samanbagh	10	22.00	Nilgiri Tea 6%	10	6.80
Guzdar Kajora	10	6.00*	Hooghly	10	19.25	Bhartha Elec.	10	12.56	Hindusthan Ice	5	1.05*	Patrakloa	100	156.00	Rajagar 6%	10	8.00
Harnadhi	10	14.37*	Howrah	10	20.87	Braithwaite & Co.	10	33.75	Hindusthan Lever	10	47.75	Rajendra 6%	10	6.75	Rajendra 5%	10	6.48
Jainy Central	2 1/2	0.43*	Hukumchand	7 1/2	19.50	Bri. Bldg. & Iron	10	5.00	Hindus. Motors	10	23.31	Sangameswar 7%	10	9.75	Talayar Tea 6%	10	7.05
Jogta	10	2.53	India	12 1/2	15.56	Bri. Bldg.	10		Hind. Nat. Glass	10	8.33*	Teekoy 6%	10	6.80			
Karatpura	100	190.00	Kamarhatti	100	128.00*	B. I. E. Consn.	10	17.12	Hindus. Pilkington	10	27.55*	Thamarapally 6 1/2%	5	4.05*			
Katras Jherriah	10	48.62	Kamarhatti (B)	100	130.00*	Bridge and Roof	10	55.25	Hindustan Twyford	5	11.06	Udayagiri 7%	10	9.11*			
Khas Kajora	10	12.50	Kanknarrah	100	76.50	Burn & Co.	100	500.00									
Kuradi	10	8.75	Kanknarrah (B)	100	81.00	Calcutta Steel	10	18.00									
Lakshmi	10	15.00	Kedarnath	10	6.62	Chase Bright Steel	10	13.50									
Mahabir	10	11.00	Kelvin	100	139.00	Escorte Ltd.	10	10.12									
Mandupore	10	1.37	Khardah	10	17.19	Guest Keen	10	22.52*									
Narari	10	8.00	Kinnison	100	150.00	Hindusthan Wires	10	42.25*									
New Beerbhumi	10	24.06	Landowne	100	117.00	Hooghly Docking	50	118.50									
New Churulia	10	5.00	Lawrence	100	168.00	India Machinery	10	5.50									
New Huntodhi	10	5.00	Mahabir	100	85.00*	Ind. Mail. Casting	5	4.44									
New Manbhoom	10	5.00	Megna	10	11.81	Ind. St. Wagon	10	107.50									
North-West (F.P.)	10	15.75	Naihati	100	82.00	I. Steel Wire	10	44.00									
North-West (P.P.)	10	21.00	Naskarpara	10	9.75	I. Steel Wire F.P.	10	13.94									
Oriental	10	17.37	National	10	19.69	Jay Engineering	10	28.25									
Ondal	10	8.00	Nellimarla	10	10.39*	Jessop & Co.	10	21.06									
Parasara	10	18.75	New Central	10	10.39*	J. K. Steel	10	29.37									
Parasara Valley	10	18.00	North Brook	10	19.56	Kumardhubi	3	6.56									
Pure Sitalpore	10	19.56	Nuddea	10	27.00	Marshall	2	4.94									
Ranajunge	10	9.87	Presidency	50	43.25	National Engg.	10	3.00									
Rewa	10	17.81	Rameshwara	10	4.81	National Iron	10	6.62									
Sania	10	31.00*	Reliance	10	5.87	National Screws	10	9.06									
Santal	10	9.75	Shree Ambica	10	6.25	Raymond Eng.	10	5.85									
Santal	2 1/2	1.72	S. Luchminarayana	10	24.37	Richard Crudas	10	8.19									
Santal	7	38.75	S. Luchminarayana	10	7.94*	Steel Products	4	7.31									
Santal	10	3.31	S. Luchminarayana	10	5.25*	Textile Machinery	10	20.50									
South Karanpura	10	10.56	Sorah	10	20.00	Wm. Powell	10	9.69									
Standard	10	11.00*	Union	100	155.00	FLOUR MILLS											
Union	10	11.62	Waverley	1	4.75	Bengal	10	44.75									
United Collieries	10	13.62	MININGS AND MINERALS			Delhi	10	14.00*									
Western Bengal	10	9.37	Assam Silimanite	10	11.19	Hooghly	10	19.75*									
West Ghusick	10	15.25	Asso. Mining	10	9.27	United	10	43.50*									
West Jamuria	10	7.00	Asso. Mining Defd.	5	4.90	INSURANCE											
West Lakshmi	10	5.75	Bisra Stone Lime	10	4.44	Concord of India	5	11.81									
COTTON																	
Basanti	10	7.87	Burma Mines	3 1/2 sh	10.53	Hercules	25	19.25*									
Bengal Fine Spg.	10	7.75	Christian Mica	10	11.37	India Trade	40	31.25									
Bengal Laxmi	40	26.00	Christien Mica Defd.	5	4.25	National Insa.	100	344.00*									
Bengal-Nagpur	10	4.25	Indian Copper	3 sh	5.50	New Asiatic	5	6.19									
Bharat Commerce	10	27.12	Kangra Valley	100	89.00*	Ruby General	10	8.87									
Birla Cotton	10	20.00	Karanpura Devel.	10	18.00	Standard	10	5.00									
Bowreah	100	231.00	Metal Corporation	10	10.94	Triton	25	144.00									
Cawnpore Textile	5	8.56	Orissa Minerals	10	43.12	MISCELLANEOUS											
Century Spinning	100	587.00	Sutna Stone Lime	10	16.19	Airways (India)	10	3.87									
Dunbar	10	31.19	CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY			Albion Plywood	10	12.72									
Elgin	10	20.37	A-B. Cement	10	5.00	Alum. Corp.	10	18.37									
Jagajit Cotton	10	20.12	A-B. Cement Defd.	1	0.50	Amalgam. Devel.	100	105.00									
Jayshree Textile	10	18.69	Ashoka Cement	10	9.25	Angelo Bros.	10	50.00									
Jayveera Cotton	10	13.75	Bengal Potteries	2 1/2	7.50	Associated Battery	10	24.25									
J. K. Cotton	100	67.75*	Dalmia Bharat	10	11.94	Asso. Hotel	10	31.02									
J. K. Rayon	10	20.31*	Dalmia Defd.	2 1/2	2.50	Assam Match	10	5.12*									
Kesoram	10	35.44	Dalmia Deval	10	2.50	Balmer Lawrie	100	281.00									
Kumaraja Shree	100	166.00	Kalyanpur Lime	10	11.12	Bararee Coke	10	14.31									
Umaid	100	58.00	K'dhubi Fireclay	100	105.00	Bharat Nidhi	10	8.69									
Muir	100	31.19	Calcutta Chemical	10	20.95*	Bhartha Co.	100	55.00									
New Victoria	2 1/2	1.62	Reliance Firebrick	10	23.00*	Bhartha Sons	10	3.00									
Orissa Textiles	10	9.37	Reliance P.P.	2 1/2	8.81	Bikner Gypsum	10	15.25									
Rampooria	10	10.12	Orissa Cement	10	14.44	Birds Investment	10	13.56									
Rampooria Deftd.	1	2.50	Sone Valley	5	5.06	Bihar Rice	10	2.81									
Shree Madhusudan	10	13.12	CHEMICALS			Bri. Bicuits	10	51.62									
Shree Niwas	100	265.00	Alkali	10	37.06	B. I. Corps.	5	7.90									
Shree Bhawani	10	8.87	Bathgate	5	1.00	British Paints	10	11.06									
Sutlej Cotton	10	104.00	Bengal Chemical	100	109.00	Cal. Credit Corpn.	10	24.87									
Satish Cotton	10	12.82	Bharat Starch	10	8.06*	Calcutta Gas	10	19.25									
Sav. Aeshi (P.O.)	10	9.34	Burma Lime	10	9.50	Calcutta Investment	100	40.75*									
Victoria Cotton	10	17.37	Jaipur Udyog	10	11.06	Calcutta Safe	10										
JUTE																	
Ajanta	10	10.56	Dharandhara	100	118.00												
Alexandra	100	198.00	Frank Ross	6	3.24*												
Alliance	100	32.00	Phosphate Co.	100	328.00												
Anno-India	100	179.00	Smith Stanistreet	5	13.56												

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 9-6-61 Rs pF
Laxmi Starch ...	100	190.00
Madhya Pradesh Ind. ...	10	14.76
N. I. Fisheries ...	100	105.00
New India Indus. ...	100	393.75
Ogale Glass Works ...	5	6.00
Permanent Magnet ...	50	88.00
Phillips Carbon ...	74	20.12
Rohtas Indus. ...	10	20.00
Selected Satgram Col- leries ...	100	130.00
Supreme Industries ...	100	155.00
Synthetic & Chemis. Thacker & Co. ...	100 50	173.00 38.00

Ordinary Shares (Cleared)

COTTON TEXTILES

Anmed Advance ...	100	155.00
Apollo ...	2	1.52
Azam Jahi ...	100	73.00
B. R. Cotton ...	100	39.00
Bombay Dyeing ...	25	69.80
Central India ...	100	115.00
Century ...	100	713.00
Edward Textile ...	200	310.00
Elphinstone ...	50	89.00
Finlay ...	100	323.00
Gokak ...	100	178.00
India United ...	10	15.24
India United (Defd.) ...	1	1.88
Indore ...	100	154.00
Khatana ...	100	606.25
Kohinoor ...	100	318.50
Minerva ...	100	82.00
Morajee ...	100	435.00
Mysore ...	50	75.00
New Great ...	100	215.00
Osmanshahi ...	100	63.00
Podar ...	100	152.00
Srinivas ...	100	266.00
Simplex ...	50	205.00
Standard ...	100	1528.00
Svadeshi ...	100	282.00
Swan ...	100	590.00
Tata ...	25	63.50

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad ...	100	85.20
Andhra Valley ...	100	102.00
Bombay Suburban ...	100	89.00
Tata Hydro ...	100	107.00
Tata Power ...	100	1095.00

CEMENT

Andhra B ...	100	11.04
A-C-C ...	100	164.00
Orissa ...	10	14.48
Shree Digvijay ...	100	157.50

STEEL

Indian Iron ...	100	28.35
Mukund ...	10	30.10
Tata ...	75	162.25

ENGINEERING

Alcock ...	100	301.00
Cooper ...	100	171.50
Larsen and Toubro ...	10	46.25
Tata Engg. and Loco- motive ...	100	380.00
Texmaco ...	10	20.28
Voltag ...	100	309.00

SHIPPING

Great Eastern ...	10	15.08
Scindia ...	20	14.60

SUGAR

Belapur ...	50	287.50
Bhopal ...	10	26.10
Phaltan ...	50	137.50
Shree Chanddeo ...	124	25.25
Walchand ...	100	172.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah ...	125	649.50
B. B. Petrol ...	145h	1.24
Hindustan Motor ...	100	22.72
Indian Copper ...	25h	5.52
Ind. Inv. Trust ...	100	80.00
National Rayon ...	100	572.00
Poleon ...	100	178.50
Premier Auto ...	100	172.00
Premier Const. ...	30	210.00
Srinivasapur ...	10	78.20
Srinivasapur ...	10	78.20
Tata Chemical ...	10	20.28
Tata Oil ...	25	78.50
Wimco ...	100	259.00

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP

Hesitant Tone

Renewed fears about Government intervention have been the main if not the only deterrent to aggressive bullish activity in the stock markets this past week. In a sense, this reported fresh focussing of Government attention on the goings-on in the stock markets is of the making of the operators on Dalal street where consequent on a persistent demand for the abolition of the margin system, the matter has been entrusted for examination to a sub-committee of the stock exchange. The recommendations of this body is reported to be now ready but Government is the final arbiter. And on Tuesday this week a rumour went round the market place that far from agreeing to the abolition of the margin, Government is contemplating the imposition directly or indirectly of further restrictions: in its opinion the stock markets are tending to become more and more speculative. This is the fear that seems to have discouraged the bulls who have been off and on engaged in profit taking during the past few days. But considering the fact that the quantum of floating stocks is quite small probably because of the sustained interest of institutional investors, it is unlikely that there will be any substantial fall in equity prices even if more restrictions are imposed. And perhaps that is also what the Government wants; for, it is to be expected that Authority will be anxious to curb unbridled speculation which often exaggerates a bad or a good point out of all proportions and is not against prices finding their level in relation to the prevailing and prospective investment situation in the country.

Although it cannot be said that the impressive rise in equity prices noticeable in recent months has in every instance been based on the generally accepted criteria for taking an extremely optimistic outlook there has been ample reason for investors to be attracted to the stock market. Industrial expansion is going on apace in the country under a planned programme and although there has been upsets now and then, some of them of quite serious nature like the coal and power crisis that are still with us—the overall outlook for industry is very good indeed. There is again the prospect of industrial expansion taking giant strides in the next five years now that massive foreign aid has been obtained, thanks to the goodwill of friendly foreign nations. All this means expansion and diversifica-

tion of existing industries and the establishment of new industrial enterprises a good number of which have already been floated. A recent significant development is the emergence of a new class of investors. This is the small investor whose participation in new ventures has been partly facilitated by the fact that small applications to new issues get a sizable allotment. This class of investor is generally not in a hurry to get rid of his holdings either way. The growing interest of the small investor in existing shares is also noticeable and so the speculator often finds himself severely left alone. It would, therefore, appear that the general outlook for equities will continue to be good in the sense of there being steady price levels.

NEW ISSUE NOTES

J. K. Synthetics

The directors of J. K. Synthetics Limited have announced that the new equity issue of Rs 52,37,500, offered to the public for subscription, has been heavily over-subscribed. The subscription list has already been closed.

Indian Rubber

Regenerating Company

The Indian Rubber Regenerating Company Limited has an issued capital of Rs 35 lakhs divided into 35,000 ordinary shares of Rs 100 each. The directors and their friends have already subscribed for 17,850 shares. The remaining 17,150 shares are being offered for public subscription. at par. The subscription list will open on 28 June, 1961. The company will set up a factory at Thana in Greater Bombay for producing various grades of reclaimed rubber. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs 52 lakhs. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation will contribute a foreign exchange loan of Rs 17 lakhs.

Star Paper

The Star Paper Mills Limited has proposed to offer 5,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each, at par, to the existing equity and preference shareholders whose names are registered as on 28 June, 1961, in the proportion to the capital paid-up on the shares held by them. Irrespective of class, on that date.

Kesoram Cotton

In addition to raising its dividend from 5 to 12 per cent, the Kesoram Cotton Mills Limited has decided to offer right shares, which will be offered in the ratio of one for every four equity shares held. The right shares will be offered at par.

Madras Rubber

Details about the allotment of shares in respect of the recent issue of Madras Rubber Factory Limited are now available. Lots are to be drawn for allotting shares to those who have applied for 60 and 100 shares. 10 shares will be allotted to the successful applicants for 50 shares and the successful applicants for 100 shares will be given 20 shares each. 20 shares are to be allotted to those who have applied for shares ranging from 101 to 200 and 30 shares to applicants for shares ranging from 201 to 500. Applicants for shares ranging from 501 to 1,000 will get 60 shares each and those from 1,001 to 2,000 120 shares each. 260 shares will be allotted to those applying for 2,001/5,000 shares and 640 shares each for applicants for shares ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. 760 shares are to be allotted for applicants for shares exceeding 10,000. Allotment letters with refund cheques are expected to be despatched by the company from 20 June.

Universal Cables

Universal Cables Limited has proposed to offer, for public subscription, shares of the value of Rs 35 lakhs. The list is expected to open on 3 July and close on 8 July, 1961. The company proposes to raise its capital by Rs 70 lakhs; but 50 per cent of the additional capital will be offered to the existing shareholders. The company has plans to manufacture paper-insulated lead-covered power cables at Satna (Madhya Pradesh) and has been assured of technical assistance and know-how by the British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited.

Uttar Pradesh Pulp

A new company, known as Uttar Pradesh Pulp & Paper Mills Limited, is being formed to set up an integrated pulp and paper mill at Mansapur in Muzaffarnagar district, Uttar Pradesh. The promoters, Messrs Swarup Brothers, have entered into a collaboration agreement with Parsons and Whittemore, who will not only supply the requisite machinery, equipment and technical know-how for the mill, but will also participate in the capital of the company. Messrs Swarup Brothers and Parsons & Whittemore propose to take up equity shares worth Rs 50 lakhs each.

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Managing Director

The public is to be offered equity shares worth Rs 1.25 crores towards the end of the year. The Uttar Pradesh Government and institutional investors are likely to invest in preference capital to the extent of Rs 50 lakhs out of the preference capital of Rs 1 crore. Negotiations for a DLF loan for \$7.56 million (Rs 3.60 crores) are under way.

Indian Veneer Company

Indian Veneer Company Limited has obtained a licence for the manufacture of sheet veneers in Kerala out of teakwood, rosewood and laurel. The investment outlay on this project is estimated at Rs 2.40 crores. The company has entered into a technical collaboration arrangement with a Japanese firm. The project is to be financed partly by way of an issue of equity capital to the tune of Rs 135 lakhs and partly by an issue of Debentures to the extent of Rs 105 lakhs. Of the proposed equity issue, the Kerala State Government is expected to take up Rs 33.75 lakhs, the Japanese collaborators Rs 27 lakhs; the managing agents and promoters Rs 20.25 lakhs and Rs 13.50 lakhs by finance institutions.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Hindustan Aluminium

The alumina plant of the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited will be ready for operations by April 1962, while the aluminium reduction plant will be started in January/February, 1962. The present capacity of the plant may soon be raised further and an application to increase it from the present 20,000 tons to 50,000 tons is being processed. The Rihand dam power will be ready in two months time, while the first of the three turbines will be commissioned by August.

Synthetics & Chemicals

In the first report, issued by Synthetics & Chemicals Limited, it is stated that the overall progress of the company's project is satisfactory. Orders for the principal plant and machinery have been placed. Some of the machinery valued about Rs 1 crore have been received at site and other machinery is being shipped.

Ceat Tyres

The company's expansion programme is expected to be completed towards the end of 1962. The working of the company so far during the current year is reported to be satisfactory.

Fit Tight Nuts

The shares of Fit Tight Nuts and Bolts Company Limited have been admitted to dealings in the cash section of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Premier Tyres

Premier Tyres Limited has made a second and final call of Rs 25 per share in respect of equity and preference shares of the company. The call money is to be paid on or before 15 July, 1961.

Southern Structural

Southern Structural Limited, which has a factory near Madras, for the manufacture of railway wagons and various types of structural, is having an ambitious programme of expansion. The company has been successful in entering into a collaboration agreement with Metropolitan Cammell Carriage and Wagon Company Limited of Birmingham. The British interest will be participating in the issued capital of Southern Structural, which has now a paid-up capital of Rs 38 lakhs, all in equity shares.

IN BRIEFS

Larsen & Toubro Limited has proposed to maintain the dividend at Rs 1.80 per share, subject to tax, for the year ended 31 March 1961.

United Provinces Sugar Company Limited has maintained the dividend at 15 per cent, taxable, for the year ended 30 September 1960.

Metal Box Company of India Limited has declared a final dividend of Rs 1.60 per share, making a total of Rs 2.50 per share, taxable on the increased capital for the year ended 31 March 1961, as against Rs 2.50 per share, taxable, on the original capital.

Janardhana Mills Limited, Coimbatore, has proposed a taxable dividend of 9 per cent for 1960 as against nil in the previous year.

Jeevanlal (1929) Limited has proposed a taxable interim dividend of 5 per cent for 1961.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Consolidation of Recent Gains

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCKS markets appear to have taken a pause. It looks as if the gains of the past two weeks are being consolidated.

Following a steady start, equities declined sharply on heavy long liquidation, prompted by fears that fresh measures might be taken by the Government to check speculative activity. Lower levels, however, attracted some support, resulting in a mild recovery in prices towards the close.

Apart from a slight recovery in the speculative issues, price movements on the Calcutta Stock Exchange were narrowly irregular in a restricted turnover.

Although lack of follow-up support and scattered bull liquidation depressed the general price level on the Bombay Stock Exchange, there was a partial recovery at the close.

Fairly active conditions prevailed on the Madras Stock Exchange.

Wall Street closed irregular with fractional price changes either way.

CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

ALTHOUGH the local stock market started the week on a steady note, prices developed a reactionary tendency from the middle of the week due to selling pressure, influenced by weaker advices from Bombay on fears that the present margin system would be made stricter. Moreover, some of the operators preferred to have second thoughts on the future of the trend of movements, while others entertained fears that the working of the various industries in and around Calcutta might be affected by the power-cut following the failure of a boiler at the DVC's Thermal plant. Above all, the market, being already in an over-bought position, responded to selling orders. But, the subsidence of offerings towards the close of the week enabled equities to stage a mild recovery.

The Giltedged section was quiet with very little business passing in long-lated issues. Whatever business there was, consisted mainly of offers. State Loans were also quiet. 3 per cent 1988 Conversion Loan moved narrowly between Rs 72.10 and Rs 72.40, to finish the week at the former level.

Bank shares were a steady feature in anticipation of better working results for the current half-year. Punjab National changed hands up to Rs 21.87 and United Commercial up to Rs 91 from Rs 21.81 and Rs 90.50 respectively.

Thanks to sustained hope that the steel companies might enhance the rate of distribution just as a gesture of goodwill to investors, attention was mostly concentrated on Indian Irons although some selling pressure on Bombay account caused a sharp setback in mid-week, to recover partially towards the close. Indian Irons opened at Rs 28.52 and, after advancing to Rs 28.58, receded at one time to Rs 28.12, finishing the week better at Rs 28.42. In sympathy, TEXMACO moved down to Rs 20.05 from a high of Rs 20.50; Jay Engineering to Rs 28.69 from Rs 28.81 and Guest, Keen, Williams to Rs 42.12 from Rs 42.56; to close finally at Rs 20.30; Rs 28.81 and Rs 42.19 respectively. Braithwaite were however, better at Rs 34.81 against Rs 34.62 with Kumardhubi and Marshalls nearly maintained at Rs 6.56 and Rs 4.87 respectively. J. K. Steel receded to Rs 28 from Rs 29.37 on lack of fresh support.

Coal shares continued to receive selective support on the view that good coal-producing companies were likely to benefit from expansion. Equitable forged ahead to Rs 33.75 from Rs 32.00 following the dividend being doubled to 15 per cent for last year, while East India were well supported up to Rs 36; Central India up to Rs 13.12 and Western Bengal up to Rs 9.50. Bengal turned rather quiet at Rs 387 against Rs 392 on lack of fresh enquiry with Burrakur

moving irregularly between Rs 20.31 and Rs 20.56 on alternate buying and selling.

There was a further improvement in selected Tea shares due to optimism concerning the near-term outlook for the industry, the declaration of higher dividends by some companies and in expectation of such distribution in the case of the remaining companies. Jay Shree were taken further up to Rs 23.25 from Rs 22.69 and Tezpur up to Rs 17.87 from Rs 16.75. Bishnauth changed hands at Rs 25.87 to Rs 26.12 and Dhelakhat at Rs 22.06 to Rs 22.25.

Except Ramunger which were consistently supported up to Rs 29.87 from Rs 29.37 rumours of the possibility of a bonus issue, Sugar shares were generally neglected. The news of the failure of the Union Finance Minister's mission to the USA in respect of the sale of sugar, had also an adverse effect on sentiment. Raza/Buland, Carew and SKG moved narrowly around Rs 11.87; Rs 12.56 and Rs 11.69 respectively.

Jute shares continued to remain depressed in view of the obscure outlook for the industry. Howrah were offered further lower at Rs 20.58 against Rs 20.87; Budge-Budge at Rs 118.00 against Rs 126.00; New Central at Rs 19.44 against Rs 19.53 and Union at Rs 149 against Rs 155. Birlas were the only exception to the general trend, having steady support up to Rs 28.50. Ganges turned quiet at Rs 10.37 against Rs 10.50 with India barely maintained at Rs 15.75.

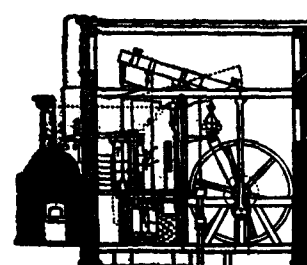
If there was any section, which showed only a minor reaction, it was Textiles, thanks to the prospects of higher production and greater modernisation of the industry. Kesoram changed hands at Rs 34.44 to Rs 35.62; J. K. Rayon at Rs 19.25 to Rs 19.81; Dunbar at Rs 31.12 to Rs 31.25 and Cawnpore at Rs 8.56 to Rs 8.62. Jay Shree were, however, slightly lower at Rs 16.19 against Rs 16.69 and so also Elgins at Rs 10.69 against Rs 20.37.

After initial weakness, Miscellaneous issues displayed a slightly steadier tendency towards the close due to some replacement buying. Following were the price trends of a few selected shares.

	Week's High	Week's Low	Week's Closing
Orient Paper ...	36.00	34.95	35.30
Shree Gopal ...	26.12	26.00	26.00
Bengal Paper ...	87.25	84.00	87.25
Rohtas ...	20.19	19.69	19.87
D. Rubber ...	50.31	49.87	50.31
H. Motor ...	23.62	23.00	23.31
Asso. Battery ...	34.50	34.12	34.12
Union Carbide ...	57.00	56.75	56.75
British Paints ...	25.00	24.12	24.12
Alkali Chemicals ...	37.50	37.06	37.31
I. Cable ...	36.94	36.44	36.87
I. Aluminium ...	33.44	32.50	33.37
I. Copper ...	5.52	5.45	5.47
I. Steamship ...	8.56	8.44	8.50
BIC ...	8.00	7.69	7.81
General Tyres ...	6.37	6.15	6.22
Isaac Holden ...	16.62	16.19	16.62

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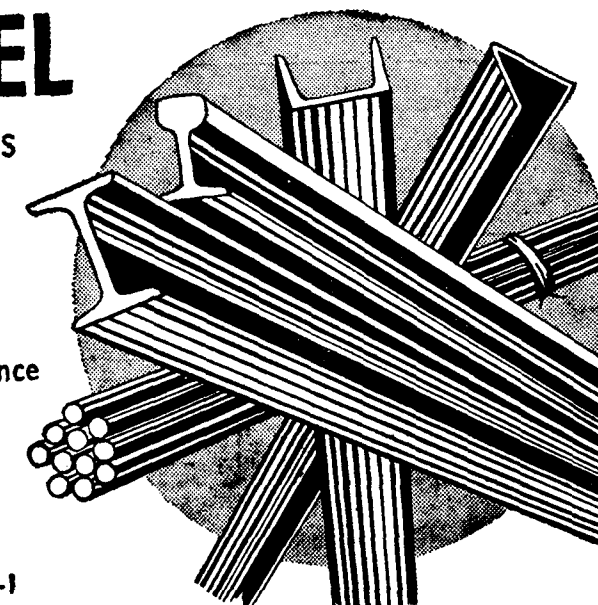
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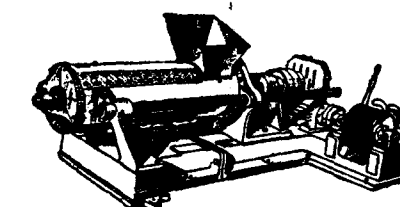


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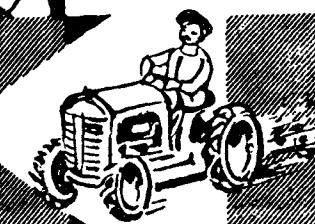
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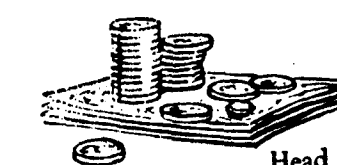


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Udaipur, Rajasthan.

SUGAR MILLS

Ganesh Sugar Mills Ltd.
Anandnagar, Dist. Gorakhpur,
U.P. (N.R.)
Shree Anand Sugar Mills Ltd.
Khalilabad, Dist. Basti, U.P.
(N.R.)

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Indian Finance

Established 1928

24 June 1961

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THAT 1960 was an eventful year for Indian banking, one would of course have expected the Reserve Bank to conclude; and it is with a sentence to such effect that the latest issue of Trend and Progress of Banking in India begins its assessment of developments in banking during the last year. The pressure that banks were called upon to bear was tremendous; the 1959-60 busy season showed hardly any signs of tapering off into slackness, and the next busy season has produced a record expansion in bank credit. The pressure under which banks were quietly carrying out their allotted task was awesome: confidence was disrupted with the closure of two scheduled banks, and for this as for other reasons, growth in Deposits failed utterly to match the rise in Advances. The pressure that banks were subjected to, from the central banking institution, was no doubt necessary but served at the same time to aggravate some of the problems which banking faced in 1960: in the face of an unhealthy consistent tendency for prices to rise, the Reserve Bank deemed it desirable to reduce bank liquidity and for this purpose immobilised initially 25 per cent of the rise in Deposits and later a full half. The banks have emerged relatively unscathed; in fact, with the Reserve Bank properly initiating measures intended to strengthen banking, it is not wrong to suggest that after a difficult year banks are better placed to deal with the problems that crop up than they ever were before.

But what was the cause of the monetary pressure that banks were subjected to? The reasons have been advanced from time to time in the columns of this journal, but they bear repetition. On the one hand, the rate of growth of Deposits, which during the bulk of the Second Plan period was of satisfactory proportions, suddenly slowed down. On the other, the expansion in Advances was sustained and, if anything, gathered further momentum. The little that banks had by way of free resources was quickly used up, and therefore the additional calls for financing had to be met either from greater recourse to central banking credit or from disinvestment in gilt-edged; and banks used both avenues of replenishing their resources.

The publication enumerates the reasons for the slackening in the rate of growth of Deposits: reduced use of created money, larger import surplus, disruption of confidence and the inducement of high interest rates to certain depositors which caused them to resort to direct financing. As for Advances, it suffices to mention that the substantial rise in the rate of growth of industrial production, with its concomitant call upon finance for trade and commerce, was responsible for a sustained demand for funds. Moreover, though seasonal funds did return in the 1960 slack season, when contraction in credit against commodities was placed at Rs 101.4 crores, this was largely offset by a sharp increase of Rs 79.6 crores in Advances against non-seasonal commodities. As a result reliance upon central banking credit was much greater, the weekly average of banks' borrowings being placed at Rs 38.4 crores in 1960 as compared with the relative figure of Rs 18.5 crores in 1959. Also, while

banks found it possible to add to holdings of Government securities to the tune of Rs 150 crores in 1959, there was disinvestment in the amount of Rs 150 crores in 1960.

In this background, the Reserve Bank, we may presume, found itself on the horns of a dilemma. The price situation was such that we were being repeatedly advised, by some foreign friends, that the bank Rate should be raised; industrial production had to be financed; Government's borrowing programme had to be put through; and banks had to be strengthened. With a view to reducing bank liquidity, the Reserve Bank in March, and again in May, for the first time used the power it had secured for itself in 1956, of varying reserve requirements. Banks were troubled, but their embarrassment would have been greater if bank Rate had been raised. For ensuring that sufficient funds were available for industrial production, the Reserve Bank was liberal in its Advances to the banking system and enlightened in its policy to purchase securities that were offered. The decision not to raise bank Rate was not in itself enough to ensure a successful borrowing programme for Government, but it at least prevented the market loan from being an outright failure. Most important of all, the Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 1960 was initiated and passed, to protect the secrecy of inner reserves of banks, "which is essential from the point of view of maintenance of a cushion of safety to banks"; and, in September, the Reserve Bank directed banks to raise their lending rates to a minimum of 5 per cent and in any case by 0.5 per cent, while simultaneously prescribing maxima on rates of interest that banks could pay on certain kinds of Deposits. Though, as part of the package deal at the time, a three-tier bank Rate was also effectively introduced, which had the effect of raising the costs of borrowing for banks beyond specified quotas, on balance the gain to the banking system has been immense; while higher interest paid on borrowings has been temporary, the higher level of income assured by the Reserve Bank's directive on Advances is permanent.

The Reserve Bank recognises that the banking system "has made a notable contribution to the economic development of the country." And the final sentence in the publication is one of hope, that "the banking system can confidently look forward successfully to meet the challenges thrown up by the Third Plan." But that challenge in the future is going to be essentially one of mobilising new Deposits. The scheme of Deposit insurance, soon to be introduced, can be relied upon to foster both confidence and the banking habit. But branch expansion has to be more brisk; and new services have to be offered, so that even more people will acquire the banking habit. That is the real challenge before Indian banking. Assured now of a margin between earnings on Advances and the cost of money, with public confidence aided by Deposit insurance, it is now up to the banks to scour the countryside for new banking constituents, whether they are small businessmen who want loans or small depositors who are willing to bank their money—instead of hoarding it six feet underneath.

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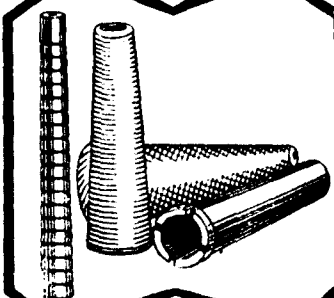
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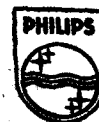
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Cooperative Movement—II

AN encouraging development in recent years in the Cooperative Movement in India is the steady growth of agricultural marketing societies. Since the Rural Credit Survey, the importance of linking agricultural credit with processing, warehousing and marketing in order to make credit more effective has been fully recognised. The number of primary marketing societies stood at the end of 1959-60 at 2501 compared with 2380 at the end of the previous year. Membership increased from 9,68,239 to 11,83,907. While purchases almost doubled to Rs 30.27 crores, sales as owners and as agents increased substantially to Rs 21.32 crores and Rs 25.52 crores respectively. Sugar cane supply societies which, however, are mostly concentrated in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh constitute an important section of agricultural societies and continued to make further headway during the period under review. Their number and membership increased to 8774 and 23.44 lakhs from 8382 and 22.59 lakhs. These societies sold cane of the value of Rs 16.37 crores and advanced loans amounting to Rs 6.21 crores. Milk supply unions and societies which have been quite popular even during the First Five Year Plan period have continued their uptrend with their number and membership at 2810 and 233250 respectively. The value of milk and milk products sold increased from Rs 8.30 crores to Rs 9.10 crores. The encouragement given by Government to the formation of co-operative sugar factories is reflected in the steady increase in their number. There were in 1959-60, 57 co-operative sugar factories as against 50 at the end of the previous year. Their installed capacity for crushing sugar cane aggregated 24,650 tons per day and they produced sugar weighing 2.84 lakh tons compared to 1.75 lakh tons during the previous year. Among other agricultural processing societies, cotton Ginning and Processing societies made good progress increasing to 120 from 88 societies in the previous year. Raw cotton ginned showed a marked increase to 45.82 lakh cwts from 13.17 lakh cwts. Cotton pressed also was higher at 2.92 lakh bales against 2.02 lakh bales.

The working of farming societies gains special significance in the present context of official interest in cooperative farming. But if Government expects to buttress its arguments in favour of cooperative farming from the operational results of joint, collective, and tenant farming societies, all of which involve some sort of arrangement for cultivating individual holdings on a common basis, it will be disappointed. Of course, it may be argued that when once conditions favourable to the growth of cooperative farming are created and cultivators adequately realise the great advantages that will accrue to them from this type of farming, there will be much greater enthusiasm for cooperative farming. But when one goes by the results so far noticeable, there does not appear to be much enthusiasm for this way of farming yet. Of the four types of farming societies, only better farming societies which do not involve the merger of individual holdings show fairly satisfactory results. The number of farming societies increased from 4193 to 5631 comprising 968 Better Farming societies, 1758 Joint Farming societies, 893 Collective Farming societies and 2012 Tenant Farming societies. The number of societies reporting profit increased to 2253 from 1152 as did that reporting loss from 1352 to 2099. The number of societies without profit or loss increased sharply from 948 to

NET RESULT OF OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Type of Society	1958-59 PROFIT		LOSS		(In lakhs of Rupees) 1959-60 PROFIT		LOSS	
	No. of Societies	Amount	No. of Societies	Amount	No. of Societies	Amount	No. of Societies	Amount
State Co-operative Banks ...	21	91	1	1	22	1.17	...	...
Central Co-operative Banks ...	367	1,93	35	3	344	2.48	36	6
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies:								
(i) Large sized ...	6,833	1.13	1,184	11	6,303	1.26	1,561	17
(ii) Small sized ...	1,11,033	2.26	33,765	67	1,30,127	3.36	40,394	94
(iii) Grain Banks ...	6,394	24	1,402	3	5,508	23	1,439	7
Central Land Mortgage Banks	14	25	2	...	13	...	3	...
Primary Land Mortgage Banks	265	9	82	3	191	12	194	3
Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies ...	7,615	2.16	1,928	14	7,633	2.46	2,128	15
Non-credit Societies ...	31,315	6.71	22,339	4.84	36,314	8.77	25,876	3.79
Total ...	1,63,887	15.97	60,738	5.82	1,85,857	20.13	71,532	5.21

279 indicating a favourable trend in working. Groupwise, however, only the Better Farming societies show a satisfactory record, with the number of societies showing profit at 420 that reporting loss at 214 and that reporting no loss or profit at 310. In the case of Joint Farming societies, out of a total of 1758, 861 show profit, 622 loss and 251 no loss or profit. Of the 893 collective farming societies, 243 worked at a profit, 285 incurred loss and 221 showed no loss or profit. While 677 out of a total of 2012 tenant farming societies had profit, 890 incurred loss and 419 had no profit or loss.

In the Industrial Cooperatives Group, Weavers' Societies continue to show encouraging results. The number of these societies increased to 11,086 from 10,352 with the number of looms included rising to 1.2 million from 0.96 million. It was expected that the number of looms included would rise to 1.45 million by the end of the Second Plan. Of the primary societies numbering 11,086, the number reporting profit was 5,289, the number reporting loss stood at 3247 while 2550 made neither profit nor loss. In the previous year, of the total of 10,352 primary societies, 4,360 made profit, 3316 worked at loss while 2686 made neither profit nor loss. In view of the abiding interest of Government in the lot of the handloom weavers, special subsidies are given to these cooperatives. Government Subsidies are available to them for construction of godowns, housing colonies, and toward meeting cost of Management and rebate to consumers. The last item is the most important in point of the quantum of aid. But the quantum had been reduced during 1959-60 to Rs 1.54 crores from Rs 2.12 crores in the previous year. Both production and sales have declined to Rs 31.69 crores and Rs 36.08 crores respectively from Rs 35.67 crores and 38.21 crores respectively in the previous year. It is now generally accepted that the working of the weavers cooperatives will considerably improve if adequate finance is made available in time for the members of the cooperatives. It is with this view of making cooperative credit effective that the Reserve Bank has started a pilot scheme for financing handloom cooperative in eight States. It would appear that even after the Reserve Bank's advent in the field the handloom cooperatives continue to find that much needed funds are as difficult to come as before.

A comparison of the results of the working of consumers' cooperatives during the two years 1958-59 and 1959-60 will show that during the latter year, there has been around improvement. The number of stores increased from 6857 to 7168 with sales sizably higher at Rs 39.00 crores as compared with Rs 27.09 crores in the previous year. The number of stores working with profit is higher at 2815, while stores recording loss and showing no profit or loss declined in number to 2042 and 2300 respectively. It will be noted however

that consumer stores were much more numerous at the beginning of the Second Plan than they were at the end of 1959-60. It is therefore evident that consumer cooperation is rather stagnant if not actually taking a downward course. There are decided advantages in buying from consumer cooperatives, like equitable price and quality. The second is very important for, in these days one is not quite sure that what he buys in the bazar is not adulterated. The development of consumer cooperation especially in the rural areas will go a long way toward making other types of cooperation much more effective than they are now in so far as the villager will be able to satisfy his needs without having to pay exorbitant prices. This vast field of consumers cooperation is very meagrely covered even at the threshold of the Third Plan. The continued stagnation in this regard shows that conditions conducive to a rapid growth of consumer cooperation are yet to be brought about.

Trends in Foreign Investment

THE May issue of the Monthly Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India carries a review of the foreign investments in the country which throws an interesting and useful light on recent trends in the flow of foreign capital particularly into the private sector and the size of the foreign capital participation in various sectors of the country's industry. As an indicator of the interest of foreign business enterprises in India's industrialisation and of the effectiveness of the Government's own policies, the subject is of obvious importance and should bear examination in some detail.

The Reserve Bank study which is mainly confined to the flow of long term foreign capital in the private sector defines these investments as the aggregate of (a) net foreign liabilities of branches of foreign companies operating in India, (b) foreign-held shares including proportionate free reserves and foreign-held debentures of rupee companies and (c) long-term loans obtained by these companies from official institutions abroad. On this basis, it is shown that during 1959 the gross capital inflow into the private sector amounted to Rs 52.9 crores against Rs 52.1 crores during the previous year. But in view of the fact that capital repatriation during 1959 was of a lower order as compared to 1958, there was an improvement in net investments of capital in the private sector during 1959 as compared with 1958, the respective figures being Rs 38.1 crores and Rs 27.7 crores. The relevant figures for capital repatriation are Rs 14.8 crores and Rs 24.4 crores. The net investment of Rs 38.1 crores during 1959 was made up of Rs 27.3

crores from official sources and Rs 10.8 crores of private capital. The respective figures for 1958 were Rs 25.3 crores and Rs 2.4 crores. It may be seen that while the inflow of official capital continued to exceed the private capital inflow, there was a notable increase in the inflow of private capital during 1959. The higher rate of official capital receipts in 1959 was due to the loans received from the US Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund and the IBRD.

The composition of the private capital investment shows significant changes during 1959 from the pattern which obtained during 1958. During 1959, there was a pronounced rise in retained earnings which stood at Rs 15.1 crores against Rs 9.8 crores in 1958. This was offset to some extent by the lower order of fresh capital receipts during 1959 at Rs 10.5 crores against Rs 17.1 crores during 1958. The Reserve Bank study traces the sharp rise in retained earnings to the improvement in the general earnings of the plantation companies and the fall in capital repatriation of the petroleum companies. The plantation companies increased their earnings during 1959 to Rs 5.7 crores from Rs 4.9 crores in 1958, while the earnings retained by the petroleum companies were higher at Rs 6.1 crores against Rs 5.6 crores in 1958. The performance of the manufacturing group was an important factor in the net investment of private foreign capital during 1959. Regarding this the Reserve Bank study shows that during 1959 the total earnings of the manufacturing group increased to Rs 16.1 crores from Rs 12.9 crores. The total amount retained was also higher at Rs 7.1 crores against Rs 5.1 crores during 1958.

Study of the foreign investments by groups of industries shows the manufacturing group to have figured as the major field for investment accounting for Rs 33.0 crores in gross terms and Rs 32.1 crores in net terms. In the manufacturing group, metals and metal products accounted for Rs 8.5 crores of the total

INFLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS INTO THE PRIVATE SECTOR.						
(Rs Crores)						
	1954	1956	1957*	1958*	1959	
	and 1955		%			
	(Annual Average)					
A. Inflow of Private Foreign Capital (net) ...	14.9	24.9	17.9	2.4	10.8	
1. Gross Inflow ...	19.9	31.2	26.9	26.8	25.6	
(a) Retained Earnings ...	12.0	19.5	9.5	9.8	15.1	
(b) Cash Inflow ...	1.5	3.1	5.9	4.8	3.3	
(c) Non-cash Inflow ...	6.4	8.5	11.4	12.3	7.2	
2. Outflow ...	5.0	6.3	9.1	24.4	14.8	
B. Official Capital ...	1.4	12.1	32.1	25.3	27.3	
C. Gross Inflow into the Private Sector ...	21.3	43.3	59.0	52.1	52.9	
D. Net Inflow into the Private Sector ...	16.3	37.0	50.0	27.7	38.1	

*Revised.
N.B.—Figures exclude foreign investment in the banking system.

INVESTING COUNTRIES									
(Rs Crores)									
		1956		1957		1958		1959	
Countries		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
UK	1. Private Capital	20.5	15.7	15.2	6.3	20.1	—2.0	16.0	1.2
	2. Official Capital*	20.5	15.7	15.2	6.3	20.1	—2.0	14.6	—0.2
USA	1. Private Capital	7.4	7.3	10.5	10.5	4.6	2.6	22.0	22.0
	2. Official Capital†	7.4	7.3	10.5	10.5	4.6	2.6	7.6	7.6
Others	1. Private Capital	15.4	14.0	33.4	33.2	27.4	27.1	14.8	14.8
	2. Official Capital‡	3.3	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.8	3.4	3.4
Total	1. Private Capital	43.3	37.0	59.0	50.0	52.1	27.7	52.9	38.1
	2. Official Capital	31.2	24.9	26.9	17.9	26.8	2.4	25.6	10.8

*Represents drawings on the UK—India Loan for oil pipeline project.

†Covers utilisation of loans from Eximbank and DLF.

‡Represents IBRD capital and utilisation of Japanese Yen Credit.

net inflow, while transport equipment came second with an amount of Rs 6.6 crores. Chemicals and chemical products figured with a share of Rs 4.9 crores. The total net inflow into the manufacturing group at Rs 32.1 crores marks a decline of Rs 2.5 crores from 1958. The other groups including the plantations, mining and services also recorded a net decline of Rs 5.1 crores the relevant figures of net investment for 1958 and 1959 being Rs 8.8 crores and Rs 3.7 crores respectively. However, the pronounced changes in the petroleum group in which there was a net inflow of Rs 2.3 crores as compared with a net disinvestment of Rs 15.7 crores during 1953 turned the scale in favour of an improvement in the total net foreign investment during 1959.

Countrywise flow of foreign capital shows the US to have been the principal source. During 1959, the US participated to the extent of Rs 22 crores in the net capital inflow of Rs 38.1 crores. The greater part of the US capital came from official sources the amount credited as official capital being Rs 14.4 crores. The UK figures with a poor share of Rs 1.2 crores which however represents an improvement as compared with 1958 in which year there was net disinvestment of Rs 2 crores. The important thing about the position of UK vis-a-vis foreign capital flow into India is the continuing repatriation of capital in sizable amounts. During 1959 capital repatriation to UK amounted to Rs 15 crores the major part of which was constituted by petroleum capital.

The total foreign business investments in the country as at the end of 1959 is shown to be of the order of Rs 610 crores, of which the United Kingdom accounted for Rs 400 crores, Rs 359 crores as direct investment and Rs 41 crores as portfolio investment. Excepting the US, the share of other countries was inconsiderable. The US share of the total foreign business investment was Rs 82 crores of which 64.3 crores represented direct investment. Of the total foreign investments at Rs 610.7 crores, Rs 250.7 crores were in the manufacturing sector. Within the manufacturing sector, the metal and metal products group accounted for the largest share at Rs 84.7 crores, while chemicals and chemical products had a total of Rs 31.4 crores. The bulk of the balance of foreign investment was in the group represented by services and petroleum, the respective figures being Rs 131.2 crores and Rs 120.7 crores.

Apart from the inflow of foreign capital into the private sector, the Reserve Bank review also deals with the movements of short-term capital in the banking sector and the inflow of capital into the official sector. In respect of the inflow of short-term funds into the banking sector, it is shown that during 1960, there was an increase in the net inflow to the extent of Rs 8 crores, ascribable mainly to higher borrowings from abroad. It is notable that the foreign liabilities of the banking system during 1960 increased to Rs 66.2 crores from Rs 59.5 crores in 1959

while the total foreign assets registered a slight decline from Rs 58.5 crores in 1959 to 57.2 crores.

In the official sector, the most notable feature was the trend toward an increase in the liabilities alongside of a decline in foreign assets. While the total liabilities increased from Rs 944.6 crores in 1959 to Rs 1,193.4 crores in 1960, the total foreign assets recorded a decline from Rs 645.3 crores in 1959 to Rs 584.5 crores in 1960.

The over-all effect of the movements of foreign capital into the country was a worsening of the net debtor position of the country to Rs 1,273 crores at the end of 1960. Considering that at the end of the 1955, the country enjoyed a net creditor position of Rs 512 crores, the deterioration in the investment position of the country over the five year period, which synchronises with the Second Plan period, is of the order of Rs 1,800 crores.

A Buoyant Corporate Sector

THE recent trends in company formations with their size pattern and regional distribution have provided a rewarding study of the general effects of the enactment of the new Companies Act in 1956 on the growth of business enterprise in the country. When the new Act was passed there were grave apprehensions about its objectives and aims and it was particularly feared that the enforcement of the new Act will have unfavourable effects on formation of new companies. But the evidence that has been available about the effects of the working of the Companies Act has gone to belie these fears. The latest information broad-sheet of the Company Law Administration records the most gratifying results with reference to new company floatations, their State-wise distribution and size patterns.

When the Companies Act was passed in 1956, it was followed by a falling off in new floatations. During 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 the number of new companies registered were 848, 961 and 1,095 respectively while in the three years preceding the enactment of the new Act, new registrations were of the order of 1,193, 1,203 and 1,443. By 1959-60 however, new registrations had passed the peak attained during the three years preceding the new enactment. A further rise in new company formations has been recorded during 1960-61 with a total which is of the order of 1,683. As compared with 1959-60, the increase in new registrations in 1960-61 was of the order of 231. It is also notable that the total authorised capital of the new companies registered during 1960-61 at Rs 287.05 crores exceeded the average authorised capital of the new companies registered during the previous four years by Rs 97.5 crores.

The State-wise and region-wise distribution has revealed a tendency toward more uniform pattern during 1959-60 and 1960-61. During 1960-61 the Eastern region recorded a total of 477 new registrations which compares with 452 for the Southern region, 431 for the Western region and 323 for the Northern region. A notable feature of the trend in the pattern of distribution in recent years has been the pronounced increase in new company formations accounted for by the Southern region. In this connection, the information available indicates that the total new registrations in the Southern region during 1959-60 were about three times that in 1956-57,

when the new Companies Act came in force. The increases in the Eastern region, Western region and Northern region in the corresponding period were of the order 34 per cent, 146 per cent and 70 per cent respectively.

The size-pattern discloses a tendency toward increase in number of companies with higher authorised capital. While the largest concentration continues to be in the category of companies with less than Rs 10 lakhs as authorised capital, it is notable that their percentage share in total registrations reveals a decline from 88 per cent in 1959-60 to 78 per cent in 1960-61. In contrast, the number of companies with higher authorised capital has tended to increase. Thus, the number of companies floated with an authorised capital of Rs 10 lakhs and under Rs 25 lakhs increased to 177 in 1960-61 from 122 in the previous year, accounting for 10 per cent of the new registrations against 8 per cent in the previous year. The companies with an authorised capital of Rs 50 lakhs and above have also improved their position from 4.5 per cent in 1959-60 to 8.4 per cent in 1960-61. The tendency toward increased capitalisation is also reflected in the higher average national authorised capital of the new registrations during 1960-61 as compared with 1959-60. Thus, the average national authorised capital per newly formed public company in 1960-61 was Rs 1.03 lakhs against Rs 77 lakhs in 1959-60 while the national average authorised capital per private company registered during the year works out to Rs 8 lakhs against Rs 7 lakhs in 1959-60.

During 1960-61 there was also a marked increase in the number of giant floatations having an authorised capital of Rs 1 crore and above. While during 1959-60 such giant registrations were 53, their number has gone up to 89 during 1960-61. These 89 giant companies accounted for 68 per cent of the total authorised capital of new companies registered in 1960-61, of which the authorised capital of the 7 giant-sized Government companies alone worked to 10 per cent.

The information broad-sheet shows that at the end of March 1961, there were 26,108 companies working in the country with a total paid up capital of Rs 1,725 crores. It is further shown that during the last six years, the total number of companies at work in the country recorded a net decline of 3,776 companies. This decline in the total number of companies working during the last six years may be seen to be the result of the efforts of the Company Law Administration to weed out unsound and moribund companies. Far from being a sign of failure of corporate activity this may be taken as providing a vindication of the principles embodied in the new Companies Act.

Sales Potential Analysis

By SRIPATI RANGANADHA

SALES potential is an estimated, rather than an established sales target of a given market area covering a specific accounting period whose length depends upon the nature of the commodity and financial set-up of the concern. It is a percentage which indicates what per cent of the company's total sales should be secured from a given geographical unit. It can be determined by dividing the total weighted percentage values of the entire distributive area served by a company into the total weights assigned. The percentage (sales potential) can even be adjusted by the manipulation of the sales analyst. It depends upon

his sound judgement, experience and knowledge of business and the company.

By and large, the statistical data of sales potential in general are the percentage of population which caters to the need and necessity of the intended product, past performance of sales of the company, number of persons gainfully employed, purchasing power index and general level of retail sales. The first two factors obviously indicate the necessary demand for the product and how it has been responded to in the past. It must, however, be indicated that the past success of sales need not be an index to the future prospects for the nature of market is unpredictable. The other factors in general concern the ability and aptitude of the buying public.

These factors may be computed by applying the specific indexes which are compiled by Government, trade associations and research bureaus.

The level of living in a particular geographical area, for example, may be computed by applying the indexes individually or collectively such as home-owning population, telephone installations, radio and automobile registration, school enrolment, magazine circulation, Life Insurance sales, business enterprises and so on. Similarly, the indexes of purchasing power may include bank deposits, cheque transactions, income and excise taxes, value of movable and immovable property per capita.

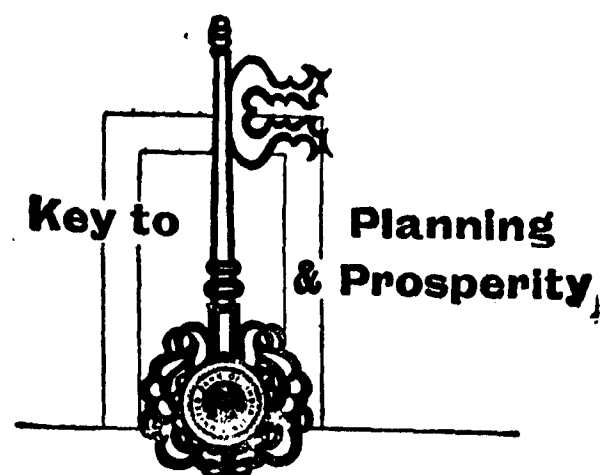
Recently, a new consumer index of Indian Markets was published by the Market Research Department of J. Walter Thompson Company. This consumer index was based on the study of "market factors" in 504 cities and towns in which the population was over 20,000. The urban area has been analysed carefully town by town with regard to 12 major economic factors such as the size of total population and factory labour, the rate of growth in population, the level of literacy, the number of radio sets and private cars in use, the number of banks, doctors, chemists, druggists, cinemas, number of cinema seats and domestic consumption of electricity. The index could be utilised by the manufacturers and distributors for sales target and sales promotion in urban markets as a dependable indicator.

There are certain factors such as seasonal variations, governmental controls, legal checks, modern innovations, strength of competition, extent of market development and such other economic conditions which are beyond the scope of statistical computation. These fluctuating factors may usually be taken care of by professional business forecasters and yet one cannot consider their forecasts as the last word in prediction as we are aware that long-term projections are of questionable accuracy. Since these variable factors are incapable of measurement, the market analysts often find it difficult to estimate the sales quota. Therefore, they arbitrarily establish targets by means of "guesstimates" which are based on guesses, hunch and judgement for market potential. Effective determination of targets often depend largely on personal opinion rather than statistics. So it is needless to mention the amount of business acumen, robust common sense and courage required for the entrepreneur to figure out the right target for the potential market.

Establishment of quota demands two varieties of volume targets. They are the "dead line" quota and the inspirational quota. The former is merely a necessity and a "must" quota. It is a minimum sales estimate for a firm to survive. This conservative and cautious estimate should cover at least all the instruments of production. The "must" quota should not only cover the cost of factors of production, but also secure a minimum volume of sales to meet the

expenses of distributing agencies. If a company, for example, incurs an overall expenditure of Rs 3,000 a year on a salesman and its established sales quota is 10 per cent of net sales in a particular market area, the salesman is expected to sell a minimum net annual volume of Rs 30,000 in his jurisdiction. This explains why the cost of selling is included in every establishment of sales volume target. If the past sales performance and market potential do not succeed in getting the minimum volume of sales, it is up to the management to increase either the size of the sales territory or cut the cost of sales forces. The inspirational quota as the name suggests, on the contrary, inspires the sales forces to achieve the management's established targets. It is the management's optimistic maximum estimate of sales which stimulates salesmen and steers production. In fact, effective utilisation of inspirational quota lends meaning to the concept of sales potential.

Comparisons of sales volume of two different market areas do not give us a true picture of possible sales performance. Suppose, a particular market area 'X' is able to achieve Rs 50,000 worth of sales, compared to another market area 'Y' which records Rs 30,000 sales for the same product. On this score, one need not pitch high the hopes for market area 'X' and offer secondary importance to the area 'Y'. In fact, the effectiveness of market penetration can be studied not by comparing sales volume of the two areas, but by their sales potentials. If the sales potential of 'X' is Rs 1,25,000 and that of 'Y' Rs 50,000 and the degree of market penetration of 'X' will be (Rs 50,000/Rs 1,25,000), 40 per cent and that of 'Y' will be (Rs 30,000/Rs 50,000), 60 per cent. The foregoing numerical illustration shows that the market area 'Y' has a better scope for sales than the former.



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World of Finance

5-YEAR PLANS

Bank Advances to Industrial Sector

OF the 1956 slack season—which was a misnomer in the sense that it did not witness any net decline in Advances—we had at the time suggested that the slack season's obliteration was due to an increase in short-term bank accommodation to industry (which the borrower put to medium-term use for purchase of plant and machinery) having the effect of offsetting the return of seasonal Advances. In other words, with the progress of Indian industrialisation, bank financing of industry became gradually to assume greater importance. Trend and Progress of Banking in India for 1960, published by the Reserve Bank last week, has emphasised and underlined "the growing importance of bank credit in industrial finance . . . in the last decade." In the five years to 1955, roughly covering the First Plan period, Advances of Scheduled Banks expanded by Rs 169 crores, of which Rs 69 crores or 41 per cent were accounted for by credit extended to industries. In the next quinquennium, bank credit swelled by Rs 451 crores; and of this the increase in Advances to industry was placed at Rs 342 crores, or 75 per cent of the total. Taking the decade to 1960, industries got Rs 410 crores more by way of bank accommodation, and their share of total increase in bank credit worked out to two-thirds. In the process, while industries' share of total Advances was placed at 32 per cent in 1951, the relative ratio had risen to 51 per cent in 1960.

The trend toward greater bank financing of industry is better brought out in an assessment of 1960. The publication remarks that "the contraction in bank credit against seasonal commodities (Rs 101.4 crores) was largely offset by a sharp increase in credit against non-seasonal commodities (Rs 79.6 crores) reflecting the higher rate of industrial output."

Growth of industrial activity led to rise in industrial borrowings from banks. In 1960, industrial textiles increased their indebtedness to cotton textiles increased their indebtedness to banks by Rs 14 crores, against which, in the previous year, they had reduced their reliance on bank loans by Rs 17 crores. While sugar mills borrowed only Rs 1 crore more in 1959, indebtedness in 1960 rose by Rs 24 crores. Advances against iron and steel and engineering products went up by the striking figure of Rs 50 crores as compared with Rs 17 crores in 1959. As production rose, so did stocks and the need for financing them. Borrowings against raw cotton rose by Rs 23 crores, while against raw jute the relative rise was Rs 6 crores. In brief, as the Reserve Bank publication has it,

"A purpose-wise analysis of advances of scheduled banks showed that industrial credit rose by Rs 144 crores in the year ended October 1960 as compared with Rs 20 crores and Rs 14 crores in the corresponding period of 1959 and 1958 respectively."

So also, the demand from trade and commerce for banking finance increased. Credit to commerce rose by Rs 21 crores to Rs 395 crores.

In the 1960 "slack season", bank Advances against food articles (that is, credit of a seasonal variety) were placed at a peak of Rs 119 crores in May 1960 and reached their low (before the next season's financing began) of Rs 58 crores in November. Advances against industrial raw materials, during the same period, showed a drop of Rs 36 crores. Bank credit to plantation products was more or less unchanged. But Advances against manufactures and minerals went up sharply by Rs 64 crores, while bank credit against all other types of security rose by Rs 17 crores. In the event, in the period between May and November 1960, the total of secured Advances dropped only by Rs 27 crores.

The conclusion, therefore, is not that seasonal funds have ceased to return between May and October; rather that the sustained increase in industrial Advances throughout the year exaggerates the expansion in Advances during the busy season and obliterates the contraction when that seasonal finance returns.

BANK RETURNS

Advances Lower, Deposits Rise

AFTER the interruption caused by month-early disbursements, the slack season has, according to the returns of the Reserve Bank for 16 June, resumed its measured pace. Active Note Circulation has declined by Rs 14.31 crores to Rs 1,968.99 crores, and there has been inflow of Rupee Coin in an amount of Rs 1.25 crores. Both Foreign Securities and Rupee Securities, in the Issue Department, are unchanged. As a result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has improved by Rs 15.56 crores to Rs 28.63 crores.

In the return for the Banking Department, there is no evidence of deficit financing, since the rise of Rs 10.81 crores to Rs 214.66 crores in Investments can be traced to State Bank sales of gilt-edged during the week. But the Centre's balances have risen steeply by Rs 30.64 crores to a level of Rs 80.73 crores; it is true, the State Governments have obviously made over some payments to the Centre. But the amount involved cannot be anywhere near Rs 30 crores. In fact, States' balances are lower by Rs 5.63 crores at Rs 5.44 crores, and their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank, for ways and means borrowings, has gone up by Rs 6.01 crores to Rs 83.02 crores. The balance of Rs 18 crores of improvement in the Centre's cash position has therefore to be explained still. It seems to us possible that the Centre has received some payment from the US Embassy, in respect of agreements on the utilisation of counterpart funds; the only other possibility, as we see it, is deficit financing which has somehow been concealed. In

PAR VALUES

Canadian Dollar To Be Devalued

World money markets have been surprised by the announcement of the Canadian Finance Minister, in presenting his Budget, that the Canadian dollar is to be devalued. Although Mr Fleming has not stated what the increase in terms of gold the Canadian dollar will be valued at, he has made clear his intention to drive down the currency to a "significant discount" vis-a-vis the American dollar. The surprise arises from the fact that, for some many years, the Canadian dollar ruled at a premium compared with the US dollar, and it is only lately that it has declined to a par with it.

The objective of course is to discourage imports and encourage exports. With the near certainty of Britain joining the European Common Market, he obviously felt that a currency devaluation was necessary in order for Canadian goods to compete effectively in export markets. It is significant that Mr Fleming decided to devalue the dollar in the face of proposals by the Governor of the Bank of Canada that instead steps should be taken to achieve self-sufficiency; and he has also as emphatically rejected suggestions that, following upon the American dictum—"if you can't lick 'em, then join 'em"—Canada should consider an association with the European Common Market.

The significance of this action, so far as India is concerned, is still vague and surely not immediate. But there is no knowing what might happen if Britain were to devalue the pound sterling. However, that possibility is remote, especially with Mr Per Jacobsson's emphatic assertion that the pound would be maintained at its present par value.

this latter regard, it may be that, during the week, something like Rs 10 crores worth of Treasury Bills purchased and discounted by the Reserve Bank matured; and it may be that the State Bank's disinvestment relates to discounting of Treasury Bills. In that event, the rise of Rs 10 crores in the Investment portfolio could be evidence of deficit financing in that amount. Again, the State Governments' liability for payments to the Centre may have warranted their disposal of some securities, since their balances were so low as to preclude the meeting of this liability in full. There is a measure of clarification that we can expect in the next week, when the magnitude of created money resorted to will become known.

Not much relief has apparently been experienced, consequent upon month-early demand already met, by the banking system. The reserve balance of member banks appear to have improved by Rs 2.92 crores to Rs 86.25 crores, but in the same week the State Bank experienced a rise of around Rs 74 crores in cash in hand and with Reserve Bank. So it would appear that other Scheduled Banks had to draw down their balances by something like Rs 5 crores. Nor has, appa-

rently indebtedness to the Reserve Bank been reduced, since the latter's Other Loans and Advances are practically unchanged at Rs 118.24 crores against Rs 118.50 crores. However, advances against usance bills are down by Rs 0.25 crores at Rs 13.78 crores.

Other Deposits are up by Rs 2.31 crores; Bills payable at Rs 32.98 crores; and Other Liabilities, under which head has accrued the profit of the Reserve Bank for 1960-61, at Rs 62.76 crores. This suggests that the Reserve Bank profit, which will be transferred from Other Liabilities to Other Deposits pending completion in August of the audit before being made over to the Central Government, is going to be slightly larger than it was in 1959-60. But, in the first week in July, the transfers to the National Agricultural Credit (long-term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund will be recorded.

It remains to add that, again, Balances Held Abroad have declined. The latest week's gap between imports and the aggregate of export earnings and foreign aid utilised amounts to Rs 1.69 crores. Foreign Exchange Reserves, in both Departments, are now placed below the Rs 125 crore mark at Rs 123.79 crores. We repeat, unless untied foreign loans come our way, we are in sight of foreign exchange reserves falling to a level that would not cover the cost of one month's imports. Recourse may have to be had to the International Monetary Fund, for perhaps purchase of \$100 million of currencies.

The return of the State Bank for 16 June shows that the last instalment of Rs 12 crores of counterpart funds—at least, arrangements in respect of which have, so far as is known, been made—has been transferred to the Reserve Bank. This has involved a fall of Rs 11.77 crores to Rs 520.17 crores in Deposits and also disinvestment in giltedged for about Rs 10 crores, reducing that portfolio to Rs 202.62 crores. It is to be presumed that counterpart funds amounting to Rs 150 crores now remain with the State Bank, and that they will continue to be lodged with that institution for some time. Now that no more of a drain on Deposits is expected, it is possible that the State Bank will emerge as a buyer of securities through the Reserve Bank tap. Accruals of Deposits during the rest of the 1961 slack season, and the resources released by contraction in Advances during the same period, may both be used by the State Bank to add to the giltedged portfolio. In the latest week, there has been a fall of Rs 3.54 crores to Rs 267.15 crores in the total of Advances, and Other Assets have also shrunk by Rs 0.03 crores. Both these have resulted in cash in hand and with Reserve Bank being marked up by Rs 7.47 crores to Rs 29.29 crores. It is possible that the next week will witness the first of the new tranche of State

Bank purchases of giltedged from the Reserve Bank.

Net Deposits of Scheduled Banks have once again risen in the week ended 9 June. Net Demand Deposits are lower by Rs 3.82 crores at Rs 797.05 crores, but net Time Deposits have been marked up by Rs 8.10 crores at Rs 1,113.16 crores. With the State Bank disclosing a fall of Rs 0.73 crores in Deposits in the week under review, it is clear that other Scheduled Banks experienced a rise in theirs of the order of Rs 5 crores. Meantime, Monthly disbursements have not caused a rise in Advances, the portfolio being actually lower fractionally at Rs 1,288.49 crores against Rs 1,288.56 crores; indeed, since the State Bank in that week reported a rise of Rs 3.03 crores, contraction in the credit extended by other Scheduled Banks is seen to have been fairly considerable. Reserve Balances have been drawn down (by around Rs 7.69 crores, since to the actual decline of Rs 2.20 crores we have to add the increase recorded by the State Bank) in order to reduce borrowings from the central banking institution, which are lower by almost exactly the same figure in falling by Rs 7.92 crores to Rs 21.35 crores. The State Bank's sale of Rs 14 crores worth of giltedged is mirrored in the fall of Rs 13.34 crores to Rs 527.11 crores in Investments of Scheduled Banks as at 9 June.

No Changes of Parities

By Paul Einzig

THE statement made by the head of the International Monetary Fund Mr Per Jacobson denying that any Government associated with the Fund intends to change its parities, produced a salutary effect in that it checked the speculative drive against sterling which was gathering momentum during the second week of June. Devaluation denials by Governments are usually looked upon with mistrust after recent experience, but in this case the disclaimer comes from a "neutral" source. It is quite an understood thing that Finance Ministers and even Prime Ministers consider it their duty to deny any intention to devalue or revalue, right to the moment when they are in a position to announce the change. But there is no reason why the head of the International Monetary Fund should take it on himself to tell a deliberate lie to help any Government. There is no doubt that Mr Per Jacobson meant what he said and that none of the Governments belonging to the Fund has approached him in connection with any devaluation or revaluation scheme.

The trouble about such denials is that they only cover the position as it is at the moment when the statement is made. There is nothing to prevent any Government soon after the denial was made to inform the Fund that it intended to change its parities. For this reason it would be unduly optimistic to expect the good effect of his denial to continue for very long. In order to prevent the revival of speculation on changes of parities it would be necessary for Mr Per Jacobson to repeat this denial in very frequent intervals. That again would entail grave disadvantages. For sooner or later one or the other of the Governments is bound to decide in favour of changing its parities. When that happens there is bound to be an interval between communicating its intention to the International Monetary Fund and announcing it to the public. During that interval Mr Per Jacobson would not be in a position to repeat his disclaimer, and his silence would give rise to strong rumours that would be liable to affect not only the currency whose parities are about to be changed but also a number of other currencies.

Having regard to the above consideration, a frequent repetition of denial by the International Monetary Fund must be ruled out. That weapon can only be used very occasionally, so that the absence of a denial should not be looked upon as an indication that changes of parities are on the way. Mr Per Jacobson chose with commendable care this particular moment for making his denial. Although a speculative movement against sterling was developing, it was still at its initial stages. Possibly if he had waited until a landslide had developed his denial might have been quite ineffective. As it is, it has succeeded in deferring, if not preventing, the development of large-scale speculation against sterling. In order to be able to prevent it from developing between now and the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund in September, it would be necessary for the British Government itself to indicate some concrete evidence to show that the facilities available for the defence of sterling against speculative attacks are adequate. Nor would that be sufficient. It would be necessary for the British Government itself to show its determination to defend sterling not only by words but also by action.

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Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, 20 June 1961. Total amount offered was Rs 2,00,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99.335 per cent and above were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs 2.650 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres (Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi) up to the close of business on Monday 26 June 1961. Successful tenderers should make payment on Thursday, 29 June 1961. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 16 June 1961 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 116,31,50,000 were sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India.

91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills sold from 14 June to 17 June 1961 amounted to Rs 30,00,000.

Notes

TEA CONVENTION

Not A Day Too Soon

The Tea Board deserves to be congratulated on its proposal to hold a Tea Convention in Calcutta during November 1961. The Convention is expected to be a "significant international gathering dramatising the world wide impact of Tea". Twentyseven countries have been invited to participate. There will be a general session to discuss major issues, study groups to take up the threads of the major discussion for further exchange of views and a concluding session to record its final findings.

Thirteen items have been selected for discussion. These are: world prospects for tea; challenge of instant tea, tea research, tea broking, tea packaging, tea consumption in the United Kingdom, outlook for tea in the United States, tea industry in the USSR, tea in the European Common Market, future of tea in West Asia, tea production in India, role of tea trade in India and role of the State in fostering the tea industry in India.

The Convention will commence on 17 November and will last for a fortnight. The Tea Board will be host of the Convention.

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though Municipalities are known to borrow occasionally through the capital market and quotations for Municipal loans find a place in the list of securities. The Reserve Bank Bulletin for May notes that investments of local authorities including Port Trust are below the level of outstanding debt and their budgetary position accounts for regular resort to borrowing. That electricity boards and financial corporations are now competing with local authorities for what money is now available from institutional investors is a point to which attention must be invited. Access to the capital market for local authorities is strictly limited and Indian Municipalities do not have the same opportunities or advantages as the Home Corporations in dealing with the London money markets. The increase in the debt of Port Trust in recent years is mainly due to the programme of improvement involving latterly recourse to the World Bank for financial assistance.

Conclusions regarding the proportion of debt to revenue, the level of indebtedness to net valuable value and the proportion of interest charges to annual expenditure cannot be offered easily but it is plain that receipts from remunerative enterprises are comparatively small and the municipalities, including City Corporations, have been forced to rely on Government for loans. Their own administrative charges have risen, although it is known that Municipalities are not generous employers and the scale of wages, especially, for the lowest class is depressing enough.

In spite of a rise in revenue, the budgetary position of local authorities is unsatisfactory, and this will probably hamper future borrowing. On the other hand, Governments might raise loans and make advances to local authorities and independent borrowing may be strictly limited. In any case, the Corporations have become regular and eager borrowers. The Port Trusts are in a better financial position and the rise in foreign trade has contributed to a measure of prosperity permitting them to reinforce reserves and provide for gradual reduction of debt. But the Port Trusts also face labour problems and wage awards may impair their financial strength in the future. But it may be noted here that the four Port Trusts held larger investments than the City Corporations and the increase in the reserves guaranteed financial health.

EXPORTS

Ups and Downs

A large increase in the American purchases of manganese ore from Brazil last year conveyed the impression that India had not been able to enlarge her exports and, in fact, it was the UK that provided better support for the

export trade. But this trade is now in danger, because of a threat of take-over of the British-controlled mines in Madhya Pradesh by the Government of India. Among the supplies to USA, Ghana is now as firmly established as South Africa and it is noteworthy that the Congo republic maintained exports of manganese even in 1960. For certain grades of ore India is still the major supplier and export trade in ferro-manganese particularly with the USA has not suffered to any extent. On the other hand, Brazil has now become a major supplier of block mica to the United States but in regard to film or splittings, the lead is still held by India.

Competition from Thailand in shellac is fairly pronounced and it is evident that the depression in America affected Indian exports to a greater extent than competition from alternative sources. It is evident from the latest official analysis that the American demand for pepper alone is satisfactory and even at higher prices American buying is kept up as in the case of cashew kernels. On the other hand, the consumption of jute manufactures has been going down but much depends on the course of recovery which may lead to larger buying from India if Indian prices are reasonable. The increase in the price of castor oil probably limited the US buyers' usual interests in the Indian export surplus and Brazil has been gaining ground in the US market. In regard to goat skins, Pakistan is now a major rival of India and countries like Nigeria and Brazil have started to supply goat skins. But one advantage is held by India, namely, that she can provide bark tanned

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semi-finished skins for being dressed in the United States. Among export items from India hides and skins showed an increase because prices in India were held down in spite of an inevitable increase in the price of raw hides and skins. That may, however, be due to the system of trading, with prices in India influenced absolutely by the quotations under the London system of auctions.

JOINT SECTOR Good News

Comparatively sophisticated States have generally shown a tendency not to shirk the implications of a mixed economy. The Maharashtra Government, for instance, is reported to be thinking seriously of entering into partnership arrangements with private entrepreneurs in industrial ventures during the Third Plan period. It is reported that the Government

has set apart Rs 4 crores for investment in enterprises of this sort. Among the projects mentioned as likely to be jointly operated by the Government and private sector interests are a coke oven plant in Kalyan, a pig iron plant in Chanda district and steel alloy plant, in Ratnagiri district. It is also reported that a State mineral corporation will be set up for taking over manganese mines in the Vidarbha region.

This is a development greatly to be welcomed. The emergence of what has been rightly called the "joint sector" will act as a counter-vailing influence in the present situation in which the claims of the public and private sectors are urged with a mutually exclusive vehemence. The exact shape that this collaboration will take, will naturally depend upon particular circumstances and will have to be worked out carefully in each case. Probably, the most suitable form will be a joint stock com-

pany with or without majority shareholding for the Government. It was reported, sometime ago, that the Government of India had abandoned its tentative thinking along these lines for reasons that have never appeared very satisfactory to us. The Bombay experiment in joint sector undertakings will be watched with interest by the rest of the country.

RURAL CREDIT Bad News

Hard on the heels of an optimistic assessment by the Reserve Bank of the record of the Co-operative Movement during the year 1959-60, comes another Reserve Bank study of the most important section in the entire Movement. Only its findings are quite disheartening. In drawing conclusions on the basis of this Survey, however, one will do well to bear in mind that this is a

sample study pertaining to 12 districts in 12 States and that it refers to the position that obtained two years prior to the latest Reserve Bank Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India. It is true that the picture revealed by the Rural Credit Follow-up Survey 1957-58 which is second in the series by the Reserve Bank of India is not altogether bleak. There are bright spots such as the finding that in the year under review cooperatives accounted for an estimated 12 per cent of the total borrowings by cultivators as against 2 per cent in 1951-52. But, in so far as a sample Survey can truly reflect the working of the whole, the Survey shows that co-operative credit is yet to make a marked impression on the life of the rural population, especially, the small cultivators. The 12 per cent represents only the average and it may not appear quite a satisfactory record if it is noted that the percentage of borrowing from the cooperatives ranged from 1 to 39 per cent. Only in three of the 12 districts studied, the percentage ranged from 19 to 38. In the rest, it ranged from 1 to 7 per cent. Wide regional disparities in co-operative agricultural credit development thus continue to persist.

The Survey reveals that the main draw-back of co-operative credit continues to be the weakness of the primary credit societies. A finding of the present survey is that broadly speaking the financial position and the quality of performance of the large societies are generally superior to those of small societies. The original Rural Credit Survey had recommended that in order to be efficient, primary credit societies should be large sized. Government accepted the recommendation but after a time it shifted the emphasis to service cooperatives, with the result the formation of large sized cooperatives has received a setback. It has been proved once again that small-sized societies are a waste of resources.

It is small consolation that co-operative credit is making steady headway because the principal objectives of reorganisation of rural credit are still as elusive as ever. The grip of the moneylender on the small cultivators who constitute the bulk of the rural population does not seem to have relaxed to any appreciable extent. A major part of the borrowings, in nine districts, we are now told by the latest follow-up Survey, was financed by moneylenders the proportion so financed exceeding 70 per cent in six of them. The Survey further reveals that in five districts borrowings to the extent of more than 45 per cent of the total were obtained at rates of interest more than 18 per cent per annum. The pattern of rural spending and indebtedness would appear to have altered little in the past few years. Cultivators still

use most of their borrowings for family expenditure and repayments are small. The benefits of increased co-operative credit have largely accrued to large cultivators who account for more than half the total capital formation. The inevitable conclusion that flows from the findings of the Survey is that agricultural co-operative credit has left the small cultivator as weak as ever, if not weaker. Efforts so far made for fostering the co-operative spirit, though sincere, have perhaps become too mechanical with little regard for the human element.

BSFC Free Flow of Funds

Patterns of private sector financing have been changing fast in recent years. The high level of taxation leaves little savings with the community from which private enterprise can draw funds for its expansion. The need for new institutional ingenuity in ensuring free flow of funds into the channels of private enterprise has been felt by Government itself and partially provided for. Financial institutions at various levels catering to the needs of large scale, medium and small industries have been set up and one has only to glance through the working of these institutions over the past few years to realise that financial assistance for private enterprise is being made available in increasing measure from year to year.

The working of the Bombay State Financial Corporation during the year ended March 1961 is an instance in point. The activities of this Corporation have been restricted since 1 May, 1960 to the new State of Maharashtra as a new financial corporation has been established for the State Gujarat consequent on the bifurcation of the former Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Bombay State Financial Corporation will be reconstituted as a Financial Corporation for the State of Maharashtra to be styled as the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.

The Corporation renders financial assistance to small and medium scale industries from Rs 10,000 to Rs 10,00,000. The number of applications for assistance sanctioned during the year under review totalled 126, of which 28 related to new projects by existing units, 37 to new concerns and 61 related to programmes of expansion and for manufacturing new products. Total number of applications taken for consideration was 169. An interesting feature of the disposal of the applications is that there has been no rejections. This is because of a wholesome practice that is being followed. It is explained in the Directors' Report that in the first instance the applicants themselves submit only good schemes and secondly detailed discussions are held by the applicants with the officers of the Corporation prior to the submission of the applications.

This is a practice worth emulation by other States. This practice ensures that entrepreneurs are spared an uncertain period of waiting after they submit their applications. That the Corporation is holding the scales even, between the small scale and medium scale industries is borne out by the fact that since its inception it has sanctioned loans to 172 small scale concerns and 173 medium scale concerns. Of the 126 applications sanctioned during the period under review 27 were for manufacture of chemical and chemical products. The next in order of the number of applications sanctioned comes miscellaneous manufacturing industries, 18 applications pertain to manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment while 11 are for manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery, 9 applications have been sanctioned for the manufacture of textiles. The remaining 61 are accounted for by a variety of industries.

That the operations of the Corporation are running on satisfactory lines will be seen from the fact that

it has now started relending from funds realised by way of repayment of instalments by the borrowers. This also shows that the industrial units that availed themselves of the loans from the Corporation are now financially able to stand on their feet. Total disbursements of the Corporation so far amounted to over Rs 3 crores of which more than one crore of rupees have been recovered by way of repayment. Another indication of the efficiency of the Corporation is that out of the 114 industrial concerns which have availed of accommodation from it, all except 16 have fulfilled their obligations on time in respect of interest and loan instalment.

IDA Loan to Sudan

The World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) have joined in making available to the Republic of the Sudan the equivalent of \$32.5

million to help in financing construction of the Roseires Dam on the Blue Nile. The Bank is making a loan of \$19.5 million and the IDA is extending a development credit of \$13 million.

The Federal German Government also intends to contribute toward the foreign exchange cost of the Roseires Dam through a long-term loan, equivalent to \$19 million, by the Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau. It is expected that this loan will be signed shortly.

The water stored by the Roseires Dam will more than double the supplies available for irrigation in the Sudan during periods of seasonal shortage. It will make it possible to bring nearly 900,000 acres under irrigation for the first time, and also to greatly increase yields and diversify crop production in other areas where water supplies are at present inadequate. New production in the areas affected will make an important con-

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third force. Their ability to render economic aid is doubtful but they can fix a limit to military aid given to Laos. Since Vietnam and China are not involved in the arrangements there is an important issue—of making them respect the arrangements concluded among the princes. This is the more important task facing Russia for the Pathet Lao forces can be disarmed only if Ho Chi Minh wants peace to be restored to Laos.

★

PAKISTAN

Beggar-My-Neighbour

Japan's interest in Pakistan is conditioned by the recent increase in imports from Japan. A timber delegation from Japan surveyed the resources of the Chittagong Hill tracts and means to buy East Pakistan timber for cheap furniture. There is also a plan to start with the help of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation a new steel works, using scrap and pig iron imported from India and South Africa. The proposal to provide 49 per cent of the capital equal to nine billion yen means that East Pakistan will have its own assured steel supply from a Chittagong unit producing 100,000 tons of bars, wires and sheets. This will probably jeopardise prospects of exports from Calcutta, more so as Pakistan means to start a steel plant of 250,000 tons capacity in the West, probably in the Thal Project area. There is an inflow of foreign capital, provided already by the success of the Unilever plant in Rahim Yar Khan to ensure economic supply of soap and vanaspati for both the Punjab and Sind. The local manufacture of carpets will be supplemented by manufacture of cosmetics too, according to an official report which also notes that French films will be regularly imported for showing in the Cinemas of Pakistan.

Whether Russia gives economic aid or not, the Pakistan Government seems to count on foreign enterprise starting many new factories. There is also a plan to start an oil refinery in East Pakistan and this may mean that surplus oil from the Assam refineries would find it difficult to market its products in East Pakistan. The policy may savour of the usual beggar-my-neighbour attitude, but the worsening of political relations with India over the last few months provides an explanation for Pakistan trying to buy tanning materials as well as dyes from France in addition to cars. This may mean that Pakistan will get its Renault cars before India starts making them in a State-owned plant.

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USA

Evaluating the Aid

AS they have not done for a long time, perhaps not since the days of the Marshall Plan more than a decade ago, the American people today are discussing and evaluating

the concept of assistance to other lands.

The administration's views on this have been taking concrete shape over the last several weeks. They are being revealed in congressional testimony and in public statements as officials attempt to win understanding and support for President Kennedy's new Foreign Aid Programme.

Here, in essence, is what they are saying:

Foreign aid is necessary to help developing nations preserve their freedom, meet the needs and hopes of their peoples for a better life, resist internal and external Communist pressures aimed at exploiting and subverting them.

In these endeavours, a degree of outside help is required. That help, realistically, must come in good part from the free industrial nations with whom the people of developing lands share common aspirations of human dignity and well-being. There is in this a certain measure of responsibility for the United States, which is the world's strongest single counterforce to totalitarianism.

In addition, it is to be expected that Americans, who enjoy so much of the earth's bounty, should feel impelled by history and tradition to help others along the road to social and economic progress.

The American people well remember that they, too, were helped in their own early struggles by substantial loans and capital infusions from abroad.

Thus, the United States and other industrial lands have the opportunity to help put the developing nations safely on the path to self-sustaining growth. And in time, as this progress accelerates, the developing nations will no longer need such large amounts of outside government aid.

Implicit in this is the opportunity, also, to help create a community of strong and free nations in which international tensions can be reduced and true peace can flourish.

For the 1962 fiscal year 1 July, President Kennedy is asking Congress for a total foreign aid budget of close to \$4,500 million, compared with the \$4,000 million originally requested by the preceding Eisenhower administration. Of the total, \$2,600 million would go for economic aid, \$1,900 million for military aid.

While this admittedly is a large sum, it is held to be well within the capability of the United States, with its large and expanding \$5,00,000 million economy.

For those who may still fail to see in these significant if somewhat esoteric elements the urgency and importance of the Kennedy aid programme, attention can be and is being called to considerations of more tangible consequence.

In his aid message to Congress, for instance, President Kennedy estimated about \$2,000 million of the \$2,600 million of next year's economic aid will be spent in the

United States to purchase US goods and services. Much of the US aid today is required to be spent in the United States by regulation, largely as a result of the lingering deficit in the US balance of inter-national payments.

But it is noteworthy that in past years, too, when US aid funds could be spent by recipients almost anywhere in the world, some two-thirds of it still wound up in the United States. This meant more jobs for American workers, more activity for American industry.

Furthermore, US foreign aid programmes, by stimulating economic development and making possible progress under free governments abroad, have helped assure a continuing supply of products needed by the US industrial complex.

Foreign aid, of course, is not a responsibility of the United States alone. It is one to be shared with the United Nations and with the other industrialized countries which have been aided generously by the United States in the past and which now have the means to offer substantial development assistance of their own.

As these other donor countries expand their assistance programmes, they, too, are becoming increasingly aware of the benefits to be gained therefrom—to the developing lands, to the entire fabric of a secure, prosperous and peaceful free world.

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CANADA

The New Dilemma

The report that the Canadian dollar has now sunk to parity with the US dollar (instead of being at a premium: as in the last ten years) may not help Canada to export more to the USA. But a revival of US investment may take place, partly because US shares are high and Toronto may offer better bargains than New York for big investors. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar in terms of the US dollar is small and not unexpected. The economic recession in Canada cannot be got over by sale of surplus wheat to China. The argument going on between the Finance Minister, Mr Fleming and Mr Coyne, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, about economic and fiscal policy may even encourage the hasty withdrawal of outside funds. But Canada has an adverse balance of trade and heavy remittances on account of foreign capital mean a big, regular drain. But that is the price paid for rapid economic development. To curtail foreign investment means unemployment and reduced farm income. Mr Diefenbaker does not like the idea of excessive dependence on the USA, but if Great Britain enters the European Common Market as it may, the Canadian economy must be oriented to that of the USA. This is the new Canadian dilemma, not the assimilation of the French Canadian in Quebec or the disparity between the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The cheapening of

Canadian goods for India is problematic. It is also doubtful whether US capital will seek Canadian outlets hereafter, since Europe presents more valuable opportunities. The opposition party cannot offer any remedy like tariff reduction, because Canada has a surplus of both farm products, metals, and most manufactured goods. A lowering of wages would be an unpalatable solution. But the rate of saving will have to go down, since under-consumption will be generally deemed the cause of unemployment. As Canada has weathered economic depression, the symptom of a new depression will not touch off undue anxiety. And it may be remembered that Canada produces gold, and the balance of payments problem cannot be acute, as it is in India.

Since the above was written Canada has decided to devalue the Canadian dollar.

★

ASHOK LEYLAND

Memorable Year

1960 has proved to be a memorable year for Ashok Leyland. On the production side, the Company recorded an increase of 43 per cent in the output of comet chassis. Alongside of this increase in production, the Company also maintained progress in the manufacturing programme and registered an appreciable increase in sales. The Company added a new item viz, industrial engines to its list of marketable products. With anticipated increase in demand, industrial engines are credited with considerable sales potentials, though during 1960, the total sale of industrial engines was only 162. Another notable development was the entry made by Ashok Leyland in the export business.

Considerable significance attaches to the expansion plans now under way of the Company and in respect of which concrete steps were taken during 1960. With a view to raising funds for the expansion plans, the Company issued an additional capital of Rs 172.25 lakhs of which Rs 139.10 lakhs was offered to Leyland Motors to bring their shareholding to 60 per cent of the total issued capital of Rs 497.25 lakhs. The Company has a proposal for increasing the production of comet chassis to 5,000 and another one to add 20 per cent extra capacity to provide for the manufacture of spare parts. In accordance with these plans, the Company has commenced planning in respect of design and layout of the buildings and machine tools. The main objective of the present expansion plans is to eliminate imported components in a gradual process. In view of the time lag for the expansion plans to take effect, 1961 is expected to be only a transitional year. But Ashok Leyland has set its sights high and bids fair to be an important land-mark in India's industrial map.

Indian Finance

24 June 1961

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It

INCOME TAX STATISTICS relating to the professions have provided me with an amusing and instructive half hour. The figures relate to 1959-60 but may perhaps be taken as representative. It would appear that the general impression of law being the most crowded profession is not correct. For there are more doctors than lawyers in the country, or if you prefer it that way, more doctors than lawyers pay their taxes. (The relative figures are 17,375 and 11,060. Taxes paid are Rs 99 lakhs and Rs 97 lakhs respectively.)

Accountancy—or again, the tax paying part of it—is unaccountably among the least-crowded professions. With a bare 803 votaries, it ranks seventh in a classification that lists nine kinds of professional men, and pays a total of Rs 15 lakhs in taxes. One explanation can be that less number of accountants are self-employed or self-unemployed than lawyers. Averages are dangerous weapons, but since the average income tax and supertax paid comes to nearly Rs 2,000 per accountant against less than Rs 900 per lawyer, it is probable that there are more lawyers with fewer briefs than accountants without assignments. (In all these calculations, I am leaving out the submerged eleventh that does not pay taxes, both due and not due.) The general prosperity among accountants and the absence of it among lawyers is underlined by another inference available from the figures: the few rich lawyers are infinitely richer than the few rich accountants, since the average supertax paid by the legal profession at about Rs 2,700 is more than the average supertax paid by the accountancy profession at about Rs 375. Overcrowding in the legal and medical professions is also borne out by the sharp difference in the amount of income tax and supertax paid by them. Lawyers as a class paid in 1959-60 twice as much income tax as supertax (Rs 60 and Rs 30 lakhs respectively). The medical and allied professions paid in income tax more than three times the amount they paid as supertax. (The relative figures are Rs 70 and Rs 23 lakhs respectively.) Film stars, not unexpectedly, are doing very well, or I should perhaps say, doing very well by their country. They are a distant third in num-

bers—a mere 1,829—but they pay the largest amount of tax at Rs 1,63.65 lakhs. Musicians, surprisingly are apparently not acquainted with big money, though I rather suspect most of it goes to film crooners. But the strolling player is still probably the poor bum he was in the bad old days. (This is an inference I draw from other evidence and not from income tax statistics, for they don't give separate figures for drama.) As for the school master—it perhaps needed no CBR to tell us that—he is still passing rich with forty pounds a year. But there is some difficulty in interpreting the figures here. Most teachers, even such of them as have income to pay tax on, are salaried employees and are listed under another head. So "Education and teaching services" must relate to a miscellaneous crowd of tutorial institutes—some of them do make big money—and their ilk. Any way, they are 1,148 in number, have the least income (a measly Rs 75 lakhs out of a total of Rs 33 crores) and pay the least amount of tax (nearly Rs 8 lakhs in a total of nearly Rs 5.50 lakhs.) Literature, art and journalism are hardly better off. With 999 assesses (who is the odd tax-dodger?) and a total income of Rs 85 lakhs, this class pays a total tax of Rs 19 lakhs. Curiously, this class shares with the film people and architects the distinction of paying more supertax than income tax. This, though not surprising in the case of film stars, is rather intriguing in the case of literary folk (at least in India). It probably implies relative prosperity at the top. Finally, unidentified professions account for 318 people (what could they possibly be up to?) earning an income of about Rs 65 lakhs and paying about Rs 11 lakhs in taxes.

★

Apropos of my comments on the current prices of books in these columns last week, a friend has put into my hands a Press Information Bureau handout giving details of an interesting experiment in book production in Kerala. I had heard about this enterprise before, but I had no idea that it has done so remarkably well. On the strength of its performance, one can rate the chances of success of well-directed

efforts at cooperative endeavour in the country very high indeed. For book production is probably the last one would consider as ideally suited for trying out cooperative ideas. Authors are reputedly a prickly lot and the fact that they have cooperated to their obvious advantage has lessons both for cooperation and for book production. Starting with a dozen members and a capital of Rs 120 in 1945, the authors' cooperative has today a total membership of 393 and a working capital of Rs 4.5 lakhs. Its annual sales have increased from Rs 3.6 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs 6.8 lakhs in 1959-60, and it has so far published 1,200 titles. For some years now it has been paying a dividend of 7½ per cent and what is even more astounding, it has paid royalty at the rate of 30 per cent. By any manner of reckoning, this is impressive record. The handout gives details of the timely help and assistance offered by the society to its members and it has recently expanded its activity and enlarged its marketing by having its own bookshops all over the State. Suspicions, rendered somewhat plausible by the situs of the society, that it may be a "front" for communists are vigorously and convincingly scouted by my friend who is acquainted with the books produced by the society. The range and variety of the books published are stated to rule out any kind of ulterior design of the sort associated with this kind of endeavour.

★

Congressmen are, not unnaturally, inclined to see in the results of the mid-term elections in Orissa the shape of things to come. Others may be less ready to share this optimism, but for a party which has had to do a lot of explaining in the recent past of its poor showing in bye-elections, the tidings from Orissa must be most welcome. People whose interest in the results is less urgently omen-seeking, will however be more impressed by the possible evidence they provide of the emergence of a new trend in leadership in the country. "Bijoo" Patnaik to whom the credit for the Congress victory is given by general

consent, is still in his mid-forties. Though he was incarcerated during the war years, it was not for his overt participation in the Quit-India movement. His political spurs were really won after independence and his claims to leadership stem less from martyrdom than from purely political qualifications. Is the doleful question "After Nehru, What?" at long last getting its tentative answers? I don't, of course, mean that Bijoo Patnaik or Yashwant Chavan will be our next Prime Minister. But I do mean that a cadre of new and youthful leaders is emerging. Curiously, earlier attempts at consciously training a second line of leadership by making younger men understudies of their elders have been less successful than they should have been. There are, of course, exceptions. Manubhai Shah and Keshav Dev Malaviya have been in strenuous training for future leadership and ought, by all present indications, find a place in any future cabinet. Even so, Patil's reported comment about Nehru being a banyan tree under which lesser vegetation merely languishes has a certain mordant truth in it. It seems that the arena for the really ambitious politician is the State. C. Subramaniam and R. Venkataraman in Madras, for example, have, paradoxically, laid more firmly the foundation for all-India leadership than many who have gone to New Delhi too quickly. Yet, it probably remains true that leadership cannot be manufactured to order. It is thrown up and the dictum that the hour finds the man is still the most essential truth about leadership. Chavan was thrown up by the travail over linguistic division of Bombay. Similarly, Orissa's chronic instability which drove the Congress to all kinds of devious and unsavoury compromises could have been ended only by someone like Patnaik. Of course, Patnaik is still an untamed horse in many ways. He has brought off a gamble that many had thought dubious. He has amazing energy and an acute political sense, especially of timing. His flamboyancy and showmanship have their uses but I don't think that he himself sets a great store by them. This is evidenced by the fact that he is probably the only Oriya who has carved, almost from scratch, a modest industrial empire in Orissa for himself. Deriving-do alone couldn't have made it possible.

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EDUCATION Third Plan Programmes

THE problems of implementation of the programmes of education under the Third Plan were reviewed at a conference of officials of the Central and State Ministries of Education which was inaugurated in New Delhi last week by the Union Education Minister, Dr K. L. Shrimali. The total provision for general education approved at the last NDC meeting

	Second Plan	%age of total	Third Plan	%age of total
	Rs. crores		Rs. crores	
Elementary Education	97.51	43.0	290.71	51.1
Secondary Education	52.32	23.1	88.62	21.6
University Education	46.30	20.4	78.05	19.0
Other Schemes	30.69	13.5	33.99	8.3
Total	226.82	100	410.37	100

The provision for elementary education, it may be noted, has been more than doubled and represents over half the total provision for general education. Another notable feature is the increase in the area of responsibility of State Governments. The provision of Rs 338.37 crores for the States sector shows an increase of nearly 87 per cent over the Second Plan provision, and is distributed over the main heads as shown below:

	Outlay (Rs crores)	Percentage of total
Elementary Education	204.61	60.5
Secondary Education	77.74	23.0
University Education	37.90	11.2
Other Schemes	18.12	5.3

Referring to the redistribution of emphasis, which is reflected in the formulation of the plans of the States and the Central Ministry, Mr P. N. Kirpal, Educational Adviser and

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amounts to Rs 410.37 crores against the outlay of Rs 365 crores envisaged in the Draft Outline. In addition, as Mr A. N. Khosla, Member, Planning Commission, told the conference, there is a programme allocation of Rs 140 crores for engineering education; for craftsmen training, agriculture and allied subjects and medicine and health, there is a further programme provision of Rs 136 crores.

The provision for general education, which represents an increase of about 81 per cent over the total outlay in the Second Plan, is distributed over the main groups as shown in the table given below:

	Second Plan	%age of total	Third Plan	%age of total
	Rs. crores		Rs. crores	
Elementary Education	97.51	43.0	290.71	51.1
Secondary Education	52.32	23.1	88.62	21.6
University Education	46.30	20.4	78.05	19.0
Other Schemes	30.69	13.5	33.99	8.3
Total	226.82	100	410.37	100

Secretary to Government of India, has pointed out that all schemes which are to be executed by the States have been provided in the States Sector of the Plan and the Central Ministry's schemes "have been designed to supplement the programmes in those particular areas which are of all-India significance or where experimental experience has to be built up or special training facilities are to be organised". This has probably resulted in a sharp reduction in the scope of "Centrally-sponsored" schemes which have been received with disappointment, and even anger, in some quarters. The Government of India, however, has not yet taken a final decision on the "Centrally-sponsored" schemes, and the pattern of financial assistance is still under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

More than half the total provision under elementary education is for expansion of educational facilities for children in the age group 6-11, which accounts for Rs 113 crores of the total outlay. A sum of Rs 20.70 crores has been provided for expansion of educational facilities for children in the age group 11-14; Rs 20.61 crores for teachers' training programmes; Rs 13.39 crores for improvement of salaries and service conditions of teacher; Rs 11.76 crores for school buildings and equipment; and Rs 6.95 crores for special programmes for education of girls.

The implementation of the scheme will involve the starting of 78,000 new primary schools and provision of educational facilities to 146 lakhs additional children in the age group 6-11. The enrolment in this age group will increase from 343 lakhs in 1960-61 to 489 lakhs in 1965-66, and the corresponding percentage of

children in schools will rise from 61.1 to 75.7. Still, the percentage of school going children in this age group in India will be lower than in the Congo and many other African countries. The percentage of trained teachers is expected to increase from 65 to 75 per cent during the Plan period. Orientation of all schools to the basic pattern is also among the main objectives of the Third Plan programme.

At the secondary stage, enrolment is expected to be stepped up by 40 lakhs (from 63 to 103 lakhs) in the Middle Schools and by 22 lakhs (from 30 to 52 lakhs) in High Schools. About 30.6 per cent of children in age group 11-14 are expected to be enrolled in Middle Schools and 17.6 per cent of the age group 14-17 in high schools, as against 22.7 and 17.6 respectively at the beginning of the Plan. It is proposed to raise the number of Higher Secondary Schools by 3,000 to 6,400, and to open 300 Multi-purpose schools. There will be provision for Elective Science in 9,600 schools as against 6,000 in 1960-61. Nearly 1.30 lakhs of additional teachers will be required at the middle schools stage and 61,000 additional teachers at the Higher Secondary stage. The percentage of trained teachers is expected to be raised from 65 to 75 per cent in Middle Schools and 68 to 75 per cent in Higher Secondary Schools.

As regards university education, Dr Shrimali has stressed the importance of maintaining and raising the standards. Nevertheless, a measure of expansion is considered inevitable. The Plan envisages the establishment of 12 new universities, and starting of nearly 350 new colleges. Total enrolment at the University stage is expected to increase from 9 lakhs to 13 lakhs and enrolment in science classes from 2.9 to 5.2 lakhs, increasing the percentage of science students from 32 to 40. All universities are expected to introduce the Three Year Degree Course during the Third Plan. The total provision under various heads for scholarships for promising and needy students amounts to Rs 37 crores. It is estimated that nearly 25 per cent of the students at the Secondary and University stage would receive assistance under one or the other scheme.

The scale of outlay and the magnitude of the programme call for a tremendous administrative and organisational effort. Though implementation is considered fairly satisfactory, there was a shortfall of nearly Rs 14 crores in the utilisation of the financial allocation, which amounted to Rs 226 crores. As Dr Shrimali has reminded the Conference of educational officers, complaints of inadequate financial allocation, which are heard from time to time, sound thin in the context of inadequate utilisation.

Examination of the problem of implementation of educational programmes has highlighted the need for strengthening the personnel trained in educational administration. There is also need, as Mr Kirpal has pointed out, to have a second look at procedures and methods of programming for work. Procedural delays can be cut down to a substantial extent by delegation of power and responsibility

at different levels; but the success with which this can be accomplished will depend on the quality of the personnel and the training given to them. Assistance from the UNESCO is, however, available for making a start in providing a background of sound theoretical training for educational administrators. A Training Centre is shortly to be set up in Delhi by the Union Ministry of Education in collaboration with the UNESCO to serve the countries of South East Asia. The facilities provided by the Centre will have to be supplemented by each State according to its requirements. The Conference has decided that periodic meetings at the zonal level should be held to enable the specific problems of each area to be discussed. A programme has also been formulated for periodic progress and assessment reports on the Plan Schemes.

Two of the important topics discussed at the Conference related to expansion of facilities for science education and provision of textbooks at the different stages. The nature of the problem varies from stage to stage, but the principal difficulty is that of supply of paper. The total quantity of paper available for textbooks is estimated to fall short of requirements by about 25 per cent. The discussions at the Conference are reported to have revealed that the States which had nationalised the production and distribution of textbooks had, on the whole, got better results both in the form of better textbooks and reduction in costs than the areas where textbook production was not similarly regulated. It will be helpful if the factual data supporting this conclusion are also made available to the public, in view of frequent complaints of non-availability of nationalised textbooks, for long periods after commencement of school sessions. In several of the States where Governments have entered the field of book publication, all States except two have nationalised the production of textbooks for elementary schools, and in all States, Governments have assumed control over selection and prescription of textbooks. The administrative organisation is thus already in existence to deal with the problem. It has been decided that each State should undertake immediately a detailed study of the problems connected with the supply, production and distribution of textbooks, and the results reviewed at a conference to be convened by the Ministry of Education after the preliminary studies have been made.

The proprietors of Indian Patent No. 40034 "Recovery of Acids from Coal Oils or Tar," desire to conduct negotiations for the grant of a manufacturing licence with respect to or for the disposal of the above numbered Patent.

Anyone interested should apply to Box No. I.F./KS-61.

Ashok Leyland Limited, Madras

Increase in the Output of Comet Chassis

Chairman Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, on Expansion Programme

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., D.C.L. (Oxon), Chairman, Ashok Leyland Limited, to the Shareholders at the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 15th June, 1961 at Ennore, Madras.

Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in extending to you a cordial welcome to the 12th Annual General Meeting of your Company.

The Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1960 have been circulated to you, and with your permission, I shall take them as read.

As the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account have disclosed to you, 1960 may be considered to have been a reasonably satisfactory year. The output of Comet chassis for the year was 43 per cent in excess of that for 1959 and it has, therefore, been possible for your Directors to recommend the same dividend as previously. That is, the increased capital has been as profitably employed as has been the case for some years.

IN RETROSPECT.

It is probable that in retrospect 1960 will have proved to be a memorable year. Not only has the Factory maintained progress with the Manufacturing Programme while increasing production and sales by an appreciable percentage, but also the foundations have been laid for the expansion of output to which I referred in speeches at the last Annual General Meeting and at subsequent Extraordinary General Meetings. It will be appropriate for me to give a brief history of the steps which have been taken during the year to ensure that our output will keep pace with the sales demand. In February, Messrs. S. Markland and D. G. Stokes, Directors of Leyland Motors Ltd., visited the Factory and had discussions with your Directors regarding the proposed expansion programme; and arising from these discussions, decisions were taken in the same month to ask your approval to an increase in the Authorised Capital to Rs. Ten Crores. In February also, following representations made at an earlier date to it, the Government of India approved Leyland Motors' share of the Company's capital being increased to 60%. In April, you approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting the proposal to increase

the Company's Authorised Capital to Rs. Ten Crores as a preliminary step towards the ultimate financing of the proposed expansion programme. In this month, your Directors also decided to apply to the Government of India for their approval of a programme to increase the production of Comet chassis to 5,000 per annum and in addition to tool up for an annual production of 1000 '600' type engines which are used in chassis heavier than the Comet. It was also proposed to add 20% extra productive capacity to provide for the manufacture of spare parts required for the maintenance of vehicles in service. In July, an application was made to the Controller of Capital Issues for consent to the issue of Rs. 172.25 Lakhs capital for the provision of buildings and plant and equipment to cover the first phase of the expansion scheme. Following a resolution taken at a Board Meeting held in October and the receipt of a Consent Order regarding the proposed new capital issue early in November, you approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the end of November, the issue of Rs. 172.25 Lakhs capital of which Rs. 139.10 Lakhs was offered to Leyland Motors to bring their shareholding to 60% of the total issued capital of Rs. 497.25 Lakhs. Messrs. Leyland Motors took up this offer and this decision will provide the necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of plant and equipment.

Coincident with the successive steps taken to provide the necessary capital for your Company's expansion, planning commenced in regard to the design and layout of buildings and of machine tools and other equipment to be accommodated in them. A contract was let in April for the steel work for the main building extension which will add 125,000 sq. ft. floor area for additional machine shops, assembly shops, etc. This addition with other building works, including the extension to the Canteen, a new Training Centre and improvements to office accommodation will bring the total covered area to 12.65 acres. A contract for the builder's work for all these new buildings was let in August. The precaution of placing early orders for steel work and other building construction resulted in erection of the new buildings commencing before the year end. I am pleased to be able to report to you today that such good progress has been made that it will be possible for the installation of plant and machinery in the new

shops to commence in the second half of 1961. This fits in with the promised deliveries for machine tools and other equipment which will be shipped progressively from July 1961 onwards.

NEW FOUNDRY

At your last Annual General Meeting, I reported to you that the establishment of a Foundry in collaboration with Messrs. Leyland Motors Ltd., in which this Company would have 25% of the capital and Leyland Motors 75%, had been approved by Government and at that time I anticipated full scale production of castings might commence in the first half of 1961. Certain unavoidable delays occurred and actual delivery dates of major items of equipment have been later than was originally promised. I am pleased to be able to inform you, however, that by the end of this year, Ennore Foundries Ltd. will be in a position to meet all your Company's requirements of iron castings; and progressively from that time onwards, surplus capacity will become available which will be utilised for the production of castings for other manufacturers. Mr. West, Vice-Chairman of Leyland Motors and Chairman of West Yorkshire Foundries Ltd., accompanied by Mr. F. Grimshaw, Leyland Motors Ltd.'s General Works Engineer, visited your Factory in November, the principal object of their visit being to acquaint themselves at first hand with the progress being made with the erection of the Foundry. I am sure you will agree with me that we are fortunate to be able to depend on the advice of Mr. West who is acknowledged to be one of the leading authorities on Foundry Practice.

In my speech at the last Annual General Meeting, I referred to a levy of excise duties which occurred on the 1st March 1960; and I expressed the hope that the incidence of such duties on the development of road transport would be carefully studied and that such a study might lead to the abolition or at least the lowering of those duties. It can only, therefore, be considered most unfortunate that far from lowering excise duties, they have since been increased. The 1961 Finance Bill provided for additional import duties and excise duties which will still further increase the price of materials used in the manufacture of motor vehicles; and will probably necessitate a corresponding increase in the retail price of the Comet

chassis. The Finance Minister met a deputation from the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers when the latter represented to the Minister the seriousness from the point of view of the Industry's welfare of the latest levies. The Minister could not give hope of any reduction in duties.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINES

During 1960, the Company commenced the marketing of industrial engines. To enter the market for industrial engines entails producing Comet engines additional to those required for use in the Comet chassis. With tooling available, it was not practicable to achieve a very high output and the total sales of industrial engines amounted to 162. Our incursion into this market, however, has demonstrated that there is a good demand for industrial engines with the performance characteristics of the Comet; and that there will be a similar demand for the heavier engines which are about to come into production. It is possible, therefore, to anticipate that as soon as it is practicable to increase the output of engines additional to those required for the Company's own chassis, there will be considerable revenue from the sale of industrial engines.

EXPORT

For some time now, your Directors have had in mind the importance of export and attempts have been made to secure an entry into overseas markets. These efforts have been to some degree successful and your Company's export business commenced with the sale of 24 Comet chassis to the Ceylon Transport Board during the 1960 year. Efforts to secure export business will be continued because it is not only advantageous from the country's point of view but also from the Company's as the Government of India provides additional foreign exchange to manufacturers who secure overseas business which can be utilised for the import of materials which are not available from indigenous sources.

FUTURE

It is my custom at your Annual General Meetings to attempt to give some idea of what the future holds as well as to review the results of the previous year. I do not think that apart from one particular issue to which I will refer a little later, 1961 will be very different to previous years.

It will undoubtedly be a difficult year because there will be a high level of expenditure on new buildings and new plant which will not immediately give rise to a corresponding increase in output. Nevertheless, it is hoped that production will again show a substantial increase on the previous year. In addition, I can anticipate with confidence that further progress will be made in the deletion of of imported components and materials and, as I have already stated earlier in this speech, castings will be eliminated from materials to be imported. Towards the end of the year, new machine tools and equipment will be received in increasing volume and buildings being ready for its immediate installation, it will come into use without delay. Production, therefore, will be on a rising curve as the 1961 year approaches its end, but the new plant and machinery will not have any really appreciable impact on the output of chassis until 1962. 1961, therefore, is likely to be a period of transition from low level production with the exclusive use of standard machine tools to higher volume production with an increasing use of special purpose machine tools; and the installation of the latter will commence during the current year.

I have referred to one difference which will distinguish 1961 from other years. This is the change in the financial year end from 31st December to 30th September. This decision was made by your Directors in order that the Company might fall in line with your Associates, Messrs. Leyland Motors Ltd., whose financial year is from 1st October to 30th September. The current year, therefore, will be of nine months duration from 1st January to 30th September when a Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account will be prepared for the year ended 30th September 1961. Thereafter, the financial years will run from 1st October to 30th September inclusive.

I have already referred to visits from Directors of Leyland Motors and I must once again place on record the invaluable advice both with regard to the work of the Factory and its expansion which we receive from them. I am sure you will desire me to convey to them and above all to Sir Henry Spurrier our thanks for all the help and guidance received.

I must also take this opportunity to recognise the enthusiastic help and co-operation that has been extended to your Directors by the Officers, staff and workpeople both on the factory side and on the administrative office side. I should like to convey our thanks to all of them.

Note: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

Markets

JUTE Steady Trend

Prices in the jute and gunny markets have been displaying a steady tendency during the past few days following indication of improved inquiries. While goods prices are well maintained thanks to some buying support, the raw jute section is deriving strength from mill interest. It is however generally expected that before long, prices will begin to take a downward course. In a Press Note issued on 17 June, the Indian Jute Mills Association has expressed the view that it is quite probable that prices may be forced to uneconomic levels "once the weight of new crop supplies is felt on the market." Such an expectation is based firstly on the fact that prices have fallen sharply in recent weeks and secondly prospects for the new jute crop are good. It is certain that if prices are allowed to find their level in a situation where there is an excess of supply over demand, the cultivator will be the sufferer. Very low return for the cultivator in a season will invariably be followed by a decline in the area sown to jute in the next season. The result will be an uncertain season for the jute industry with all its consequences that may not be quite welcome. The IJMA Press Note points out "that in order to avoid a repetition of the price depression which occurred in 1958-59 and which adversely affected sowings for the ensuing season, the Association in consultation with the Government of India is working out a jute price support scheme which can be brought into use if required."

It is gratifying to note that unlike in previous years when there were bumper jute crops, there is now the awareness of the basic problems both on the part of the Government and the industry. Failure to take timely action to ensure that the cultivator gets an equitable return for his labour was largely responsible for the troubles in the ensuing year in the past. Apart from the price support scheme that it is now considering, the IJMA has also a proposal for building up a buffer stock of raw jute with a view to ensuring regular supply of the raw material to the industry irrespective of whether the crop in a particular season is adequate or not.

It would appear that lately optimism over a bumper jute crop in Pakistan is tempered with growing apprehensions about ad-

verse developments as regards the condition of the crop. The recent heavy rains are said to have affected both the quality and size of the jute plants in certain regions. Floods are reported to be interfering with the movement of jute so far harvested. The earlier indication that the crop will be available quite early in the season does not seem to be valid now and it is believed that it will not be before the beginning of July when the new crop jute will become available in any appreciable quantity. In the event of the Pakistani crop turning out to be smaller than anticipated and if new crop jute becomes available only in July, these developments are bound to have some repercussions on the Indian market even if the Indian jute crop does not suffer any setback before it reaches the consumers.

PRICE TRENDS				
	As on 15 June	High- est	As on 21 June	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Hessian:				
45 x 11 ozs	54.75	56.25	56.00	
45 x 10 ozs:				
Ready	47.25	49.25	48.25	
July	47.25	49.25	48.50	
July/Sep	47.25	49.25	48.50	
40 x 8 ozs	39.25	41.00	41.00	
40 x 7 1/2 ozs	36.00	37.50	37.50	
Sackings:				
B Twills:				
Ready	149.50	156.00	155.50	
July	146.50	154.00	154.00	
July/Sep	143.50	152.00	151.50	
H. Cees (Green)	152.00	156.50	156.50	
Cornsacks	154.00	159.00	159.00	
Cubans	190.00	192.00	192.00	
A Twills	182.00	185.50	185.00	
L Twills	166.50	173.50	173.50	
D. W. Flours	175.00	18.00	180.00	
Sugar Twills	171.00	176.00	176.00	
Raw Jute:				
Assam Bottoms	45.00	48.50	48.50	
N. Bottoms	44.00	47.50	47.50	
Daisee Bottoms	47.00	50.50	50.50	

The jute goods market ruled steady during the past week aided by bear covering and moderate support from overseas buyers. It would appear that the apprehension that the reopening of the futures market would further depress prices has been belied. For since the reopening of futures on Thursday last the trend has been steady with prices all along the line making useful gains. B Twills June delivery which was quoted last Thursday at Rs 149.50 closed on Wednesday at Rs 156 with Hessian 40"x10 oz also higher at Rs 48.50. Throughout the past week prices have been steadily gaining ground even though the quantum of foreign enquiries has not been such as to lead to the conclusion that a squeeze is in the offing. It is not to be denied however that in the event of a sizable expansion of foreign enquiry, supply will not be enough to meet the demand in full especial-

Indian Finance

ly since the first instalment of the block closure of mills is shortly to commence. It would also appear that bull operators have been encouraged by the implications of the reported setback to the Pakistani crop. The belief seems to be gaining ground that the period of scarcity in raw jute may turn out to be longer than earlier expected, in view of the several adverse factors that have been already encountered by the jute grower in Pakistan like excessive rains, dislocation of transport etc. With Pakistani mills themselves finding it difficult to get raw jute supplies, it may not perhaps be wrong to conclude that jute imports from that country in any sizable quantity will not be possible early in the next season.

TEA Exports

According to the figures released this week, exports of Tea from North-East India have fallen to 6.21 million pounds in May from 6.41 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. In the first five months of the current, however, exports are higher at 89.85 million pounds as compared to 84.73 million pounds in the similar 1960 period. During the past week, there has been a steady improvement in the bookings of export liner space for tea, particularly for the United Kingdom. This business should now continue to increase as the season progresses.

According to the Board of Trade, London, total tea imports in the first four months of the current year are higher at 205.38 million pounds as against 190.91 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year. India accounted for the bulk of the increase in tea imports into the UK with her supplies rising from 92.43 million pounds in January-April 1960 to 109.97 million pounds during the period under review. Imports from Ceylon also increased from 49.3 million pounds to 51.92 million pounds as did those from Indonesia from 3.62 million to 4.53 million pounds. Supplies from Kenya, too, improved from 4.27 million pounds to 4.78 million pounds.

A recent survey of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation states that the gap between world tea production and consumption is not likely to be closed over the next few years. London market sources say that, although consumption is expected to increase in the less developed countries, the rate of development in the more advanced countries is tending to slow down and this can well mean that future price competition will be strongest amongst the cheaper grades.

The survey adds that Asian tea production is likely to expand by about two per cent annually over the next four years, bringing the total output close the 800,000 tons level by 1965. In Africa, there is a marked potential for further production increases and total output from this continent can add a further 55,000 metric tons to world output by 1965.

The survey concludes by stating that, in the Asian countries, where most of the world's tea is grown, the

24 June 1961

rise is not expected to be so marked. While the outlook for tea is not discouraging, it is not encouraging either, especially for Common teas. The gap between consumption and production may also be increased should China step up her exports at a greater rate than expected.

In the Colombo market, offerings were 7,800,961 pounds. There was less demand for Dimbula/Dickowa BOPs at generally lower rates except for a small selection of the best types. Useful coloury medium BOPs were in strong demand at dearer rates, while other sorts were slightly dearer. All high-grown and medium BOP Fan-nings, except best, were in less demand at appreciably lower rates. Bright liquoring Ova BOPs were slightly dearer; but plainer sorts were barely steady. Low-grown teas found good demand; but prices were slightly lower.

In London auction, offerings were 27,246 packages of Ceylon teas. The quality continued to decline and prices were again easier. Low-grown were generally 1d per pound lower while the bulk of the offerings fell by 1d to 3d per pound at which level there was rather more demand. Offerings of South Indian tea consisted of 8,082 packages, which met with a fair demand; but prices generally declined by 1d to 1d per pound and sometimes more in the case of the higher-priced teas except for the best quality descriptions.

Stocks of tea in Calcutta warehouses rose to 222,807 chests at the end of May 1961 from 184,235 chests at the close of May 1960. Tea stocks at the close of May 1961, 1,071 in public warehouses rose from 1,071 chests at the end of May 1960 to 122,816 chests at the close of last month as did those in private warehouses from 73,164 chests to 99,991 chests.

COTTON New floor price Steady up Sentiment

THE cotton futures market depicted a steadier tendency during the past week and closed with small gains over the previous levels. The Government of India's decision to enhance the floor price of cotton to Rs 168.57 from Rs 139 per three quintals for the 1961-62 season has caused welcome surprise to the trade circles. Both the growers and consumers widely acclaimed the announcement as the most timely step coming just around the commencement of sowing operations. The Government's firmness not to make any upward revision in the ceiling price indicates its anxiety to hold the price level under control. However a section of the trade feels that considering the comparatively high cost of production the price for cotton should have been raised by about Rs 100 per candy. Thanks to the active buying of cotton by spinners and investors, the cotton market exhibited marked improvement in prices especially during the last few days. The Jarilla August contract shot up to Rs 589 per three quintals from the previous week's

level. The turnover in the market was, however, restricted.

The spot market reported all round improvement in mill demand. Demand was mostly confined to Gujarat varieties like Vijay, Digvijay, Surti and lower Laxmi equivalent to 1.147. Sentiment was fanned to a great extent by the series of discussions which the Textile Commissioner had with the various cotton and textile interests. The turnover in the spot market improved considerably. Encouraging reports that emanated from the piecegoods market also aided the bullish sentiment. If the buying spree continues for another fortnight the anxiety of those who had accumulated stock would be allayed to a great extent and there would not be much difficulty in marketing their cotton.

In the export section some improvement was noted in the shippers demand for lower quality in Vijay and Kalyan while stray activity was reported in Bengal Deshi.

The demand for foreign growths was far from encouraging. Mill en-

quiries were confined to East African and Sudanese varieties. The prices for East African varieties were fairly steady. American and Egyptian cotton failed to attract purchasers.

The Textile Commissioner's talks with various associations highlighted the anxiety of the Government to find effective solution to the problem of accumulation of cotton. The Government has agreed to constitute a representative committee of sellers, buyers and the authorities to determine fair prices for cotton held by co-operative societies. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has requested all its members to lift as much Gujarat cotton as they could. It is reported that during the past few days nearly 25,000 bales of cotton grown in Gujarat have been sold out. It is also rumoured that the Textile Commissioner will approach the big textile mills to find out how much of the surplus cotton they can purchase at present.

According to a survey conducted by the International Cotton Advisory

Committee, cotton accounted for nearly 65 per cent of the world fibre consumption in 1960. Consumption of cotton during the year under review rose to a new high of 31.1 million bales. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 30.01 million bales. This encouraging trend in world consumption was achieved by the advancement made in research.

NEW YORK

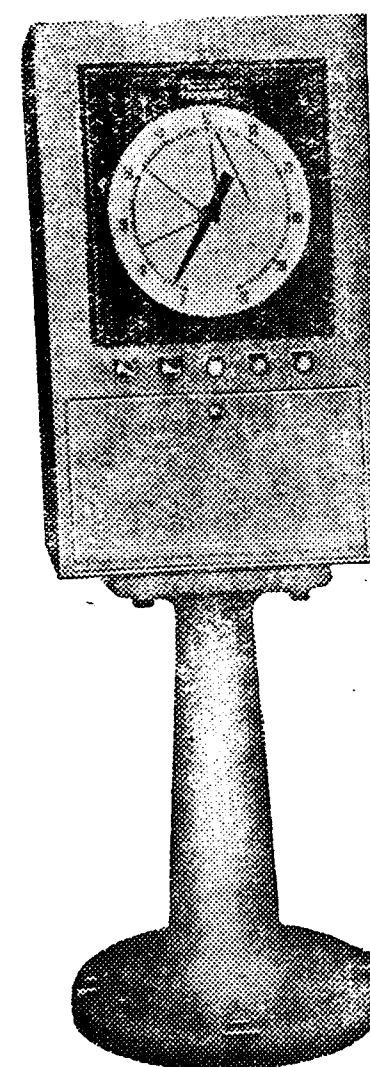
Prices in the New York futures market fluctuated within narrow ranges. Fresh incentives to buying were totally absent. The tone of the market was also subdued. The weather is reported to be quite congenial for the planting operations.

The demand for actual cotton was not satisfactory. Sellers were also reluctant to dispose of their stocks so much so that in many cases the prices asked and those bid varied widely. Only limited business was transacted on the export front.

Export registrations upto 2 June totalled 6,323, 866 bales under 1960-

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1961 and 983,536 under 1961-62 programmes. Export during the season upto the end of May aggregated approximately 6,389,851 bales as against 6,028,156 bales in the previous year.

ALEXANDRIA

The Alexandria cotton market appeared to be inactive and the undertone remained dull. Export sales during the latter half of May amounted to 69,013 bales as against 25,052 bales in the corresponding period last year. The total sales upto the end of last month is estimated at 945,169 bales.

EAST AFRICA

At the auction held on 8 June the Lint and Seed Marketing Board disposed of 15,000 bales of new crop AR Mwanza cotton for shipment. The next auction is scheduled to take place this week when an equal number of bales will be offered.

SUDAN

The Sudan Gezira Board received a set back during the past week when it failed to dispose of a good quantum of cotton. The total sales of both 'S' and 'L' quantities aggregated 44,206 bales. India appeared to be interested in XG4S and G3L but the offtake was not upto the expectations.

PIECEGOODS

The Bombay piecegoods market during the past week depicted quietly easy conditions. In the domestic market the prices exhibited a tendency to slip down further and the turnover too was restricted. Up-country demand was negligible and no business was reported in the forward section. The stock of piecegoods in Amritsar is reported to be piling up. Stockists appeared to be anxious to sell their goods fearing a further decline in prices.

Quality goods, on the other hand, met with buyers for prompt delivery. Business for forward delivery was transacted in coarse of medium goods.

Up-country buyers focussed their attention on longcloth and coatings.

The export section remained quiet and business transacted was meagre. The traditional markets like the UK and Sudan remained inactive and the flow of overseas enquiries was limited. Singapore, concentrated its attention on printed goods. Italy made some enquiries for grey sheetings. South Africa, Australia and Canada, who were faced with monetary difficulties, failed to do business on any appreciable level.

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Sugar Output and Exports

DURING the current season, sugar production is expected to be about 3,000,000 tons, while consumption is estimated at 2,200,000 tons. There will, therefore, a surplus of about 800,000 tons. Out of this, exports are expected to be nearly 500,000 tons. Adding 550,000 tons brought forward from the previous season, the carry-forward at the end of the season will be nearly 900,000 tons.

If the industry is to carry such a big stock, it is likely to face financial embarrassments, especially when production is expected to increase further during the next season in view of the bright prospects for cane.

It cannot be denied that efforts are being taken to increase the sales of sugar in foreign markets. The Government of India is making arrangements to provide facilities to the Indian Sugar Mills Association to ship to the United States the export quota allotted to India by that country. Shipments are likely to begin from early next month through the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kandla and Vishakhapatnam. Exports from Bombay will, however, be limited due to the onset of the monsoon. The possibility of using ships bringing wheat from America to carry Indian sugar is also being examined by the Government.

It is, however, learnt that the conclusion of the proposed agreement between India and Iran for the sale of 50,000 tons of Indian sugar to that country has been delayed due to certain unforeseen difficulties. One of the difficulties, it is understood, is that Iran wants some more time to arrange for sterling to pay for Indian sugar. The projected bigger Indian imports of Iranian dry fruits should be sufficient to pay for only a part of the 15,000-ton sugar deal.

The second difficulty is that the time limit under the Indo-Iranian agreement relating to the sale of sugar expired on 31 May last. The Iranian Government has requested the Government of India to give a further extension of time. Pending this and the Iranian efforts to arrange for sterling, further talks between the two sides have been suspended.

There is a general feeling that India cannot sell the commodity in foreign markets except at substantial losses, especially when the commodity is already in surplus in world markets and there is keen competition. Unless, Indian sugar is made more competitive in comparison with foreign products, export sales will be difficult to promote. It is clear that the domestic consumption must be raised to a substantial extent in order to relieve excessive accumulation of stocks at the factories.

In the Muzaffarnagar market, the rate for sugar is quoted at Rs 107.50 a bag as against the controlled price of Rs 107.69. Some ex-mill delivery transactions are also reported done at the controlled rate.

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FOODGRAINS

Quiet conditions prevailed in the Hapur Foodgrains market where prices displayed a slightly easier tendency in the absence of consumer demand. Average wheat was quoted at Rs 14.50 to Rs 15 a maund. Peas, however, ruled steady, thanks to easy loading facilities. The market for Arhar remained depressed, while the prices of Moong showed a fractional improvement over last levels.

NON-FERROUS METALS

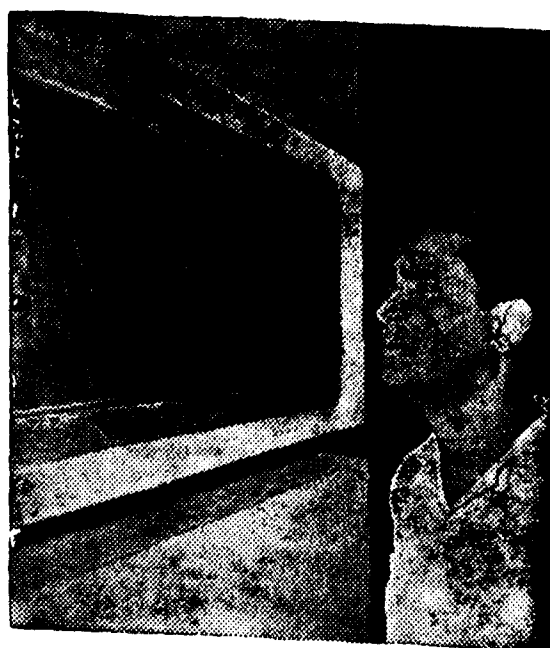
Prices on the London Metal Exchange showed a mixed trend. While Tin remained in good demand, Copper, Lead and Zinc lost further ground.

In the tin section, cash metal stuck at the Tin Council's ceiling level of £2880 a ton and the Council's buffer stock had apparently been called upon to supply a substantial quantity of tin to stabilise the market at this level. The current surplus of world demand continues to run about 10 per cent

ahead of production or until enough new supplies are drawn out of locked-in stocks to ease the shortage. Stocks available from the International Tin Agreement Buffer Pool—now steadily being lowered under compulsive sales by the Buffer Stock Manager—together with Canadian supplies already promised provide a potential 12,000 tons. These supplies are, however, unlikely to meet the potential surplus demand over the remainder of the year.

The Copper market was unsettled at the beginning of the week by an announcement that the strike, which

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had been threatened at the US Kennecott mines when labour contracts there expired at the end of June, would be postponed for at least a month. Anticipation of this strike had helped to boost copper prices earlier this year, so that the market inevitably reacted downwards on the news. Subsequently, the fall in prices slackened for a time; but the publication of figures revealing a further fall in world copper stocks in May failed to halt the decline.

The price of Zinc fell below £78 a ton for the first time since January. Paucity of buying interest and the pressure or impending pressure of foreign metal on the UK market seem to be the factors behind the continued fall in prices of both lead and zinc.

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CHEMICALS & DYES

The market for Chemicals was fairly active, while the Dyes section was subdued. Occasional enquiries and the consequent offtake on the part of upcountry dealers accounted for the activity. There was, however, no change in the prices despite the reports that the tariff values of most of the items would be increased from 1 September, 1961.

A sudden improvement in the prices of sulphur was the main feature of trading in the Chemicals section. The most influencing factor was the revival of demand from the sugar mills for rolls and from agricultural departments for powder. Rolls moved up to Rs 370 from Rs 320 and powder to Rs 380 from Rs 310 per ton.

Camphor continued to meet with good demand, being placed around Rs 23 at the end of last week. Even at this level, sellers reported to be very few. Menthol, after showing a sharp decline early in the week, improved to Rs 130 at the end of the week.

In the Dyes section, listless conditions prevailed due to the absence of demand in the face of a comfortable supply position. Among vat dyes, FFB green German lost about Rs 4 at Rs 140 on account of the arrival of unauthorised goods from across the border. In base dyes, red RC crystal was quoted lower around Rs 12 and red KB German around Rs 13.50.

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OILS & OLSEEDS

After a spell of hectic rise last week, prices on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange suffered a sizable decline. The setback was attributed mainly to nervous bull unloading, induced by the beginning of monsoon in some of the major oilseed-growing tracts in Western India. Whether the bearish turn will extend further or not will, however, depend on the progress of monsoon in the country. On the other hand, favourable weather conditions will tend to discourage buyers from making aggressive purchases regardless of the price.

So far as the production outlook is concerned, the trade is optimistic about a substantial increase in the output of groundnut in view of the fact that the commodity maintained relatively high levels throughout the

past year. The current prices are, indeed, the highest for the past several years. Groundnut Bold ready is quoted at Rs 55.25; Groundnut Oil at Rs 23.50; Linseed ready at Rs 40.50; Linseed Oil at Rs 17.30; Castor ready at Rs 35.50 and Castor Oil, commercial, at Rs 15.

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GOLD & SILVER

Irregular movements with an easy trend marked trading on the Bombay Bullion Exchange. After a subdued start, both gold and silver tended to rally; but eventually quietened on

profit-taking. Turnover was small.

In the Gold section, business was mostly of a jobbing nature as un-enquiry advices were rather quiet. The premium of spot metal declined from 85 nP to 70 nP over the current contract. Arrivals and offtake were estimated at 7,000 and 4,000 tolas respectively. Ready rates moved narrowly around Rs 120.85, while Sovereign was quoted at Rs 94.50.

The initial easiness in silver was attributed to lower Calcutta advices. Prices, thereafter, recovered slightly on local bear-covering and upcountry

support. Arrivals and offtake were estimated at 80 and 5 tolas respectively. Silver (below .995) moved between Rs 202.85 and Rs 203.00.

★

YARN

The Yarn market in Bombay recorded a fresh rise in prices, thanks to the scarcity of ready goods, fears of further restrictions on the import of yarn and a good upcountry demand. Turnover was, however, limited. Traders were not willing to part with their stocks on expectation of a further rise in prices.

‘ENGLISH ELECTRIC’

HIGH RUPTURING CAPACITY HEAVY DUTY FUSEGEAR	H. R. C. CARTRIDGE FUSE-LINKS Hermetically sealed construction—Non-deteriorating—ASTA certified for 35 MVA rupturing capacity—Visible indication of operation—Ratings up to 300 amps.
COMBINATION FUSE-SWITCHES Ratings from 30 to 750 amps—Rugged construction, fully shrouded and interlocked—Type tested for 35 MVA rupturing capacity.	COMBINATION FUSE-SWITCHBOARDS Incorporating Combination Fuse-Switches upto 750 amps—Robust and compact construction—Readily modified and extended—Type tested for 35 MVA rupturing capacity.
DISTRIBUTION FUSE-BOARDS Robust, dust and moisture proof construction—Type tested for 35 MVA rupturing capacity—Ratings from 15 to 100 amps.	OVERHEAD BUSBAR EQUIPMENT Flexibility of power distribution—Can be installed without disturbing existing layout or production—Avoids chasing of floors for ducting—Approved by Fire Insurance Authorities.

A complete range of distribution equipment manufactured at the Madras Works of The English Electric Company of India (Private) Ltd.

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Agents for South India: BINNY & COMPANY (MADRAS) LTD., MADRAS, Post Box 66, Phone : 21271

Company Reports

Mettur Industries Repeat

DESPITE a rise in sales from Rs 1.64 crores to Rs 1.76 crores, the Mettur Industries Limited has reported a net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, of only Rs 17.98 lakhs for the year ended 31 March, 1961 as against Rs 19.66 lakhs for the preceding year, mainly due to an increase in "salaries and wages" item from Rs 34.15 lakhs to Rs 38.89 lakhs.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is slightly higher at Rs 2.04 lakhs against Rs 2.03 lakhs, while Taxation provision is lower at Rs 13.47 lakhs against Rs 16.30 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 2,175 against Rs 21,000. The dividend is, however, maintained at 30 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

The directors state that, since the first week of May of this year, power-cuts have been imposed and have reached as much as 50 per cent. The company's own generator has been put into operation and no loss of production is anticipated unless the power-cuts are prolonged or increased.

Excellent Working Results of Edward Textiles

The Edward Textiles Limited has produced excellent working results for 1960. While sales have risen to Rs 2.33 crores from Rs 2.17 crores, the net profit is substantially higher at Rs 17.90 lakhs as against only Rs 4.89 lakhs for the preceding year.

Apart from providing Rs 90,000 for Taxation, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 3.58 lakhs from Rs 1.94 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 2.33 lakhs from Rs 29,254. The dividend is, however, maintained at Rs 18 per share, subject to tax.

The directors have decided upon implementation of a scheme of modernisation and rehabilitation of the mills. Accordingly, they have placed orders for the purchase of machinery. Such orders, as are remaining to be executed on 31 December, 1960, are to the extent of about Rs 28.51 lakhs. Further orders, as have been placed during the period from 1 January, 1961, till the date of this report, are to the extent of about Rs 10.07 lakhs. The aforesaid scheme will be financed, partly by the company's own resources and partly by a loan of Rs 40 lakhs proposed to be secured by the company from the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

Outlook for Selected Satgram Collieries

It would be recalled that the managing agents of Selected Satgram Collieries Limited had recently offered for sale 3,000 ordinary shares of the company at a premium of Rs 12 per share and these were over-subscribed by about 7 times. An offer of 6,500 ordinary shares of Rs 100 each as right shares was also made to the members of the company on 12 August, 1960 and the same was also over-subscribed. In this connection, the directors state that, in the absence of unforeseen events, the future prospects of the company are bright and they expect to maintain the dividend on the increased capital.

Meanwhile, the net profit for 1960, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is higher at Rs 3.29 lakhs as against Rs 2.63 lakhs for 1959. A sum of Rs 2.12 lakhs (Rs 1.03 lakhs) is set apart for Depreciation; Rs 1.89 lakhs (Rs 1.92 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 98,000 (Rs 44,582) for Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 5,000 (Rs 15,000) for Land and Mining Reserve. No

provision is made for General Reserve against Rs 50,000.

An interim dividend of Rs 8 per share, subject to tax, was declared on 11 July, 1960 and paid to the shareholders in September 1960. The directors have now recommended a final dividend of Rs 8 per share on 13,000 old ordinary shares and pro rata of Rs 2.62 per share on 6,500 newly-issued ordinary shares, subject to deduction of tax. This will bring the total dividend for the year to Rs 16 per share which will absorb Rs 2.25 lakhs as compared to 16 per cent and Rs 1.56 lakhs for the preceding year.

Raisings have risen to 283,851 tons from 230,831 tons and also despatches to 263,931 tons from 220,770 tons.

Lower Profits for Seebpore Coal

Despite a rise in sales from Rs 18.37 lakhs to Rs 21.35 lakhs, the Seebpore Coal Company has reported a lower net profit of Rs 2.19 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 2.41 lakhs, mainly due to the rise in colliery expenditure.

A sum of Rs 51,479 (Rs 49,000) is set apart for Depreciation; Rs 1.83 lakhs (Rs 2.18 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 50,000 (Rs 75,000) for General Reserve; Rs 200 (nil) for Capital Reserve and Rs 10,691 (Rs 15,087) for Development Rebate Reserve. The directors have recommended a final dividend of Rs 2.00, making a total of Rs 3.00 per share, taxable, same as in the previous year.

Borrea Coal Pays More

Thanks to the rise in the net profit from Rs 1.59 lakhs to Rs 3.10 lakhs, the Borrea Coal Company Limited has raised the dividend on the ordinary

shares from Rs 1.00 to Rs 1.50 per share, subject to deduction of tax. Sales are substantially higher at Rs 46.71 lakhs against Rs 36.45 lakhs. All provisions have been raised:—Depreciation from Rs 80,381 to Rs 89,058; Taxation from Rs 78,000 to Rs 1.93 lakhs; General Reserve from Rs 58,129 to Rs 1.00 lakh and Statutory Development Rebate Reserve from Rs 12,725 to Rs 44,610.

Bridge and Roof Fares Well

The Bridge and Roof Company (India), Limited has reported satisfactory working results for 1960, while sales are higher at Rs 2.29 crores against Rs 1.95 crores, the net profit has risen to Rs 7.36 lakhs from Rs 6.89 lakhs.

The amount allotted to Depreciation is raised to Rs 9.91 lakhs from Rs 8.72 lakhs; Taxation to Rs 9.97 lakhs from Rs 8.75 lakhs; General Reserve to Rs 3.00 lakhs from Rs 2.50 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 60,651 from Rs 55,210. The dividend is maintained at 30 per cent, subject to deduction of tax.

Balmer Lawrie & Company, Limited resigned its office of managing agents of the company with effect from 31 December, 1960 and, with effect from 1 January, 1961, was appointed as Secretaries of the company.

Oriental Coal Pays 30 nP

The Oriental Coal Company Limited, in Karam-chand Thapar group, has made a net profit of Rs 1.98 lakhs for 1960 as against a loss of Rs 61,929 incurred in the previous year, thanks to the rise in sales from Rs 48.77 lakhs to Rs 50.30 lakhs.

Apart from providing Rs 40,000 for Taxation, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 3.13 lakhs from Rs 2.86 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 84,000 from Rs 75,000. After transferring a sum of Rs 25,000 from Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 1.01 lakhs from taxation provision, the directors have set apart Rs 1.00 lakh for General Reserve. A taxable dividend of 30 nP per share is recommended as against nil.

Both raisings and despatches have risen to 233,467 tonnes and 230,890 tonnes from 214,143 tonnes and 203,405 tonnes respectively.

MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS PROPOSED

Companies.	Meeting Date	Dividend Proposed (Rs Per Share)	Transfer Books Closed
Indore Malwa Swadeshi Cotton	June 27	8.50	12/6/61 to 27/6/61
Travancore Rayons	June 28	10.71% 7.00	21/6/61 to 28/6/61
Edward Textiles	June 28	5.71% Nil*	20/6/61 to 27/6/61
Dauracherra Tea	June 28	20% 18.00	8/6/61 to 28/6/61
Ledo Tea	June 28	22% 15.00	20/6/61 to 28/6/61
Mothola Tea	June 28	Nil Nil	19/6/61 to 28/6/61
Jooktollea Tea	June 28	30.00 25.00	14/6/61 to 28/6/61
Rajgarh Tea	June 28	4.00 3.25	15/6/61 to 28/6/61
Baradighi Tea	June 28	4.00 3.50	20/6/61 to 28/6/61
Central Cachar Tea	June 29	3.00 2.50	19/6/61 to 29/6/61
Rydak Syndicate	June 29	5.00 5.00	19/6/61 to 29/6/61
Dessal & Parbutia Tea	June 29	2.50 3.00	19/6/61 to 29/6/61
Bridge and Roof	June 29	Nil Nil	23/6/61 to 29/6/61
Engo Tea	June 29	30% 30%	15/6/61 to 29/6/61
Duncan Brothers	June 29	60% Nil	23/6/61 to 29/6/61
Bateli Tea	June 29	14.00 14.00	20/6/61 to 29/6/61
National Screw	June 29	1.50 1.50	22/6/61 to 29/6/61
Seebpore Coal	June 29	15% 15%	22/6/61 to 29/6/61
TEKMACO	June 29	3.00 3.00	15/6/61 to 29/6/61
Dalmia Cement	June 29	1.00 2.00	12/6/61 to 29/6/61
Balmer Lawrie	June 29	12% 12%	5/6/61 to 29/6/61
Shree Gopal Paper	June 29	25% 25%	14/6/61 to 29/6/61
Walford Transport	June 29	17 6/7% 17 6/7%	20/6/61 to 29/6/61
Karanpura Development	June 29	20% 20% 30%!	16/6/61 to 29/6/61
Singeli Tea	June 29	15% 15%	17/6/61 to 29/6/61
United Collieries	June 29	Nil Nil	14/6/61 to 29/6/61
Equitable Coal	June 29	14 2/7% 14 2/7%	20/6/61 to 29/6/61
Kumardhubi Fireclay	June 29	1.50 0.75	23/6/61 to 29/6/61
India Sugars	June 29	1.80 1.80	15/6/61 to 29/6/61
Rungamtee Tea	June 29	1% 12%	16/6/61 to 29/6/61
Borrea Coal	June 29	5% 7%	21/6/61 to 29/6/61
Oriental Coal	June 29	1.50 1.0%	17/6/61 to 29/6/61
Indian City Properties	June 29	0.30 Nil	20/6/61 to 29/6/61
Ellenbarrie Tea	June 29	Nil Nil	20/6/61 to 29/6/61
Hooghly Docking	June 29	5% 5%	21/6/61 to 29/6/61
	June 29	Nil 12%	19/6/61 to 29/6/61

*Ordinary. !Preferred Ordinary.

Quoted Shares

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 17-6-61 Rs nP
BANKS		
Allahabad 6%	100	96.50
Behar 5%	50	16.00*
COAL		
Asso. K'pura 4 1/2%	100	50.50*
Bharat 5 1/2%	100	35.00
Borrea 6 1/2%	100	77.00*
Burrakur 7%	100	99.00
Burrakur 6%	10	7.56
Equitable 6%	100	75.00
Ghushik & Muslia 5%	100	100.00
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00*
Karanpura 5 1/2%	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5 1/2%	10	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7%	10	10.50
N. Churulia 5%	10	5.06*
N. Huntodhi 6%	100	45.00*
Ondal 6 1/2%	100	74.50
Parasea 5 1/2%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00*

Asso. K'pura 4 1/2%	100	50.50*
Bharat 5 1/2%	100	35.00
Borrea 6 1/2%	100	77.00*
Burrakur 7%	100	99.00
Burrakur 6%	10	7.56
Equitable 6%	100	75.00
Ghushik & Muslia 5%	100	100.00
Gourangdi 5%	100	40.00*
Karanpura 5 1/2%	100	55.75
Khas Kajora 5 1/2%	10	8.25
N. Beerbhoom 7%	10	10.50
N. Churulia 5%	10	5.06*
N. Huntodhi 6%	100	45.00*
Ondal 6 1/2%	100	74.50
Parasea 5 1/2%	100	44.50
United Colliery 5%	100	71.00*

COTTON

Basanti 6 1/2%	10	8.37
Bengal-Nagpur 7%	100	75.00
Bharat Commerce 9%	100	100.00
Bowreah 8%	100	94.00*
Bowreah 7%	100	55.90*
Elgin 8%	100	100.00
Elgin 5%	100	6.97
Jagatjit 5%	100	81.75
Jiyajee Rao 5 1/2%	100	88.50*
J. K. Cotton 6%	100	86.60*
J. K. Rayon 6 1/2%	100	100.00
Kesoram 5%	100	103.00
Kesoram 5 1/2%	100	86.00
Mulr 6%	100	72.50
N. Victoria 3%	5	2.81
Orissa 5%	100	65.00
Orissa Madhusudan	100	75.00
Shree	100	48.80*
Shree Niwas 4%	100	69.00
Shree Bhawan 8%	100	74.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	74.00

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Kesoram 5 1/2%	100	86.00
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Kesoram 5%	100	103.00
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Mulr 6%	100	72.50
N. Victoria 3%	5	2.81
Orissa 5%	100	65.00
Orissa Madhusudan	100	75.00
Shree	100	48.80*
Shree Niwas 4%	100	69.00
Shree Bhawan 8%	100	74.00
Swadeshi 6%	100	74.00

NAME	Paid-up Share	Quotation as on 17-6-61 Rs nP
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Hindusthan National			Darjeeling.			Rs	np
Glass 8%	...	100	93.00*	Gielle 6%	...	100	80.00
Indian Alum. 5%	...	100	66.20	Lingia 6%	...	100	47.00*
Indian Cables 6%	...	10	34.00	Okayti 7%	...	100	79.00*
Indian Plastics 5½%	...	100	40.50*	Pussimbing 7%	...	100	97.00
Indian Rubber 5%	...	100	60.25	Singtom 5%	...	10	5.19
James Wright 6%	...	50	19.75*				
J. Henderson 5½%	...	100	56.25†	Dooars			
K. Bullen 5½%	...	100	57.50	Banarhat 6½%	...	100	82.42
K. Bullen 4%	...	100	55.75	Birpara 8%	...	100	101.00
Kusum 5½%	...	100	64.00*	Choonabutti 6½%	...	...	100.00
Macneill & Barry 5½%	...	100	51.57	Hantapara 8%	...	100	101.00*
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6%	...	100	93.00*	Hasimara 7%	...	100	97.00
Martin Burn 5%	...	100	85.00	New Dooars 6½%	...	100	82.20
McLeod & Co. 5%	...	100	49.00	Cachar.			
1st Pref.	...	100	49.00	Sonai River 8%	...	100	77.00*
McLeod & Co. 5%	...	100	60.25	Sylhet			
2nd Pref.	...	100	84.00	New Samanbagh 8%	100		83.50*
Metal Box 6%	...	100	84.00	S. Indian			
National Rubber 6%	...	100	76.00†	Kotamullai 6%	...	25	15.00
National Tannery 5%	10		3.00	Tera			
National Tobacco 3%	100		74.00	Atal 4½%	...	10	4.40*
National Tobacco 4½%	100		68.00	Tirrihannah 10%	...	10	13.00
Nav. Bharat Vanija	100		75.00				
Railis 6%	...	100	73.00				
Rohtas Indus 7%	...	100	117.00				
Rohtas Indus. 4½% B	...	100	57.00				
Sen Ralegh 5%	...	100	146.00				
Shaw Wallace 6%	...	100	68.50				
Spencer 6½%	...	10	6.27				
Spencer 8½% B	...	10	9.85				
Standard Vacuum 6%	...	100	90.50				
Union Tobacco 5%	...	100	15.50				

Ordinary Shares

NAME	Paid-Quotation up per ss on Share. 17-6-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per ss on Share. 17-6-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per ss on Share. 17-6-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-Quotation up per ss on Share. 17-6-61 Rs nP	
PAPER MILLS				PAPER MILLS				
Ballarpur	25 36.75	Brooke Bond	10 16.50	North-West Cachar	100 200.00	Coffee Lands 5%	100 74.78*	
Bengal Paper	25 87.25	Dejoo Valley	10 50.75	Fathemara	10 7.37	Cons. Coffee 6%	25 21.96*	
India Paper	10 18.81	Dessaia and Purbat	100 151.00	Roopacherra	10 15.69	Coonor Tea 6%	100 83.14	
Mysore Paper	10 29.87	Dhulakhat	10 22.25	Rungamatee	50 55.00	Coorg Tea 7 1/2%	5 4.40*	
Orient Paper	10 32.87	Dhunseri	10 39.62	Sonai River	10 9.12*	Cottanad 7 1/2%	10 10.12	
Seshasayee	7 1/2 6.19	Dibrugarh	10 26.65*	Tea Producing Co.	10 10.37*	Devon 7 1/2%	100 95.00	
Shree Gopal	10 26.25	Dimakusi	10 35.00*	Tilkah	10 10.00*	Helleyburia 5%	100 72.50*	
Sirpur Paper	10 15.75	Dufflaghur	10 19.50	Chittagong Gardens				
Star Paper	10 13.37	East India	10 26.37	Kodala	10 9.25	Kadur Coffee 6 1/2%	10 6.50	
Straw Products	10 9.37	Gillapukri	10 16.94	Kornafuli	10 8.12	Karikode 6%	10 6.99*	
Titaghur P.O.	2 1/2 5.94	Gohpur	5 11.12	Oodaleah	10 8.00	Kil Kotagiri 7%	10 8.37	
Titaghur Ordry.	10 34.00	Grob	10 13.50	Syhet Gardens				
U. I. Couper	100 50.00	Hapjan Purbat	10 25.25	Baitakhal	10 6.94	Malabar Agri. 6%	20 16.56*	
West Coast	100 201.00	Hooagrull	100 199.00	Chundecherra	10 24.94	Manimala 5%	10 9.00	
PRESSING				Dauracherra	10 8.19	Midlands 6%	10 7.10	
Bhagwati	10 5.37	Jutlibar	10 39.00	Hattikihra	10 9.75	Mamallay 7 1/2%	25 24.75	
Camperdown	100 100.00	Kyang Tea Seeds	10 7.56	Lackatooah	10 7.37	Mysore Amal. 6%	10 7.00	
Hooghly Ganges	10 5.50	Krishnabehari	10 10.56	Loobah	10 4.50	Neelamalai 5%	10 6.10	
REAL PROPERTY				New Samanbagh	10 21.75	Nelliampathy 6%	10 7.28	
Bengal Bonded A	500 530.00	Ledo	10 17.00	Patraklos	100 156.00	Nenmeny 7%	10 9.35*	
Bengal Bonded B	62 1/2 58.93*	Maud	10 14.00	Rajnagar	10 9.56	Nilambur 6%	10 6.55*	
Bengal Bonded C	100 96.00*	Methoni	10 19.44	Teliapara	100 112.00	Nilgiri Tea 6 1/2%	5 3.80	
Bengal Bonded D	12 1/2 12.14*	Moheema	10 11.50	South Indian Gardens				
Clive Bldgs.	150 150.00	Mothola	100 475.00	Kotamullai	5 11.62	Peermade 6%	100 87.59	
Hindusthan Bldg.	10 3.69	Murphulani	10 25.00	Teral Gardens				
Humayan Prop.	1 2.19	Murphulani P.O.	10 23.50	Atal	10 7.87	Pullangode 6%	10 8.00*	
Humayan Deft.	85 13.87	Naga Hills	10 18.00	Balgachi	10 24.25	Rajagiri 6%	10 6.65	
Midnapore Estate	10 1.00*	Namburnadi	10 12.87	Gungaram	100 174.00	Rajendra 6 1/2%	10 6.34	
Regent Estate	10 1.00*	New Cinnatollah	100 103.00	Hansqua	10 16.75	Rajendra 5 1/2%	10 6.48	
SAW MILLS AND TIMBER				New Chumta	10 34.75*	Sangameswar 7%	10 9.75	
Andaman Timber	10 9.12	New Monkhooshi	7 1/2 20.25	New Teral	10 26.00	Talayar Tea 6%	10 7.05	
Assam Saws	3 2.50	Rajgarh	10 51.00	Pahargomiah	10 28.00	Teekoy 6%	10 6.80	
Bengal Timber	100 14.00	Sapok	10 20.87	Putinbarree	10 45.00	Tamarapally 6 1/2%	5 4.55*	
SHIPPING				Tirrihannah	10 60.00	T. R. & T. Co. 6%	10 9.10*	
B. A. Steam	100 94.50	Sanjuli	10 27.12	TEXTILES				
Calcutta Landing	10 13.00	Telogan	10 33.56	Adoni 6%	10 7.80	Anglo-French 6%	100 71.50*	
Calcutta Steam	10 11.00	Tengpani	10 38.00	Bangalore Wool 6%	100 111.64*	Bangalore Wool 6%	100 111.64*	
Fraser & Co.	10 77.00	Tezpore	10 17.75	Buckingham 7 1/2%	100 125.00*	Buckingham 7 1/2%	100 125.00*	
I. G. Navigation	£10 8.50	Tongani	10 6.44	Cambodia 7%	100 108.00*	Cambodia 7%	100 108.00*	
India Steam	10 8.50	Tycoon	10 39.00	Cauvery Spg. 8.93%	100 89.50*	Cauvery Spg. 8.93%	100 89.50*	
Port Shipping	10 10.62				Coim. Kamala 8 1/2 %	100 92.00	Coim. Kamala 8 1/2 %	100 92.00
SUGAR				Coim. Muru. 6%	100 76.48*	Coim. Muru. 6%	100 76.48*	
Balrampur	2 1/2 2.66				Coim. Pioneer 6 1/2 %	100 78.50*	Coim. Pioneer 6 1/2 %	100 78.50*
Belsund	8 1/2 11.25*	Bloomfield	10 4.06	Hemalatha 5%	100 61.40	Hemalatha 5%	100 61.40	
Bharat	10 16.50	Chamong	10 8.00	Kothari Textile 6%	10 8.65	Kothari Textile 6%	10 8.65	
Basli	100 105.50*	Darjeeling	100 124.50	Loyal 5%	100 60.00	Loyal 5%	100 60.00	
Carew	10 13.50	Dilaram	100 104.94	Palakur Andavar 7%	50 125.00*	Palakur Andavar 7%	50 125.00*	
Caynpore	10 12.75	Gielle	10 10.94	Rajalakshmi 6 1/2 %	50 44.50*	Rajalakshmi 6 1/2 %	50 44.50*	
Champaran	10 17.06	Jayshree	10 23.19	Tirupati 8.93%	10 8.75*	Tirupati 8.93%	10 8.75*	
Darbhanga	10 14.37	Lingia	10 16.62	Travancore Rayon 5 1/2 %	10 7.63*	Travancore Rayon 5 1/2 %	10 7.63*	
Deoria	10 8.71*	Longview	10 11.00	Vasanta 6 1/2 %	100 93.79	Vasanta 6 1/2 %	100 93.79	
Dyer Meakins	5 34.81*	Margaret's Hope	10 15.56	Vasanta 6%	100 94.02	Vasanta 6%	100 94.02	
Ganesh Sugar	10 19.22*	Mim	100 214.00	Venkatesa 6%	50 50.00*	Venkatesa 6%	50 50.00*	
Jaswant	10 2.31	Nagri Farm	100 26.00	Vijayakumar 6%	100 83.50	Vijayakumar 6%	100 83.50	
Mohini	100 60.00*	Okayti	100 600.00	Virudunagar 5%	100 50.00*	Virudunagar 5%	100 50.00*	
Nawabganj	10 32.00	Pashok	10 20.00*	MISCELLANEOUS				
New India	10 5.69	Poobong	10 7.37	Amrutanjan 7 1/2 %	100 124.17	Amrutanjan 7 1/2 %	100 124.17	
New Savan	100 50.00*	Pooibing	10 8.62	Andhra Cement 6%	100 100.00*	Andhra Cement 6%	100 100.00*	
Punjab	10 12.25	Runglee Runglitol	100 385.00	Andhra Scientific 5%	10 7.04	Andhra Scientific 5%	10 7.04	
Purbapore	10 30.00	Seeyok	10 11.00	Aspalak 6 1/2 %	10 7.82*	Aspalak 6 1/2 %	10 7.82*	
Ramnugger Cane	10 30.00	Singell	10 37.25	A. V. Thomas 6%	10 6.48*	A. V. Thomas 6%	10 6.48*	
Rana	10 1.45*	Sintom	10 46.00	A. V. Thomas 1 1/2 %	10 3.31	A. V. Thomas 1 1/2 %	10 3.31	
Raza Buland	10 11.81	Soom	10 15.25	Brunton 6%	10 7.10	Brunton 6%	10 7.10	
Ryam	10 11.75	Sungma	10 15.75	Cen. Scientific 6%	5 5.10	Cen. Scientific 6%	5 5.10	
Samastipur	10 10.50*	Teesta Valley	10 7.50	Dalmia Cement 6%	10 8.00*	Dalmia Cement 6%	10 8.00*	
Shree Anand	10 6.44	Tukvar	10 10	Enfield 7%	100 95.00	Enfield 7%	100 95.00	
Sitalpur	10 3.87				India Cement 7 1/2 %	100 80.00	India Cement 7 1/2 %	100 80.00
South Behar	2 0.25*	Banarhat	100 330.00	I. S. Rolling 5 1/2 %	10 7.50	I. S. Rolling 5 1/2 %	10 7.50	
South Behar (Deft.)	10 17.00	Baradighi	10 28.75	Kasturi & Sons 6 1/2 %	100 101.00	Kasturi & Sons 6 1/2 %	100 101.00	
Sri Hanuman	10 11.75	Bhatkora	10 22.50	Madras Aluminium	25 25.00	Madras Aluminium	25 25.00	
S. K. Gyanoday	10 6.00*	Birpara	100 173.00	Madras Cements 9.3%	100 100.00	Madras Cements 9.3%	100 100.00	
Shree Sitaram	5 5.06	Caroon	100 165.00	Madras Vanas. 5 1/2 %	100 55.00	Madras Vanas. 5 1/2 %	100 55.00	
Tulsipur	100 102.00*	Choonabhutti	100 274.00	Mandira Nt. Paper 7%	100 100.00	Mandira Nt. Paper 7%	100 100.00	
Upper India 'A'	25 8.75*	Ellenbarrie	100 181.00	Marikar 6%	50 52.33	Marikar 6%	50 52.33	
Upper India 'B'	10 70.00	Engo	100 196.00	Mcdowell 6%	100 89.64*	Mcdowell 6%	100 89.64*	
Upper Ganges	10 70.00	Ethelbari	10 8.50	Mettur Chemical 6%	10 9.70	Mettur Chemical 6%	10 9.70	
United Province	10 17.00	Garbhatha	100 194.00	Mys. Chem. Mfg. 6%	10 8.50	Mys. Chem. Mfg. 6%	10 8.50	
TEA				India 7 1/2 %	100 83.63	Mysore Lamp 4%	10 5.95	
Assam Gardens		Galpalpur	25 22.32	West coast 5 1/2 %	10 6.15	National Rubber Mtrs. 6%	100 74.00*	
Amuckie	10 26.87	Hantapara	100 144.00	SUGAR				
Ananda Assam	10 16.50*	Hasimara	10 27.50	Andhra 6 1/2 %	100 100.00	Panyam Cement 6% A	100 100.00	
Anandabag	10 26.50	Hill Tea	10 7.75	Cauvery 6%	100 91.75	Panyam Cement 6% B	100 100.00	
Baghmari	10 22.62	Hulidbari	10 28.00	Decan 7%	5 5.60*	Parry's 5%	10 10.00	
Barduar Tea	6 9.75	Jaybirpara	10 17.00	India 7 1/2 %	100 83.63	Rallis 6%	100 80.00	
Basmatia	10 32.12	Kadambini	15 16.00	Jeycore 7%	100 92.39	Rane 6%	5 4.40	
Batelil	5 22.25	Kilkicott	10 21.12	K.C.P. 6%	100 95.45	Rane 7%	5 4.30	
Betian	10 35.59	Malhot	10 54.25	K.C.P. 5 1/2 %	100 93.00	Ruby	10 10.00	
Bishanath	10 26.00	Manabarrie	100 202.00	Kirlumpudi 5 1/2 %	100 121.00	Ruby (Madras)	10 10.35	
Bokenhat	10 13.70	Magasurree	100 325.00	Travancore 5%	10 7.30*	Sen Raleigh 5%	100 153.95*	
Bornahian	10 19.94	New Doors	10 12.25*	PLANTINGS				
Bornukhuri	10 15.06	Oodlabari	10 12.25*	(S. India)		Seshasayee Indus. 6 1/2 %	10 10.20*	
				Amalgamated 6%	10 7.60*	Spencer A 6 1/2 %	10 7.55*	
				Anandam 7%	10 7.81*	Spencer B 6 1/2 %	10 10.20*	
				Arthala 6%	10 9.20	Transformers 7 1/2 %	100 95.00*	
				Attikhan 9%	10 9.43			
				Bababuddin 6%	10 7.67			
				Badra Coffee 7 1/2 %	10 8.50			
				Balanoor 7 1/2 %	10 10.36			
				Balmadies 6%	10 8.38			
				Be Be 6 1/2 %	5 2.43			
				Be Be 6 1/2 % R	10 5.71			
				Chandramalai 8 1/2 %	2 1.88*			
				Cochin Malabar 7%	50 51.25*			
				*Nominal. Dividend. 100m-Dividend.				

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 16-6-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 16-6-61 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 16-6-61 Rs nP	
AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Ordinary Shares (Non-Cleared)			DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS			
Wind Cycles 5% ...	100	65.80*	BOMBAY	Madhusudan A ...	100	75.00	Adarsh Chemicals ...	75	103.00
Wind Cycles 5½% ...	100	75.00*		Madhusudan B ...	20	14.00	Alambic Chemical ...	100	260.00
Wind Cycles 5½% ...	25	25.00*		Motor & Gen. Finance	10	40.00*	Amar Dye Chem. old	100	396.25
Wind Cycles 5½% ...	100	78.50		ELECTRICS			Amar Dye Chem. new	100	392.50
Hindustan Motors 6% ...	100	220.00		Amalgamated ...	10	10.08	Anuh Pharma ...	5	5.00
Sen Raleigh 5% ...	100	145.00		Anand ...	50	53.00*	Chemo. Pharma ...	25	28.00
Standard Motor 6½% ...	100	103.00*		Bassein ...	10	8.50*	Citric India ...	50	51.00
'A' ...	100	103.00*		Broach ...	10	6.00	Colour Chem. ...	100	378.75
Standard Motor 6½% ...	100	103.00*		Dharwar ...	50	51.00	Dharamsi Chem. ...	50	288.75
'B' ...	100	103.00*		Nadiad ...	100	105.00	Dhrangadhra Chem. old	100	131.50
SHIPPING			Poona ...	100	89.00	Dhrangadhra Chem. new	100	109.50	
Great Eastern 5½% ...	100	91.00	Surat ...	100	89.00	Indian Dyestuff ...	100	545.00	
DYES, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS			CEMENT			Kemp ...	200	307.50	
Al embic Chem. 6½% ...	100	81.00	Ashoka ...	10	9.00	Sirdar Carbonic Gas	50	230.00	
Alambic Chem. 5% ...	100	86.00	Bagalkot ...	10	8.45	Tata Chemical (new)	10	421.25	
Alambic Chem. 6% ...	100	100.00	Dahli ...	10	12.12	Ultramarine & Pigments	50	69.30	
Amar Dye 6% ...	100	78.00	India Cement ...	5	6.60*	Zandu Pharmaceutica	100	111.00	
Dhrangadhra 6% ...	100	108.25	Indian ...	10	25.00	SUGAR			
Dhrangadhra 6% ...	100	108.25	Jaipur Udyog ...	10	11.12	Cauvery ...	100	139.00	
Poly Chem. 7½% ...	50	44.00	Sone Valley ...	5	4.88	Hindusthan ...	100	340.00	
Tata Chemicals 5% ...	100	84.00	PAPER & HARDBOARDS			Kesar ...	50	205.00	
SUGAR			Anil Hardboards ...	100	270.00	Maharashtra ...	50	191.00	
Bhopal 5% ...	100	84.50	Jayant Paper ...	75	65.00	New Swadeshi ...	100	326.00	
Cauvery 6% ...	100	99.50*	Mandya National Paper	10	8.28	Oudh ...	100	190.00	
Hindusthan 5% ...	100	90.00	Orient Paper ...	75	100.00	Ravalgaon ...	50	69.00	
Maharashtra 7% ...	250	240.00*	Rohit Pulp & Paper	10	13.52	Ravalgaon Defd. ...	50	30.00	
Maharashtra 5½% ...	100	61.00	Star Paper 'A'	10	12.40*	Raza Buland ...	10	13.40	
Ravalgaon 7% ...	100	20.00*	Straw Products	10	12.32*	K. Gyanoday ...	10	14.76	
South Behar 7 to 9% ...	100	116.00	West Coast Paper	100	194.00	South Behar ...	10	1.00*	
Walchand 10% ...	100	116.00	W. India Plywoods ...	100	300.00	South Behar Defd. ...	2½	0.25*	
PLANTATION			STEEL, METALS & ALLOYS			Ugar ...	100	140.00	
Highland ...	10	8.40*	Aluminium Corp. ...	10	16.36	Vishnu ...	100	235.00	
Midland ...	10	8.40*	Chase Bright Steel ...	10	13.12	PLANTATIONS			
Nelliampathy 6% ...	10	9.20*	Dalmia Iron ...	10	10.12	Blue Mountain ...	2	3.98	
Rajagiri 6% ...	10	7.24*	Ferro Alloys ...	100	181.25	Highland ...	10	12.60*	
Waterfall 6% ...	10	8.80*	Hindusthan Aluma. ...	10	13.28	Haileyburia ...	10	16.52	
ELECTRICAL GOODS			Indian Bright Steel ...	5	5.36	Kalpetta ...	10	16.52	
Bajaj Electricals 9% ...	100	71.50	Jaipur Metals ...	100	145.00	Midland ...	10	12.32	
Estreta Batteries 5% ...	50	32.00	Jaipur Metals Defd. ...	10	45.00*	Nelliampathy ...	2	2.88	
FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS			Khandelwal Ferro Alloys	50	82.81	Rajagiri ...	10	21.78	
Polson 6% ...	100	79.00	Mukund Iron ...	5	23.00	Twyford ...	10	13.24	
Sathe Biscuits 9% ...	100	94.20	Mukund Iron Defd. ...	10	182.00	Waterfalls ...	2	4.16	
Sundatta Foods 8 to 11% ...	50	50.10	ENGINEERING			ELECTRICAL GOODS			
Tata Oil 4½% ...	100	60.00	Asian Cables ...	100	107.50	Bajaj Electricals ...	100	109.00	
POTTERIES & TILES			Brady Engg ...	80	92.50	Bajaj Electricals ...	75	56.00	
Bombay Pottery 6½% ...	100	75.00*	Brundage Engg ...	10	4.00*	Bharat Bijlee (new) ...	100	128.50	
Bombay Pottery 4½% ...	100	60.00	India Machinery ...	10	10.00*	Estrela Batteries ...	50	64.00	
Digvijay Pottery 4½% ...	100	85.00*	Greaves Cotton ...	100	178.25	Standard Batteries ...	100	230.00	
Digvijay Pottery 4½% ...	100	100.00*	Hindustan Electric ...	100	100.00	FOOD PRODUCTS & VEG. OILS			
Parshuram Potteries 3% ...	25	26.00	Hindustan Wires ...	5	5.24	Hindustan Lever ...	10	47.25	
Parshuram Potteries 4% ...	25	17.00	Indian Tool ...	100	130.00	Indian Vegetable ...	100	135.50	
RUBBER GOODS & TYRES			Jost's Engineering ...	50	95.00	Sathe Biscuit ...	100	100.00	
Associated Rubber 7% ...	100	100.00*	Jyoti ...	100	186.00	Sathe Biscuit ...	50	50.00*	
National Rubber 6% ...	100	82.00	Kamani Engg ...	10	17.32	Sundatta Foods ...	50	50.00	
Premier Tyres 6½% ...	75	71.00	Kirloskar Brothers ...	25	54.00x	W. India Vegetable ...	100	117.00	
MISCELLANEOUS			Kirloskar Oil Engines ...	100	185.00	POTTERIES & TILES			
Asso. Stone 6% ...	100	100.00*	Kirloskar Pneumatic ...	50	185.00	Bombay Potteries ...	100	180.00	
B. I. Corporation 8% ...	100	118.00	Lakshmiratan Engg. ...	5	3.25	Digvijay Tiles ...	100	115.00	
Delhi Safe 6% ...	100	100.00*	Mahindra & Mahindra Man. Indusl. Corp. ...	100	125.00	Parshuram Pottery ...	25	67.00	
East India Hotels 6% ...	100	100.00*	McKenzie's ...	100	125.00	RUBBER GOODS & TYRES			
Hindustan Const. 6½% ...	100	67.00*	Mores Kirloskar ...	100	155.00	Associated Rubber ...	100	105.00	
Hingir Rampur 4½% ...	50	32.00*	National Electrical ...	50	89.00	Ceat Tyres ...	100	207.30	
I. Hume Pipe 4% ...	12½	5.00	New Standard Engg. ...	100	185.00	General Tyres ...	5	6.12	
Madhusudan 8% ...	100	55.00	New Standard Engg. (New) ...	100	186.00	National Rubber ...	10	18.24	
Madhya Pradesh Ind. 6% ...	100	106.00*	Paper Mill Plant and Machinery ...	100	87.00	Premier Tyres ...	75	100.50	
Motor & C. Fin. ...	25	36.00*	Structural Engg. Old T. Manecklal Manig Tractors (India) ...	100	171.00	SAFE DEPOSIT			
N. I. Fisheries 6% ...	100	101.00*	W. H. Brady ...	150	450.00	Bombay Safe Deposit ...	200	495.00	
Premier Const. 1st ...	100	77.00	Zenith Steel Pipe ...	5	5.36	Delhi Safe Deposit ...	10	18.00	
Premier Const. 2nd ...	100	72.00	AUTOMOBILES, CYCLES & ACCESSORIES			Delhi Safe Deposit ...	7	7.00	
Premier Const. 3rd ...	10	5.00	Automobile Products (new) ...	10	13.00	Gujarat Safe Deposit ...	75	120.00	
Premier Indus. 7 to 4% ...	100	110.00*	Bajaj Auto ...	50	48.50	MISCELLANEOUS			
Rohitas Indus. 4½% ...	100	58.00	Bombay Cycle ...	20	26.25	Associated Stone ...	10	21.52	
Rohitas Indus. 4½% ...	100	82.00	Hind Cycle ...	100	95.50	Bom. Burma (P.P.) ...	50	238.75	
Stanvac 6% ...	100	69.00	Pearl Cycle ...	100	115.00	Bom. Swadeshi Stores ...	5	6.24	
Supreme Ind. ...	100	69.00	Sen Raleigh ...	10	24.24	Bombay Uganda ...	80	58.00	
			Standard Motor ...	10	16.24*	B. I. Corporation ...	5	7.72	
			United Motors ...	20	17.00	C. P. Railway ...	100	48.50	
			SHIPPING			Commerce (1935) ...	10	22.00	
			Bharat Line ...	10	5.12	Dehri-Rohas Railway ...	10	22.00	
			Great Eastern New ...	5	8.24	East India Hotel ...	10	10.00	
			Malabar Steamship ...	10	9.00	Empire Dyeing ...	15	68.50	
						G. Claridge ...	100	190.00	
						Har and Sabapathy ...	45	365.00	
						Hindustan Housing ...	25	25.00	
						Hingir Rampur ...	50	23.00	
						Indian Hume Pipe ...	100	174.00	
						Isaac Holdens ...	10	16.88	
						Killick Industries ...	100	107.00	

NAME	Paid-Quotation upper Share.	as on 16-6-61 Rs nP
Laxmi Starch	100	188.75
Madhya Pradesh Ind.	10	14.76
N. I. Fisheries	100	105.00
New India Indus.	100	392.75
Ogale Glass Works	5	6.00
Permanent Magnet	50	92.00
Phillips Carbon	74	20.00
Rohtas Indus.	10	20.00
Selected Satgram Col- leries	100	129.00
Supreme Industries	100	155.00
Synthetics & Chemis.	100	174.00
Thacker & Co.	50	40.00

Ordinary Shares (Cleared)

COTTON TEXTILES

Ahmed Advance	100	190.00
Apollo	2	1.50
Azam Jahi	100	70.00
B. R. Cotton	100	39.00
Bombay Dyeing	25	70.60
Central India	100	115.00
Century	100	72.00
Edward Textile	200	310.00
Elphinstone	50	88.00
Finlay	100	318.00
Gokak	100	181.00
India United	10	15.16
India United (Defd.)	1	1.88
Indore	100	157.00
Khatav	100	600.00
Kohinoor	100	317.50
Minerva	100	80.00
Morarijee	100	425.00
Mysore	50	68.00
New Great	100	215.00
Osmanshahi	100	62.00
Podar	100	150.00
Shrinivas	100	268.00
Simplex	50	215.00
Standard	100	1495.00
Syadesh	100	282.00
Swan	100	600.00
Tata	25	65.50

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad	100	85.00
Andhra Valley	100	102.00
Bombay Suburban	100	89.00
Tata Hydro	100	108.50
Tata Power	100	1030.00

CEMENT

Andhra B'	100	11.04
A-C-C	100	164.00
Orissa	100	14.40
Shree Digvijay	100	150.70

STEEL

Indian Iron	10	28.35
Mukund	10	30.25
Tata	75	162.25

ENGINEERING

Alcock	100	300.00
Cooper	100	169.00
Larsen and Toubro	10	41.74
Tata Engg. and Loco- motive	100	381.00
Texmaco	10	20.28
Volta	100	300.00

SHIPPING

Great Eastern	10	15.08
Scindia	20	14.32

SUGAR

Belapur	50	288.50
Bhopal	10	26.10
Phaltan	50	136.00
Shree Chingdeo	124	25.25
Walchand	100	169.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah	125	646.00
B. B. Petrol	14sh	1.24
Hindustan Motor	100	23.40
Indian Copper	2sh	5.48
Ind. Inv. Trust	100	79.50
National Rayon	100	571.00
Polen	100	180.00
Premier Auto	100	174.50
Premier Const.	30	210.00
Shivrajpur	10	78.00
Sirpur Paper	10	15.76
Tata Chemical	10	20.88
Tata Oil	25	74.50
Wimco	100	258.50

For the Investor

INVESTMENT GOSSIP Renewed Apprehensions

Trading in the stock markets has again been on an irregular pattern for perhaps much the same reason as influenced sentiment last week. In earlier dealings Dalal street showed some improvement following the report that the Stock Exchange Association has accepted its subcommittee's recommendation for a status quo on the question of margins. This has naturally afforded relief as the general expectation had been that in view of the reported insistence on the part of the Stock Exchange Division a stiffer attitude to the margin was most likely to be adopted. The enthusiasm however proved short-lived as in later dealings operators were found to be in an uncertain frame of mind once again. While the uncertainty as regards margins may be said to have been removed at least temporarily in Dalal Street, it now seems to be the turn of Lyons Range to assume the role of an uncertain influence. So far this exchange has not been found to require as much attention as did Dalal Street from the authorities responsible for the control of speculation in the stock markets. This is because transactions in Lyons Range are largely not as wild as the are elsewhere. Referring to the pattern of trading in this market during the eight month period ended 31 May 1961, "A survey of activities 1960-61", a brochure just published by the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association has this to say: "... and the traders on the Calcutta Exchange have that faith and confidence in no small measure than those on other Indian exchanges. But they preferred to do trading within sober bounds. That is why the index number of security prices on the Calcutta Exchange did not reveal the same aggressive march as the index number of security prices on the other Indian exchanges."

This is perhaps the reason why the Stock Exchange Division of the Finance Ministry has not been in a hurry to set up an office in Calcutta. Latest indication is that an office will be opened in this centre also soon with a view to ensuring an on-the-spot supervision of the working of the stock exchange. The market's uncertain mood this week is presumably due to a belief that with the opening of an office of the Stock

Exchange Division in Calcutta there will be a general tendency on the part of operators to be cautious in extending commitments.

NEW ISSUE NOTES Southern Cables

THE Southern Cables Corporation Limited has received permission from the Government to raise capital for Rs 120 lakhs in 10,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each and 20,000 Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100 each carrying interest at 9 per cent, taxable. The company has entered into an agreement with a West German firm for securing the required technical assistance. The foreign collaborators will also participate to the extent of Rs 20 lakhs in the equity capital. The International Finance Corporation will, besides, invest Rs 20 lakhs in the equity capital and advance Rs 45 lakhs as loan.

Reichhold Chemicals

Another new venture is to be started in Madras by the Simpson group. Reichhold Chemicals (India) Private Limited has been formed for the manufacture of synthetic resins. The company has been permitted to issue capital for Rs 20 lakhs. Out of this issue, shares not exceeding Rs 9 lakhs will be offered to the American collaborators, Reichhold Chemicals, while the balance will be subscribed by Simpsons.

Titagur Paper

The Titagur Paper Mills Limited has secured the consent of the Controller of Capital issues for offering, at par, Debentures for Rs 60 lakhs. The Debentures will carry interest at 5½ per cent and will be repayable in 1970 with the option of redemption at a premium of one per cent after 1966. The capital is required for financing the expansion of the capacity of the company's third mill in Orissa to 10,000 tons of paper per month.

West Bengal Coalfields

The West Bengal Coalfields Limited has proposed to raise loan capital for Rs 30 lakhs bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent, taxable, and redeemable after 10 years from the date of issue. The proceeds are required for developing the existing collieries, sinking a new pit etc.

Shree Vallabh Glass

Shree Vallabh Glass Works Private Limited, which was recently converted into a public limited com-

pany to set up a Rs 1.15 crores sheet glass and wired manufacturing plant, has been sanctioned a foreign exchange loan equivalent to Rs 37.19 lakhs by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. The plant will be the first of its kind, manufacturing sheet glass and wired glass simultaneously in the country. Arrangements for technical collaboration with a well-known West German firm have been finalised. The plant will be set up near Anand in Gujarat. The company will shortly enter the market for raising the necessary capital.

Dr Paul Lohmann

The recent public issue of equity shares by Dr Paul Lohmann (India) Limited has been over subscribed by about 3½ times. The directors have allotted shares to each and every

THE METAL BOX COMPANY OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Twentyeighth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 59C Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 19th day of July 1961 at 12.30 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1961 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint and fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

The approval of the appointment by the Board of Sole Selling Agents in Burma.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT AND NOTE

The approval of the Company is necessary to the Board's appointment of a Sole Selling Agent.

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member. Proxies, in order to be effective, must be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Share Register of the Company will be closed from 1st to 19th July 1961 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

F. P. GILBERT
Secretary.

59C Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
20th June 1961.

Indian Finance

24 June 1961

applicant and there was no ballot. Applicants for 100 shares will get 35 shares per application; for 200 shares 50 shares; for 300 shares 75 shares; for 400 shares 100 shares; for 500 to 800 shares 150 shares; for 1000 to 1,200 shares 250 shares; for 1,300 shares 270 shares; for 1,400 to 1,500 shares 300 shares; for 1,600 shares 325 shares; for 2,000 to 2,500 shares 500 shares; for 3,000 shares 800 shares; for 5,000 shares 1,250 shares and for 20,000 shares 5,000 shares. Allotment letters and refund pay orders will be despatched from 15 July 1961.

Mandya National Paper

Mandya National Paper Mills Limited is proposing to raise additional capital for Rs 80 lakhs in equity shares, at par, from the existing shareholders in order to finance the expansion programmes which is expected to cost about Rs 2 crores. The company will be getting from the Industrial Finance Corporation a loan of Rs 1.2 crores. The factory is expected to commence production in October this year. After expansion, the installed capacity will be 80 tons per day.

Lynx Machinery

The directors of Lynx Machinery Limited have announced that they will issue share certificates straightway instead of posting allotment letters. The posting of refunding orders along with share certificates to those applicants who are unsuccessful or partly successful and of certificates to the successful applicants will be completed soon.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Sayaji Mills

Sayaji Mills, No 2, Bombay, of the Sayaji Mills Limited, Kathwada, is proposed to be taken over by a new company, proposed to be registered under the name of Rajesh Textile Mills Limited. An extraordinary general meeting is to be held on 12 July 1961 for seeking the approval of the shareholders of the company to the draft sale agreement. Sayaji Mills Limited has now three units: (1) Sayaji Mills No 1, Baroda; (2) Sayaji Mills No 2, Bombay and (3) Maize Products, Kathwada, Ahmedabad.

National Rayon

The Chairman of the National Rayon Corporation Limited has stated that the company has obtained an industrial licence for raising the capacity of the tyre chord plant from 4 million pounds to 15 million pounds year. The company has also received the sanction for installing 12 more spinning frames. With the addition of the new frames, the capacity for the production of rayon yarn will move up to 21.6 million pounds a year. The tyre chord plant is expected to go into production in October or November this year. About 70 per cent of the machinery has already been installed.

Atul Products

It is understood that the Atul Products Limited has dropped the pro-

posal of issuing right shares in the near future. It is likely that the company will have to face shortages of raw materials and fuel in the next few years. But, the current level of dividend is expected to be maintained for the next two or three years.

IN BRIEFS

The Bengal Paper Mills Limited has proposed to maintain dividend at 32 per cent, taxable, for 1960.

The Alco Insurance Company Limited has raised the dividend from 3 to 6 per cent, subject to tax, for 1960.

Mysore Electrical Industries have recommended a dividend of 20 per cent, taxable, on the old shares and 10 per cent, taxable, on the new 3,450 shares.

The Bagalkot Cement Company Limited has skipped the dividend for 1960 as against a taxable 8 per cent paid for the previous year.

STOCK EXCHANGES A Fresh Retreat

Watch-Dog Writes:

FEARS relating to margin requirements once again depressed sentiment in stock markets. Renewed offerings in the speculative issues, therefore, resulted in a marked decline in equity values though some short-covering has rendered the rats to finish above the lowest levels for the week.

Subdued conditions prevailed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange where prices recorded a steady decline due to sustained selling pressure.

Irregular tendency in prices characterised trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

With a fall in turnover, the Madras Stock Exchange wore a quiet look.

Wall Street closed irregularly lower.

CALCUTTA

Friday Evening.

The pendulum swung back during the week under report. The local stock market staged a hasty retreat due to sustained bull liquidation on certain adverse rumours and some of the shares, which were so long in speculative fervour, fell back erasing a substantial part of the previous gains.

Although the corporate news was encouraging, operators seemed to be worried about the growing shortage of power and coal which, they felt, was bound to affect industrial production by the end of the year. It was also feared that Stock Exchange Division of the Finance Ministry might soon start its own office in Calcutta to have greater controls on speculative transactions. Lower advice from Bombay were also a contributory factor to the depressed sentiment in the market. Although attempts at a mild rally were made, the undertone at the close remained hesitant.

The Gilt-edged market was quiet. Although enquiry for the short-dated issues continued to persist, sellers

were reserved and transactions were few. Medium and long-dated issues were devoid of support. Consequently, the volume of business remained at a small scale. 3 per cent 1966 Conversion Loan, after opening at Rs 72.13, eased off at the close to Rs 71.95.

Bank shares continued to display a firmer tendency on the view that credit demands would increase further with expansion in economic development. It was also thought that the banks might consider the possibility of increasing their resources by issuing fresh shares. Both Punjab National and United Commercial remained very firm at Rs 22.62 and Rs 91 respectively.

In the week's dealings, speculative shares were the worst affected due to sustained selling pressure both on local and Bombay accounts. Against the previous week-end closing of Rs 28.50, Indian Irons started lower at Rs 28.38 and receded further to Rs 27.80, to finish the week at Rs 27.90. TEXMACO, after recording a new low of Rs 19.90 from Rs 20.30 on rumours of strike at the company's works, improved towards the close to Rs 20.45 due to lack of confirmation of the rumours. Jay Engineering, however, met with good support up to Rs 29.06 from Rs 28.87; J. K. Steel up to Rs 30.81 from Rs 28 and Jessop up to Rs 20.61 from Rs 20.19 although the closing levels were slightly lower due to some profit-taking. Guest Keen, Williams were on offer at Rs 41.87 against Rs 42.19 and so also Britannia at Rs 12.94 against Rs 13.19.

Although Textile shares continued to meet with good support on the view that production would improve due to more abundant supplies of raw cotton, higher levels could not be retained till the close on account of a general desire to book profits. Kesoram were taken up to Rs 35.12 from Rs 34.37 and J. K. Rayon up to Rs 19.50 from Rs 19.31, to close finally at Rs 35 and Rs 19.12 respectively. Cawnpore were, however, enquired up to Rs 9.12 from Rs 8.69; Dunbar up to Rs 25.50 from Rs 25 and Elgins up to Rs 20.25 from Rs 19.69.

Coal shares were fairly maintained around last levels on the view that the production of good collieries might rise when foreign loans became available. Bengal changed hands at Rs 385 to Rs 387; Burrakur at Rs 20.19 to Rs 20.31; Central India at Rs 13.12 to Rs 13.37 and Western Bengal at Rs 9.37 to Rs 9.50. Equitable turned quiet at Rs 33 against Rs 33.25 on lack of fresh support.

Tea shares came in for selective buying on the hope that the marketing outlook for the commodity would be good, at least in the coming months in view of the demand from domestic and foreign buyers being on the increase. Brooke Bond met with business at Rs 16.25 to Rs 16.50; Bishnauth at Rs 26.19 to Rs 27.00; and Dauracherra at Rs 8.37 to Rs 8.50. Jay Shree were a special feature, being absorbed upto Rs 23.62 from Rs 23.06 following the news of the company's decision to capitalise reserves and issue bonus shares in the ratio of one for every equity shares held.

Sugar shares were selectively enquired. Ramnugger Cane were wanted up to Rs 30 from Rs 29.87 on expectation of a bonus issue, while Carew were quiet at Rs 13.25 against Rs 13.50 and SKG at Rs 11.69 against Rs 11.75.

Jute shares continued to remain depressed, as operators were reluctant to enter into any commitments. pending favourable developments in the industry. Howrah moved narrowly between Rs 20.37 and Rs 20.94; Ganges between Rs 10.44 and Rs 10.81 and New Central between Rs 19.62 and Rs 20. Anglo-India were a shade better at Rs 185 against Rs 179 with Birlas marked back to Rs 27.27 from the recent high of Rs 28.19 due to profit-taking.

Miscellaneous issues followed the general trend of the market. Following were the price trends of a few selected shares:—

	Week's Week's Week's Opening Low Closing		
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Orient Paper	35.20	34.45	34.75
Shree Gopal	26.25	26.12	26.25
Rohtas	19.94	19.50	19.62
Dunlop Rubber	50.50	49.94	50.50
H. Motor	23.44	22.87	22.81
Phillips Carbon	20.37	20.19	20.25
Alkali Chemicals	37.37	37.06	37.37
Phillips India	33.87	33.00	33.12
I. Cable	37.37	36.94	37.37
I. Aluminium	33.56	32.75	33.25
I. Steamship	8.62	8.37	8.56
I. Copper	5.48	5.43	5.47
General Tyres	6.25	6.12	6.19
British Paints	26.00	25.75	26.12

BALANCE-SHEET BRIEFS

Murphulani (Assam) Tea Company Limited has incurred a net loss of Rs 45,761 for 1960 as against a net profit of Rs 2.24 lakhs for the previous year. After transferring Rs 45,000 from General Reserve, the directors have recommended a taxable dividend of 50 nP per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs 1.063 per share on the Preferred Ordinary shares. In addition, a dividend of Rs 0.063 nP per share is proposed on the Preferred Ordinary shares in respect of 1959.

National Machinery Manufacturers Limited has reported a substantial rise in the profit from Rs 1.41 lakhs to Rs 15.30 lakhs for 1960. After taking into account the deficit of Rs 18.29 lakhs and making other adjustments, there is a debit balance of Rs 3.96 lakhs, which is carried forward to next year.

The working of the New Victoria Mills Company Limited, Kanpur, has resulted in a profit of Rs 12.73 lakhs for 1960 as against a loss of Rs 31.40 incurred in the preceding year. There is still a debit balance of Rs 63.55 lakhs, which is carried forward.

The profit of the Burma Lime and Chemical Company Limited has risen from Rs 1.07 lakhs to Rs 1.27 lakhs for the year ended 30 September 1960. The directors have proposed a taxable dividend of 10 per cent.

Sivanada Mills Limited has made a net profit of only Rs 13.81 lakhs for 1960 as against Rs 15.93 lakhs for 1959. The dividend is, however, maintained at 22 per cent, taxable.

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES (1952-53=100)

Week ended	11-6-60	3-6-61	10-6-61
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
TOTAL	101.1	101.0	101.0
Government of India	100.9	101.0	101.0
State Governments	102.6	102.0	102.9
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	100.0	99.7	99.7

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India			
Total	101.0	101.0	101.2

Preference shares—All-India			
Total	89.5	84.3	84.1

Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India			
TOTAL	174.8	182.1	184.2
Agriculture and Allied Activities	177.8	173.1	173.5
Tea Plantation	173.0	167.7	167.4
Coffee Plantation	207.2	176.4	179.0
Rubber Plantations	181.4	174.2	174.5
Mining and Quarrying: Total	160.1	167.4	166.6
Coal	122.8	131.7	131.3
Other Mining	185.7	191.9	190.8
Processing and Manufacturing:			
Total	188.6	196.9	195.7
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc., Total)*	189.5	200.4	204.5
Sugar	196.6	164.4	165.4
Cotton, Textiles	151.1	160.9	169.5
Jute Textiles	95.5	88.9	88.2
Silk & Woolen	110.0	120.7	126.0
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc., Total)*	198.2	210.4	212.2
Iron & Steel	163.8	177.6	180.3
Transport Equipment	407.8	424.9	427.9
Electrical Machinery	158.4	162.7	162.9
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	216.4	219.0	219.1
Basic Industrial Chemicals	202.6	219.8	221.9
Processing and Mfg. (Others): Total*	168.9	161.1	161.5
Cement	146.1	143.8	144.7
Paper	234.7	209.0	209.0
Other Industries: Total*	111.4	110.0	111.2
Electricity Generation and Supply	81.6	81.4	81.6
Trading	120.1	131.3	133.8
Shipping and other Transport	112.8	100.9	101.3
Construction	320.1	286.4	302.4
Financial Total	168.0	193.7	194.9
Banks	183.7	216.3	217.5
Insurance	141.6	153.0	154.7
Investment Trusts	92.7	91.3	90.8

Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional			
Bombay	179.3	190.5	193.8
Calcutta	161.2	167.0	167.4
Madras	189.6	192.8	195.5
Delhi	229.9	247.8	249.6

*Including "Miscellaneous."
*Including 'Edible and Vegetable oils.'

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES

	10-6-60	3-6-61	9-6-61
Call Money—			
From Banks			
Bombay	3.50	4.70	4.50
Calcutta	3.74	4.34	4.20
Madras	2.96	4.17	4.50
Deposits at notice of 7 days—			
Bombay	3.36	3.00	...
Calcutta	3.37	3.00	3.00
Madras	3.37	...	...
Fixed Deposits—			
3 Months—			
Bombay	3.50	...	...
Calcutta	3.49	3.50	3.50
Madras	3.11	...	3.00
6 Months—			
Bombay	3.49	3.75	3.75
Calcutta	3.32	3.65	3.75
Madras	3.40	3.75	3.69

*No Transaction.

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	17-6-60	9-6-61	16-6-61
	Ra. nP	Ra. nP	Ra. nP
GOLD:—			
Spot—			
Highest	108 29	119 90	122 50
Lowest	107 17	119 10	119 85
Average	107 80	119 48	121 08
1st Settlement—			
Highest	108 56	119 50	121 25
Lowest	107 43	118 35	119 00
Average	108 04	118 87	120 16
SOVEREIGN—			
Average	85 48	94 25	94 46
SILVER:—			
Spot—			
Highest	182 50	203 25	204 00
Lowest	181 17	199 75	201 70
Average	181 95	201 77	203 17
1st Settlement—			
Highest	182 45	203 75	204 50
Lowest	182 02	200 00	202 20
Average	182 38	202 19	203 67

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

Week ended,	10-6-60	2-6-60	9-6-61
Amount offered	2.00	2.00	2.00
Amount tendered	2.00	2.00	2.00
Amount sold by tender	2.00	2.00	2.00
Of which against maturing Treasury Bills	...	...	...
Intermediate Treasury Bills sold	1.60	23	1.22
Total sales	3.60	2.23	3.22
Average rate of discount for auction sales	2.745	2.750	2.750
Sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India	1.56	32.15	22.48
Total amount outstanding	1,290.72	1,111.76	1,117.59

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate	Date of change
		From To	
Belgium	Fcs. to Ra. 100	1038 1039	15-6-61
France	"	1039 1038	16-6-61
Switzerland	"	102.00 102.10	14-6-61
"	"	89.80 89.90	10-6-61
"	"	89.90 90.10	14-6-61
"	"	90.10 90.00	16-6-61
Netherlands	Guilders to Ra. 100	74.90 74.70	10-6-61
"	"	74.70 74.80	13-6-61
W. Germany	Mks. to Ra. 100	82.60 82.70	14-6-61
Italy	Lire to Ra. 100	128.95 129.00	10-6-61
"	"	129.00 129.10	14-6-61
"	"	129.10 129.15	15-6-61
"	"	129.15 129.10	16-6-61
Denmark	Kronor to Ra. 100	144.50 144.40	15-6-61
Sweden	"	107.50 107.60	14-6-61
Japan	Yen to Ra. 100	755.9 755.6	12-6-61
"	"	755.6 755.9	16-6-61
U.S.A.	Ra. to \$ 100	49.00 49.75	10-6-61
"	"	49.75 49.50	14-6-61
"	"	49.50 49.25	15-6-61
"	"	49.25 49.75	16-6-61
"	"	49.75 49.50	16-6-61
"	"	49.50 48.50	14-6-61
"	"	48.50 48.25	15-6-61
"	"	48.25 48.50	16-6-61

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	10-6-60	2-6-60	9-6-61
Forward Contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000) 125	870	235
Sales	£ ('000) 17	49	23
Average	£ ('000) 5	5	...
Deliveries—			
Spot Transactions—			
Purchases	£ ('000) 100	...	...
Sales	£ ('000) 1,655	4,515	1,805
Average	£ ('000) 2,21	6,03	2,41
Against forward contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000) 220	100	10
Sales	£ ('000) 29	13	1
Average	£ ('000) 1	...	...

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	17-6-60		9-6-61		16-6-61	
	Price Ra. nP.	Yield %	Price Ra. nP.	Yield %	Price Ra. nP.	Yield %
3½% 1961	99 65	3.42	99 90	3.34	99 90	3.36
3½% 1962	99 87	3.53	99 95	3.51	99 95	3.51
3½% N.P.B.1967	99 55	3.57	99 00	3.68	99 00	3.68
3%Dev.1970-75	99 88	4.09	90 90	4.19	90 93	4.19
3½% 1974	99 70	3.78	99 65	3.78	99 68	3.78
3% (Con.) 1986 or later*	73 04	4.11	73 90	4.12	73 42	4.14

*Running yield.

*Running yield.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Base: 1950-51=100)

Group and Sub-Group	WEEK ENDED			
	12-6-61	3-6-61	13-6-61	14-6-61
Food Articles—				
Cereals	117.4	117.4	118.1	120.7
Pulses	119.9	86.1	87.6	89.2
Fruits & Vegetables	187.1	120.5	114.7	123.6
Milk & Ghee	117.2	117.4	114.7	121.7
Edible oils	150.3	158.3	160.3	158.0
Fish, Eggs & Meat	65.2	128.4	126.9	119.6
Sugar & Gur	121.1	120.3	117.0	120.9
Others	167.0	170.3	173.2	167.8
Liquor and Tobacco	108.4	110.3	112.3	106.9
Tobacco	105.4	107.4	109.5	105.9
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	122.3	122.2	123.4	119.2
Industrial Raw Materials	153.8	152.7	152.2	141.9
Fibres	166.1	165.1	162.8	159.2
Oilseeds	157.4	155.6	154.8	150.2
Minerals	95.2	95.2	95.2	139.9
Others	127.3	127.5	126.9	139.9
Manufactures	124.4	126.2	126.7	128.9
Intermediate Products	136.9	136.7	136.7	139.9
Finished Products	124.7	124.4	125.0	119.8
Textiles	124.7	127.7	128.4	121.1
Cotton	124.7	127.7	128.4	121.1
Jute	189.2	187.3	140.7	121.9
Woolen	110.1	110.1	110.1	108.9
Silk & Rayon	113.6	114.6	116.1	108.9
Metal Products	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9
Chemicals	105.5	105.6	105.2	104.4
Oil cakes	142.7	143.7	144.3	124.4
Machinery & Transport Equipment	112.6	112.6	112.6	111.7
Others	118.8	118.6	118.6	114.7
All Commodities	125.7	125.4	125.9	123.6

* Estimated.

† Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)	Week Ended	16-6-61	9-6-61	17-6-60
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up	26 63 13	11 06 99	33 42 63	
Notes in Banking Dept.	1948 98 52	1983 30 06	1839 19 17	
Notes in Circulation	1995 61 65	1994 37 04	1892 61 80	
ASSETS:				
A Gold Coin & Bullion:				
(a) In India	117 76 03	117 76 03	117 76 03	
(b) Outside India	...	...	...	
Sterling Securities	108 00 89	108 00 89	148 00 89	
Total of A	225 76 92	225 76 92	265 76 92	
(B) Rupee Coin	117 94 46	116 69 85	125 45 02	
Rupee Securities	1651 90 27	1651 90 27	1501 39 86	
Total	1995 61 65	1994 37 04	1892 61 80	
BANKING DEPARTMENT:				
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up	5 00 00	5 00 00	5 00 00	
Reserve Fund	80 00 00	80 00 00	80 00 00	
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	40 00 00	40 00 00	30 00 00	
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	5 00 00	5 00 00	4 00 00	
Deposits:				
(a) Central Govt.	80 72 84	50 08 71	92 41 96	
(b) Other Govt.	5 44 28	11 07 42	9 22 78	
(c) Banks	86 25 09	124 28 09	107 50 96	
(d) Others	126 58 55	32 01 00	18 03 48	
Bills Payable	62 75 80	62 87 06	60 01 31	
Other Liabilities	524 74 98	493 65 71	493 25 10	
ASSETS:				
Notes	26 63 13	11 06 99	33 42 63	
Rupee Coin	1 45	1 75	1 85	
Subsidiary Coin	2 70	2 63	4 31	
Bills Discounted:				
Internal	...	...	...	
External	...	...	...	
Govt. Treasury Bills	44 57 69	43 95 23	38 00 89	
Balances held abroad*	15 78 25	17 46 84	13 75 95	
Loans & adv. to Govt.	83 01 66	77 00 54	49 99 53	
Loans & adv. to	118 24 40	118 50 44	121 99 30	
Other Loans & Adv.	214 65 74	203 85 08	220 22 89	
Investments	31 79 96	31 76 23	15 77 75	
Other Assets	524 74 98	493 65 71	493 25 10	

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' included Rs. 13,78,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against advance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

	Week Ended	10-6-60	2-6-61	9-6-61
Demand Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	16 49 07	26 21 60	35 82 43	
(ii) Other demand liabilities	776 26 12	800 87 61	797 05 29	
Time Liabilities in India				
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	24 41 00	15 54 97	14 50 15	
(ii) Other time liabilities	1174 05 45	1105 06 00	1113 15 93	
Liabilities in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank				

Registered No. { C1646 (Calcutta)
B6490 (Bombay)

Indian Finance

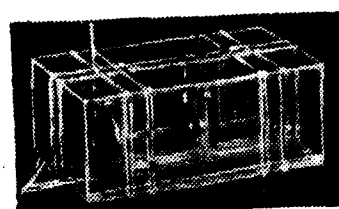
WHEN YOU THINK
of Electronic Equipment
think of Bharat Electronics

To meet the vital needs of the country in Electronic Equipment, Bharat Electronics Limited was established by the Government of India in 1954. Equipped with the latest machinery and with a team of experienced technicians, BEL now manufactures General Purpose Receivers, HF Transmitters, Airborne VHF Transmitters, Manpack VHF Transmitters, BELWIN Transmitter, Crystals for HF and VHF equipment etc. BEL Electronic Equipment are now supplied to the Indian Railways, Civil Aviation, Defence and Police Departments.

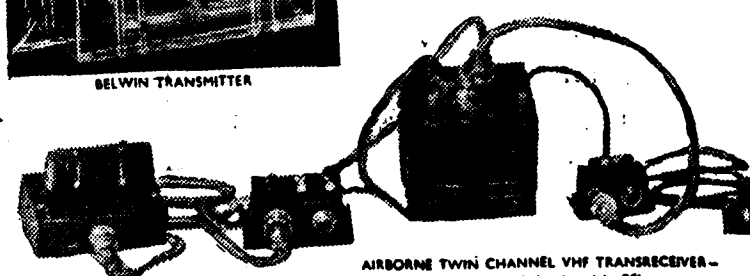


The famous Statue by RODIN

In the momentous years ahead, BEL will be able to fulfil its specialised role of producing the major portion of the country's need of Electronic Equipment.



BELWIN TRANSMITTER



AIRBORNE TWIN CHANNEL VHF TRANSCEIVER - designed and developed in BEL



BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED
JALAHNUR BANGALORE

**THE
BANK OF INDIA
LTD.**



For Security & Service

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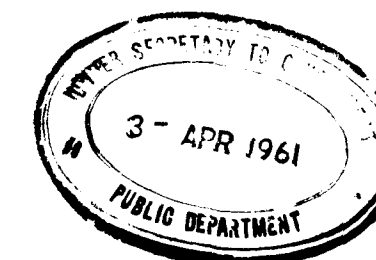
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Indian Finance

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The Budget and the Plan

"TAXATION in a developing economy plays a vital part. It is more than a mere budgetary device to pay for the cost of administration. It is an instrument of economic policy". This dictum of Mr. Morarji Desai has been a commonplace of 'Public Finance' for about thirty years now. The only qualification that one would perhaps wish to make is to enlarge the scope of the principle to include the whole of budgeting and even economies that are not describable as "developing". But in the context in which Mr. Desai was enunciating it—he was defending in advance the fresh tax proposals he was about to unleash—it is understandable that he should confine his observation to taxation. The complementary remark that "it is no longer a question of trying through taxation to cover the deficit on revenue account from year to year," makes the wider scope of his Budget even clearer. In other words, the compulsions behind the new taxes are set in the context of what has now come to be called a "functional fiscal policy". The evaluation of the budget as a whole and the tax proposals in particular has therefore to be related to our declared economic ends.

This task resolves itself into testing how far the budget proposals are designed to further the consciously formulated aims of the Third Plan and the basic assumptions behind it. It is by now generally conceded that the primary end of fiscal policy as indeed of any economic policy in a developing economy should be the promotion of economic growth. This in its turn leads inevitably to the need for promoting a progressively increasing rate of capital accumulation. Since capital is nothing but savings made available for productive purposes, the main aim of fiscal policies should be to increase the quantum as well as the rate of savings for investment in the economy. For a variety of reasons which it is not necessary to go into here now, the principal stimulus for economic development in a developing economy (and therefore for savings) has to come from the State. Hence the necessity for increasing the budgetary resources, especially tax resources. In India's case, Mr. Desai put the minimum effort at a modest increase from 8.5 per cent to 11 per cent of the national income. But this is only part of the job. There is still a substantial part of the economy for which the developmental impulses have to come from what is known as the private sector. For channelising fruitfully these impulses, this sector has to have its share of saving and an intelligent fiscal policy must take note of this. The two and in some respects competing ends of fiscal policy, are therefore to see first, that the necessary savings for use by Government is available and second, that enough is left for the private sector for its investment in the economy. Judged by these two related criteria, Mr. Morarji Desai's proposals are on the whole acceptable. Some of them like the wide range of excise duties pass the first test and the others like specific incentives for the corporate sector pass the second. Obviously and unfortunately this very virtue may by a slight distortion be used against it. Incentives for the private sector can be politically exploited as a particularly unforgivable lapse

from the duty of mobilising resources. Similarly widening the excise range can be attacked, even by the so called private sector, as an indirect addition to the cost of production and of living with consequential erosion of savings. Perhaps the very fact that the Finance Minister is thus caught in a cross-fire is an indication that he has done his duty courageously. To an impartial observer it is clear that he has done his ingenious best to catch by the horns the dilemma of budgeting for development on a comparatively inelastic shoestring.

In other words, the Third Plan having set the tasks it has, it is hardly reasonable to expect the Finance Minister to act differently. There is a general disposition to evade this aspect of the matter as was evidenced by the pre-budget expectations of the quantum of additional taxes. It is therefore necessary to recall the stern realities of the situation. In the first place, the country expects the Finance Minister at the Centre to raise for the Plan Rs 396 crores as surplus from current revenue. (In the foregoing, as in the other figures that follow, we are confining ourselves to the effort by the Centre.) This expectation is to be placed against the actual performance of the Second Plan in which there was a deficit of about Rs 100 crores from current revenue for the Plan. Secondly, the Centre is to find another Rs 1,100 crores from a head described rather confusingly as "additional taxation, including (sic) measures to increase surpluses of public enterprises." The break-up of this head into its constituent elements has never been satisfactorily given so far. It needs to be remembered that credit is already taken for surpluses from public undertakings other than the Railways on the existing basis at Rs 300 crores. Therefore, the composite head accommodates fresh tax efforts and additional surpluses from State undertakings.

It is worthwhile to examine how well founded the expectations are in this regard. From press summaries of the Finance Minister's speech in the Rajya Sabha, it would appear that he considers pessimism about surpluses from public undertakings premature. It would have been more helpful if the necessary data for this conclusion were more readily available to the public. Mr. Desai himself was inconclusive, quoting some examples of State enterprises which have earned profits in 1959-60 and earlier years. The one source from which we can hope to glean some information on the subject, viz., the explanatory memorandum is scrappy and unhelpful. Some seventy one undertakings are listed, but figures of profits earned are given only for eight. It cannot be assumed that the others have suffered losses. In fact, some of the undertakings for which figures are not given in the memorandum did, according to Mr. Desai make profits in the earlier years. Presumably they continued to do so in the subsequent years. Hindustan Anti-biotics, for instance, which Mr. Desai claimed made a profit of Rs 87 lakhs in 1958-59 and Rs 77 lakhs in 1959-60 is included in the list but no figures of estimated profits for 1960-61 are given. There are other undertakings listed which have been known to have made profits but particulars thereof are not available in

memorandum. The impression given by the data available in the Budget memorandum is that hopes of high surpluses from public undertakings will have to be very cautious. On a total investment of Rs 604 crores at the end of 1960-61, the total profit is put at Rs 3.01 crores, which works out at roughly 0.5 per cent. For the budget year, the total of profits expected is put at Rs 3.64 crores on a total investment of Rs 706 crores which works out to a percentage of 0.51. Of course, these figures are misleading because the entire picture is not there. The results of 63 out of 71 undertakings are not given at all. Though some of them may have made some profits, others are most likely to have suffered losses since they have not gone into full production. It is true that in course of time they may begin to yield handsome returns, but the carry forward of notional losses will wipe out a part of it. Many of these companies—Mr Desai himself instanced Hindustan Aircraft Ltd—are not conceived as primarily profit making. Many others, like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission engaged in investigation and promotional work can hardly be expected to provide sizable surplus for investment in the Plan. An analysis by the Company Law Administration of 12 companies owned exclusively by the Central Government (which twelve, we have no means of knowing,) gives the following analysis for the year 1958-59:

	Rs in crores
Profits before tax ..	6.78
Profits after tax ..	4.33
Dividend ..	1.01
Retained profits ..	3.32

The profit from Reserve Bank is now accounted for in the general revenues under the head currency and mint. And the Post and Telegraphs department which has now achieved a status similar to that of the Railways is expected to have a surplus (after payment of dividend to the general revenues) of Rs 7.05 crores in 1960-61 and of Rs 8.53 crores in the budget year.

The above analysis is admittedly incomplete and somewhat arbitrary. But it is evident that any expectation that the surpluses (including reserves from past profits) from these undertakings would take care of the major portion of the Rs 1,100 crores jointly allotted to new taxation and profits from undertakings, is illusory. Mr Desai's own estimate of the surpluses is only Rs 150 crores for the five year period, which is itself less by Rs 150 crores than the Plan's primary expectations in this regard. It is therefore, necessary to face up to the fact that the tax effort needed for the Third Plan is stupendous, Mr Desai himself putting it at Rs 1,150 crores, in the Rajya Sabha. (This incidentally confirms that he has much more modest hopes about surpluses than the Planning Commission.) That is the reason why he has taken on himself the odium of fresh taxation, despite the fact that the elections are round the corner. In this he has shown greater courage than many State Finance Ministers.

It is true that there is probably an element of under-estimate of receipts. It is also possible that Mr Desai may succeed in effecting savings in non-developmental expenditure. (The performance in this regard during the Second Plan, as reflected by the non-materialisation of expected surplus owing to increase in non-developmental expenditure is unforgivable.) But even after making allowance for better performance in receipts and greater savings in civil expenditure—check over which is to be facilitated by the new method of accounting—tax effort will still have to be considerable.

If this is conceded, then the inescapability of widening the base of the excise levies cannot be seriously disputed. The point

of diminishing returns has already been reached in direct taxation, except for possibilities of marginal adjustments here and there. The mainstay of receipts will have to be greater returns from excise levies already imposed by expansion in production. This means that the theory of excise being consumption-inhibitive and therefore deflationary is not seriously entertained. Actual experience also disproves it except in cases where the articles chosen for the levy have a comparative elasticity of demand. Buyers of luxury and prestige possessions like refrigerators and air-conditioners may conceivably be put

TAX CONCESSIONS

Mr Morarji Desai, the Union Finance Minister, announced in the Lok Sabha, tax concessions of the value of about Rs 4.5 crores. The most important of the concessions relate to a reduction of 50 per cent in the effective incidence of the increase in the excise duty on superior kerosene. He also stated that adequate steps would be taken to release inferior kerosene quickly and to import more of the inferior variety in lieu of superior variety.

A similar reduction of 50 per cent in the incidence of the compounded levy on units of three or four powerlooms which would be paying the excise on cotton cloth for the first time was also announced. In order to avoid a sharp rise in the burden of duty at the transition stage, taxes will be imposed on the slab basis.

Another notable concession is the exemption from duty on yarns of counts one to ten so as to benefit coarse cloth as well as handloom made cotton carpets. As regards woollen carpets, Mr Desai stated that a large part of them was exported and steps would be taken to see that exporters got full drawback on the duty on wool. Duty exemption would be provided to small families working on its own without any use of power or assistance or hired labour.

With regard to inferior coffee, which has no export market for the moment, the Minister expressed his willingness to provide partial exemption if suitable measures could be devised to distinguish such coffee and avoid evasion.

In regard to plastics, glass and glassware, Mr Desai mentioned that the duty would be at one stage only, that is at the stage of powder, granule, or flake in the case of plastics and at the first stage such as sheets and tubes in the case of glass. Other items manufactured out of duty paid plastic powder or glass sheet tube would not in any case be subjected to duty. The other categories in the tax schedule, however, should be retained to ensure that the imported goods falling in those categories bore the countervailing duty.

off by the prospect of excise duty being added But the coffee-addict and the chain-smoker can hardly be expected to deny themselves their little pleasures. Mr Morarji Desai himself concedes that rises are inevitable, but that it is necessary to see that the situation is not exploited by unscrupulous traders.

So far about the Budget and "savings" utilised by the State. What has the Budget done in discharging its complementary function as a stimulator of savings for investment in the private sector? A great deal. Indeed, Mr Morarji Desai's Budget has been remarkable more for this than for anything else. The tax on Bonus Shares for which no one has a kind

word is reduced substantially. It is a typical Desai compromise in which even as something is yielded, an eye is kept on the incidental advantage in this case, the possible revenue yield by a stampede for bonus issues by those who have held their hand. Secondly, a series of inequities and disincentives that particularly irked foreign collaborators have been removed at one stroke. The Supertax on inter-corporate dividends was so far discriminatory against foreign minority shareholders, a circumstance particularly illogical in the context of our wishing to be masters in our houses even when outsiders are let in. The royalties receivable by foreign suppliers of know-how is now to be subject to a much less onerous rate of supertax. Foreign technicians are to have an extended tax-holiday. In their sum, these concessions will provide an excellent talking point for those whose duty it is to convince foreign interests of the excellence of the investment climate in India. They will also facilitate the free flow of skills and special processes needed for a rapidly industrialising country. Hotel industry is to receive a benefaction of considerable dimension. Obviously, the concession, which consists of a tax holiday similar to that enjoyed by other more obviously "industrial undertakings," is conceived as part of the programme of tourism for earning foreign exchange. And foreign exchange earning is the purpose of another rather grudging concession—the reduction of the export duty on tea. All these concessions and rationalisations add up to a coherent attempt at helping the private sector fulfil its role in a developing economy.

The economic survey for 1960-61 accompanying the Budget papers assumes an increasing importance in the light of the functional role assigned to modern budgeting. Such a survey would not have been considered as the Government's duty in the old days. It recapitulates familiar facts about the economy, the most important of which is the increase in the rate of industrial production (11.7 per cent in 1960 over the corresponding period of the preceding year.) Agricultural production for the agricultural year 1959-60 was comparatively poor, though it has since looked up. Rise in prices was a not so flattering feature and the continued pressure on balance of payments was another source of anxiety. Monetary stringency (partly the result of monetary measures devised to curb speculative diversion of funds from productive purposes) and falling deposits have had bankers and monetary authorities worried and more recently set them in search of remedial measures. Though it is too early to assess the performance of the economy in the Second Plan except in a patchy way, it is not incorrect to assume that the decisive break-through of centuries of stagnation has been achieved. The very strains and stresses on the economy are the most tangible evidence of growth. From the fiscal point of view, the Plan has been fulfilled in the sense that the outlay of Rs 4,600 crores has been achieved and the corresponding "savings" envisaged in the form of taxes and loans have been found to accord with expectations. In short, a decade of planning has released new forces and has brought into existence new physical, institutional, technical and human assets. It is difficult to measure their cost in simple terms. No simple correlation like the net capital formation vis-a-vis the total deployment of funds or the relationship between interest-bearing public loans and investments can be usefully made. These figures are no doubt important and offer an effective check on the executive being free with somebody else's money. But no fiscal yard stick has yet been devised to measure the intangibles that planned expenditure has released.

Railway Budget

CONSIDERING how the Deputy Minister for Railways, Mr Shaw Nawaz Khan was only the other day reportedly scaring people about "surprises" in the Railway Budget, the financial proposals for 1961-62 that Mr Jagjivan Ram placed before the Lok Sabha last month came as a merciful anti-climax. Neither in passenger fares nor in freight rates is there to be any increase. Some marginal adjustments in surcharges and uneconomical minimum-distance rules are to be made, but these are of no budgetary significance. The Minister has budgeted for a net surplus of Rs 8.64 crores against the revised estimate of surplus of Rs 14.03 crores for 1960-61. This comparison needs some adjustments to bring out the real extent of the hopes for the year: first, gross traffic receipts (Rs 499.02 crores for 1961-62 against the revised estimate of Rs 458 crores) include the passenger fare tax so far accounted for in the general Budget. Against this are to be put the increased appropriation of Rs 65 crores to the much depleted Depreciation Reserve Fund and the increased rate of dividend (4.25 per cent against 4 per cent as heretofore). This latter is budgeted to account for Rs 65.34 crores against the revised estimate for 1960-61 of Rs 56.66 crores. The Budget has also provided for payment of Rs 12.50 crores to be made over to the State Governments in lieu of the passenger fare tax.

With "surprises" out of the way, the chief point of interest in the Railway Minister's speech shifts, first, to the performance of the Railways in 1960-61 and by extension, during the Second Plan, and second, to the indications that the first year of the Third Plan will give of the pace of realisation of the Third Plan hopes. As regards the first, the most notable feature has been the fall in freight earnings during 1960-61. The revised estimate for the year puts them at Rs 289.59 crores against the Budget estimate for that year of Rs 305 crores. The reason for the shortfall is attributed by Mr Jagjivan Ram to the strike by Central Government employees in July last and to a lesser extent to unprecedented floods in parts of the country. The revised estimate of passenger earnings, however, is put at nearly Rs 131 crores. The Budget estimate for 1961-62 for freight earnings is Rs 316 crores and for passenger earnings, Rs 132.28 crores. The latter is likely to prove an underestimate, though the former may, despite the comparatively poor performance this year, be realised.

Taken as a whole, the performance of the Railways in the Second Plan has been impressive. The Railways expect to fulfil the planned expectations in financial terms. The Second Plan allotment to the Railways was Rs 1,121.5 crores and in the first four years of the Plan, 75 per cent of this amount has been spent. The entire balance is expected, to be spent in the coming year. A particularly satisfactory feature of the performance is the reduction in the anticipated foreign exchange component of the Plan, which has been brought down from Rs 425 crores as originally estimated to Rs 385 crores. This has encouraged planners to reduce the foreign exchange component of the Third Plan to Rs 186 crores only. This is a feature that reflects great credit on the Railways, especially in the context of the overall needs of foreign exchange for the Third Plan. The success of planning has really to be measured in terms such as these. The building into the economy of sources of strength that progressively reduce our dependence on foreign funds and technical assistance is a more meaningful way of fulfilling the Plan than mere quantitative

realisation of goals. In terms of other physical targets like new bridges and lines, electrification and redoubling of tracks, the performance has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Passenger traffic has exceeded phenomenally all expectations, the increase over a five-year period being about 25 per cent against the 15 per cent hoped for. Goods traffic, however, has registered a shortfall of about 8 million tons. This has partly been due to the uneven development of the industrial sector and consequent distortion of the anticipated pattern of commodities to be carried. The interdependence of the various sectors of development has been once again demonstrated in the shortfall in utilisation of the carrying capacity of the railways by the steel plants, which failure is at least partially attributable to the shortfall, until recently, in coal production. Ironically enough, we have more recently had the experience of increased demand by coal on the Railways' carrying capacity. Mr Jagjivan Ram has indicated that in terms of ton-miles (which he, with some justification, considers a better measure of performance than tons of originating traffic), the Railways, despite the reduced demand made by the steel plants on it, will be carrying more than what was planned.

The Third Plan allocation for the Railways of Rs 1,255 crores is based mainly on certain assumptions about goods traffic, which in their turn are dependent on anticipations about industrial production, especially production of coal, steel, cement and iron ore. In terms of originating traffic, the increase over the five-year period is put at 83 million tons over the present 154 million tons. In terms of ton-miles, this increase is expected to be about 72 per cent. The increase in financial allocation for this order of development is only slightly over a hundred crores. Perhaps the Planning Commission will have to consider revising upward this figure, though the overall resources position does not give much room for manoeuvre. But considering the centrality of transport for much else in the Third Plan, readjustments may be inevitable.

The Budget proposals for 1961-62 expect to make a modest beginning towards fulfilling Third Plan ambitions. The Budget provides for this purpose a sum of Rs 260 crores, roughly a fifth of the Third Plan provision for the Railways. The bulk of it (Rs 216 crores) will be towards Works in Progress and the rest for new projects.

In framing his proposals, the Railway Minister has been guided by the far reaching recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee 1960. In fact, the major forecasts for the five-year period made by the Committee together with the Plan estimates will increasingly determine the annual budgeting with corresponding reduction in the element of surprise. Some of the major innovations in the present Budget have been the carrying out of the recommendations of the Committee. The increased allocation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund at Rs 65 crores is the first step in the replenishing of a fund that was being eroded at too alarming a rate for the comfort of a sound financial conscience. Over a five-year period the total appropriation to this fund is expected to be Rs 350 crores, though the balance in this Fund at the end of 1966 may not be very much more than what it is now, since the Draft Outline of the Plan estimates that the Railways will draw Rs 330 crores from this Fund for replacements during the Third Plan period.

The Railway Minister has every reason to congratulate himself on the fact that there were no major accidents in Indian Railways during the year. It is also gratifying to note that efforts being made to improve operational

and productive efficiency are being attended with success. Chittaranjan and Perambur continue to justify our pride in them by continually excelling themselves. New amenities, especially the provision of sleeping facilities for the third class passengers, make a public, harassed in many ways, think kindly and gratefully of the Railway Minister.

STATE BUDGETS

West Bengal

THE chief talking—and thinking—points in the West Bengal Budget for 1961-62 are to be sought more in Dr Roy's speech introducing it than in the figures it contains. The figures themselves follow the now fashionable pattern of underestimated receipts and (to a smaller extent) expenditure, revenue deficit left uncovered, a modest beginning for the Third Plan and no new taxes. The current year's revised estimate of revenue is put at Rs 102 crores against a budgeted figure of slightly over Rs 88 crores. And yet, Dr Roy has estimated only a little over Rs 95 crores as revenue receipts for the coming year. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs 89 crores on revenue account for the current year, the revised estimate is higher by over Rs 8 crores at Rs 97.66 crores. Against an anticipated deficit on revenue account for the current year of a little over Rs 1 crore, the revised estimate hopes for a sizable surplus of Rs 4.54 crores. It is therefore more than likely that the deficit of Rs 3 crores budgeted for 1961-62 will not materialise, especially in view of the promised plugging of loopholes in the Sales Tax Act. The overall budgetary position is estimated to result in a deficit of nearly nine crores of rupees with a "negative cash balance" at the end of the year. The State hopes to raise a loan of Rs 7 crores from the market apart from a smaller loan contemplated by the State Electricity Board. And though Dr Roy has made a vigorous plea for greater central assistance and a greater share, as of right, of central revenues, he has been conservative in his expectations in actual budgeting. Therefore, the deficit need hold no terrors.

The Third Plan is putting in a rather tentative appearance in the Budget figures. This is inevitable since the formal Plan itself is still to emerge and crucial uncertainties like availability of foreign exchange are still awaiting clearance. The Planning Commission has therefore asked the States to make a beginning with a fifteen per cent allocation of the total outlay. West Bengal, consistent with its stand throughout, has interpreted this to mean 15 per cent of its own estimate of the minimum outlay (Rs 341 crores) and not the Planning Commission's (Rs 250 crores.) Consequently, the outlay on Plan projects for the coming year is put at Rs 50.82 crores. The outlay is mostly on the 'spill-over' projects from the Second Plan and a beginning in solving Calcutta's chronic problems is also provided for. Capital expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs 42.13 crores and among the more important items included herein are provisions for a fertiliser plant in Durgapur (Rs 1.15 crores), the Durgapur complex of coke oven, gas grid and power plants (Rs 6.99 crores) and the greater Calcutta milk scheme (Rs 95 lakhs).

Dr Roy's speech was a sustainably brilliant performance in which he presented West Bengal's case with great persuasiveness. He traced his now familiar argument with the Planning Commission about the size of the State's plan. Though he was cautious in his own budgeting, he pointed to buoyancy in revenues—though the example he chose was

Andhra

THE Budget of Andhra Pradesh for 1961-62 presented to the State Legislature last month, discloses a total deficit of Rs 3.94 crores. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure being estimated at Rs 85.13 crores and Rs 87.63 crores respectively the deficit in the revenue budget is of the order of Rs 2.50 crores and this has been left uncovered by any new taxes. As compared with revised estimates of revenue receipts for 1960-61 at Rs 87.80 crores, revenue receipts for the budget year reveal a shortfall of Rs 2.67 crores and is explained by Mr Brahmananda Reddi, the State's Finance Minister, as being due to anticipated fall under Income Tax and Central aid for increase in dearness allowance to low-paid Government servants. Revenue expenditure at Rs 87.63 crores for the budget year is however higher by Rs 1.51 crores against revised estimates of revenue expenditure for 1960-61. The revenue expenditure for the budget year includes an amount of Rs 7.50 crores toward the cost of maintenance of schemes completed during the Second Plan period while another amount of Rs 12.51 crores is accounted for by the revenue element of the State Plan outlay for 1961-62.

The capital outlay for the budget year provides for a total expenditure of Rs 34.55 crores which compares with revised estimates of capital expenditure at Rs 32.44 crores for the fiscal year ending 1960-61. The Plan part of the capital outlay works out to Rs 27.44 crores while the balance of Rs 7.11 crores represents allocations for non-Plan schemes like Zamin-dari Compensation, Fertiliser Factory, Ad-dari Compensation, Fertiliser Factory, Administrative Buildings etc. The Budget takes credit for Rs 12 crores by way of fresh public loans while an amount of Rs 2.50 crores is anticipated from small savings. The net result of the transactions in the capital budget will be a deficit of Rs 1.44 crores.

The increase in revenue receipts at Rs 87.80 crores which the revised estimates for 1960-61 disclose against original estimates at Rs 81.72 crores indicates the inherent buoyancy of the State's finances of which more resounding evidence is provided by Second Plan experience. While original calculations fixed the State's ability to raise resources at Rs 48.9 crores, the total contribution is now estimated to amount to Rs 84.13 crores. Improvement has occurred mainly under current revenue surpluses which witnessed windfalls from the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission. Against original estimate of current revenue surplus at Rs 5.10 crores, accruals from this source added up to Rs 24.30 crores. Realisations from additional taxation are also shown to have exceeded expectations and against original estimates at Rs 9.60 crores realisations have amounted to Rs 24.48 crores. Mr Brahmananda Reddi has claimed achievement of the principal objectives of the Second Plan and the economic trends during 1960 would reflect the rising tempo of activity in all spheres. Industries are shown to have registered substantial gains during the year. The increase in production was as high as 43.7 per cent for the paper industry while rayon, cement and coal registered increases in production of the order of 34.4 per cent, 22.5 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively. The decline in the case of jute, glass and vanaspati was negligible compared with improvements in other industries, but the fall in piecegoods production by 34.7 per cent should be a matter for concern.

With the successful implementation of the Second Plan, the Budget for 1961-62 is necessarily focussed on the schemes connected with the Third Plan which envisages outlay at Rs 305.00 crores against Rs 180.59 crores ex-

pendent during the Second Plan period. The comparative statement of distribution of the Plan outlay reveals substantial increase for agriculture and power development schemes.

Heads	Second Plan (Rs in Crores)	Third Plan
Agricultural Programmes ..	36.58	73.08
Irrigation ..	58.01	76.23
Power ..	34.89	64.94
Industries and Supplies ..	10.44	19.43
Transport ..	5.90	11.86
Social Services ..	32.30	55.51
Miscellaneous ..	2.67	4.25
Total ..	180.59	305.00

The increases provided for various heads of development are only a meagre measure of the scope for progress. Industrial backwardness is particularly glaring. But the Government seems to have preferred to concentrate on irrigation and power and to rely on private sector for progress in industrial development. Even the fertiliser factory at Kothagudem is proposed to be handed over to the private sector which has been assured of valuable incentives such as concessional rates of electric supply, suitable adjustment of sales tax and the making available of land. The State Government's participation in the industrial development would, according to present indications, be limited to expansion of the undertakings in its hands, notable of which is the Government-owned Andhra Paper Mills, and establishment of three Government Corporations namely, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (for large and medium industries) Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and the Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation.

The Budget outlay of Rs 48 crores for the first year of the Third Plan reflects a modest start since the annual average on the basis of Rs 305 crores works out to Rs 80 crores. But considering that the Planning Commission has counselled caution the small outlay for the first year of the Third Plan cannot be taken to indicate a timid approach on the part of the Andhra Pradesh Government in implementing the Third Plan. The successful implementation of the Second Plan schemes, on the contrary, should spell favourable prospects for the execution of the Third Plan also. However, in gearing the State's finance to the Third Plan schemes, it is necessary that the Government bestows early attention to correct the current adverse trend in the ways and means position. The expectations under this head have been belied and 1960-61 is expected to close with a minus cash balance of Rs 7.61 crores. In this context the decision to leave the deficit in the Budget for 1961-62 uncovered appears to be hardly wise.

Bihar

THE State Budgets for 1961-62 have a new importance which is derived from the fact that the end of March 1961 signifies the beginning of the Third Plan endeavours. The Bihar Budget which was presented to the State Legislative Assembly last month, however, does not seem to reflect clearly the implications of an accelerated rate of economic progress that the Third Plan has envisaged. The revenue receipts and expenditure are no doubt marked higher at Rs 84.47 crores and Rs 79.08 crores respectively against Rs 83.89 crores and Rs 75.92 crores respectively for the current year. But the total receipts and expenditure are lower at Rs 146.51 crores and Rs 148.64 crores against Rs 164.48 crores and

Rs 172.27 crores respectively for the current year. What is even more noteworthy is that the outlay for the first year of the Third Plan fixed in the Budget at Rs 49.31 crores is considerably lower than the revised estimates of outlay at Rs 57.89 crores for 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan. The Third Plan outlay for the State having been fixed at Rs 337 crores, the investment in Plan projects in the first year of the Plan is well below the annual average envisaged. The only relieving feature is the increased allocation made to major heads of development. Thus the total allotment to agriculture has been raised from Rs 4.21 crores in the current year to Rs 4.64 crores for the next financial year while the allocation for irrigation and power constitutes more than one-third of the total. The enlarged allocation to these strategic sectors may prevent the deceleration in the rate of growth that is otherwise inescapable in a reduced Plan outlay.

Compared with the Budget for 1961-62, the revised estimates for 1960-61 make an impressive show and the step up in expenditure against Budget estimates for 1960-61 is particularly remarkable. Particularly satisfactory is the fact that the increased expenditure has percolated to the Plan sector also which for 1960-61 registers a gain in outlay of Rs 5.93 crores. Mr Dip Narayan Sinha, the Finance Minister who presented the Budget has in this connection pointed to the increased investments that have been possible in agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, river valley projects, roads etc. But the acceleration of expenditure in the last year of the Second Plan notwithstanding, the over-all achievements of the State under the Second Plan do not, with a few exceptions, appear to be spectacular. Provision of facilities for primary education to 56 per cent of the children in the age group 8-11 and the execution of the schemes for development of road transport constitute two notable instances of Second Plan achievements in Bihar. Demonstrable results have also been obtained in the community development movement and medical care. In assessing the Second Plan achievements, the fact cannot be overlooked that some of the major schemes, particularly in the realm of irrigation and power, in which large investments have been made under the Second Plan, were not scheduled for completion during the Plan period. But, even after making allowance for such inevitable delays in realisation of Plan benefits, the outstanding impression that the results of the Second Plan produce is one of slow progress as compared with other States. The problem of changing the traditional pattern in agriculture is still of overwhelming magnitude. Even after the implementation of two Plans, Bihar has not succeeded, in any marked extent, in relieving the pressure of numbers on the State's backward agriculture. A recent survey by the Bihar Unemployment Committee has brought to light the fact that nearly 83 per cent of the State's population are dependent on agriculture.

For the rectification of this imbalance, the Third Plan offers high hopes. The completion of the major schemes taken up in the Second Plan itself should make a notable contribution to development. The Third Plan also includes schemes which are of momentous significance for acceleration of economic growth. Particularly noteworthy are the Central schemes in the industrial sector such as the Heavy Machine Building and Heavy Foundry Forge Plants near Ranchi, the Heavy Machine Tools Factory at Ranchi, the Steel Plant at Bokaro, and the Oil Refinery at Barauni. The significance of these new schemes for the formation of the industrial base and the potentialities they offer for the

income tax—as indicative of the Planning Commission's chicken-heartedness. He said that the Third Plan estimates were projections from the actuals for the year 1958-59 which, at least as far as West Bengal is concerned, have been far outstripped by the subsequent year's performance. He drew attention to the State's performance in the Second Plan in which, according to him, the State provided, despite increase in its non-Plan expenditure, more than the estimated surplus from current revenues for Plan purposes. Making use of certain telling modes of comparison, he argued that the State is having a rawer deal than other States from the Centre. On the basis of population—which he assailed in the context of sharing of central taxes—West Bengal's Plan outlay at Rs 60 per capita ranks only ninth. In terms of percentage of increase in State's outlay permitted for the Third Plan, West Bengal (with 58.5 per cent) has been relegated to as low a position as fourth from the bottom. In terms of matching central assistance, West Bengal (with Rs 1.78 for each rupee raised by the State) has not had the luck of certain other States. Now arguments of this kind don't carry one very far, for other States will be able to think up other criteria to prove an equally scurvy treatment at the hands of the Centre and the Planning Commission. The six criteria for eligibility for inclusion of projects in the Plan which Dr Roy discussed elaborately in the context of West Bengal's own needs can with equal justice, if not skill, be presented by Finance Ministers of other States for urging their own special needs. In fact, Dr Roy has presented with characteristic vigour and persuasive finality all the arguments that they themselves would want to use. Only all such arguments will cancel each other out and the Centre will be able to smugly point out the impossibility of everyone having a larger share of the limited cake.

This does not mean that Dr Roy's arguments for a larger Plan for West Bengal is special or specious pleading. West Bengal's special claims arise from a variety of causes, economic, political, sociological, and more recently, strategic. The economic reasons are undoubtedly the most persuasive at any rate in the context of planning. In this connection, Dr Roy drew pointed attention to what is surely the most agonising dilemma in planning—the choice between developing comparatively neglected regions and pressing on with the gains already achieved in a relatively developed area. Obviously, "take off" implies a gathering together of momentum already generated for the decisive breakthrough. Too wide a dispersal of developmental impulses will therefore be self-defeating. Though the dream of basic industrialisation is borne by the Centre, the ancillary obligations of a developed region devolving on the State Governments can hardly be shirked. Further, if Dr Roy's anticipations about resources turn out to be correct, the distinction between resources in sight and resources round the corner may not be the transparent evasion that it seems at first blush. The Finance Commission, to whom Dr Roy has provided some very useful pointers, has an invidious job. But it can hardly deny the force of West Bengal's claims.

Madras

THE Madras Budget for 1961-62 presented in the Legislative Assembly last month by the State Finance Minister Mr C. Subramaniam, bears a close family resemblance to most of the State Budgets presented so far. A revenue deficit of Rs 2.85 crores is anticipated,

with receipts and expenditure being put at Rs 87.50 crores and Rs 90.35 crores respectively. It has been explained by Mr Subramaniam that the shortfall is entirely due to withdrawal of the Central assistance for increasing the emoluments of low-paid Government employees. Central assistance for this purpose was being given from 1957 onwards and the State Government has drawn Rs 2.34 crores on this account in the current year. The Union Government has decided to withdraw this assistance from the next financial year onward rejecting the State Government's request to continue it till the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission came into effect. The other adverse factor is the Central Government's decision to withdraw grants in respect of revenue expenditure on Second Plan projects already completed. The deficit of Rs 2.85 lakhs is, however, not covered by the imposition of any new taxes. Perhaps the only tax measure, if it can be called that, is the extension of the facility of compounding in sales tax for small dealers with a turnover of not more than Rs 50,000 year.

The fact that no attempt has been made by Mr Subramaniam to cover the deficit underlines the apparent identity of views among the State Finance Ministers this year in the matter of levying new taxes. One explanation is that the Budgets have been framed with an eye on the coming election. It is generally believed that the real effort for mobilising the internal resources for the Third Plan will begin only with the next year's Budget. There may be other reasons why the Madras Finance Minister did not think it fit to impose additional taxation to fill the gap between receipts and expenditure. It is quite on the cards that when the final accounts are drawn up for 1961-62, there will be a sizable surplus rather than deficit of Rs 2.85 crores as estimated in the Budget. For it would appear that receipts have been consistently under-estimated deliberately or otherwise in the recent past. The Accounts for 1959-60 show that receipts were at Rs 81.11 crores and the expenditure at Rs 80.56 crores leaving a surplus of Rs 53 lakhs. The Budget for 1960-61 estimated the expenditure at Rs 81.21 crores, receipts at Rs 80.87 crores leaving a revenue deficit of Rs 34 lakhs. The revised estimates indicate however that there will be a surplus of Rs 1.23 crores.

The buoyancy of revenue may be expected to become more pronounced in the budget year as a result of increase in production both in industry and agriculture as a direct result of the completion of many Second Plan projects. On the expenditure side there is an increase of Rs 2.29 crores as compared with the current year contributed mainly by the head education. Madras State can justifiably be proud of its achievements in the field of education. An indication of the importance given to this field of activity is the rapid rise in expenditure on education. From Rs 12 crores in 1956-57, expenditure on education is expected to reach a level of Rs 20 crores by 1961-62. From next year, educational concessions will be on the basis of economic backwardness and education will be free up to XI Standard to all poor children irrespective of caste or creed. This is a step in the right direction as the manner in which the announcement was greeted by the members of the State Assembly indicated.

In other ways too, Madras has given a lead in education. To mention only a few: By the end of the current year, every village with a population of more than 300 will have an elementary school. A sum of Rs 1.35 crores is expected to be spent on the midday meals scheme in 1961-62 and one-third of the children have already been covered by the

scheme. This idea has apparently caught on, largely owing to the publicity Mr Nehru gave it and State Governments are following the example. Seventy five per cent of the children in the age-group 6-11 are going to school now, the percentage being only 45 at the beginning of the First Plan. During the Third Plan it is proposed to bring all children in this age group to school.

The Capital Budget for 1961-62 provides for an expenditure of Rs 18.10 crores, a substantial part of which is absorbed by capital outlay on Roads and Buildings (Rs 4.73 crores), Parambikulam project Rs 3.77 crores, Industrial development Rs 3.01 crores and Special Minor Irrigation (Rs 1.48 crores). The revised estimate for capital expenditure in 1960-61 shows an increase of Rs 4.63 crores over the budget figure. Expenditure is now expected to reach Rs 15.49 crores as against Rs 10.86 crores estimated in the Budget. The main items contributing to the increase are Parambikulam project, Zamindari abolition, co-operation and road transport.

Power development occupies the pride of place in capital expenditure having absorbed Rs 14 crores in the current year. The outlay on Power in 1961-62 is fixed at Rs 15.41 crores. Madras has always been in the forefront of power development. In rural electrification the State stands at the top of the list. 10,000 villages are getting electricity now and the average per capita consumption of electricity has risen to 60 units from 12 units in 1951. Even so, supply is not adequate to meet fully the demand which is expected to reach 15,40,000 kilo watts in 1966. As against this, the dependable firm capacity throughout the year is only 9,63,000 kilo watts. The State is now hard put to it to build additional capacity because it has nearly exhausted its hydro-electric resources. The way out is the exploitation of untutilised hydro-electric resources in the Western Ghats. It is in this context of power shortage in the Madras State that the plea for the setting up of one or more Nuclear power stations in this region gains strength. On augmentation of power supply depends the realisation of the State's ambitions in industrialisation.

The need for a rapid development of industry is keenly felt in Madras and the State Government has not been slow in giving concrete expression to the wishes of the people. Abiding interest characterises Government's attitude to industrialisation and Madras is one of the States where the private entrepreneurs, big and small, are getting all the necessary encouragement and assistance. Industrial estates are springing up all over the State. The Guindy industrial estate is already well known even in western countries as an example of an ideal organisation for fostering small industries.

Chief among the major industries in the process of establishment is the Neyveli integrated project with provision for ancillary and subsidiary projects. Other projects are the raw film factory in the Nilgiris, the Surgical instruments factory in Guindy, a teleprinter factory, and a prototype factory. It is expected that a heavy electrical plant will be set up in the State during the Third Plan. Progress by private sector industries has been very impressive indeed. Many major projects are in the offing and a few of them are already well past the planning stage. Among these are the Madras aluminium plant, the Seshasayee paper factory, fertiliser factories at Neyveli, Tuticorin, Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore. Such rapid strides in expansion are to be attributed to the ready cooperation the State Government offers the enterprising industrialist in the State.

power of the ancillary and small industries are great.

Mr Sinha rightly points to these new opportunities for all round development that the Third Plan will open up, but he has not minimised the magnitude of the financial efforts required to make them possible. The present position, as reflected in the Budget, is if anything indicative of the growing strains that will be experienced in raising the State's share of the Third Plan outlay. The anticipated buoyancy in revenue for 1961-62 has no element of stability being dependent on sources the behaviour of which is not certain. In this connection, it is to be noted that revenue receipts for the Budget year take into account an amount of Rs 6.96 crores from irrigation including betterment levy and recovery of loans and advances from agriculturists. Also an increase of Rs 1.16 crores is anticipated from sales tax. While sales tax has an inherent elasticity and may realise larger sums, the calculations in respect of betterment levy and recovery of loans and advances are liable to go awry notwithstanding the fact that collections from these sources have been notoriously in arrears. Opportunities for creation of as large a surplus as possible from non-Plan sector for utilisation in the Plan sector should, therefore, be a continuous pre-occupation of the Bihar Government.

Maharashtra

THE first full-fledged Budget of Maharashtra presented to the Legislative Assembly last month by Mr S. K. Wankhede, the State's Finance Minister is noteworthy as the only Budget of the season so far to have come out with proposals for fresh taxation. New taxation measures designed to raise an additional revenue of Rs 1 crore have been put forward by the Finance Minister. This amount will be realised by enhancing the passenger tax from 10 to 15 per cent (expected yield: Rs 60 lakhs), by the withdrawal of the exemption on kerosene oil and by imposing a sales tax of three per cent on it and raising the sales tax on groundnut from 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent (expected yield: Rs 40 lakhs). As the bulk of the additional tax burden falls upon the poorer sections of the people, the new Budget is bound to cause some disappointment.

The Budget estimates for 1961-62 show revenue receipts of Rs 110.62 crores while the revenue expenditure is placed at Rs 110.69 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs 0.7 lakhs. The revenue receipts provided for a payment of Rs 6.14 crores from the State's share of Central taxes to Gujarat. The increase in the revenue receipts for 1961-62 over those of last year was mainly on account of larger collections anticipated under sales tax and larger grants anticipated from the Centre for Plan schemes. The share in the Central taxes, was estimated at Rs 17.61 crores. Other large items of revenue were Rs 6.93 crores under land revenue, Rs 5.3 crores under forests, Rs 5 crores under taxes on vehicles, Rs 31.48 crores under sales tax, Rs 9.02 crores under other taxes and duties.

The revenue expenditure as shown in the estimates did not show any substantial increase over last year's estimates as no provision was included for entirely new Plan schemes proposed to be taken up next year, pending finalisation of their details. The increase, however, under police, medical and public health and civil works is counter-balanced by reduction under land revenue education, industries and stationery and printing. The estimates, however, include a provision of Rs 11.41 crores on continuing Plan schemes which were included in the Third

Five-Year Plan of which Rs 2.79 crores represent expenditure of a capital nature but met from Central grants, sugar cane cess fund, Central road fund reserves and Central road fund allocations.

The Finance Minister, while reviewing the progress made during the last decade, stated that the State has made considerable headway in industrial and agricultural spheres. In the field of agriculture the net increase in the sown area amounted to 6.8 per cent while the production of food grains looked up to 23 per cent from the estimated 21 per cent. In the production of pulses, however, the trend during the past few years has turned out to be disquieting. At a time when the need for stepping up of pulses was growing, the decline in production as well as in acreage is distressing. The authorities will have to pay particular attention to eliminate this downward trend.

There has been satisfactory expansion in irrigation facilities in the State. In the field of minor irrigation, apart from 0.32 million acres of potential created during the past ten years, the works in progress will yield an additional potential of nearly 0.2 million acres. The Finance Minister also pointed out that the banded area increased to 0.22 million acres from 0.18 million acres.

The Community Development programme introduced in 1952 has taken rapid strides in the State and according to the Finance Minister the entire area in the State will be covered by the end of 1963. Another programme which has had a powerful impact on the rural life was the co-operative movement. The number of co-operative societies rose from 18,515 in June 1953 to 28,640 in 1960. It is to be noted that out of the total societies 21,787 were agricultural co-operative societies. The membership of these societies has also increased by 67 per cent and their working capital has shot up to Rs 236.83 crores from Rs 103.16 crores.

Industrial production has also showed an uptrend especially in vegetable products, sugar and diesel engines. The sugar production recorded an increase of 100 per cent while that of diesel engines was to the extent of 300 per cent. Progress made in the sphere of mineral production according to Mr Wankhede was "striking".

In the field of social services also the State's achievement is more pronounced. Notable advancement has been made in providing more educational facilities. Medical facilities which were hitherto concentrated in cities and towns have been extended to far flung areas in the State. The building up of district health organisations to provide proper medical attention to the rural areas have proved to be beneficial to the people and attractions offered for those who work in those areas have to some extent succeeded in enlisting the services of doctors.

The present Budget can be considered tentative to a considerable extent, for the Third Plan for Maharashtra has not yet been finalised and a full picture will be available only when the supplementary demands are presented to the next session of the Legislature. Yet, considering the experience of the First and Second Plans the Finance Minister's buoyant outlook about the Third Plan is not unjustified. The total outlay of the Third Plan is fixed at Rs 390 crores and the fulfilment of the outlay, as pointed out by the Finance Minister, will depend on the ability of the State to raise resources to the tune of Rs 220 crores and the Centre's ability to contribute an amount of Rs 170 crores.

According to present estimates, the State's resources for the next Plan, at existing levels of taxation and capital receipts, will amount

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only to Rs 168 crores. This amount will be made up of Rs 30.6 crores from public loans, Rs 66.8 crores from the State's share of small savings, Rs 9 crores from unfunded loans, Rs 15.3 crores from balance of miscellaneous capital receipts and Rs 9.4 crores in the form of contributions from public enterprises. The deficit is likely to go up when the new schemes embodied in the Third Plan are launched. The final position of the next Plan will depend on the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission and Mr Wankhede pleaded for a sympathetic consideration of the problems of the State which has large tracts of under-developed and undeveloped area.

The Government's decision to appoint a committee within the Finance Department to revise the pay scales of Government employees will be widely acclaimed by the employees. Their demand for higher pay scales considering the high cost of living naturally deserves sympathetic treatment. The Government has decided to accept the scheme for merging bulk of the dearness allowance with basic pay. The minimum wage will be kept at the existing level of Rs 75 and a further upward revision is rendered impossible as it is likely to affect the entire pay structure and the cost involved will be beyond the resources of the State.

For the successful implementation of the Third Plan a reorganisation of the administrative machinery and simplification of procedures seem inescapable. To ensure maximum efficiency from the staff, the Finance Department will be reorganised in a way that finance officers attached to the administrative department would be in a position to appreciate properly the financial aspects of the proposals in the initial stages of formulation.

Gujarat

INCREASED taxes on motor spirit, kerosene, groundnut, entertainment, electricity and stamp duty characterise Gujarat's Budget for 1961-62. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure being estimated at Rs 54.25 crores and Rs 58.12 crores respectively, the Budget anticipates a revenue deficit of Rs 3.87 crores. With net capital expenditure in the Budget being estimated at Rs 15.40 crores and with receipts outside the revenue account being placed at Rs 10.37 crores, the overall deficit amounts to Rs 8.90 crores. This contrasts with the small revenue surplus of Rs 13 lakhs revealed in the revised estimates for the eleven months of the current year and the overall deficit of Rs 4.25 crores.

In the light of the distinctly adverse turn in the State's finance indicated in the Budget, justification for the increased taxes, which necessarily will impinge on the purse of the common man, cannot be denied. It has however to be recognised that the tax effort implied in the increased levies which are expected to fetch a revenue of Rs 80 lakhs is as nothing compared to the target of additional taxation at Rs 29 crores prescribed by the Planning Commission for the State for the Third Plan period. In so far as implementation of Second Plan schemes would have brought into being new taxable assets the tax base would have been enlarged. In this context, an assessment of the Second Plan performance for Gujarat reveals notable successes in particular sectors. In both power development and transport and communications, the actual expenditure is claimed to be in excess of Plan target, the excess spending in the case of transport and communications being as much as 43 per cent. The road mileage at the end of the Second Plan is estimated to be 13,200 miles against 10,998 at

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the beginning of the Second Plan. Co-operation is another field in which notable progress was made during the Second Plan. Dr Jivraj Mehta, the Chief Minister, who is also the Finance Minister, has claimed achievement of Plan targets under all heads. The total Second Plan outlay for Gujarat has been worked out at Rs 145.88 crores. Against this, the Plan expenditure is now estimated to amount to Rs 149.25 crores.

Overlooking the financial limitations, the Budget unfolds new vistas for economic development and among the major aims seeks to give a fillip to industrialisation. The capital expenditure for 1961-62 provides an outlay of Rs 1.53 crores for industrial development, while in the revenue account a provision of Rs 10 lakhs has been made for development of industrial areas and satellite townships. The important schemes included in the Third Plan are a fertiliser factory and a two-million ton oil refinery to be set up in collaboration with the Soviet Union. A wide range of facilities are being offered as incentives to private industrialists to take more active part in the State's industrial development. An area of 750 acres has been earmarked for location of industries. Other facilities offered include sidings, and roads. Besides, exemption from payment of electricity duty for new industries for five years and a further five years' exemption if power is generated by the industry itself has also been promised. The new industries will also get the benefit of exemption from water charges except where the water is supplied by the Government. The range of concessions will further be widened if municipal duties agree to exemption of octroi and other duties on industrial raw materials and machineries. There is already evidence of considerable interest being displayed by local industrialists to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the State. Requests for starting new industries or expanding the existing ones are learned to have been received by the State Government from 226 undertakings.

Great store is set on implementation of power development schemes for accelerating industrial progress. Two important Third Plan projects in this field are the 45,000 KW thermal power house which will form part of the oil refinery and a new thermal power station which will be set up in Cambay. Apart from these, Dr Jivraj Mehta has stated that smaller generating sets to meet the power needs of small industries will also be set up. The oil refinery to be set up during the Third Plan should give rise to a host of new industries based on oil and its by-products. The geological survey proposed to be undertaken during the Third Plan period for assessing the size of the State's mineral wealth should indicate further scope for progress in industrial development.

The provision of Rs 8.75 crores for irrigation in the capital Budget testifies to concern for increasing agricultural production. The Third Plan assigns the highest priority to agriculture and the allocations to agriculture and irrigation amount to 47.4 per cent of the total Plan outlay. By the end of the Second Plan an additional area of 267,000 acres is expected to be brought under irrigation. Increase in foodgrain production has special importance for Gujarat in view of the grave shortfalls in current production. It is a measure of the State's deficiency in this respect that even the Third Plan with its emphasis on agriculture does not envisage self-sufficiency. Apart from research on various crops, emphasis is also laid on setting up co-operative farms. During 1961-62, five experi-

mental cooperative farming centres each covering 50 farming societies are proposed to be started. With 342 cooperatives on the registered list, cooperative farming has already made commendable headway in Gujarat. Apart from Rs 1.38 crores made in the Budget for various schemes of agricultural production, the Budget also includes allocations of Rs 81 lakhs for soil conservation and Rs 83 lakhs for well irrigation.

The State should also benefit considerably from port development which represents an important aspect of Third Plan schemes for Gujarat. With a coastline of about 1,000 miles, Gujarat has 50 intermediate and minor ports. The financial and technical limitations would, however, not permit simultaneous development of all of them. Selective development with reference to existing and potential traffic needs is favoured by Dr Jivraj Mehta also. The capital Budget makes an allocation of Rs 57 lakhs for port development. The Third Plan outlay amounts to Rs 2 crores.

Madhya Pradesh

THE 1961-62 Budget for Madhya Pradesh was presented to the State Vidhan Sabha on 6 March 1961 and estimates revenue receipts and revenue expenditure at Rs 73,79.72 lakhs and Rs 80,26.76 lakhs respectively. While, on this basis, the Budget reveals deficit on revenue account of Rs 6,47.04 lakhs, the overall deficit, after taking into account the effect of the transactions outside the revenue account, will be Rs 5,36.59 lakhs. Mr Mishrilal Gangwal, the State's Finance Minister, has held out hopes of the deficit being wiped out and announced new taxation which is expected to bring in additional revenue of Rs 3 crores. The details of the taxation measures envisaged for the Budget year are not known, and how the balance of deficit, after taking into account Rs 3 crores of new tax realisations, is to be covered has also not been made clear. But, considering that revenue realisations have been consistently underestimated in the last two years, there is the distinct possibility of the estimates of revenue for 1961-62 also being exceeded. "Surplus" receipts for 1959-60 and 1960-61 due to such under-estimate were of the order of Rs 4,95.94 lakhs and Rs 7,42.27 lakhs respectively. It is also noteworthy that an anticipated minus closing balance of Rs 62.95 lakhs for 1960-61 has been converted into a surplus revenue balance of Rs 4,89.70 lakhs though expenditure charged to revenue showed a rise of Rs 1,89.62 lakhs against original estimates.

The satisfactory position of the State's finances is, however, not corroborated by Second Plan implementation and the outlay incurred under the Second Plan discloses a shortfall of Rs 40.85 crores. While the outlay envisaged originally was Rs 190.90 crores, actual expenditure is now estimated to amount to Rs 150.05 crores. The shortfall in expenditure is attributed to administrative dislocation caused by the State's reorganisation scheme as also inadequacy of revenue resources. But physical achievements indicate commendable advance in various directions. Increase in foodgrains production by 1 million tons, rise in irrigation potential by 779,000 acres, completion of the Gandhi Sagar Dam and the Gandhi Sagar Power Station, increase in the installed capacity of power from 78 MW to 147 MW represent some of the notable triumphs of the Second Plan for Madhya Pradesh. Satisfactory progress is also recorded in respect of the three units in the public sector, namely, the Spinning Mill, the Power Alcohol Factory and the Solvent Extraction Factory.

The achievements of the first two Plans, though not spectacular, could be considered to have laid the foundation for accelerated progress under the Third Plan, which envisages an outlay of Rs 300 crores against Rs 199 crores fixed for the Second Plan. The distribution of the Third Plan outlay as revealed in the following table does not show any marked shift in priority as compared with the Second Plan:

	Rs in Crores
Agricultural Programme	.. 53.95
Community Development	.. 22.50
Irrigation	.. 41.80
Power	.. 76.00
Industry and Mining	.. 10.50
Roads and Road Transport	.. 17.80
Social Services	.. 68.65
Miscellaneous	.. 8.80
Total	.. 300.00

The priority accorded to agriculture and irrigation flows from the primacy of agricultural development for industrial progress. The crop-wise targets of additional production for the Third Plan are: foodgrains 1.67 million tons, cotton 184,000 bales, oilseeds 125,000 tons and sugarcane 973,000 tons. The Plan expenditure during 1961-62 on agricultural development is fixed at Rs 2,81.08 lakhs out of which Rs 1,68.82 lakhs has been earmarked for agricultural production and Rs 93.89 lakhs for minor irrigation. Popularisation of improved agricultural implements represents a significant aspect of the Third Plan endeavours in the agricultural sphere and Mr Mishrilal Gangwal has indicated the possibility of some workshops being established for the manufacture of these improved agricultural implements.

In the field of irrigation, the Third Plan schemes envisage raising the potential by 1.97 million acres. The Third Plan schemes for irrigation include two new major projects, namely the Hasdeo project in Bilaspur district and the Halali project. Emphasis in irrigation is on medium and minor projects and the outlay on these two amounts to Rs 26.30 crores out of the total outlay of Rs 40.39 crores.

Power development in the Third Plan will raise the installed capacity by 420 MW. Some of the important Second Plan projects are on the way to completion and prospects of power supply for more rapid industrial development during the Third Plan are bright. The techno-economic survey of Madhya Pradesh conducted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research provides the basis for industrial programmes under the Third Plan. Prospecting for iron ore, bauxite, and coal deposits is one plank of the Third Plan industrial programmes. The licences already issued for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and super phosphate, cement, paper, caustic soda, sugar mill machinery, high tension galvanised steel wire, and straw board and hard board indicate the scope for diversified growth of industries. The fertiliser factory with an outlay of Rs 20 crores, to produce nitrogen, ammonia and urea, which is now under the consideration of the Government is one of the important projects. Development of feeder and ancillary industries around the Bhilai steel and the heavy electrical plants is another significant aspect of the Third Plan programmes for industrial development. The Third Plan schemes also envisage setting up of industrial areas, industrial estates for small industries, rural industrial estates, rural work sheds, financial assistance, surveys, quality control, training and common facility services.

Of the total outlay of Rs 300 crores for the Third Plan, the Centre's share in the shape of loans and grants is placed at Rs 207 crores while the balance of Rs 93 crores is expected to be met from the State's own resources. The estimate of State's resources includes an element of Rs 48 crores to be raised by additional taxation during the next five year period. After taking into account Rs 3 crores expected to be realised from new taxes for 1961-62, the annual average of taxation for the next four years works out to Rs 11 crores.

Punjab

PUNJAB's Budget for 1961-62 presented to the Vidhan Sabha by Dr Gopichand Bhargava, the Finance Minister, discloses a revenue deficit of Rs 96 lakhs at existing levels of revenue and expenditure. The receipts for the Budget year are estimated at Rs 63.77 crores and the expenditure is estimated at Rs 64.73 crores. The deficit is bound to go up further to Rs 1.33 crores with the introduction of free education upto the ninth standard and the enhancement of dearness allowance to Class IV employees by Rs 5 per mensem. The employees will not, however, get the immediate benefit of the additional emoluments, for, the additional amount is to be invested in small savings in the name of each employee.

Fresh taxation announced by the Finance Minister will raise an amount of Rs 1.31 crores. The enhancement of sales tax from four to five per cent and the entertainment tax from 32 nP to 38 nP will fetch an additional revenue of Rs 1.20 crores and Rs 11 lakhs respectively.

On the capital side expenditure is estimated at Rs 19.44 crores. The overall deficit is finally placed at Rs 6.5 crores resulting in the depletion of cash balance which will stand at minus Rs 90 lakhs as against the opening balance of Rs 1.55 crores. It needs to be remarked here that the current year will close with a revenue deficit of Rs 1.55 crores as against the estimated surplus of Rs 1.52 crores, Punjab's experience being somewhat at variance with that of most other States whose Budgets have so far been announced. The heavy expenditure incurred on flood relief works was mainly responsible for converting the surplus into a deficit.

The capital expenditure registered a decline of Rs 7.25 crores to Rs 22.84 crores. Advances and recoveries too recorded great variation. According to the original Budget, advances were placed at Rs 6.04 crores indicating a net debit of Rs 9.35 crores. The estimates place the advances at Rs 20.74 crores and recoveries at Rs 6.5 crores resulting in a net debit of Rs 14.21 crores.

From the explanatory memorandum attached to the Budget it is evident that the strain on resources from 1962-63 onwards is bound to increase because the interest on the loan for the construction of the Bhakra Nangal Project, which at present is being capitalised, will have to be paid from the resources of the State. The need for strengthening the financial position is obvious. Additional taxes will have to be imposed. But much ingenuity will have to be exercised to see that the burden is distributed as widely as possible among the people. This perhaps is the reason that led the Finance Minister to enhance sales tax as well as entertainment taxes for 1961-62.

Expressing satisfaction at the progress of the current Plan, the Finance Minister observed that the final calculation would show that the performance of the Plan was more than 93 per cent of the Rs 192 crores Plan. The progress of the Plan would have been more impressive if the political unrest in the State had not rendered the State's problems even more diffi-

cult of solution. In the industrial sphere Punjab made rapid progress especially in 1960. Big increase in production was registered in sugarcane, cement, paper and cycle industries. Cotton textiles also maintained steady progress. The progress of woollen industry was hampered by persistent paucity of woollen yarn.

Having achieved satisfactory progress in the Second Plan, it is only natural that the Government should confidently launch the Third. The next Plan for the State has already been finalised with a total outlay of Rs 231 crores. Out of this total, Rs 134 crores will be contributed by the Centre and the remaining portion will have to be raised from within the State. In accordance with the Planning Commission's directive to restrict development expenditure in the first year to roughly 15 per cent of the total outlay, the expenditure for the first year has been fixed at Rs 39 crores, of which assistance from the Centre will be of the order of Rs 19 crores.

Rajasthan

THOUGH the Budget estimates for 1961-62 for Rajasthan show a deficit, the fiscal measures announced indicate the possibility of a balance being achieved at the end of the next year. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure for 1961-62 have been estimated at Rs 46.98 lakhs and Rs 49.48 lakhs respectively. While this leaves a deficit on revenue account of Rs 2.50 lakhs, the over-all deficit, on the basis of capital expenditure and realisations on capital account at Rs 25.00 lakhs and Rs 24.23 lakhs respectively, amounts to Rs 3.27 lakhs. It is noteworthy that greater emphasis is laid on economy measures than on a tax effort for covering the deficit. The new tax measures spread under different heads such as entertainment, non-judicial stamp duties, diesel and hydrogenated oil, motor transport, etc., are expected to bring in additional revenue to the tune of Rs 1.35 lakhs. The economy measures announced in the Budget provide for the abolition of revenue divisions, substantial reduction of Class IV staff, cut in the allocation of travelling allowance, reorganisation of the Industries Department and abolition of the posts of Zonal Development Officers and Panchayat Extension Officers in the Community Development Department. The deficit left after taking into account the effect of the new tax and economy measures is placed at Rs 1.64 lakhs consisting of Rs 37 lakhs on the revenue account and Rs 77 lakhs on capital account. Further austerity measures are envisaged for taking care of this deficit.

Revised estimates of revenue receipts for 1960-61 reveal a shortfall of Rs 29 lakhs and this is contrary to experience in other States. Expenditure on the capital side also shows a shortfall of Rs 2.71 lakhs and is put down to shortfall under the allocation for the Rajasthan canal.

Second Plan implementation has also fallen short of the target to the tune of Rs 8 crores, but achievement in terms of physical targets is claimed to be satisfactory. The Third Plan outlay for the State is Rs 2.36 crores and the outlay for the first year of the Plan has been fixed at Rs 34 crores. The State's share of the Third Plan outlay is Rs 80 crores. This excludes all non-Plan expenditure and spillover expenditure of the Second Plan. Provisional estimate of the State's resources for the Third Plan includes Rs 20 crores from public loans, Rs 10 crores from small savings, and Rs 12 crores from capital receipts. The balance of Rs 32 crores is expected to be met from new taxation as well as economy measures.

Assam

BARRING the additional levy on petrol and deisel oil, the Assam Budget for 1961-62 presented to the Assembly by Mr Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, the State Finance Minister, does not contain any fresh taxation. The Budget discloses an anticipated deficit of Rs 14 lakhs, the revenue receipts being placed at Rs 36.87 crores and expenditure being estimated at Rs 37.01 crores. The obvious reason for the imposition of additional tax on petrol and deisel oil of 2 nP per litre (estimated yield, Rs 14 lakhs) is to wipe out the deficit. The capital expenditure for 1961-62 is placed at Rs 16.22 crores.

The revised estimates for 1960-61 reveal a receipt of Rs 40.41 crores and an expenditure of Rs 40.66 crores. Compared to the revised estimate of Rs 40.41 crores in the current year, the revenue receipts of Rs 36.87 crores for 1961-62 indicate a shortfall of Rs 3.54 crores. The decrease in the revenue receipts for the Budget year was consequent on the deduction of Rs 89 lakhs in grants provided by the Union Government for border relief schemes, an ad hoc increase in the dearness allowance by Rs 18 lakhs, reduction of Rs 2.23 crores in the transfers from contingency fund and minor and counter-balancing variations under other heads.

Adverting to the menacing disturbances in the current year, Mr Ahmed stated that the State was plunged into an embarrassing situation which had hampered and dampened all development activities. He deplored the fissiparous tendencies and narrow-mindedness of citizens who engineered the destructive activities instead of harnessing their energies for the economic development of the State and prosperity of the people. For the rehabilitation of the displaced persons, the Government had to incur an expenditure of Rs 60.2 lakhs and the amount deployed on relief works aggregated Rs 7.5 lakhs. Yet, there is no room for despondency, for, the situation has been brought to normalcy and adequate steps are being taken to remedy the weakness in the administrative machinery which was glaring during the troubles. The authorities and the people can, therefore, concentrate their attention on the building up of a prosperous Assam.

Kerala

ATTRIBUTABLE mainly to the rising tempo of expenditure, the Kerala Budget features a large revenue deficit of Rs 6.76 crores. Revenue receipts for 1961-62 have been estimated at Rs 47.25 crores against Rs 46.21 crores in the revised estimates for 1960-61. Revenue expenditure for 1961-62 is placed higher at Rs 54.01 crores as compared with Rs 47.25 crores revealed in the revised estimates for 1960-61. An element of Rs 4.5 crores in the estimates of revenue expenditure for 1961-62 is represented by committed expenditure on Second Plan schemes. The Budget combines additional taxation with fiscal reliefs and concessions the net effect of which will be to reduce the extent of revenue deficit from Rs 6.76 crores to Rs 5.35 crores. Considering that realisations from new taxation proposals are fixed at Rs 1.98 crores, the value of the tax reliefs and concessions granted in the Budget works out to Rs 57 lakhs. The beneficiaries of the tax reliefs will be small dealers and companies paying super tax on agricultural income at the rate of 37 nP per rupee on income above Rs 20 lakhs. For small dealers the Budget allows compounding of sales tax, while for companies subject to super tax on agricultural income the highest

rate has been fixed at 31 nP in the rupee. A third item of relief included in the Budget relates to the super tax payable by undivided Hindu families the highest rate of super tax payable by them being brought down from 41 nP to 34 nP per rupee. Apart from these tax reliefs, the only concession granted in the Budget is the grant of house rent allowance to non-gazetted officers at the rate of Rs 5 monthly to those drawing a pay not exceeding Rs 150 a month and Rs 7 to other non-gazetted officers.

The tax measures proposed in the Budget include an additional land tax at the rate of Rs 2 per acre subject to the condition that the total land tax including the new tax shall not exceed one fifth of the gross produce from land, increase in the State transport fares from the present 3.44 nP per mile to the rate charged by private transport undertakings, enhancement of the sales tax on foreign liquor from 25 per cent to 40 per cent, a new tax on buildings completed since March 1961 and finally a one per cent single point sales tax on foodgrains except those distributed through fair price shops.

Kashmir

THE Kashmir Budget for 1961-62 presented to the State Assembly by Mr Ghidhari Lal Dogra, the State Finance Minister, is notable for the absence of any fresh levy. The Budget reveals a surplus of Rs 3.36 crores on the revenue side, revenue receipts being estimated at Rs 17.19 crores and the expenditure charged to revenue being put at Rs 13.8 crores. Expenditure not charged to the revenue is estimated at Rs 10.10 crores and after taking into account the anticipated assistance from the Central Government to the tune of Rs 6.5 crores, the Budget shows an overall deficit of Rs 98.97 lakhs. This is proposed to be met by market loans.

The Finance Minister revealed that the State's Third Plan is yet to be finalised. The Planning Commission has cut down the Plan outlay to Rs 75 crores from the outlay of Rs 169 crores demanded by the State authorities. An additional amount of Rs 4 crores might be obtained from the Centre for the implementation of certain schemes. Though the Planning Commission has not yet finalised the State's Third Plan, Mr Dogra stated that provisions made under various heads of development for the first year have been agreed to. The major items of expenditure pertaining to the first year of the next Plan are on agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, generation of power and mining. Besides enhancement of educational facilities, the speedy completion of rehabilitation work and the implementation of flood-protection schemes have also been given due attention.

Reviewing the progress of the Second Plan, the Minister stated that despite the devastation caused by floods, the difficulties of obtaining foreign exchange and the troubles engineered by hostile elements the targets in many fields have been achieved.

Uttar Pradesh

THE Uttar Pradesh Budget for 1961-62, which is incidentally the first of its kind for the Third Plan, presented to the Vidhan Sabha by Mr Thakur Jagdish Singh, the Finance Minister, will be a bitter pill to swallow, for it anticipates a deficit of Rs 8.5 crores, the revenue receipts being placed at Rs 145.63 crores and revenue expenditure being put at Rs 154.13 crores. The actuals for 1959-60 as well as the revised estimates for 1960-61

indicate that the State's revenues have been buoyant. The anticipated deficit in 1959-60 has been converted into a small surplus while the Budget gap of Rs 2.33 crores for 1960-61 is likely to be reduced to Rs 29 lakhs. Revenue receipts for the Budget year show an increase of Rs 7.08 crores when compared with the revised figures for 1960-61. The total of the revenue receipts is made up of Centre's subvention for Plan schemes Rs 14 crores and on non Plan schemes Rs 7.79 crores; share in Central taxes Rs 21.83 crores; grant-in-aid from the change made in company taxation Rs 4.40 crores; tax revenue of the State Government (exclusive of land revenue but inclusive of the share of additional duties of excise) Rs 41.21 crores and other receipts Rs 56.40 crores.

The revenue expenditure for the Budget year indicates a rise of Rs 20.90 crores over the estimates for 1960-61. The increase is presumably due to the normal growth of expenditure and provision of new schemes under the Third Plan. The Finance Minister has listed certain measures for raising additional resources to the tune of Rs 5.21 crores in which case the deficit will come down to Rs 3.29 crores. These measures include withdrawal of rebate in irrigation rates, changes in vend fees and rate of duty on country spirit and rum, tightening of sales tax and a levy on diesel oil. Capital expenditure includes Rs 10.90 crores allotted to irrigation works Rs 6.36 crores on electricity schemes, Rs 5.01 crores on agriculture improvements and research, Rs 7.78 crores on industrial development, Rs 6.93 crores on service co-operatives and Rs 10.55 crores on civil works.

It is heartening that the economy measures initiated by the State Government have already resulted in a saving of Rs 52 lakhs per annum and a further saving of Rs 30 lakhs is contemplated by tightening the travelling allowance rules. Particular care has been taken to ensure that the economy measures will not affect the efficiency of Government machinery, and that none of the employees is thrown out of employment.

The Third Plan for the State has been finalised with a capital outlay of Rs 497 crores as against the original demand for an allocation of Rs 724.5 crores. Out of the total the State will have to raise its share of Rs 147 crores. The Plan expenditure for 1961-62 has been fixed at Rs 71.22 crores, out of which Rs 27.41 crores will be on the revenue account and Rs 43.81 crores on the capital side, inclusive of loans. Naturally, great emphasis has been laid on productive schemes not only with a view to catching up with the speed of development of the country but also to keep pace with the other advancing States. Development schemes have been prepared for every village, block and district with the co-operation of the people. Agriculture has been accorded top priority in the Third Plan. A target of 18.29 million tons of foodgrains has been fixed for the next Plan. Agriculture will be treated hereafter as an industry instead of a way of life. With a view to promoting small-scale industries, a number of industrial estates will be set up and for fostering large-scale industries a Large-Scale Industries Corporation will be established. The Plan provides for an outlay of Rs 3.68 crores for heavy industries and Rs 16.37 crores for village and small industries. An ambitious plan for the spread of education has been prepared. It is contemplated to raise the number of schools during the next quinquennium from 39,689 to 63,559 and the percentage of school-going children in the age group of 6-11 years from 43.47 to 63.14. Adequate provision has been made for augmenting educational facilities for the age group of 11 to 14 in order to increase the percentage from 17.91 to 22.84 and for the age

group of 14 to 17 from 9.45 to 12.91. Adequate provision has also been made for higher education with particular emphasis on technical education. Various fringe benefits have been announced for the primary school teachers and certain categories of secondary teachers, the upward revision of pay for PMS II doctors and a special extraordinary pension payable to families of police officials killed in encounters with the dacoits.

Mysore

The Mysore Budget presented to the State Legislature this month discloses a rising trend in revenue receipts as the outstanding feature of the State's finances in recent years. From Rs 58,49.08 lakhs in 1958-59, revenue receipts have gone up to Rs 66,38.55 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1960-61 and is estimated at Rs 66,60.40 lakhs for the Budget year. But the increase in revenue receipts will not avail to meet the growth of expenditure, which estimated at Rs 73.91.92 lakhs, has outpaced revenue receipts considerably. It is significant that the deficit disclosed for the Budget year 1961-62 marks a departure from the earlier pattern of Budgets for the previous years.

The rise in expenditure for the Budget year has been put down to a number of causes. As commitments on account of the Second Plan schemes, debt service charges revision of scales of pay, educational concessions, increase in mileage of roads for maintenance, etc. In the context of the Third Plan schemes, it is to be expected that the upward trend of expenditure should be further accentuated, and for this reason, the state of the finances reflected in the Budget cannot be considered satisfactory. The Mysore Finance Minister has announced new tax measures such as a levy of surcharge on land revenue and an increase in the tax on electricity for certain classes of consumers. These measures will bring in Rs 170 lakhs of additional revenue, and the major part of the deficit of Rs 4.31 lakhs will remain uncovered. This, clearly, does not mark a good beginning for the Third Plan which requires resource mobilisation on a far greater scale than has hitherto been done. The Third Plan fixed the outlay at Rs 2.50 crores, and the State's share is placed at Rs 1.10 crores. (In Rs crores)

Balance from current Revenue	10.00
Loans from the Public	14.70
Small Savings	10.00
Unfunded Debt	4.30
Withdrawals from Reserves	15.00
Contribution from Public enterprises including local bodies	13.00
Additional taxation	43.00
	110.00

Judging from the experience in respect of revenue receipts in the previous years, it is clear that the credit taken for Rs 10.00 crores from current revenue will be fulfilled in more than the expected measure. It may be stated that both in 1959-60 and 1960-61, original estimates of revenue receipts have been proved by revised figures to be gross underestimates. For 1959-60, the revised and actual figures were Rs 55.59.40 lakhs and Rs 58,49.08 lakhs respectively, while for 1960-61, the Budget and revised estimates of revenue receipts were Rs 63.70.97 lakhs and Rs 66,38.55 lakhs respectively.

The target for additional taxation has been fixed at Rs 43.0 crores and how this is going to be fulfilled remains to be seen.

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Excise and the Budget

Excise revenue has become increasingly important to the Central Exchequer in the last ten years. From Rs 87.61 crores in 1961-62 the revenue rose steadily to Rs 149.24 crores in 1955-56 and Rs 394.98 crores in 1960-61. The estimate for 1961-62 is Rs 434.84 crores.

What are the factors that have contributed to this sharp increase? They are: (a) The extension of the coverage to more items; (b) increase in the rate of duties and (c) the growth in industrial production. Until the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan, the number of commodities subject to excise was only about twelve. Today the number of such commodities is nearly sixty. The rates of duties have been steeply increased from time to time. The rapid growth in industrial production has also been an important factor. In the first ten months of 1960 the index of production (1951=100) averaged 187.5, representing an increase of nearly 12 per cent over the same period of 1959. A number of new industries has sprung up recently and many of the existing ones such as soda ash, caustic soda, electric motors, rubber tyres, and tubes, cables and wires have made considerable expansion of their installed capacity.

The Finance Minister has taken advantage of these favourable factors in his latest Budget. He has made changes in the rates of duty in respect of 14 commodities already subject to the levy and imposed duty on 18 new commodities. The effect of these proposals is to bring in an additional revenue of nearly Rs 31 crores of which about Rs 2 crores will go to the States as their share.

It will be worth while to analyse the impact of these levies on the different classes of the population. Obviously the higher excise duty on loose tea, tobacco and matches is likely to have an adverse effect on the living costs of the common people. The excise on loose tea has been raised by 5 to 8 nP per kilogram and that on coffee by about 33 per cent. On matches the ceiling rate of duty has been revised from 57 nP per 1000 sticks to 65 nP per 1000 sticks. The increased rate will affect only matches packed in non-standard boxes. The excise on kerosene has been raised steeply but this applies only to the superior variety, the inferior type largely used in rural areas being exempt from the levy.

Among luxury articles, wireless receiving sets, air conditioning machinery and refrigerators have been chosen for excise levy. The duty on Air conditioners and fridges will be at 20 per cent while for wireless receiving sets, a ceiling rate of 20 per cent ad valorem has been proposed for sets valued at more than Rs 300 each while those valued up to Rs 150 each will be completely exempt. The revenue yield is estimated at Rs 83 lakhs though the actual collection may well go up to about Rs 1 crore in view of the steady increase in the demand for radio sets.

Excise on industrial materials is in a different category. Duties have

been levied on soda ash, caustic soda, glycerine, coal tar dyes, cellophane, cotton and woollen yarn, glass and glassware, copper and zinc. Even before the latest budget, excise duties at rather excessive rates were already being levied on a large number of important raw materials and intermediates like steel, cement, coal, tyres, diesel oil, oils and oilseeds, paper and panits, industrial fuel oils and copra. There is no doubt that this type of taxation has added to the costs of production of many industries. Soda ash and caustic soda are essential for a large number of industries which cater to the needs of the masses such as cotton textiles, paper etc. Similarly, paints and varnishes on which the excise has been raised by 25 per cent enter into the production of more industries. Non-ferrous metals like copper and zinc are also vital raw materials and it would have been better to avoid taxing them heavily. The revenue from the excise on industrial raw materials after all, does not appear to be significant; for example, the additional duty on paints will bring in only Rs 30 lakhs and the duty on copper and zinc Rs 80 lakhs while the levy on soda ash, caustic soda and glycerine is estimated to fetch Rs 1.8 crores. But the cumulative effect of these proposals on the cost of production is likely to be substantial.

The Economic Survey for 1961-62 points out that the export angle has to be constantly kept in mind while determining the level of excise duties. But this principle does not appear to have been firmly kept in view. It is not correct to suppose that merely by restricting domestic consumption, exports can be readily stepped up. The world markets are becoming more and more competitive and therefore unless Indian industries are able to keep their production costs down, it will be difficult for them to sell their products abroad successfully.

So far as the ordinary consumer is concerned, it seems fairly certain that the latest excise duties will add to the cost of living. Wholesale prices in India are estimated to have increased by about 25 per cent since the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan and the all-India working class consumer price index (1949=100) also is stated to have shown a rise of the same order. There has been a good deal of talk in the past few weeks of the determination of the Government to hold the price line during the next five years, but the first Budget of the Third Plan does not hold out much promise in this regard. An analysis of the 60 commodities now subjected to excise shows that except for salt and cereals practically all the other necessities have been brought within the scope of excise. Cotton cloth, sugar, matches, kerosene, vegetable products, coffee, tea, footwear and soap were already subject to excise and the Finance Minister perhaps would have done well not to have enhanced the duties at least on cloth, tea, coffee and matches.

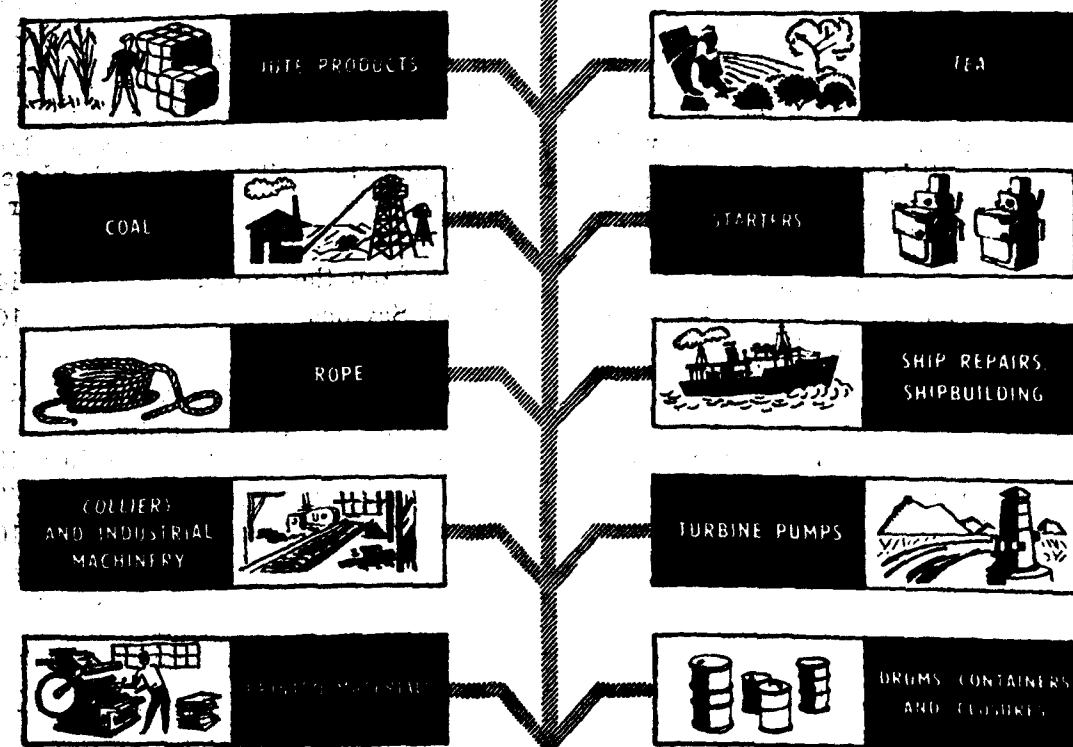
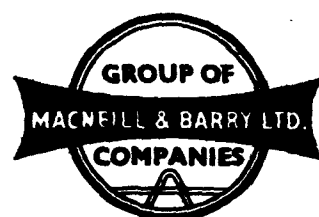
Summing up, it may be said that the latest excise duties will affect the

masses more than the classes and although the levy may have the effect of checking consumption to some extent, it is not likely to prove helpful in increasing exports. It is true that the stern demands of the Plan and the fact that direct taxation offers little scope for further increase, do make recourse to excise levies, inescapable. But the increase in the cost of living and of produc-

tion, does tend to have, at least on a short-run, an adverse impact on the economy. The Finance Minister therefore should carefully watch the trends in the coming months and see to it that no undue hardship is caused to particular section of the population and that the tempo of development is kept up.

The following table shows the trend in excise receipts in recent years:

		(In Lakhs of Rupees)		
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
		Accounts	Revised	Budget
Necessities.				
Kerosene	...	681	765	850
Sugar	...	50,00	4,540	4,620
Matches	...	1,796	1,780	1,800
Vegetable Products	...	549	500	525
Coffee	...	146	135	135
Tea	...	774	765	765
Cotton Cloth	...	4,675	3,785	3,800
Footwear	...	116	150	160
Soap	...	210	205	210
Luxuries.				
Tobacco	...	5,089	4,810	4,935
Artificial Silk	...	207	189	190
Woollen Fabrics	...	75	62	62
Motor Spirit	...	3,540	3,875	3,910
Motor Cars	...	63	950	1,000
Electric Fans	...	72	110	110
Electric Bulbs	...	40	70	70
Industrial Raw Materials and Intermediates.				
Steel	...	1,034	1,220	1,250
Cement	...	1,676	1,750	1,750
Coal	...	316	375	543
Tyres and Tubes	...	1,044	1,250	1,350
Diesel Oils	...	2,450	3,800	4,000
Electric Batteries	...	118	170	170
Oils and Oilseeds	...	54	25	25
Vegetable not Essential Oils	...	1,335	1,225	1,250
Paper	...	797	825	880
Paints	...	137	140	140
Rayon and Synthetic Fibres	...	202	270	270
Industrial Fuel Oils	...	1,191	950	1,050



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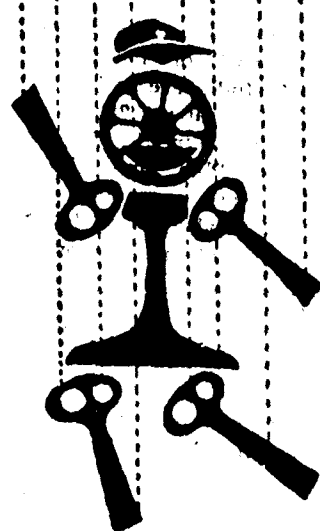
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NO PUPPET ON STRINGS



Somebody drops a handkerchief out of the train window, another drops a pen-knife perhaps and a third one remembers too late that an item of his luggage has been left behind. Such are often the occasions for pulling the alarm chain and how frivolous! It is as if some travellers thought that a train was something like a puppet on strings. They do not realise, though they very well might, that each careless pull on the alarm chain means a little hole in the public exchequer, besides inconvenience to other travellers.

EASTERN RAILWAY

*The alarm chain is an emergency device never to be used lightly.

Budget and Foreign Trade

"We have to see that by our tax policies we do not discourage exports", declared Mr Morarji Desai while presenting his Budget for 1961-62. It will be interesting to examine to what extent the Finance Minister will be able to achieve this objective.

So far as imports are concerned, we are already following a severely restrictive policy. Nevertheless, imports on the whole continue to increase. The value of imports rose from Rs 473.1 crores in the first half of 1959-60 to Rs 538.7 crores in the corresponding period of 1960-61. The increase in private imports was from Rs 257.8 crores to Rs 287.5 crores and in Government imports from Rs 215.3 crores to Rs 251.2 crores.

The increase in imports was mainly on account of foodgrains, cotton, iron and steel. Food imports rose from Rs 827.7 crores in the first half of 1959-60 to Rs 114.1 crores in the like period of 1960-61; raw cotton from Rs 19.5 crores to Rs 38.9 crores, raw jute from Rs 0.6 crores to Rs 2.8 crores and iron and steel from Rs 23.6 crores to Rs 38.1 crores. The increase in imports of capital goods was from Rs 139.1 crores to Rs 144.9 crores.

Rs 139.1 Crores

The Budget for 1961-62 has enhanced the customs duty on 41 items such as betel nuts, machinery, spirits and wines, electrical instruments, newspaper, etc. But apart from machinery, the import of other items is relatively negligible and the higher rate of customs duty is not likely to be much helpful from the point of view of saving foreign exchange by lower imports. Machinery is one major item where saving is possible by reducing imports. But for an expanding economy it is extremely difficult to restrict the import of machinery. It is true that the production of indigenous machinery has shown a big increase; nevertheless imports will continue to maintain an upward trend despite enhancement of the import duty. It may therefore be said that while the proposals of the 1961-62 Budget may help to restrict the imports of individual items, the saving of foreign exchange in this account is not likely to be appreciable.

The Finance Minister also spoke about the need to encourage export and for this purpose, the export duty on tea has been reduced by 9 nP per kilogram or 17 per cent resulting in a loss of Rs 2 crores, "Tea" said Mr Desai, "is one of our very good foreign exchange earners" and it has lately been losing ground in the international market. The Government's decision is welcome but one wonders why this measure was not adopted much earlier. As a matter of fact, the tea trade and industry had been urging for the past many years the need to reduce or remove the export duty, but for some reason or the other, Government did not act promptly. Tea export was valued at Rs 149.3 crores in 1956-57 but in 1959-60, it was only Rs 129.8 crores. Reduction in export duty by itself will not help much unless at the same time other measures are adopted.

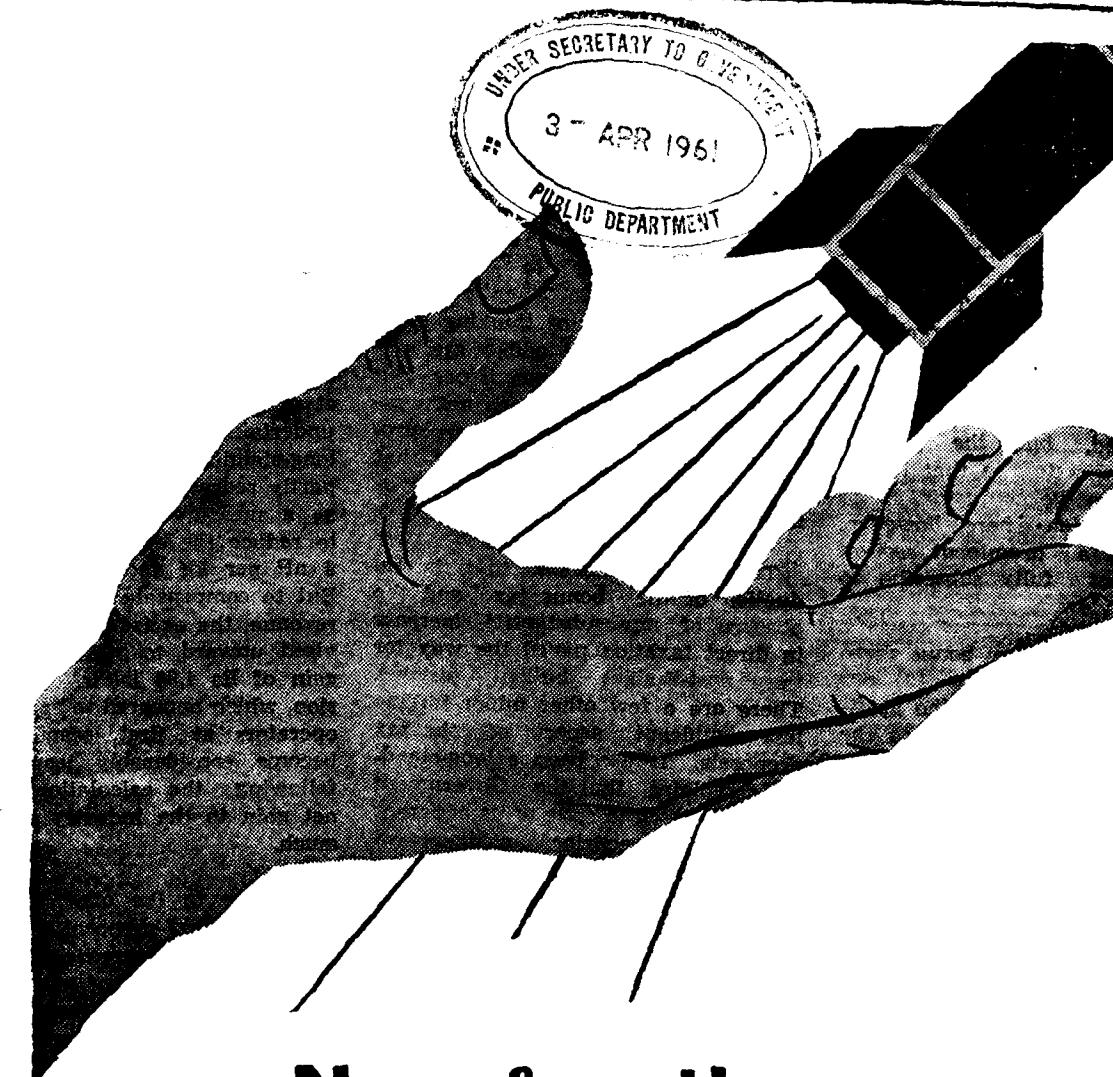
ed such as intensive publicity, competitive prices, etc.

The Finance Minister said that Government will stand ready to help export industries in every possible way by liberal treatment in the matter of foreign exchange allocations, by speedy refund of internal taxes and duties levied on such products as are exported and in other ways. In fact for the past several years Government has done a great deal for promotion of export, but the result by and large has not been satisfactory. Lack of effective co-ordination among the different ministries and absence of timely steps to reduce

the genuine grievances of trade and industry are among the important obstacles to export promotion.

The latest Economic Survey says: "in the final analysis, the key to increase exports is more production and the acceptance of sacrifices in domestic consumption in the interests of a highly important source, namely, foreign exchange which is a developmental resource par excellence". This is generally true but we cannot go on asking the people to sacrifice for increasing exports. Therefore, efforts should be made to step up production as much as possible so that sufficient surplus is available for

export after fully meeting the domestic requirements. Besides, it is also important to keep down the cost of production. But the enhancement of excise duty on a variety of articles and also the customs duty on machinery are likely to put up costs of production. For example paints and varnishes are used by engineering industries which are increasingly becoming important as earners of foreign exchange. It is, therefore, likely that paints may become costlier on account of the additional levy of excise duty by 25 per cent. Similarly the excise on copper and zinc also may affect the cost of production of many export industries.



New frontiers

From the beginning of time human eyes have looked up into space and wondered, and wondering, desired to possess the moon.

• Today, man has travelled far on the road of knowledge ; today he is about to inherit the moon.

We may not yet know all the details of that first flight which will send him hurtling through space. But of this we are sure, he will need Oxygen to sustain him. And of this too we are sure, that Oxygen will have helped to cut or weld his space-ship and its equipment.

INDIAN OXYGEN LIMITED

Market has greeted the Budget for 1961-62 with a buoyant enthusiasm. The fact that Mr. Morarji Desai has largely fulfilled earlier expectations about the shape of things to come in the Budget. It is true that most estimates of the size of the additional taxation have, in the event, proved to have been wide off the mark. But the disappointment caused in this regard has been more than offset by the almost complete reliance of Mr. Desai on indirect taxation. The upsurge in stock market sentiment is also engendered by the confirmation the Budget has given to Mr. Desai's earlier thesis that there is little scope left for direct taxation. He has further elaborated this point in his reply to the Budget Debate in the Rajya Sabha. Rejecting the suggestion that there should be more direct taxation, particularly on excess profits, he has pointed out that the revenue from income tax and other direct taxes has been on the increase and that it will be very substantial in the next five or ten years. In his opinion, excess profits tax will be tantamount to penalising the more efficient units in industry. He has made it clear that the internal resources to the tune of Rs. 1,150 crores needed for the Third Plan have to be mobilised largely by means of indirect taxation. But there is no gainsaying the heavy incidence of indirect taxation as now dispensed, but the general assumption seems to be that it can be passed on to the consumer. It is as well to mention here, however, that there is a prominent section which does not fully subscribe to this point of view.

By reducing the tax on bonus share issues from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent, Mr. Desai has earned the gratitude of investors. It is due to the heavy rate of this tax that companies with large reserves, which ordinarily would have been distributed to shareholders in the shape of bonus shares, have been forced, as it were, to keep such reserves immobilised. Now that the tax has been substantially reduced, it is argued, there can be no difficulty in issuing bonus shares on the part of all the eligible companies. As a matter of fact a list of companies which have built up large reserves has been made and it is the shares of these companies that have recorded the most remarkable gains during the past few days. There is, however, some disappointment that, after having seemingly taken note of the criticisms about the bonus tax, Mr. Desai should have retained the tax, though at a much reduced rate. Stating the object of the concession, he says that it has been done "both from the revenue point of view and from the point of view of widening the equity base of companies". It is not without a string also, for, he says that "the Controller of Capital Issues will, however, continue to ensure that bonus issues are not sanctioned except after a careful scrutiny of the proposals."

It will be wrong to conclude merely from the smart rise in the share values of companies which are likely to issue bonus shares that the con-

Buoyancy in Stock Markets

By
WATCH-DOG

cession has aroused unmingled enthusiasm. It is pointed out that the reference to the strict vigilance of the Controller of Capital Issues and the revenue aspect of the tax is a clear indication of the substantial checking powers retained by the Government. There are quite a few who think that the 12½ per cent tax will most likely be deemed by companies too exorbitant a price to be paid for returning to the shareholders their rightful due. Anyway, people of this way of thinking seem to believe that the odds are still against a spate of bonus issues. But stock market operators are not worried by these thoughts, and are proceeding on the firm conviction that bonus shares should come sooner or later, and sooner rather than later.

Thus, it may be said that the reduction of the bonus tax and the absence of any substantial increase in direct taxation paved the way for the post-Budget bullish fervour. There are a few other minor but no less significant aspects of the tax proposals. It has been a long-standing complaint that the Government of India, which in spite of its apparent anxiety for securing an increased participation of foreign capital in the industrialisation of the country, is rather lukewarm about creating conditions conducive to an easy flow of foreign capital. In this regard, it was pointed out by Mr. S. P. Chambers, Chairman of the ICI, UK, during his recent visit to this country, that there is discrimination between the taxation of Indian and foreign companies. It is evident that the force of such complaints has gone home. The changes announced in the Budget in respect of super-tax on intercorporate dividends is an instance in point. Now, a uniform rate of 20 per cent has been fixed for super-tax on dividends received by all companies (Indian and foreign) from Indian companies (whether they be subsidiaries or not) formed and registered on or after 1 April, 1961. This no doubt will place both Indian and foreign companies on an equal footing hereafter in this matter, but the discrimination suffered by existing companies will continue. This is not to say the change is without value. For, it will remove the apprehension about discrimination amongst foreign investors. The reduction in the effective rate of super-tax on royalties received by a foreign com-

pany from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made with an Indian concern on or after 1 April 1961 to 30 per cent from the present rate of 43 per cent is evidently done with a view to accelerating foreign collaboration. Closely allied to these is the proposed extension to 36 months of the period of tax exemption to foreign technicians whose contract of service has been approved by the Central Government.

The hotel industry benefits from the Budget as new hotels are now eligible for the five-year tax holiday at present enjoyed by new industrial undertakings. The tea industry's long-standing grievance has been partly redressed. It is now proposed, as a measure of export promotion, to reduce the export duty on tea by 9 p.p. per kg. and that on package. But to compensate the loss in export revenue, the excise duty has been revised upward to yield an estimated gain of Rs. 1.98 lakhs. This concession, which appeared to have enthused operators at first, seems to have become considerably less attractive following the calculation that the net gain to the industry will not be much.

Turning to the other side of the ledger, the first proposal to administer a shock is the increase of surcharge payable in respect of earned income exceeding Rs. 1 lakh from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the income-tax and super-tax. This is a disincentive to investment. The second adverse measure is the reduction in the development rebate. In respect of new plant and machinery installed on or after 1 April 1961, the development rebate is to be reduced to 20 per cent from the existing 25 per cent. The present rate of 40 per cent will, however, continue in respect of new ships. The development rebate of 25 per cent is a strong point in favour of the corporate sector and at the reduced rate of 20 per cent it will not naturally be as attractive as before. Stock market operators are not unduly concerned over the reduction.

The stock market operator's view that indirect taxation is of no consequence to the corporate sector is not reciprocated by the industrialists. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the central organisation of industrialists and businessmen, while generally welcom-

ing the Budget as a development Budget, has nevertheless averred that some of the indirect taxes will have a deleterious effect on corporate working. The Customs duties on industrial materials like iron and steel manufactures and the excise duties on yarn, chemicals, etc., it has been argued, will increase production costs; consequently, apart from pushing up internal prices, it will also make our export products less competitive, thereby retarding export promotion. The apprehension about the adverse effect of indirect taxation on corporate working cannot be dismissed as alarmist or sheer exaggeration. For, the Budget increases the customs duty on as many as 41 articles and it will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the estimated additional revenue of Rs. 31.27 crores from customs duties is to be obtained from industrial raw materials and capital goods items.

Taken as a whole, however, Mr. Morarji Desai's Budget for 1961-62 is to be deemed to be a very good Budget so far as the stock markets are concerned. Mr. Ashoka Mehta may be exaggerating when he said in the Lok Sabha during the general debate on the Budget that the Budget has imparted confidence to only one section, that which operates on the stock exchange, but it cannot be denied that it has definitely encouraged operators to extend their commitments. The upsurge in prices after the Budget day has no doubt stemmed from the favourable interpretation of the taxation proposals of the Finance Minister. And it is also to be admitted that, once it has become clear that the corporate sector is not going to be penalised, but is to be given some incentives like the reduction in the bonus tax, it is not surprising that confidence has been reinforced. Unless the taxation measures are punitive in character, the rapid industrial development that is taking place in the country is bound increasingly to attract investors to the corporate sector. With demand almost insatiable for almost all types of commodities and manufactures, this is the time for investors to deploy their funds profitably in both established and new companies. Mr. Morarji Desai has once again made it clear that the objective of socialism need not necessarily mean for the Government of India the stifling of the private sector. This is clearly brought about by his refusal to entertain suggestions regarding excess profits tax.

It is another question whether a continued boom in equities should be the order of the day. It may perhaps be correct to say that everybody, not excluding the Government, wants to see equity prices showing a firm trend. This is not the same thing as saying that skyrocketing of prices will be complacently looked upon by the authorities. The Bombay Stock Exchange has already indicated that it will not be an idle spectator of an unbridled boom in shares. It is also on the cards that Government also may not be a passive onlooker beyond a particular point in the present boom. Nevertheless one will not be wrong in saying that steady conditions in stock markets may be expected to continue for a considerable time to come.

INDIA'S first Budget of the Third Five-Year Plan has, on the whole, received a good reception. The Finance Minister has shown skill and caution in devising measures for meeting the revenue deficit of Rs. 60.60 crores for 1961-62. The additional taxation envisaged is expected not only to cover the deficit but to leave a small surplus of Rs. 27 lakhs.

From the point of view of the share market, the Budget has been helpful because it has mitigated to a great extent the hardship caused by the levy of the tax on bonus shares. Expert opinion for the past several years had pointed out on many occasions the disincentive effect of this impost and it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Desai has recognised the need for revising the policy in this regard. In his Budget speech Mr. Desai said: "Capitalisation of reserves and of premium on shares is an important device to ensure that a company does not dissipate its reserves through higher dividends. The super-tax payable by companies on bonus issues has, it would appear from recent experience, discouraged this process. Now that the tax on excess dividends has been abolished, I consider it desirable both from the point of revenue and from the point of view of widening the equity base of companies to reduce the tax on new bonus issues from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent". The Finance Minister added that the Controller of Capital Issues would continue to ensure that bonus issues are not sanctioned except after a careful scrutiny of the proposals. It would have been better, however, if instead of reducing the tax the Finance Minister had completely abolished it.

The reduction in the export duty on tea is also a step in the right direction. Indian tea earned as much as Rs. 149 crores by way of foreign exchange in 1958-59, but in 1959-60 it had dropped to Rs. 130 crores. This reduction of duty will help to increase exports and also improve the prospect of tea shares.

There are, however, certain aspects of the Budget which do not appear to be wholly well-conceived. For example, it has been decided to reduce the development rebate from 25 per cent to 20 per cent in the case of machinery or plant installed after March 1961. The development rebate at 25 per cent was a very helpful factor for accelerating industrial development and it would have been advisable to continue it undisturbed at least during the period of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Similarly, the enhancement of the import duty on machinery and components does not seem to be desirable. It has been proposed, firstly, to raise the statutory rate of duty from 10 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent ad valorem except in regard to items on which there is a commitment under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade; and secondly to raise the concessional rate of duty at present applicable to certain types of machinery from 5 per cent

Thoughts on the Budget

C. L. JHUNJHUNWALA

President, Calcutta Stock Exchange

ad valorem to 10 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Desai said that the manufacture of machinery is developing fast in India and that with a view to assisting its growth, it was necessary to raise the import duty on machinery and components. But India still continues to depend on imported machinery to a very large extent. In 1958-59 we imported capital goods worth Rs. 353 crores and indications are that our imports of these goods will continue to rise steadily in the coming years.

The proposals to encourage the flow of foreign equity capital are reasonable. These proposals are the fixation at 20 per cent of the rate of super-tax on dividends paid on intercorporate investment whether Indian or foreign and whether on a majority basis or a minority basis; reduction

in the tax on royalties received from Indian enterprises by foreign companies; and the extension of tax concession for foreign technicians for a uniform period of 36 months. India is already considered to be an attractive field for foreign investment and the latest proposals, it is believed, will help to encourage the further flow of equity capital from abroad.

The Finance Minister has also imposed excise duties so as to fetch an additional amount of about Rs. 31 crores of which Rs. 2.3 crores will go to the State Governments. The commodities chosen for enhancing the excise duty for levying it for the first time include loose tea, coffee, tobacco, superior kerosene, diesel oil, rayon yarn, vegetable product, paints and varnishes, paper, grey cotton fabrics, copper, etc. It may perhaps

be possible for some of these industries to pass on the burden to the consumers. But it is essential to maintain a careful watch on the price level. Already the price level is quite high. Wholesale prices have risen by 25 per cent since 1955-56 and the cost of living has also gone up considerably. Therefore Government should ensure that the additional excise duties do not impose a further burden on the common man.

On the whole, it may be said that the Budget is likely to improve the climate for investment. It may be mentioned that over the whole of 1960, the rise in equity prices was only of the order of 3 per cent as compared to a rise of 17 per cent in 1959 and 14 per cent in 1958. It may be expected that with the commencement of the Third Plan, the prospects for capital formation will become more and more encouraging. If Government continue to adopt realistic fiscal policies it will prove greatly helpful to accelerate the tempo of development and achieve a self-generating economy in a short period.

Machines to produce wealth. But more important, men who can design and make machines and run factories. The production of skill. Dunlop have been doing this ever since they took on a batch of Calcutta University science graduates for their factory at Sahaganj, West Bengal, in 1936. At that time technicians from Birmingham supervised all operations. A different story in 1959, however, when Dunlop opened their second factory at Ambattur, near Madras. Skilled men from Sahaganj played the major part in getting Ambattur under way; in charge of production there is a man who began life as an operative at Sahaganj.

Throwing aside the deadweight of habit. Striking out along new paths with confidence in the future. This is the substance behind the new Dunlop symbol.



THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (INDIA) LTD.

THE Second Plan's emphasis on basic industrialisation has laid a great responsibility on the Railways. The heavy industry complex in Eastern India has made the tasks of the railways of this region particularly onerous. The South Eastern Railway, for example, has to serve the major steel plants in the country at Tatanagar, Burnpur, Rourkela and Bhilai, not to mention Durgapur, which it serves indirectly. Besides steel, important industrial goods like cement, aluminium, fertilisers, heavy machinery, ferro-manganese and sugar have made severe demands on the traffic capacity of this railway. Its crucial importance was recognised in the Second Plan's allotment to it of roughly 1/5 of the total railway outlay itself. By the end of the Second Plan, South Eastern Railway is expected to be handling nearly half the entire increase in originating traffic in the country. The Second Plan also envisaged the construction of about over 523 kilometres of new lines, doubling of 933 kilometre of single line and introduction of electric traction of over 536 kilometres. Ancillary expansion as also provision for quicker turnover of wagons—600 wagons daily—were set as additional tasks by the Plan.

South Eastern Railway Delivers the Goods

In the performance of these tasks South Eastern Railway has, on the whole, rendered a good account of itself. Of the proposed new construction of 523 kilometres, 298 kilometres have been completed by the end of 1959-60. Many of these lines are in vital steel belt area and are intended to carry iron ore to the steel plants. During the year 1960-61 many new lines were opened like the branch line from Rourkela to Dumaro and work in the Dandakaranya-Biromhir-Kiruburu area is proceeding apace. The Sambalpur-Bhitarani line is expected to be completed by 1962. Kiruburu is expected to be served by this railway by 1962 making possible quick despatch of iron ore to be mined here with Japanese collaboration. The doubling of the tract between Rourkela and Durg has been completed and that in the Vizianagaram-Gopalapatnam section is progressing satisfactorily. Work on the electrification of Howrah-Kharagpur-Tatanagar, Tatanagar-Rourkela and Asansol-Sini lines are progressing well. In his speech introducing the Budget for 1961-62, the Railway Minister stated that electric traction in the Asansol-Sini-Tatanagar-Sini-Rourkela section line is likely to be commissioned in stages by June 1961.

In the Budget for 1961-62 provision has been made for further expenditure on new lines open works in the South Eastern Railway. New lines works costing more than Rs 20 lakhs each provided for in the Budget for 1961-62 are expected to cost roughly Rs 2 crores. Besides, the Plan has provided for new marshalling yards and other additions and alterations to yard facilities and improvements of workshop facilities. Total provision for projects of this kind in progress costing more than Rs 20 lakhs each comes to cover Rs 8 crores. The most important provision is in respect of the doubling of line in Durg-Kamptee and Durg-Nagpur

sections and additional facilities in the Central India coal fields.

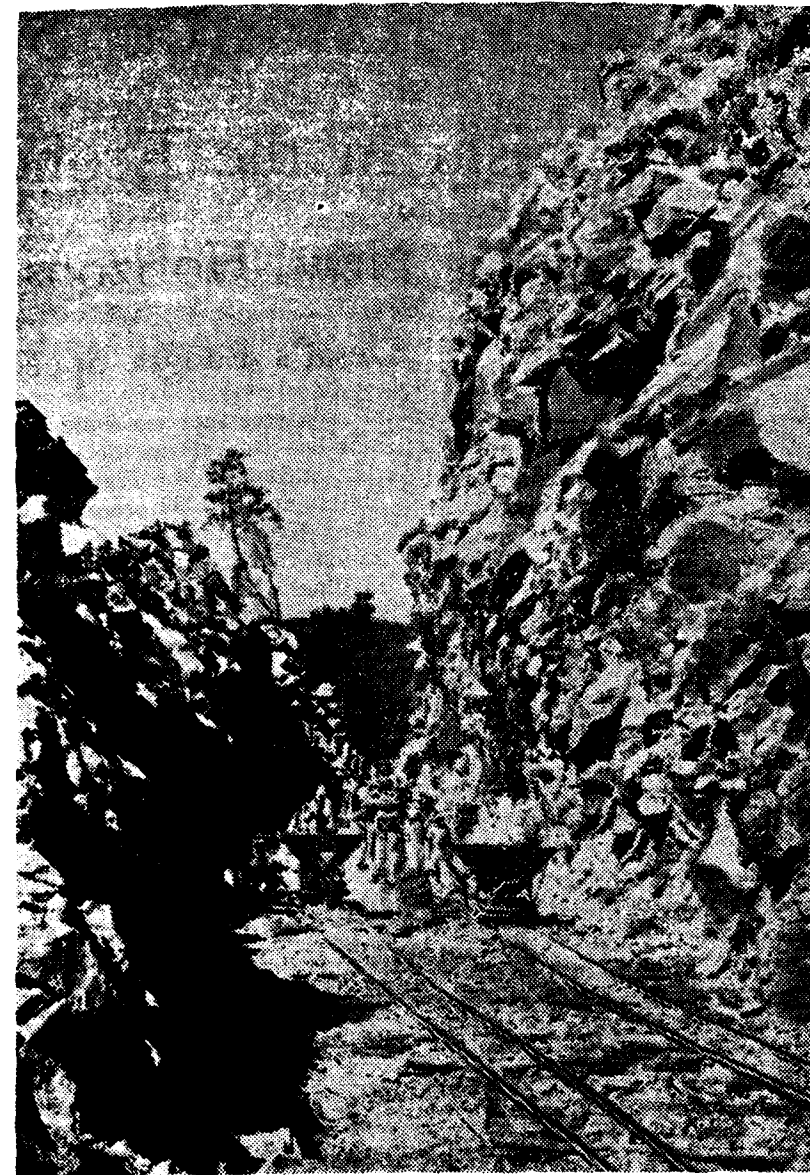
The revised estimate of gross traffic earning for the year 1960-61 of this railway is put down at roughly Rs 66 crores and the net traffic receipts at slightly over Rs 21 crores. For the Budget year 1961-62, gross traffic receipts are nearly Rs 75 crores and the net traffic receipts at roughly Rs 26 crores. The revised estimate of the notional profit for the current year (Rs 12 crores) is less by about Rs 6 crores from the budgeted figure. This is mainly due to estimated fall in traffic receipts during the year to the extent of about Rs 4 crores and increase in working expenses by about Rs 2 crores from the Budget

figures in this regard for the year. This experience, shared also by the Eastern Railway, can be said to have been responsible for the same pattern of the overall Railway Budget. As was explained by the Railway Minister in his speech, there has been a shortfall in the coal movement intended for the steel plants and latterly there has also been other difficulties largely owing to lack of coordination between the production and movement of coal in this region. However, Government has realised the necessity of correcting imbalances between production and transportation of vital commodities in the interest of the planned development of the economy.

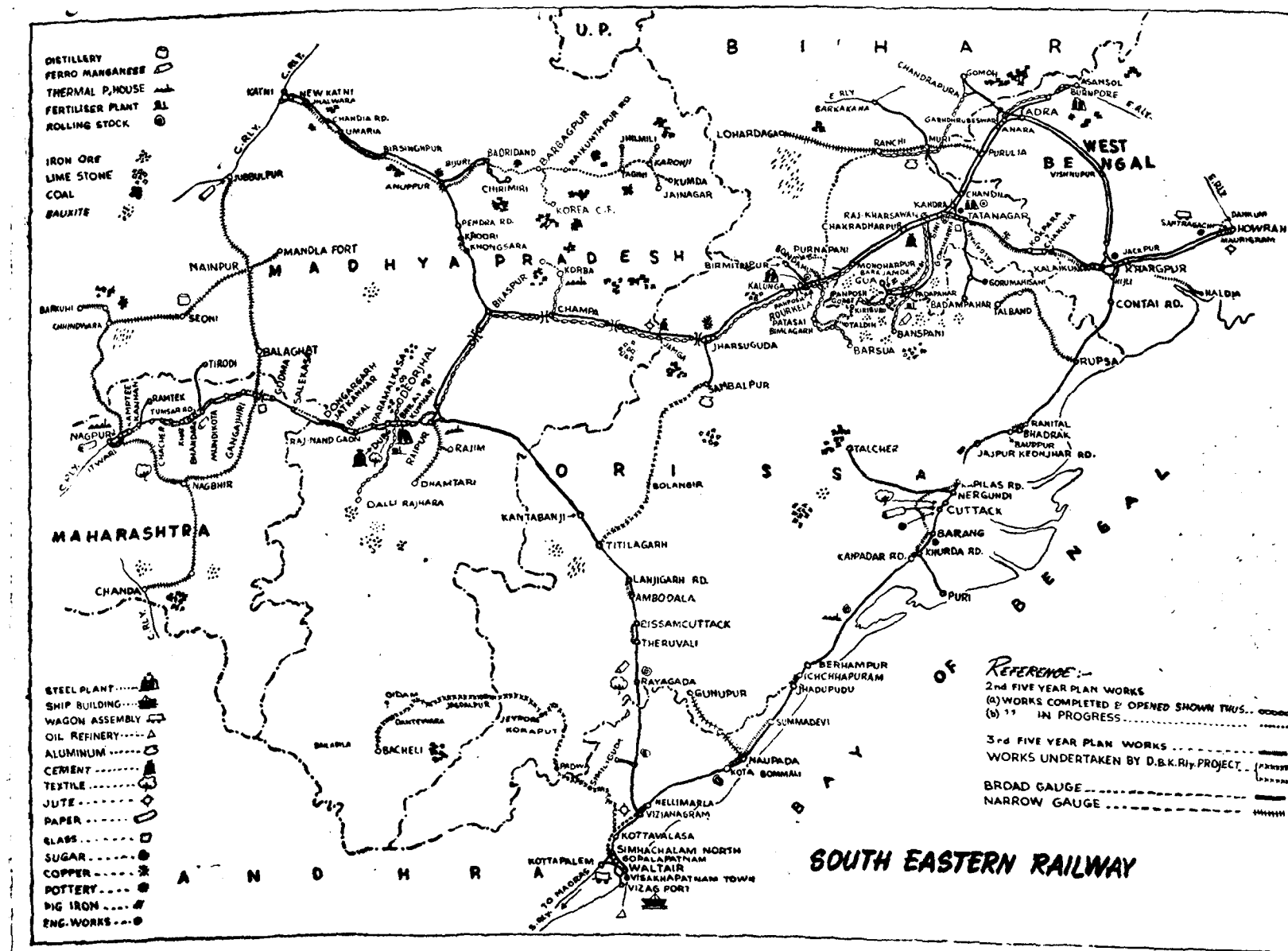
The capital at charge in the year 1960-61 was Rs 219 crores against Rs 195 crores in 1959-60. For the Budget year 1961-62 it is expected to increase to Rs 229 crores. The increase in the Budget year is partly attributable to the proposed transfer of the cost of certain new lines to the capital account from the Development Fund in the terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. The operating ratio representing the percentage of the working expenditure including appropriation for depreciation to Reserve Fund was 65.33 per cent in 1959-60, 67.28 per cent in 1960-1961 (Revised estimate) and 91.17 per cent in 1955-56. For the year 1961-62, this ratio is expected to be 65.53 per cent. This progressively increasing evidence of operational efficiency is certainly one of the most heartening features of this Railway's record. On the commercial side, progress both in prevention of claims and in expeditious payments of compensations has been an increasingly satisfactory characteristic of this railway. The average time taken in disposing of a claim during 1959-60 has come down to 42 days from 47 days in the preceding year. The amount paid by way of compensation showed an increase of about 5 lakhs in 1959-60 over the figure of nearly Rs 40 lakhs in 1958-59. This may be taken more as sign of expedition than of increase in the quantum of claims, for the number of claims has fallen from about 57,000 in 1958-1959 to 51,000 in 1959-60. Ticketless travel continues to be a serious problem with the number of detection during the year being higher at the staggering figure of over 3,50,000 against slightly over 2,72,000 in the preceding year. The amount of excess realised is also higher at over Rs 9 lakhs against Rs 8 lakhs in the preceding year. This is poor testimony to our national sense of honesty and of personal responsibility for the most important public sector undertaking.



An ore train handled by Electric Locomotive Engine in the Rajkharwan Dangoaposi branch of the S. E. Railway.



Rock-Cutting on the Bondamunda-Barsua New Line Project.



A Decade's Balance Sheet

New Dynamism in the Economy

Third Plan's New Horizons

Part A of Mr Morarji Desai's Budget Speech

Sir,

I rise to present the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1961-62.

2. With the close of the current year, we shall be completing a decade of planned development and we shall be launching on the Third Five Year Plan. Honourable Members will, I am sure, agree that the last 10 years have been a period of striking development in almost all sectors of the economy. Large investments have been made in agriculture, irrigation and power, major as well as medium and small industries, transport and social services. We are perhaps too near these events to be able to assess their full impact or significance. I venture to think that despite various difficulties, we have succeeded in creating a new dynamism in the economy. The public sector has gone forward and has taken on tasks which were entirely new. The private sector also has advanced considerably. All over the country—in the cities and in the towns as also in rural areas—one sees the beginnings of new developments in various directions.

3. The First Five Year Plan was a relatively modest effort, both in its scope and its dimensions. Though the Plan was fulfilled satisfactorily, it became clearer, even as we were proceeding with it, that unless we accelerated the tempo of development, it would not be possible to lift our people out of poverty.

4. The Second Five Year Plan was, in consequence, a bolder and more ambitious one. It aimed at larger increases in production, investment and employment. It was conceived in terms of a long-term strategy of development. Our objective is to develop in the country, at as early a date as possible machine-building capacity on a scale which would enable our development to proceed without dependence on the import of capital goods. To achieve this, progress has to be made over a wide field—in the production of metals, particularly iron and steel, in the establishment of plants intended to produce heavy machinery, as well as in the development of the necessary techniques and skills. Even while we are proceeding with the development of machine-building capacity, we have to strengthen the agricultural base and to provide for the other basic needs of our growing population.

5. Honourable Members are aware that in the course of the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, we were confronted with major difficulties in regard to resources, particularly external resources. It became necessary for us to make certain adjustments in the Plan and to confine our attention primarily to the fulfilment of what came to be described as the 'core' of the Second Five Year Plan. The target of outlay in the public sector was cut down from Rs 4,800 crores to Rs 4,500 crores. As the Second Five Year Plan draws to a close, we expect to exceed the revised target and to attain an outlay of Rs 4,600 crores.

6. As a result of this effort at developmental planning over the last 10 years, industrial production has increased by about 66% and agricultural production has gone up by about 33 per cent. We have added substantially to the installed capacity for steel and for a number of engineering industries including machine-making. The chemical industries have also grown rapidly. At the same time, we have greatly strengthened the basic services and amenities such as fuel, power, transport and irrigation which provide the foundation for rapid economic growth.

7. During the Second Plan, the total additional taxation has been of the order of Rs 1040 crores of which nearly Rs 800 crores were at the Centre. The resources arranged by mobilisation of private savings, mainly through loans, small savings and provident funds have yielded about Rs 1,400 crores and the extent of deficit financing during the Plan period is expected to be about Rs 1100 crores as compared to Rs 1200 crores originally envisaged. This is satisfactory as far as it goes. We are now embarking on a bigger Plan and we shall have to make a greater effort to direct our resources through channels which lead to greater development and progress.

8. The Third Plan in its final shape is expected to emerge shortly. The House will have ample opportunity to discuss it in due course. I shall, therefore, dwell only on some of its salient features and what it means in terms of the problem of providing adequate resources for it. At the last meeting of the National Development Council, we were confronted with a very difficult choice. On the one hand, our best estimates

of resources that we could hope to mobilise lead us to the conclusion that outlays in the Plan should be limited to Rs 7500 crores. On the other hand, the programmes for which there was necessity and readiness to proceed added up to a higher figure. The Council has decided that for the purposes of physical planning programmes with a ceiling of Rs 8,000 crores should be prepared but the financial limit of Rs 7,500 crores must be adhered to. The fact that we shall have larger programmes worked out will enable us to start on their execution as soon as resources are in sight. At the same time, we cannot and must not take on commitments beyond our resources. Throughout the Third Plan we shall have to be careful to see that reliance on what is popularly described as deficit financing is strictly limited. The size of the Plan, in other words, will depend upon our tax effort and our ability to mobilise savings. No one would be happier than I if we are in fact in a position to raise resources to higher figure than the target of Rs 7500 crores.

9. Our estimate of resources for the Third Plan postulates that the surpluses of various public enterprises should be available for financing the Plan. Besides Railways for which there are separate arrangements, Government have in the last decade invested large sums in various industrial undertakings in the public sector. It is of basic importance that these enterprises should function on sound commercial principles and should make adequate profits which can be ploughed back into further investments.

10. Apart from the limitations regarding internal finance, we have to bear in mind the crucial significance of external finance or foreign exchange in our planning. The requirements of external assistance for the next five years as envisaged in the Draft Outline are of a very substantial order and we do not propose to exceed this limit. It is essential, in this context, that we should reduce expenditure of foreign exchange in every conceivable direction and step up the level of exports. In the detailed phasing of the Plan, we shall have to ensure that the foreign exchange gap in terms of actual outgoings during the Third Plan, which we expect to fill by external aid, does not exceed the estimates set out in the Draft Outline.

11. Developmental activities of this magnitude, with all the limitations which we face, are not an easy task. They call for sacrifices. They necessitate a willingness to go without many things. They involve a restraint on consumption in order that more resources are available for investment. The degree of hardship which this development entails can be alleviated to some extent by external aid. Such aid has been available to us from friendly countries in the Second Plan period and has enabled us to make substantial progress with our 'core' projects, in spite of the acute position in regard to foreign exchange with which we were faced in the middle of the Plan. I am grateful to all those who have helped us. But ultimately it is through our own efforts and our own sacrifices that we can build our future.

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

12. Following the usual practice, I now propose to review briefly the economic conditions in the country during the current year. The detailed assessment of the emerging economic trends has been made in the Economic Survey which has been circulated along with the Budget Papers. The Survey also draws attention in broad terms to the considerations and objectives which should guide our fiscal and monetary policies during the coming year. I shall not, therefore, go into the details of the economic situation but shall confine my remarks to the salient features of 1960-61.

13. During the year, the economy advanced in several respects. Investment, both public and private, was at high level and the upward trend in industrial production was accelerated. The agricultural season of 1959-60 was, however, not so favourable. This reduced the domestic availability of foodgrains and raw materials. To an extent, the shortage was met through additional imports. Nevertheless, there was a significant rise in the prices of agricultural raw materials as well as in the overall level of whole-sale prices. The outlook in respect of agricultural and industrial production in the coming year is, however, distinctly better. There is every hope that the upward trend in industrial production will be maintained.

Indian Finance Budget Supplement 1961

PRODUCTION

14. Agricultural production in 1959-60 did not come up to our original expectations owing mainly to adverse climatic conditions. Food production at about 72 million tons was about 5 per cent less than in the previous year. There was also a substantial decline in the output of cotton, raw jute and oilseeds. Sugarcane, however, recorded a welcome increase of 6.6 per cent.

15. For the current agricultural year, the prospects are better. The Kharif crop is expected to be as good as, if not better than the excellent crop of 1958-59, and Rabi sowings have also been satisfactory. The output of cotton this year will also be substantially larger than last year. A further increase in sugarcane production is expected. For jute and oilseeds, however, the outlook is not equally promising.

16. Industrial production in the first ten months of 1960 showed an increase of 11.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1959. The rate of increase is the highest we have achieved so far. The increase has occurred in almost all industries and it is gratifying that it has been relatively larger in the case of intermediate products and capital goods. Marked increases occurred in iron ore, iron and steel, industrial machinery, paper and paper board, chemicals, cement, general and electrical engineering goods and transport equipment. The output of mill cloth—about 5000 million yards—was also slightly higher than in 1959, in spite of the shortage of supplies of Indian cotton.

17. There has been a substantial addition to production capacity in a number of important industries. Industrial activity in the country is getting diversified, and I am particularly happy to find that a large number of small and medium enterprises are coming up to establish new lines of production and to expand the existing ones. As the House is aware, legislation was undertaken to facilitate the introduction of a scheme of credit guarantee in respect of loans from commercial banks to small scale units under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India. The scheme is making good progress and about 300 applications have been sanctioned during the last 7 months.

18. The expansion programme of the two steel works in the private sector has been practically completed. The three public sector steel plants have made steady progress and the next few months will see the commissioning of all the blast furnaces, steel melting shops and rolling mills in these plants. The production of finished steel in 1960 was about 2.2 million tons and it is expected to reach 3.5 million tons in 1961. The steel expansion programme, together with the development of mining and transport constitutes the sinews of our industrial deve-

lopment and has been given a very high priority in our Third Plan.

19. The production of coal in 1960 was about 51 million tons as compared to 47 million tons in 1959. Most of the new mines in the public sector are now in production. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has continued its search for oil in Jwalamukhi and Hoshiarpur areas in the Punjab, in Cambay and Ankleshwar areas in Gujarat and in the Rudrasagar areas in Assam. On the basis of the results of exploration in Gujarat, it has been decided to set up a large refinery, which will be financed from the recent Soviet credit.

20. A notable new field of development, the foundations of which were laid in the Second Plan and which will receive special emphasis in the Third Plan, is machine-building. The first phase of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal has already been completed and orders are now being placed for its second phase by utilising British credit. Other projects in the field of heavy machinery, which will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan, include the Heavy Machinery Plant at Ranchi, the Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur, both of which are being financed out of Soviet credits, as well as the Foundry Forge which is being set up with Czechoslovak collaboration. The Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore has already attained a higher level of production than was originally envisaged and is now engaged in a programme of expansion. Development in machine-building capacity in the private sector is also proceeding at a satisfactory pace and considerable progress has been made with the manufacture of the plant and machinery required by the sugar, paper and cement industries.

MONETARY TRENDS

21. During the year, money supply with the public increased by Rs. 219 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 171 crores in 1959. A major factor in this expansion was bank credit. Government's indebtedness to the banking system increased much less than in the previous year. The expansionary effect of these developments was countered to a small extent by a decline in the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank.

22. The deposits of scheduled banks rose in 1960 by Rs 65 crores as compared to Rs. 254 crores in the previous year. This large reduction is due in the main to the revised procedure regarding the placement of rupee counterpart funds arising out of P. L. 480 imports. These amounts were, until last year, deposited with the State Bank of India which used to invest them along with their other funds in Treasury Bills or dated Government securities. This arrangement gave a somewhat distorted picture of the volume of deposits in scheduled banks and

their investments in Government securities. It was accordingly decided, in consultation with the American authorities, that these moneys would, with effect from the 12th May 1960, be deposited directly with the Reserve Bank of India who would invest them in special securities of the Government of India. Further it has been arranged that from July 1960, for a limited period, the past accumulations with the State Bank of India would be transferred to Government in monthly instalments of Rs. 12 crores. Even after making allowance for the effect of these revised arrangements, the rise in bank deposits in 1960 was somewhat smaller than in 1959.

23. The expansion of bank credit by the scheduled banks was on the other hand much larger—more than twice the expansion in 1959. In consequence, the credit-deposit ratio went up from 53 per cent at the end of 1959 to 62 per cent at the end of 1960. If P. L. 480 deposits are excluded, the ratio works out to 72 per cent in December 1960 as compared to 63 per cent a year ago. This strain on the resources of commercial banks has resulted in an increase in their borrowings from the Reserve Bank despite a decline in gilt-edged securities in their portfolios.

24. The upward trend in equity prices noticed since 1958 gathered further momentum and a speculative boom developed about the middle of the year. The index of prices of variable dividend securities moved up by about 14 per cent in the course of the first seven months of 1960. Commodity markets were also buoyant. With a view to check these speculative trends the Reserve Bank introduced several measures designed to restrain the total amount of credit creation. The bank rate remained unchanged but penury rates were imposed on borrowings by banks above certain limits. There is no doubt that while the banks must endeavour to meet the legitimate needs of production and trade, every care must be taken to prevent excessive credit creation. There has been a break in share values since July 1960 partly as a result of the tightening of credit, partly in consequence of the steps taken by the stock exchanges themselves by adjusting their margin requirements, and partly through some changes in the working policies of the capital issues control. The index of variable dividend securities which had risen to 182 by the end of July 1960 stood at 165 about the end of the year.

25. In passing I might also refer to the Refinance Corporation which was set up in 1958 to assist banks in financing medium-sized industries. We have during recent months substantially enlarged the scope of its operations by extending the facilities to a larger number of banks as also to State Finance Corporations and selected

State Co-operative Banks, increasing the period of loans from 7 to 10 years, where necessary, and giving a larger discretion to the Corporation in regard to the industries to be assisted. These modifications, helped possibly by the stringency of funds, have resulted in an increase in the loans disbursed from Rs 85 lakhs in 1959 to Rs 141 lakhs in 1960, while the loans advanced in the month of January 1961 exceeded Rs 70 lakhs.

26. The banking sector has a very important role to play in the mobilisation and husbanding of resources for our developmental plans and Government are therefore vitally interested in its health and vitality. The House is aware of the steps that we have taken to safeguard the interests of depositors including the powers to facilitate reconstruction or amalgamation of banks. Recently, we have promulgated an Ordinance to remove certain difficulties experienced in their reconstruction or amalgamation with other banks and to permit amalgamation under the Banking Companies Act with the State Bank of India. These measures will help to strengthen some of the more vulnerable units of the Indian banking system, which, I am convinced, is basically strong and sound. Government are determined to take whatever steps may be necessary for the efficient management of banks and for protecting the interests of the depositors.

PRICES

27. The index of whole-sale prices which was 117.9 at the end of 1959 rose to a peak of 127.4 by the middle of October 1960, but declined to 124.3 at the end of the year. The average for 1960 works out at 6.5 per cent higher than for 1959, the rise in respect of industrial raw materials, mainly oil seeds, raw cotton and raw jute, being 18 per cent, and in manufactures 11 per cent. Rice prices rose by about 7 per cent, while wheat prices declined by 11 per cent; the index of foodgrains, taken as a group, has shown a small fall. We have been keeping a continuous watch over the trend of prices and in the case of specific commodities, such as, cotton, jute and groundnuts taken suitable steps like the introduction of quota system and the enforcement of credit restrictions supplemented by the tightening of margins in the commodity markets. Towards the end of 1960, the price index of rice, however, fell significantly. There was a seasonal rise in the index in the month of January which at the end of the month stood at 126.2 as compared to 119.2 at the end of January last year. The working class cost of living index has shown only a small increase, the index being 124 for December, 1960 as compared to 122 a year earlier.

28. The rising trend in prices has persisted almost throughout

Agra; Ambala Cantt.; Ajmer; Ahmedabad; Ahmednagar; Allahabad; Baroda; Bangalore; Bhilai; Berhampur; Bombay; Bareilly; Calcutta; Cuttack; Coimbatore; Colombo; Dibrugarh; Dhanbad; Gwalior; Gauhati; Imphal; Indore; Jaipur; Jabalpur; Jodhpur; Jalgaon; Jorhat; Jamshedpur; Jullundur City; Jammu; Kanpur; Kolhapur; Kurnool; Lucknow; Madras; Madurai; Mangalore; Meerut; Nagpur; New Delhi; Nepal; Patna; Poona; Pondicherry; Patiala; Palayamcottai; Rajkot; Ranchi; Sambalpur; Shillong; Secunderabad; Silchar; Srirangar; Seta; Tezpur; Tiruchirappalli; Trivandrum; Varanasi; Vijayawada; Vizianagaram.

Tax, but these improvements will be largely counter-balanced by the increase of Rs 36.06 crores in the States' share of taxes. In the net, the revenue will show an increase of Rs. 4.07 crores. The receipts of Rs 163 crores from Customs are at about the same level as estimated in the Budget. Union Excises including Additional Excises will yield Rs 394.96 crores, an increase of Rs 15.37 crores over the original estimate. This increase is spread over most of the items, notably, tobacco, refined diesel oil and motor vehicles, and is attributable to improvement in production and larger clearances during the year. The Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax are expected to increase by Rs 25 crores due mainly to the completion of a larger number of assessments pertaining to earlier years and better realisations than originally anticipated. The share of income-tax payable to the States will at the same time go up by Rs 34.92 crores as a result of larger collections during the year and arrears payable for earlier years. This will, however, be partially neutralised by a reduction of Rs 7.43 crores in the ad hoc grants to the States in lieu of the loss in their share of income-tax following the changes in the Company tax structure, for which provision is made in the expenditure estimates. The surcharge on iron and steel, which is transferred to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund, is likely to yield Rs 2.1 crores less, while the grants under P.L. 480 programme will drop by Rs 5 crores.

49. The revenue expenditure this year is now estimated at Rs 957.38 crores against the original estimate of Rs 980.35 crores. Defence Services account for Rs 266.72 crores and Civil Expenditure for Rs 690.66 crores.

50. The saving of Rs 17.43 crores in the Civil Expenditure is the cumulative effect of changes over several heads. Debt services will show a saving of Rs 2.24 crores due chiefly to smaller issues of market loans and treasury bills, partly counter-balanced by larger payment of interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits and savings certificates. The transfer of the surcharge to the Steel Equalisation Fund and of the grant under P. L. 480 to the Special Development Fund together will account for a fall of Rs 7.1 crores. As I mentioned earlier, the ad hoc grants to the States in lieu of income-tax will drop by Rs 7.43 crores but the grants to States for raising the emoluments of low-paid employees will increase by Rs 2.41 crores.

51. The net expenditure on Defence Services this year is estimated to show a saving of Rs 5.54 crores. This is mainly due to a lower expenditure on the purchase of stores and equipment than was originally anticipated.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1961-62

52. For the coming year, at the same level of taxation, I am

budgeting for a total revenue of Rs 962.92 crores and an expenditure of Rs 1023.52 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs 60.60 crores.

53. The revenue from Customs is expected to show a modest increase of Rs 1 crore over the current year's revised estimate, whereas Union Excises are likely to improve further by Rs 11.26 crores and Taxes on Income and Corporation Tax together by Rs 6 crores. The contribution from Railways is expected to increase by Rs 16.23 crores due mainly to the implementation of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. The rate of dividend will increase from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent. Further, the Railways will be paying an additional annual contribution of Rs 12.5 crores to the General Revenues in lieu of the Tax on Railway Fares, which will be distributed amongst the States by way of grant. The profits of the Reserve Bank will show an increase of Rs 2½ crores over the current year's amount of Rs 40 crores and the grant under P. L. 480 is estimated to go up by Rs 5 crores. The share of Income Tax payable to the States is expected to be lower by Rs 6.19 crores next year mainly on account of smaller payment of arrears in respect of earlier years. These improvements, however, will be partly counter-balanced by decreases under several heads, notably, surcharge on iron and steel which will drop further by Rs 3.4 crores as a result of the provisional increase in the retention price of steel.

54. Civil Expenditure next year shows an increase of Rs 49.94 crores over the current year's revised estimates. In view of the changes in the classification of accounts to which I have referred earlier, the figures for 1961-62 are not quite comparable with the corresponding figures for the current year. I shall however, make allowance for the effect of these changes under the appropriate heads while commenting on some of the important provisions. The growing volume of internal and external borrowings accounts for an increase of Rs 9.55 crores under Debt services. The variations in respect of the surcharge on iron and steel and the grant under P.L. 480 referred to above will also be reflected on the expenditure side. Excluding grants to States, which will now be exhibited separately, and transfer of the surcharge mentioned earlier, Social and Developmental Services are expected to cost Rs 32.88 crores more next year. This increase is spread over almost all the heads and is attributable chiefly to the implementation of the schemes included in the Third Plan. The ad hoc grants payable to the States in lieu of loss in their share of income-tax following the changes made in the Company tax structure will go up by Rs 2.76 crores. Excluding the grants payable as a result of the abolition of the tax

on Railway Fares to which I have referred earlier the grants to the States next year will decrease by Rs 18.35 crores mainly on account of the discontinuance of the grants for raising the emoluments of low-paid employees which were payable only during the Second Plan period. The Third Finance Commission is expected to take this factor into account in assessing the needs of the State Governments for assistance from the Centre.

55. The net expenditure on Defence Services next year shows an increase of Rs 16.2 crores. Army estimates will go up by Rs 9.2 crores, whereas Navy and Air Force together will require Rs. 3.54 crores more. The Non-effective Charges also account for an increase of Rs 3.46 crores attributable chiefly to the recent decision to extend to the military pensioners with retrospective effect the benefit of temporary increase in small pensions admissible from 1st April, 1958 on the Civil side. The overall increase in Defence Estimates is due mainly to the additional commitments of Armed Forces including the expansion of certain establishments and provision for payments to Service Officers on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

56. Excluding the adjustment for the transfer of assistance from the United States to the Special Development Fund, which is technically classified as capital expenditure, the current year's budget provided Rs 371 crores for capital outlay. The corresponding figure is now estimated at Rs 416 crores, an increase of Rs 45 crores. On account of larger imports, particularly of wheat, the net expenditure on the purchase of food-grains will increase by Rs 30.48 crores. The requirements for the construction of border roads are likely to exceed the original estimate by Rs 13.5 crores. An additional amount of Rs 7.94 crores will be required for exploration of oil by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, while payment of Rs 8.27 crores had to be made to the World Bank under the Indus Waters Treaty. These increases will be partly counter-balanced by shortfalls under certain other items of capital expenditure. Detailed explanations for the variations under other heads have, as usual, been given in the notes on the Demands for Grants and in the Explanatory Memorandum.

57. The corresponding provision for capital outlay next year is Rs 454 crores, showing an increase of Rs 38 crores over the current year's revised estimate. This increase is spread over a number of heads and reflects the additional requirements in the first year of the Third Plan. Railways will be spending Rs 36.38 crores more for their capital outlay but the net expenditure on purchase of food-grains will go down by Rs 23 crores. Of the other major increases, mention may be made of

Rs 7.7 crores under border roads, Rs 8.46 crores for industrial development, Rs 5.2 crores for the development of land acquired by the Delhi Administration and Rs 2.83 crores for the construction of food storage godowns.

58. In addition to the direct capital outlay just mentioned, the estimates provide Rs. 358.07 crores this year and Rs 409.22 crores next year for loans to States and Rs 174.37 crores this year and Rs 170.60 crores next year for loans to other parties including Port Trusts, Government-owned Corporations and foreign Governments.

59. Provision has been included in the next year's estimates for a total expenditure of Rs. 943 crores for implementing the Plan of which Rs 181 crores would be on revenue account and the balance of Rs 762 crores as capital outlay including loans. In addition, the Railways will provide Rs 23 crores from their own resources. These estimates include a provision of Rs 352 crores for assistance to States, Rs 90 crores in the Revenue budget and Rs 262 crores in the Capital budget. It is expected that the States will find Rs 200 crores from their own funds, thus making up an outlay of Rs 552 crores for the State plans. The outlay on the Central portion of the Plan will aggregate to Rs 614 crores. In all, the total Plan outlay in the first year of the Third Plan both for the Centre and the States will be of the order of Rs 1166 crores. In making these provisions, we have borne in mind the need for proper and careful phasing. A substantial portion of the provision during the coming year relates to the Second Plan projects which will be carried forward to the Third Plan and a relatively modest provision has been made for the new projects which require much preparatory work.

WAYS AND MEANS

60. The overall deficit for the current year was estimated in the original budget at Rs 153 crores. According to the present assessment, this deficit is now expected to come down to Rs 15 crores. The improvement of Rs 138 crores is the result of a number of factors. The revenue deficit is now expected to go down by Rs 27 crores. The revised procedure regarding the deposit of P.L. 480 funds with the Reserve Bank of India, to which I have alluded earlier, accounts for investments in special securities of Rs 240 crores—Rs 106 crores on account of transfers from the State Bank of India and Rs 1.32 crores due to net fresh accruals. The opening cash balance exceeded the original estimate by Rs 19 crores. This improvement of Rs 286 crores will be partly offset by an increase of Rs 45 crores in capital expenditure mentioned earlier, decline of Rs 64 crores in the net internal and external borrowings and worsening to the extent of Rs 19 crores under other debt heads.

61. The Budget had assumed credit for market loans at Rs 250 crores including Rs 25 crores from Prize Bonds. During the year, two loans were floated: 3½ per cent Bonds, 1966, and 4 per cent Loan, 1980 for a total sum of Rs 175 crores. Conversion facilities were also offered to the holders of 2½ per cent Loan, 1960, 4 per cent Loan, 1960-70 and 2½ per cent Hyderabad Loan, 1955-60 maturing during the year. The total amount subscribed was Rs 180.70 crores including Rs 74.6 crores by way of conversion.

62. The Prize Bonds are expected to yield a sum of Rs 12.5 crores by the end of the year. As Honourable Members are aware, during the first few months of the introduction of the scheme, the sale of these bonds was very brisk but thereafter the demand for them has slackened appreciably. I believe, however, that these bonds have much attraction for a large mass of the people and with more intensive and co-ordinated efforts on the part of both non-official and official organisations, particularly in the States, it should be possible to improve substantially on the recent performance.

63. The House will recall that in pursuance of the decision for the gradual funding of a part of the ad hoc Treasury Bills held in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India, Treasury Bills of the value of Rs 300 crores were converted in 1958-59 and another batch of Rs 150 crores in 1959-60, into dated securities. We have continued this process during the current year by conversion of another batch of Treasury Bills worth Rs 50 crores.

64. Small savings have, during the last three years, shown encouraging results. The net collections last year aggregated to Rs 84 crores. During the first ten months of the current year net collections have exceeded the collections for the corresponding period last year by Rs 19 crores, and we are, for the first time, likely to end the year with a net collection of Rs 100 crores. The co-operation and response which the large masses of people have shown in contributing to the success of the Small Savings movement is very heartening and augurs well for the future. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the assistance rendered in this direction by non-official agencies—particularly the Advisory Boards at the Centre and the States—and the official organisations under the various Ministries. I hope these encouraging trends will receive further momentum in the Third Plan which places the receipts from this source at Rs 585 crores. It would, however, not be wise to rest on our oars and take the present improvement for granted. A greater intensification of our efforts will be necessary in order to achieve that target. Development involves sacrifice and the essence of democratic planning is

that the sacrifice should be evenly spread and should be forthcoming readily and voluntarily. I invite every citizen to participate in this sacrifice and to save more in order to invest more in the Small Savings Schemes.

65. In the budget for the coming year, I have taken a credit for a gross market borrowing of Rs 235 crores. For small savings, I have taken a net credit of Rs 105 crores, representing an increase of Rs 5 crores over the likely receipts this year. On the basis of our present assessment, the foreign assistance

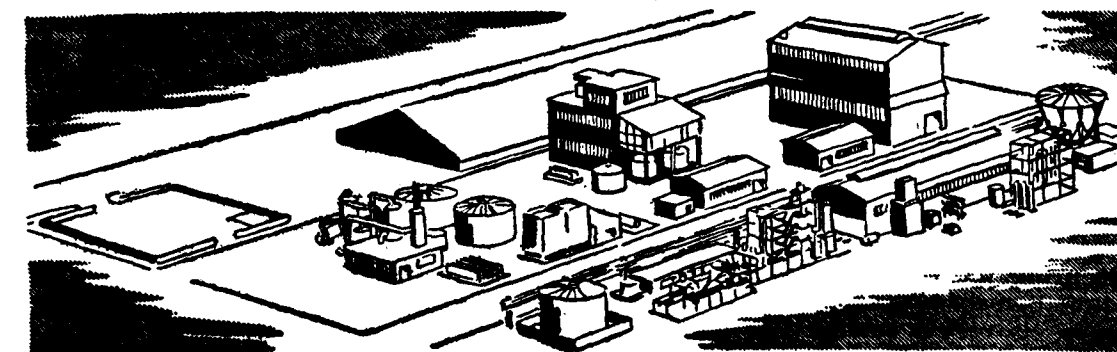
expected during the coming year is estimated at Rs 421 crores. The net investment of P.L. 480 Funds is likely to be of the order of Rs 96 crores including the transfer of Rs 36 crores from the moneys formerly deposited with the State Bank.

66. I may now state, in brief, the overall budgetary position next year. The revenue deficit at the existing level of taxation is expected to amount to Rs 61 crores. Net capital outlay is estimated at Rs 454 crores, loans to State Governments and others at Rs 580

crores and debt repayments 167 crores. The total outgo Rs 1262 crores will be met to the extent of Rs 235 crores from public borrowings in India, Rs 105 crores from small savings, Rs 421 crores from foreign assistance, Rs 176 crores from loan recoveries, Rs 96 crores from the investment of P.L. 480 Funds and Rs 104 crores from miscellaneous receipts, leaving an overall budgetary deficit of Rs 125 crores.

67. I shall now turn to the taxation proposals for the coming year.

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY



Simon-Carves, in India since 1935, accept contracts for designing and building plants for Sulphuric Acid and Oleum production, Roasting of pyrites and other sulphide ores, Saltcake and Hydrochloric acid, Electrolytic soda and Chlorine, Coal carbonisation and by-product recovery, Ammonia synthesis by the Ammonia Casale process and production of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and complete fertilisers.

Simon-Carves are currently executing a contract from East India Distilleries & Sugar Factories Ltd., to build a complete compound fertiliser factory in Ennore near Madras. The factory will go into production about the middle of 1962. The contract includes the design and supply of the equipment, the civil engi-

neering work and the erection and commissioning of the plant which will produce approximately 51,000 tons a year of compound fertilisers based on ammonium phosphate. The factory will include an ammonia synthesis plant, sulphuric and phosphoric acid plants and raw material and product storage and handling equipment.

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Taxation as Instrument of Policy

Selective Incentives for Capital Formation

Wider Range of Excise Levy

Part-B of Mr Morarji Desai's Budget Speech

68. Taxation in a developing economy plays a vital part. It is more than a mere budgetary device to pay for the cost of Administration. It is an instrument of economic policy.

69. I have already emphasized the importance of our tax effort in raising resources for the Plan. The Third Plan envisages an increase in tax revenue from 8.5 to 11 per cent of the national income. It is no longer a question of trying through taxation to cover the deficit on revenue account from year to year. We have to raise resources for the Plan as a whole. It is clear that every one must contribute towards the task of development on which we have embarked. It has been my endeavour, however, in framing my proposal to see that the tax burden does not fall too heavily on any one section of the community. It has, therefore, been necessary to have a large list of items over which the tax burden is spread. I have also aimed at securing that the incidence of taxation on lower income groups is very small. Finally I have tried to ensure that through our tax system we further our economic objectives.

We have to see that by our tax policies we discourage imports and encourage exports. It is also necessary to discourage consumption and encourage investment.

70. The proposals I am about to present both for direct taxation and for indirect taxation have these objectives in view.

Customs and Union Excises

71. In regard to Customs my proposals envisage the raising of the rates of duty on 41 items. The changes in rates of duties have been explained in detail in the memorandum circulated with the budget papers. I will, however, refer to some of the important changes.

72. I propose to increase the existing duty on betelnuts by 80 nP. per kilogram. This will serve to some extent to mop up the high margin of profit on this commodity. The proposal is estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs 57 lakhs in a year. It is proposed to step up the existing duty on unmanufactured tobacco by about 50 per cent. This is likely to give Rs 89 lakhs annually. The existing duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* on certain textile manufactures will be raised to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. This will be consistent with the generally higher rates of duty on other textile items. The proposal will bring in additional revenue of Rs 68 lakhs. Similarly, the duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem* on iron and steel manufactures is to be increased to 50 per cent *ad valorem*, the

extra annual yield being Rs 1 crore approximately.

73. Manufacture of machinery is developing fast in the country. As a measure to assist its growth, it is proposed to raise the import duty on machinery and components. My proposal for this item is two-fold, firstly to raise the statutory rate of duty from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent *ad valorem*, except in regard to the items on which there is a commitment under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and secondly to raise the concessional rate of duty at present applicable to certain types of machinery exempted under executive notification form 5 per cent *ad valorem*. The general policy of the Government has been to keep the duties on capital goods as low as possible. The increase being small should however, make little difference to the cost of production. The proposal is estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs 7.76 crores.

74. I propose to increase the duty on spirits, wines and malt and to impose a duty on hops and expect as a result an annual yield of Rs 24 lakhs.

The existing duty on electrical and other instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise

specified is proposed to be raised by an addition of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. It is also proposed to increase the existing duty on railway material for permanent way and rolling stock and their component parts by 5 per cent *ad valorem*, the estimated extra annual yield from these two changes being Rs 1.48 crores.

The duty on the residuary item of "all other articles not otherwise specified" falling under entry 87 of the Tariff Schedule is to be raised by 10 per cent *ad valorem*, the additional yield being Rs 2.43 crores.

75. I am also proposing a small increase in duty on newsprint. In 1937, the statutory rate of duty on newsprint was 25 per cent. For convenience, however, the duty was fixed by notification at certain specific rates which then worked out to about 25 per cent. The statutory rate of duty on paper including newsprint has since increased to 40 per cent plus excise duty, whereas the specific rates on newsprint have remained almost the same. On the other hand, the price of newsprint has increased considerably in the interval, with the result that the *ad valorem* incidence of the specific rates of duty now works out to less than 5 per cent as against the rate of 25 per cent, when it was originally fixed. It is proposed to raise this duty to about 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The change is being given effect to by a notification. The estimated yield as a result of this change is Rs 38 lakhs a year.

76. Tea which is one of our very good foreign exchange earners has lately been losing ground in the international market. In order to encourage its export, it is proposed to reduce the export duty on tea by 9 nP. per kilogram; that is by about 17 per cent, resulting in a loss of Rs 2 crores.

77. The net effect of these changes will be to increase the Customs revenue by Rs 16.95 crores.

78. Following the changes in excise duties to which I shall refer presently, provision is being made, wherever necessary, for the levy of countervailing import duties so that the indigenous producer is not placed at a disadvantage. The additional revenue resulting from the countervailing

Indian Finance Budget Supplement 1961

duties is expected to be Rs 12.32 crores a year.

79. Turning to Union Excise duties, I propose to make changes in the rates of duty in respect of 14 commodities already subject to the levy and to impose the duty on 18 new commodities.

80. With the object of restraining consumption of tea and assisting its export, I propose to increase the excise duty on loose tea by 5 to 8 nP. per kilogram. The rate on package tea is, at the same time, being reduced by 6 nP. per kilogram, as the present rate of duty is leading to a shift in the customary trade. These measures will yield Rs 1.98 crores. With a similar object, the rate of duty on coffee is also proposed to be increased by about 33 per cent, bringing in Rs 38 lakhs.

Tobacco has been one of our stable revenue earners. Major changes in its tariff structure were made in 1957 but experience has shown the need for some simplification and rationalisation. In order to discourage lower rated tobacco being used as a substitute for tobacco bearing a higher rate, it is necessary to narrow the difference between the two rates. It is also necessary to step up the duty on stalks. The structure of duty on air and flue cured tobacco and on cigarettes and on cigars and cheroots is being simplified. These changes will yield an additional revenue of Rs 2.58 crores.

81. With the improvement in the standards of living, consumption of kerosene has been rising and as the production of kerosene in the country falls short of our requirements, large quantities have to be imported. It is necessary to slow down the rate of increase in use of kerosene, particularly superior kerosene and with this in view I propose to increase duty on it by about 46 per cent, raising the incidence of duty to Rs 95.55 per kilolitre. This, with the existing additional duty of Rs 4.45 will mean a total duty of Rs 100 per kilolitre. Inferior kerosene which is generally used in rural areas, is being exempted from this increase by a notification. Additional revenue from this will be Rs 2.84 crores.

Because of the high difference in duty between refined diesel oil and diesel oil not otherwise specified, there is a growing tendency to use the latter in admixture with the former. Partly to correct this imbalance, I propose to raise the duty on diesel oil not otherwise specified by Rs 28.15 per metric tonne. This will give a revenue of Rs 1.33 crores.

82. The rayon yarn industry is in a buoyant condition and is earning substantial profits. I propose to step up the duty on yarn of all categories and on staple fibre by about two-thirds. This measure is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs 1.69 crores.

I am also increasing the duty on vegetable product by Rs 2.80 per quintal, that is 100 kilograms. This is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs 80 lakhs a year.

Paints and varnishes and paper industry are now firmly established and these commodities are in a position to contribute further to the exchequer. I propose to raise the duty on paints and varnishes by about 25 per cent and on paper and paper-boards by 36 per cent to 59 per cent. I do not, however, propose any increase in the duty on printing and writing paper. The additional revenue from paints and varnishes and from paper and paper-boards is estimated at Rs 30 lakhs and Rs 2.37 crores respectively.

83. The large gap in the rates of duty on fine and medium 'A' varieties of cotton fabrics has resulted in a major shift in production from fine to medium 'A' cloth. To correct this to some

extent, I propose to raise the basic duty on medium 'A' grey fabrics by 25 per cent. The excise levy on processed cloth is also being increased by small amounts. These measures are expected to yield Rs 4.72 crores.

The concession which is given at present to small units in the form of total exemption from duty or duty at a reduced rate in respect of units employing less than a specified number of power looms has led to abuses and difficulties in administration. To remedy this, full exemption will be admissible only to such units as do not employ more than 2 looms in respect of cotton, rayon and silk fabrics and one loom in respect of woollen fabrics. The slab rates of compounded levy are also being adjusted suitably.

84. It is in the interest of development of match industry in the country that only one size of match box should be produced for general use and the size considered most suitable is a box of

50 sticks. To encourage standardization through measures rather than compulsion, I propose to make certain changes in the pattern of duty on matches. The ceiling rate of duty is proposed to be revised from 57 nP. per 1000 sticks to 65 nP. per 1000 sticks. The rates of duty on the standard boxes of 50 will, however, be kept almost at the present level and the increased rate will affect only matches packed in non-standard boxes. At the same time, as a measure of encouragement to the cottage sector of the industry which uses bamboo for making splints, the concessional rates are being further liberalised. These proposals are not likely to result in any appreciable change in revenue. To give sufficient time to the industry to adjust itself to the new requirements it is proposed to continue the present concessional rates on boxes of 40s and 60s for a further period of 3 months.

85. Medium and small size factories producing cycle rims which



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were mostly dependent on replacement market for disposal of their products are having a difficult time. Consistently with our policy to help smaller units, I propose to grant certain concessions which will give relief to the extent of Rs 10 lakhs a year to them.

86. With the industrial expansion in the country it is now possible to spread the excise net wider. I propose to impose small specific duties on soda ash, caustic soda and glycerine, a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on coal tar dyes, of 10 per cent on patent or proprietary medicines not containing alcohol and of 25 per cent on certain articles of cosmetic and toilet preparations. Patent and proprietary medicines containing alcohol are already subject to duty under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act. These items

taken together are expected to yield an annual revenue of Rs 1.8 crores.

Similarly it is proposed to levy a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on cellophane and on plastic powders and other semi-finished plastic material. I expect a revenue of about Rs 50 lakhs from these.

87. It is proposed to levy a small specific duty on mill-made cotton and Woollen yarn and I hope that at least a part of the duty will be absorbed in the cost of manufacture. This step will also bring within the excise net hosiery and certain other fabrics which do not, however, apply to yarn in hanks used in weaving on handlooms such as dhooties, sarees and other common varieties of cloth and to yarn spun from shoddy wool used in the fabrication of coarse articles.

I expect a revenue of Rs 5.55 crores from this levy.

88. My next proposal is to levy excise duties ranging from 5 per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent *ad valorem* on glass and glassware and China and porcelainware including crockery. Provision is being made for a lower rate of duty for laboratory glassware used mostly in educational or research institutions. The revenue from these two items taken together is estimated at Rs 1.80 crores.

The House will recall that last year a duty was levied on aluminium in certain forms. I now propose to place two other non-ferrous metals, namely, copper and zinc, which can to some extent substitute aluminium, on the same footing, and am accordingly levying a duty of Rs 300 per metric tonne on sheets and circles

and 10 per cent *ad valorem* on pipes and tubes. I also propose to bring aluminium pipes and tubes in line with those of copper and zinc. This proposal is estimated to yield a revenue of about Rs 80 lakhs.

89. I also propose to levy a duty on wireless receiving sets, air conditioning machinery and refrigerators. The duty on air conditioning machinery and refrigerators is proposed to be levied at 20 per cent. In the case of wireless receiving sets I propose a ceiling rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem* for sets, valued at more than Rs 300 each and concessional rates for cheaper sets, those valued upto Rs 150 each will be completely exempted from duty. I expect a revenue yield of Rs 83 lakhs from these sources.

90. My last proposal under this head is to put an additional excise duty on mill-made silk fabrics in lieu of sales tax levied on such fabrics by the States. The States have agreed to this proposal.

91. The net effect of all these proposals is an additional revenue of Rs 30.90 crores of which Rs 2.3 crores will accrue to the States, as their share.

DIRECT TAXES

92. I am proposing only one change in the rate structure of personal income tax. At present, earned income is taxed at a concessional rate through a scheme of differential rates of surcharges under which earned income above Rs 1 lakh bears a lower surcharge of 5 per cent while the whole of unearned income bears a special surcharge of 15 per cent of the basic income tax and super tax. The maximum slab rate of tax, including surcharge, on unearned income is thus 84 per cent while it is 77 per cent in the case of earned income above Rs 1 lakh. The justification for a differential treatment in favour of earned income, however, diminishes as the income and with it the capacity to pay increase and I consider that earned incomes above Rs 1 lakh should be subjected to tax at a rate nearer to that at which unearned income is taxed. Accordingly, I propose to increase the rate of the present special surcharge of 5 per cent on earned income above Rs 1 lakh to 10 per cent of the basic tax.

93. I have proposed a few changes with regard to the taxation of companies in order to rationalise the present tax structure, and to encourage capital formation. We are encouraging companies to have a wide equity base. Capitalisation of reserves and of premium on shares is an important device to ensure that a company does not dissipate its reserves through higher dividends. The super-tax payable by companies on bonus issues has, it would appear from recent experience, discouraged this process.

Now that the tax on excess dividends has been abolished, I consider it desirable both from the revenue point of view and from the point of view of widening the equity base of companies to reduce the tax on new bonus issues from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent. The Controller of Capital Issues will, however, continue to ensure that bonus issues are not sanctioned except after a careful scrutiny of the proposals.

94. My next proposal relates to the rate of super-tax payable by companies on dividends received by them. Under the law as it stands, there is a concessional rate of super-tax in dividends received by a parent company from its subsidiary, while inter-corporate investment in a minority basis is taxed at a higher rate. I feel that we should not, through our tax laws, encourage the formation of subsidiaries. Consistently with our broad social objectives, our tax laws should help to enlarge rather than restrict the scope for public participation in all joint-stock companies. I have one more consideration in mind. Because of the more favourable treatment given to income derived from subsidiaries, foreign investors in Indian companies are tempted to ask for a majority holding. The tax on a minority share-holding by a foreign company is substantially higher than on an Indian company with a minority investment. The investment of foreign capital can make a major contribution to our programmes of industrial development. We do not, rightly give any tax concessions to the foreign investor as such. At the same time, we should not impose a higher tax on inter-corporate investment from outside which comes in with government's approval than on similar Indian investment. Having regard to all these considerations, I propose that the rate of super-tax on dividends paid on inter-corporate investment, whether Indian or foreign, and whether on a majority basis or a minority basis, should be fixed at 20 per cent. In order that this change does not affect investments already made under different assumptions, the new rate of taxation will apply to investment in companies formed after 1st April, 1961.

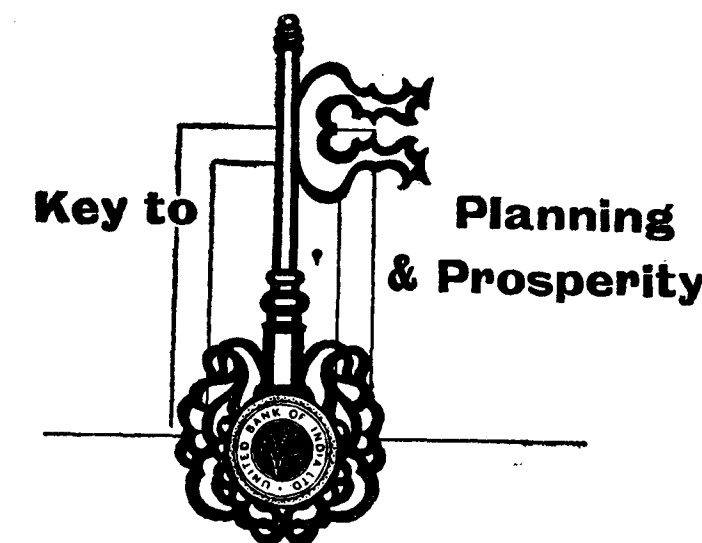
95. My other proposal relates to the taxation of royalties received from Indian enterprises by foreign companies. The present rate, inclusive of income-tax and super-tax, comes to 63 per cent, which, it appears, is higher than the rate in any other country. The incidence of this high rate of tax is borne in the last analysis by our own industry because the foreign interest concerned naturally asks for a rate of royalty which would give an adequate return to it after deduction of taxes. In order to enable Indian industry to secure technical collaboration on more favourable terms, I propose to reduce the tax on

royalties payable on agreements approved by the Central Government after the 31st March, 1961, to 50 per cent.

96. During recent years, there has been a growing tendency on the part of companies and their directors and executives to entertain on a lavish scale at the expense of companies. While a certain amount of entertainment is unavoidable and indeed necessary in the interest of the business of the company, such expenditure quite often is out of all proportion to the benefit to the company. This ostentation and extravagance have an unhealthy effect on the society and go ill with the need for economy and our ideal of social equality. This state of affairs is partly facilitated by the fact that such expenses are counted as business expenditure for the purpose of tax. In order to correct the situation, without penalising expenditure on a reasonable scale, I have proposed that entertainment expenses in the case of companies should be admissible within specified limits as expenditure for the purpose of tax.

97. I shall now briefly refer to the more important of the amendments which I have proposed in the Income Tax Act. At present development rebate is allowed at the rate of 40 per cent of the cost in the case of a ship and at the rate of 25 per cent in the case of other plant or machinery. It is proposed to reduce the rate of 25 per cent to 20 per cent in the case of machinery or plant installed after the 31st March 1961. The development rebate of 40 per cent in the case of a ship will continue unaffected. I also propose that where a company is amalgamated with another company or where a firm is converted into a private company and machinery or plant on which development rebate is admissible to the predecessor is transferred, the development rebate already allowed in respect of the asset transferred will not be withdrawn and any unutilised portion of the rebate will be available to the successor company, subject to appropriate conditions.

98. The period of tax exemption for foreign technicians, where contracts of service have been approved by the Central Government, varies between 24 and 36 months at present. It is proposed to make such exemption available for a uniform period of 36 months. Further, if after this period of thirty six months, the technician's services are retained in India and the employer pays tax on the technician's salary, the amount paid as tax by the employer will not be treated as part of the employee's income. This concession is proposed to be given for a period of 24 months after the expiry of the initial tax-free period of 36 months. Both these concessions will apply automatically to technicians whose contracts have been approved under the existing regulation.



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AUTHORISED CAPITAL
ISSUED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL
TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING (As on 31-12-60)

Rs. 10,00,00,000
Rs. 5,00,00,000
Rs. 40,17,18,961

AUTHORISED BUSINESS

(a) Granting of medium and long-term loans in Rupees as well as, by arrangement with the Development Loan Fund of the U.S.A. Govt., in foreign currency, to existing public limited companies or registered co-operative societies engaged in, or new ones proposing to engage in the manufacture, preservation or processing of goods, or the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power, or mining, or shipping or hotel industry; also subscribing to debentures of such companies and co-operative societies; the Corporation has the option to convert at its discretion the loans granted by it into share capital.

(b) Guaranteeing of loans raised by aforesaid industrial concerns (i) which are floated in the public market and are repayable within a period not exceeding twenty five years and (ii) from scheduled banks or state co-operative banks.

(c) Guaranteeing loans raised from or credit arrangements made with any bank or financial institution in any country outside India by aforesaid industrial concerns in foreign currency.

(d) Underwriting the issue of stock, shares, bonds or debentures by aforesaid industrial concerns;

(e) Subscribing to the stock or shares of aforesaid industrial concerns;

(f) Guaranteeing of deferred payments in respect of import of capital goods from abroad or their purchase in India by aforesaid industrial concerns;

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS ARE SANCTIONED

Purchase of New or second hand machinery, renovation or modernisation or replacement of

worn-out or obsolete machinery, purchase of land for factory site, and construction of factory buildings.

IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LOANS

- Security:** First charge of all the fixed assets such as land, buildings, plant and machinery & fixtures. Raw materials, stock-in-process and finished goods will not be mortgaged and will, therefore, be available for raising working capital from elsewhere.
- Margin:** Generally 50% of the value of total assets including those to be acquired with the loan. This margin may be reduced to 40% in case of industrial concerns importing plant and machinery under the U. S. Export-Import Bank Loans or other foreign currency loans (tied credits) taken by Government from foreign governments or financial institutions abroad where the cost of imported plant and machinery is 60% or above of the total capital cost of the project. The margin may be further reduced to 35% in special cases.
- Interest:** 7% per annum with a rebate of ½% for punctual payment of instalments of principal and interest.
- Repayment:** Will be spread over upto 25 years to suit borrower's convenience.

H. V. VENKATASUBBIAH
General Manager.
K. R. MENON
Chairman.

99. Another amendment authorises public financial institutions, approved by Government, which have been set up to promote industrial development by providing long-term finance, to claim as a deduction, appropriations made to a special reserve account, of sums not exceeding 10 per cent of the total income of each year till the amount carried to the reserve account becomes equal to the paid-up capital of the institution.

100. Honourable Members will be interested in another proposal which seeks to extend the benefit of the 5 years' tax holiday provided under section 15 C of the Income Tax Act to newly started hotels which satisfy certain conditions. The object of this conces-

sion is to provide an incentive for the building of hotels which are intended to cater mainly to the tourist traffic earning foreign exchange.

101. In order to stimulate construction of housing for the use of persons in low income group, I propose to provide for a deduction of Rs 600 per annum from the annual value of new residential units completed after 31st March, 1961. This concession will be available for a period of three years only from the date of completion. Further, I propose to provide for an initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent to business undertakings for premises constructed by them for their employees drawing not more than Rs 200 per month.

102. I shall not take the time of the House in dilating upon the remaining amendments to the Income Tax Act as these are of a minor nature and have no revenue significance.

103. The changes in direct taxes will bring in an additional revenue of Rs 3 crores.

Net effect of the proposals

104. I may briefly state the net result of my proposals. The changes in the Customs duties will yield an additional revenue of Rs 29.27 crores. Excluding the amount of Rs 2.3 crores transferable to the States, Union Excise duties will bring in Rs 28.6 crores. The minor changes in Income Tax and Corporation Tax are expected to yield an income of

Rs 3 crores. As a result of these proposals, an additional revenue of Rs 60.87 crores will accrue to the Centre. This will completely wipe out the revenue deficit and give a nominal revenue surplus of Rs 27 lakhs. The overall deficit will consequently be reduced from Rs 125 crores to Rs 64 crores and will be met by the expansion of Treasury Bills.

Conclusion

105. The taxation proposals which I have just outlined will, no doubt, impose an additional burden on the people, though my aim has been to minimise its incidence on the weaker sections of the community. I would, however, have failed in my duty if, on the threshold of the Third Plan, I had called for a smaller effort. We have set ourselves the onerous task of raising the standard of living of our people and of speedily building up a self-sustaining economy. We are doing this with the willing consent of the people through democratic processes. There can be no respite from sweat and sacrifice.

106. Our efforts in mobilising resources for the Second Plan have been impressive. By raising additional revenue of about Rs 800 crores through fresh taxation we have, over the five year period, not only met entire revenue expenditure from our current income but have also financed capital expenditure to the extent of about Rs 130 crores from current surpluses. In addition, we have assisted the States by way of revenue grants of the order of Rs 700 crores, over and above their share of Income Tax and Union Excise Duties. At the same time, we have kept deficit financing well within the limits originally envisaged. I venture to submit that these are not insignificant achievements.

107. Our objectives and targets during the Third Plan are more ambitious. Throughout the next five years, it must be our endeavour to keep the pressure on prices under check by raising additional revenues and mobilising savings so as to ensure that deficit financing is kept within the limit of Rs 550 crores envisaged in the Draft Outline. We are making a good beginning in this direction in the first year of the Plan.

108. We have chosen for ourselves certain social and economic goals. We must do our utmost to achieve them. This will mean hard work and sacrifices for some time to come. But there is promise of a rich reward in the shape of higher standards of living, more employment opportunities and a better socio-economic system. The tasks that we have undertaken are of great moment for the future of the country. We dare not falter at this crucial stage.

The Finance Bill, 1961

(AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA)

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1961-62.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1961.

Short title and commencement.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 3 to 10 inclusive shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1961.

Income-tax and super tax

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1961,—

(a) income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule, and, in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B and C of that Part apply, shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and a special surcharge, calculated in either case the manner provided therein; and

11 of 1922.

(b) super-tax shall, for the purposes of section 55 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act), be charged at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule, and, in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B and C of that Part apply, shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and a special surcharge, calculated in either case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In making any assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962,—

13 of 1960.

(a) where the total income of an assessee, not being a company, includes any income chargeable under the head "Salaries", the income-tax payable by the assessee on that part of his total income which consists of such inclusion shall be an amount bearing to the total amount of income-tax payable according to the rates applicable under the operation of the Finance Act, 1960, on his total income the same proportion as the amount of such inclusion bears to his total income;

(b) where the total income of an assessee, not being a company, includes any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" on which super-tax has been or might have been deducted under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Income-tax Act, the super-tax payable by the assessee on that portion of his total income which consists of

such inclusion shall be an amount bearing to the total amount of super-tax payable according to the rates applicable under the operation of the Finance Act, 1960, on his total income the same proportion as the amount of such inclusion bears to his total income.

13 of 1960.

(3) In making any assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, where the total income of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the super-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the tax calculated—

31 of 1956.

(i) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable to the Life Insurance Corporation of India in accordance with Paragraph E of Part II of the First Schedule; and

(ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(4) In cases to which section 17 of the Income-tax Act applies the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1).

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under section 18 of the Income-tax Act at the prescribed rates, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule.

(6) For the purposes of this section, and of the rates of tax imposed thereby, the expression "total income" means total income as determined for the purposes of income-tax or super-tax, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, and the expression "earned income" has the meaning assigned to it in clause (6A) of section 2 of that Act.

Amendment of section 4.

3. In section 4 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-sections (3)—

(i) after clause (ii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) Any income of an association or institution established in India having as its object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement in India of the games of cricket, hockey, football, tennis or such other games or sports as the Central Government may specify in this behalf from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette:

Provided that—

(i) the association or institution applies its income, or accu-

mulates it for application, solely to the objects for which it is established;

(ii) no part of the income of the association or institution is distributed in any manner to its members except as grants to any association or institution affiliated to it; and

(iii) the association or institution is, for the time being, approved for the purpose of this clause by the Central Government by general or special order."

(ii) in clause (xiva), for the second proviso, the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that in the case of a person referred to in this clause whose contract of service was approved by the Central Government before the commencement of his service, this clause shall have effect as if for the words "during the financial year in which he arrived in India and the financial year next following", the words "during the thirty-six months commencing from the date of his arrival in India" had been substituted and as if the proviso immediately preceding had been omitted:

Provided also that where a person referred to in the proviso immediately preceding continues to remain in employment in India after the expiry of the thirty-six months commencing from the date of his arrival in India and the tax on his income chargeable under the head "Salaries" is paid by the employer to the Central Government, the tax so paid by the employer for a period not exceeding twenty-four months following the expiry of the said thirty-six months shall not be included in his total income."

(iii) in clause (xvi), after the words "International Bank for Reconstruction and Development", the words "or under a loan agreement between the Central Government and the Development Loan Fund of the United States of America," shall be inserted and after the words "under a loan agreement with the said Bank", the words "or Fund, as the case may be," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 7

4. In section 7 of the Income-tax Act, in the proviso to Explanation 2, after the words "a Central, State or Provincial Act", the words, letters and figures "or any payment of retiring gratuity received after the 1st day of June, 1953 under the New Pension Code applicable to the members of the Defence Services" shall be inserted and shall be deemed always to have been inserted.

Amendment of section 9.

5. In section 9, in sub-section (2), after the third proviso, the following proviso and Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that in respect of a building the erection of which is begun and completed after the 1st day of April, 1961, the annual value for a period of three years from the date of

such completion shall be reduced by a sum equal to the aggregate of—

(a) in respect of any residential unit (comprised in the building) whose annual value does not exceed six hundred rupees, by the amount thereof; and

(b) in respect of any residential unit (comprised in the building) whose annual value exceeds six hundred rupees, by an amount of six hundred rupees, so, however, that the income in respect of any residential unit shall in no case be a loss.

Explanation.—Where a residential unit is in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence, and the annual value thereof is computed in accordance with the first proviso, such computation will be made as if the fourth proviso had been omitted."

Amendment of section 10

6. In section 10, in sub-section (2),—

(i) in clause (vi), after the words "in the case of machinery or plant, to twenty per cent of the cost thereof to the assessee;" and before the proviso, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

"and where the building have been newly erected after the 31st day of March, 1961, such buildings used solely for the purpose of residence of persons employed in the business and drawing remuneration not exceeding two hundred rupees per mensem, a sum (which shall not be deductible in determining the written down value) equal to twenty per cent. of the actual cost of the building to the assessee in respect of the previous year of erection of the building:"

(ii) in clause (vib),—

(1) for sub-clause (i) and sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(i) in the case of a ship acquired after the 31st day of December, 1957, forty per cent. and in the case of a ship acquired before the 1st day of January, 1958, twenty-five per cent. of the actual cost of the ship to the assessee; and

(ii) in the case of machinery or plant installed before the 1st day of April, 1961, twenty-five per cent. and in the case of machinery or plant installed after the 31st day of March, 1961, twenty per cent. of the actual cost of the machinery or plant to the assessee."

(2) in the first proviso, after the words "any person other than the Government", the words "or for any consideration not connected with any amalgamation or succession referred to in clause (vic)" shall be inserted;

(iii) after clause (vib), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(vic) (i) where in a scheme of amalgamation, a company (hereinafter in this sub-clause referred to as the predecessor)

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sell or otherwise transfers to the company formed in pursuance of the predecessor's amalgamation with that company (hereinafter in this sub-clause referred to as the successor) any ship, machinery or plant in respect of which development rebate has been allowed to the predecessor under clause (vib).—

(1) the successor shall continue to fulfil the conditions mentioned in the first proviso to clause (vib) in respect of the reserve created by the predecessor and in respect of the period within which such ship, machinery or plant shall not be sold or otherwise transferred and in default of any of these conditions, the provisions of sub-section (11) of section 35 shall apply to the successor as it would have applied to the predecessor had it committed the default;

(2) the balance of development rebate, if any, still outstanding to the predecessor in respect of such ship, machinery or plant shall be allowed to the successor in accordance with Explanations I and II of clause (vib), so, however, that the total period for which the balance of development rebate shall be carried forward in the assessments of the predecessor and the successor shall not exceed the period of eight years specified in Explanation I to clause (vib) and the successor shall be treated as the assessee in respect of such ship, machinery or plant for the purposes of clause (vib) and this sub-clause;

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, "amalgamation" means the merger of two companies (each of which is hereinafter, in this Explanation referred to as the amalgamating company) to form one company (hereinafter in this Explanation referred to as the amalgamated company) in such a manner that—

(a) all the property of the amalgamating companies immediately before the amalgamation becomes the property of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation;

(b) all the liabilities of the amalgamating companies immediately before the amalgamation become the liabilities of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation; and

(c) all the shareholders of the amalgamating companies immediately before the amalgamation become shareholders of the amalgamated company by virtue of the amalgamation,

otherwise than as a result of the acquisition of property of one company by another company pursuant to the purchase of such property by the other company or as a result of the distribution of such property to the other company after the winding up of the company;

1 of 1956.

(ii) where a firm is succeeded to by a private company, as defined in the Companies Act, 1956,

in the business carried on by it as a result of which the firm sells or otherwise transfers to the private company any ship, machinery or plant, the provisions of sub-clause (i) of this clause shall, so far as may be, apply to the firm and the company;

Explanation.—The provisions of this sub-clause shall apply only where—

(a) all the property of the firm before the succession becomes the property of the company;

(b) all the liabilities of the firm immediately before the succession become the liabilities of the company; and

(c) all the partners of the firm immediately before the succession become shareholders of the company;

(iv) after clause (xiv), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(xiv) in respect of any special reserve created by a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long term finance for industrial development in India, an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of the total income carried to such reserve account;

Provided that the corporation is for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purposes of this clause;

Provided further that where the aggregate of the amounts carried to such reserve account from time to time exceeds the paid-up share capital (excluding the amounts capitalised from reserves) of the corporation no allowance under this clause shall be made in respect of such excess;"

(v) in clause (xv), the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that no expenditure in the nature of entertainment expenditure shall be allowed in the case of an assessee other than a company;

Provided further that in the case of a company, no expenditure in the nature of entertainment expenditure shall be allowed which exceeds the aggregate amount computed as hereunder—

(i) on the first Rs. 10,00,000 of the profits and gains of the business (computed before making any allowance under clause (vib) on in respect of entertainment expenditure)

at the rate of 1% or Rs. 5,000 whichever is higher.

(ii) on the next Rs. 40,00,000 of the profits and gains of the business (computed in the manner aforesaid)

—at the rate of 1%

(iii) on the next Rs. 1,20,00,000 of the profits and gains of the business (computed in the manner aforesaid)

—at the rate of 1%

(iv) on the balance of the profits and gains of the business (computed in the manner aforesaid)

—nil."

Amendment of section 15C.

7. In section 15C of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the word "undertaking" wherever it occurs, the words "or hotel" shall be inserted;

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2A) This section applies to any hotel which—

(a) starts functioning on or after the first day of April, 1961 and is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction of, business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of building, machinery or plant previously used in any other business;

(b) is owned and run by a company registered in the taxable territories with a paid-up capital of not less than five hundred thousand rupees;

(c) is run in premises which are owned by the company;

(d) has such number and types of guest rooms and provides such amenities as may be prescribed, having regard to the population and the tourist importance of the place in which the hotel is located; and

(e) is for the time being approved for the purposes of this sub-section by the Central Government."

(c) in sub-sections (3) and (5), after the words "industrial undertaking" the words "or a hotel" shall be inserted;

(d) in sub-section (4),—

(i) after the words "industrial undertaking", the words "or a hotel" shall be inserted;

(ii) the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

"Explanation.—The amount of dividend in respect of which the tax is not payable under this sub-section shall be computed in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Central Board of Revenue."

(e) in sub-section (6), for the words "shall apply", the words "shall, in relation to an industrial undertaking, apply" shall be substituted;

(f) after sub-section (6), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(7) The provisions of this section shall, in relation to a hotel, apply to the assessment for the financial year next functioning and for the four assessments immediately succeeding."

Amendment of section 23A.

8. In section 23A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1),

(a) in clause (ii), the word "or" shall be added at the end; and

(b) after clause (ii), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1960, namely:—

"(iii) that at least 75 per cent. of the share capital of the company is throughout the previous year beneficially held by an institution or fund established in the taxable territories for a charitable purpose the income whereof is exempt under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 4."

ble purpose the income whereof is exempt under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 4."

Amendment of section 35.

9. In section 35 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (11),—

(a) in clause (i), after the words "other than the Government", the words "or for any consideration not connected with amalgamation or succession referred to in clause (vic) of sub-section (2) of section 10", shall be inserted;

(b) the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

"Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, a successor referred to in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (vic) of sub-section (2) of section 10 shall be deemed to be the assessee even in respect of an allowance by way of development rebate made to the predecessor, and any tax resulting from the recomputation of the total income for any previous year of the predecessor shall be payable by the successor."

(c) in clause (ii), after the words "or for any consideration not connected with amalgamation or succession referred to in clause (vic) of sub-section (2) of section 10", the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(21) Refractories;"

Amendment of section 56A.

10. In section 56A of the Income-tax Act, in clause (i) of sub-section (1), after item (20), the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(21) Refractories;"

Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.

11. The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1959.

12. In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1961", the figures "1962" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

13. In the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944,—

(a) in Item No. 2, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifty-five rupees per quintal" shall be substituted;

(b) in Item No. 4,—

(i) under "I. Unmanufactured tobacco"

(i) for sub-item (1), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) If flue cured and used in the manufacture of cigarettes, twenty rupees and fifty naye paise."

(ii) in sub-item (4), for the entry in the third column, the entry "Two rupees" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-item (5), for the entry in the third column, the entry "One rupee and fourteen naye paise" shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-item (8), for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty-two naye paise" shall be substituted;

(2) under "II. Manufactured tobacco"—

(i) for sub-item (1), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Cigars and cheroots of which the value—

(i) exceeds Rs 25 a hundred, —Fifteen rupees.

(ii) exceeds Rs 15 a hundred, but does not exceed Rs 25 a hundred.

—Nine rupees.

(iii) exceeds Rs 5 a hundred, but does not exceed Rs 15 a hundred.

—Three rupees.

(iv) exceeds Rs 1.25 a hundred, but does not exceed Rs 5 a hundred.

—Seventy-five naye paise."

(ii) in sub-item (2),—

(A) for sub-items (2) (i), (2) (iii) and (2) (iv), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) exceeds Rs 35 a thousand. —Twenty-three rupees and seventy-five naye paise.

(ii) exceeds Rs 30 a thousand, but does not exceed Rs 35 a thousand.

—Twelve rupees and seventy-five naye paise.

(iii) exceeds Rs 25 a thousand, but does not exceed Rs 30 a thousand.

—Eleven rupees and fifty naye paise."

(B) sub-items (2) (v), (2) (vi) (2) (vii), (2) (viii) and (2) (ix) shall, respectively, be renumbered as sub-items (2) (iv), (2) (v), (2) (vi), (2) (vii) and (2) (viii);

(c) in Item No. 7, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Ninety-five rupees and fifty naye paise per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of centigrade thermometer" shall be substituted;

(d) in Item No. 9, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Sixteen per cent. ad valorem, plus ninety-two rupees and ten naye paise per metric tonne" shall be substituted;

(e) in Item No. 13, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty rupees per quintal" shall be substituted;

(f) in Item No. 14, for the entries in the third column against each of the sub-items specified below, the following entries as are set out in the corresponding column against that sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) Face cream and snow.

(ii) Face powder.

(iii) Talcum powder.

(iv) Hair lotion, cream and pomade.

(h) after Item No. 15, under the heading Chemicals, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"15A PLASTICS, ALL SORTS, —Twenty per cent. ad valorem."

(i) Moulding powders, granules and flakes (thermosetting and thermoplastic).

(ii) Polyethylene films, lay flat tubings and P.V.C. sheets (that is to say, Polyvinyl Chloride sheets).

15B. CELLOPHANE.

Twenty per cent. ad valorem."

(i) in Item No. 17, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10), the entries "Fifty naye paise per kilogram", one rupee per kilogram

"Thirty-five naye paise per kilogram", "Fifteen naye paise per kilogram", "Thirty-five naye paise per kilogram", "Thirty-five naye paise per kilogram", and "Fifty naye paise per kilogram" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(j) after Item No. 18, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"18A. COTTON TWIST, YARN AND THREAD, ALL SORTS, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power—

(1) of 35 or more counts; —Fifteen naye paise per kilogram.

(2) of less than 35 counts. —Ten naye paise per kilogram.

Explanation.—For multiple fold yarn, "count" means the count of the basic single yarn.

(j) after Item No. 18, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"18A. COTTON TWIST, YARN AND THREAD, ALL SORTS, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power—

(1) of 35 or more counts; —Fifteen naye paise per kilogram.

(2) of less than 35 counts. —Ten naye paise per kilogram.

Explanation.—For multiple fold yarn, "count" means the count of the basic single yarn.

(g) after Item No. 14, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"14A. SODA ASH—Two rupees per quintal.

14B. CAUSTIC SODA—

(i) if in a solid form—Four rupees per quintal.

(ii) if in lye—Four rupees per quintal on the basis of hundred per cent. strength of caustic soda.

14C. GLYCERINE. —Seventeen rupees per quintal.

14D. DYES DERIVED FROM COAL TAR AND COAL TAR DERIVATIVES, USED IN ANY DYEING PROCESS, ALL SORTS.

—Fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

14E. PATENT OR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AS DEFINED IN CLAUSE (d) OF SECTION 3 OF THE DRUGS ACT, 1940 (23 OF 1940), NOT CONTAINING ALCOHOL. —Ten per cent. ad valorem.

14F. COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, NAMELY:—

(i) Face cream and snow.

(ii) Face powder.

(iii) Talcum powder.

(iv) Hair lotion, cream and pomade.

(h) after Item No. 15, under the heading Chemicals, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"15A PLASTICS, ALL SORTS, —Twenty per cent. ad valorem."

(i) Moulding powders, granules and flakes (thermosetting and thermoplastic).

(ii) Polyethylene films, lay flat tubings and P.V.C. sheets (that is to say, Polyvinyl Chloride sheets).

15B. CELLOPHANE.

Twenty per cent. ad valorem."

(i) in Item No. 17, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10), the entries "Fifty naye paise per kilogram", one rupee per kilogram

"Thirty-five naye paise per kilogram", "Fifteen naye paise per kilogram", "Thirty-five naye paise per kilogram", "Thirty-five naye paise per kilogram", and "Fifty naye paise per kilogram" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(j) after Item No. 18, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"18A. COTTON TWIST, YARN AND THREAD, ALL SORTS, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power—

(1) of 35 or more counts; —Fifteen naye paise per kilogram.

(2) of less than 35 counts. —Ten naye paise per kilogram.

Explanation.—For multiple fold yarn, "count" means the count of the basic single yarn.

(j) after Item No. 18, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"18A. COTTON TWIST, YARN AND THREAD, ALL SORTS, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power—

(1) of 35 or more counts; —Fifteen naye paise per kilogram.

(2) of less than 35 counts. —Ten naye paise per kilogram.

Explanation.—For multiple fold yarn, "count" means the count of the basic single yarn.

(g) after Item No. 14, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"14A. SODA ASH—Two rupees per quintal.

14B. CAUSTIC SODA—

(i) if in a solid form—Four rupees per quintal.

(ii) if in lye—Four rupees per quintal on the basis of hundred per cent. strength of caustic soda.

14C. GLYCERINE. —Seventeen rupees per quintal.

14D. DYES DERIVED FROM COAL TAR AND COAL TAR DERIVATIVES, USED IN ANY DYEING PROCESS, ALL SORTS.

—Fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

14E. PATENT OR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AS DEFINED IN CLAUSE (d) OF SECTION 3 OF THE DRUGS ACT, 1940 (23 OF 1940), NOT CONTAINING ALCOHOL. —Ten per cent. ad valorem.

14F. COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, NAMELY:—

(i) Face cream and snow.

(ii) Face powder.

(iii) Talcum powder.

(iv) Hair lotion, cream and pomade.

(h) after Item No. 15, under the heading Chemicals, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"15A PLASTICS, ALL SORTS, —Twenty per cent. ad valorem."

(i) Moulding powders, granules and flakes (thermosetting and thermoplastic).

(ii) Polyethylene films, lay flat tubings and P.V.C. sheets (that is to say, Polyvinyl Chloride sheets).

15B. CELLOPHANE.

Twenty per cent. ad valorem."

(i) in Item No. 17, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10), the entries "Fifty naye paise per kilogram", one rupee per kilogram

"Thirty-five naye paise per kilogram", "Fifteen naye paise per kilogram", "Thirty-five naye paise per kilogram", "Thirty-five naye paise per kilogram", and "Fifty naye paise per kilogram" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(j) after Item No. 18, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

"18A. COTTON TWIST, YARN AND THREAD, ALL SORTS, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power—

(1) of 35 or more counts; —Fifteen naye paise per kilogram.

(2) of less than 35 counts. —Ten naye paise per kilogram.

Explanation.—For multiple fold yarn, "count" means the count of the basic single yarn.

—Ten per cent. ad valorem."

(n) after Item No. 29, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"29A. AIR CONDITIONING MACHINERY, ALL SORTS. —Twenty per cent. ad valorem."

(o) after Item No. 33, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"33A. WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS, ALL SORTS, INCLUDING TRANSISTOR SETS AND RADIOGRAMS, WITH OR WITHOUT LOUDSPEAKER. —Twenty per cent. ad valorem."

(p) in Item No. 38, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Sixty-five naye paise for every 1,000 matches or fraction thereof" shall be substituted;

(q) after Item No. 39, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"40. REFRIGERATORS AND PARTS THEREOF, SUCH AS ARE SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR USE WITH REFRIGERATORS. —Twenty per cent. ad valorem."

Amendment of Act 74 of 1956.

14. In the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, in section 14,—

(i) in item (iia), for the figures "12", the figures "19" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (vii), for the figures and letter "12A", the figures "22" shall be substituted;

(iii) in item (viii), for the figure "8", the figure "1" shall be substituted;

(iv) in item (ix), for the figure "9", the figure "4" shall be substituted;

(v) in item (x), for the figures and letter "12B", the figures "21" shall be substituted;

(vi) after item (x), the following items shall be inserted and shall be deemed

(2) under "II. Manufactured tobacco"—

(A) for sub-item (1), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Cigars and cheroots of which the value—

(i) exceeds Rs 25 a hundred. Per hundred.

Three rupees and seventy-five naye paise.

(ii) exceeds Rs 15 a hundred, but does not exceed Rs 25 a hundred.

—Two rupees and twenty-five naye paise.

(iii) exceeds Rs 5 a hundred, but does not exceed Rs 15 a hundred.

—Seventy-five naye paise.

(iv) exceeds Rs 1.25 a hundred, but does not exceed Rs. 5 a hundred.

—Fifteen naye paise."

(B) in sub-item (2), for sub-items (2)(i) and (2)(ii), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2)(i) exceeds Rs 35 a thousand.

—Seven rupees and seventy naye paise."

(C) the sub-items (2) (iii), (iv), (2) (v), (2) (vi), (2) (vii), (2) (viii) and (2) (ix) shall, respectively, be re-numbered as sub-items (2) (ii), (2) (iii), (2) (iv), (2) (v), (2) (vi), (2) (vii) and (2) (viii);

(3) after Item No. 19, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

"20. SILK FABRICS.

—Thirty naye paise per square metre."

(d) in the Second Schedule, in Part III,—

(i) in clause (a) of paragraph 5, after the words "cotton fabrics", the words "silk fabrics" shall be inserted; and

(ii) in the proviso to paragraph 6, after the words "cotton fabrics", the words "silk fabrics" shall be inserted.

Amendment of Act 2 of 1899.

16. In Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in entry 47,—

(a) in sub-entry A(1) (i), in the first column, the words "fifteen naye paise or" shall be omitted; and

(b) in sub-entry E, in the second column, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that if the total amount of duty payable is not a multiple of five naye paise, the total amount shall be rounded off to the next higher multiple of five naye paise."

Discontinuance of salt duty, 1 of 1944.

17. For the year beginning on the first day of April, 1961, no duty under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

16 of 1931.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 11, 1st 13 and 15 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

Where the individual has no child wholly or mainly dependent on him or where the Hindu undivided family has no minor coparcener.

Where the individual has one child wholly or mainly dependent on him or where the Hindu undivided family has one minor coparcener.

Where the individual has more than one child wholly or mainly dependent on him or where the Hindu undivided family has more than one minor coparcener.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Nil
(1) On the first 3,000 of total income.	3,000	3,300 of total income.	3,600 of total income.	
(2) On the next 2,000 "	2,000	1,700 "	1,400 "	3%
(3) On the next 2,500 "	2,500	2,500 "	2,500 "	6%
(4) On the next 2,500 "	2,500	2,500 "	2,500 "	9%
(5) On the next 2,500 "	2,500	2,500 "	2,500 "	11%
(6) On the next 2,500 "	2,500	2,500 "	2,500 "	14%
(7) On the next 5,000 "	5,000	5,000 "	5,000 "	18%

(ii) In the case of every individual who is not married and every Hindu undivided family whose total income in either case exceeds Rs.20,000 and

(1) On the first ...	1,000 of total income	Nil
(2) On the next ...	4,000 "	3%
(3) On the next ...	2,500 "	6%
(4) On the next ...	2,500 "	9%
(5) On the next ...	2,500 "	11%
(6) On the next ...	2,500 "	14%
(7) On the next ...	2,500 "	18%
(8) On the balance of total income	5,000 "	25%

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which does not exceed the limit specified below;

(ii) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds the said limit;

(iii) the income-tax payable by an individual who is married or a Hindu undivided family whose total income exceeds in either case Rs 20,000 shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable if the total income had been Rs 20,000;

(b) half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 20,000;

The limit aforesaid shall be—

(i) Rs 6,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year satisfies either of the following conditions, namely:—

(a) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; or

(b) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;

(ii) Rs 3,000 in every other case.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

PART I

Income-tax and surcharges on income-tax

Paragraph A

(i) In the case of every individual who is not married and every Hindu undivided family whose total income does not exceed Rs.20,000 in either case—

Rates of Income-tax

Where the individual has one child wholly or mainly dependent on him or where the Hindu undivided family has one minor coparcener.

Where the individual has more than one child wholly or mainly dependent on him or where the Hindu undivided family has more than one minor coparcener.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Nil
(1) On the first 3,000 of total income.	3,000	3,300 of total income.	3,600 of total income.	
(2) On the next 2,000 "	2,000	1,700 "	1,400 "	3%
(3) On the next 2,500 "	2,500	2,500 "	2,500 "	6%
(4) On the next 2,500 "	2,500	2,500 "	2,500 "	9%
(5) On the next 2,500 "	2,500	2,500 "	2,500 "	11%
(6) On the next 2,500 "	2,500	2,500 "	2,500 "	14%
(7) On the next 5,000 "	5,000	5,000 "	5,000 "	18%

in the case of every unregistered firm or other association of persons, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies:—

(1) On the first ...	1,000 of total income	Nil
(2) On the next ...	4,000 "	3%
(3) On the next ...	2,500 "	6%
(4) On the next ...	2,500 "	9%
(5) On the next ...	2,500 "	11%
(6) On the next ...	2,500 "	14%
(7) On the next ...	2,500 "	18%
(8) On the balance of total income	5,000 "	25%

specified shall be increased by the aggregate of the surcharges calculated as under:—

(a) A surcharge for purposes of the Union equal to the sum of—

(i) five per cent. of the amount of income-tax; and

(ii) where the earned income included in the total income exceeds Rs 1,00,000, ten per cent. of the difference between the amount of income-tax which would have been payable on the whole of the earned income included in the total income if such earned income had been the total income and the amount of income-tax payable on a total income of Rs 1,00,000;

(b) A special surcharge at fifteen per cent. of the difference between the amount of income-tax on the total income and the amount of income-tax on the whole of the earned income, if any, included in the total income if such earned income had been the total income:

Provided that—

(i) no surcharge for purposes of the Union shall be payable where the total income does not exceed the limit specified below;

(ii) no special surcharge shall be payable in the case of an assessee whose total income does not include any income from dividend on ordinary shares if his total income does not exceed the limit specified below, and where the total income includes any dividends on ordinary shares, such limit shall be increased by

Rs 1,500 or the amount of the said dividends, whichever is less:

Provided further that—

(a) where the total income includes any dividends on ordinary shares, the surcharge for purposes of the Union and the special surcharge shall not in each case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds the respective limits applicable in either case;

(b) the surcharge for purposes of the Union and the special surcharge, both together, shall not exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds the limit specified below;

The limit aforesaid shall be—

(i) Rs.15,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies as at the end of the previous year either of the following conditions, namely:—

(a) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; or

(b) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;

(ii) Rs 7,500 in every other case.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of every Hindu undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law, a son shall be deemed to be entitled to claim partition of the coparcenary property against his father, or grand-father notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.

Paragraph B

In the case of every local authority.—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income ... 30%

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union of 5 per cent. of the amount of income-tax.

Paragraph C

In every case in which under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income ... 25%

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of the surcharges calculated as under:—

(a) a surcharge for purposes of the Union of five per cent. of the amount of income-tax; and

(b) a special surcharge of fifteen per cent. of the amount of income-tax.

Paragraph D

In the case of every company,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income ... 20%

Paragraph E

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

- (1) On the first Rs 40,000 of total income ... Nil
- (2) On the next Rs 35,000 of total income ... 5%
- (3) On the next Rs 75,000 of total income ... 6%
- (4) On the balance of total income ... 9%

PART II

Super-tax and surcharges on Super-tax

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this applies,—

Rates of super-tax

- (1) On the first Rs 20,000 of total income ... Nil
- (2) On the next Rs 5,000 of total income ... 5%
- (3) On the next Rs 5,000 of total income ... 15%
- (4) On the next Rs 10,000 of total income ... 20%
- (5) On the next Rs 10,000 of total income ... 30%
- (6) On the next Rs 10,000 of total income ... 35%
- (7) On the next Rs 10,000 of total income ... 40%
- (8) On the balance of total income ... 45%

Sucharges on super-tax

The amount of super-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of the surcharges calculated as under:—

(a) A surcharge for purposes of the Union equal to the sum of—

(i) five per cent. of the amount of super-tax; and

(ii) where the earned income included in the total income exceeds Rs 1,00,000, ten per cent. of the difference between the amount of super-tax which would have been payable on the whole of the earned income included in the total income, if such earned income had been the total income and the amount of super-tax payable on a total income of Rs 1,00,000;

(b) A special surcharge at fifteen per cent. of the difference between the amount of super-tax on the total income and the amount of super-tax on the whole of the earned income, if such earned income had been the total income.

Paragraph B

In the case of every local authority.—

Rate of super-tax

On the whole of the total income ... 16%

Surcharge on super-tax

The amount of super-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union of 12½ per cent. of the amount of super-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every association of persons being a co-operative society as defined in clause (5B) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

Rates of super-tax

- (1) On the first Rs 25,000 of total income ... Nil
- (2) On the balance of total income ... 16%

Surcharge on super-tax

The amount of super-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union of 12½ per cent. of the amount of super-tax.

Paragraph D

31 of 1956.

In the case of every company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of super-tax

Or, the whole of the total income ... 55%:

Provided that—

(i) a rebate at the rate of 45 per cent. on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a subsidiary Indian company formed and registered before the 1st day of April, 1961; at the rate of 40 per cent. on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from any other Indian company formed and registered on or after the 1st day of April, 1959; and at the rate of 35 per cent. on the balance of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which—

(a) in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1962, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends payable out of such profits in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) of section 18 of that Act; and

(b) is such a company as is referred to in sub-section (9) of section 23A of the Income-tax Act with a total income not exceeding Rs 25,000;

(ii) a rebate at the rate of 45 per cent. on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a subsidiary Indian company formed and registered before the 1st day of April, 1961; at the rate of 35 per cent. on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from any other Indian company formed and registered on or after the 1st day of April, 1959; and at the rate of

30 per cent. on the balance of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any Indian company which satisfies condition (a) but not condition (b) of the preceding clause;

(iii) a rebate at the rate of 45 per cent. on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a subsidiary Indian company formed and registered before the 1st day of April, 1961; at the rate of 22 per cent. on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a Indian company, not being a subsidiary, formed and registered on or after the 1st day of April, 1959 and before the 1st day of April, 1961; at the rate of 35 per cent. on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from any Indian company formed and registered on or after the 1st day of April, 1961; at the rate of 25 per cent. on so much of the total income as consists of royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern on or after the 1st day of April 1961 and which has been approved by the Central Government in this behalf; and at the rate of 12 per cent. on the balance of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company not entitled to a rebate under either of the preceding clauses:

Provided further that—

(i) the amount of the rebate under clause (i) or clause (ii) of the preceding proviso shall be reduced by the sum, if any, equal to the amount or the aggregate of the amounts, as the case may be, computed as hereunder:—

13 OF 1960.

(a) on the aggregate of the sums computed in the manner provided in clause (i) of the second proviso to Paragraph D of Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1960 as reduced by the amount, if any, which is deemed to have been taken into account, in accordance with clause (ii) of the said proviso, for the purpose of reducing the rebate mentioned in clause (i) of the said proviso to nil; and—at the rate of 12½%.

(b) on the amount representing the face value of any bonus shares or the amount of any bonus issued to its shareholders during the previous year with a view to increasing the paid-up capital;—

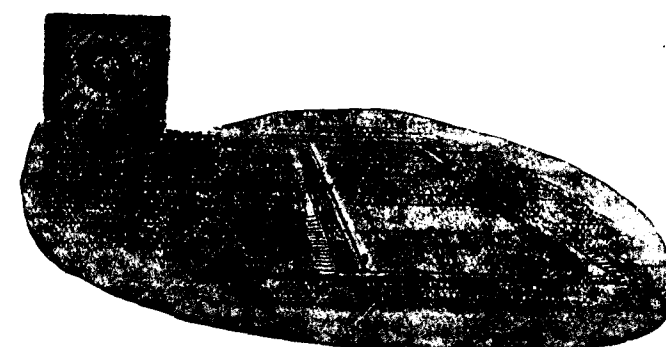
(ii) where the sum arrived at in accordance with clause (i) of this proviso exceeds the amount of the rebate arrived at in accordance with clause (i) or clause (ii), as the case may be, of the preceding proviso, only so much of the amounts of reduction mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (i) of this proviso as is sufficient, in that order, to reduce the rebate to nil shall be deemed to have been taken into account for the purpose:

Provided further that the super-tax payable by a company, the total income of which exceeds rupees twenty-five thousand, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the super-tax which have been payable by the company if



THE INDIA MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED



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its total income exceeds rupees twenty-five thousand; and
(b) half the amount by which its total income exceeds rupees, twenty-five thousand.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, where any portion of the profits and gains of a company is not included in its total income by reason of such portion being agricultural income, the amount representing the face value of any bonus shares and the amount of any bonus issued to its shareholders shall each be deemed to be such proportion thereof as the average of the total income of the company in the five previous years in which the company has been in receipt of taxable income immediately preceding the relevant previous year bears to the average of its total profits and gains (excluding capital receipts) for the preceding five years aforesaid, reduced by such allowances as may be admissible under the Income-tax Act which

have not been taken into account by the company in its profit and loss accounts for the preceding five years aforesaid.

PARAGRAPH E 31 of 1956.

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of super-tax

On the whole of its profits and gains from life insurance business ... 22.5%

PART III

Rates for deduction of tax under section 18 of the Income-tax Act of the prescribed rates.

In every case in which under the provisions of section 18 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the prescribed rates deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Income-tax		Super-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Surcharge for purposes of the Union	Special surcharge	Super-tax Rates of super-tax surcharges
1. In the case of a person other than a company—				
(a) in every case, on the whole income (excluding interest payable on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free), and	25%	1.25%	3.75%	
(b) in addition, where the person is one whom the person responsible for paying the income has no reason to believe to be resident in the taxable territories, on the whole income.				Super-tax and surcharges on super-tax in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Income-tax Act.
2. In the case of a company—				
(a) in every case—				20%
(i) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free); and				
(ii) on the whole income (excluding dividends payable by an Indian company referred to in section 56A of the Income-tax Act); and				10%
(b) in addition, where the company is neither an Indian company nor a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India,—				
(i) on the income from dividends (excluding dividends payable by any of its subsidiary Indian companies formed and registered before the 1st day of April, 1961, or by an Indian company referred to in section 56A of the Income-tax Act)—				23%
(1) on dividends payable by an Indian company, not being a subsidiary, formed and registered on or after the 1st day of April, 1959 and before the 1st day of April, 1961				
(2) on dividends payable by any Indian company formed and registered on or after the 1st day of April, 1961				10%
(3) on any other dividends				33%
(ii) on the income from royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement which is made by it with the agreement which is made by it with the Indian concern on or after the 1st day of April, 1961 and which has been approved by the Central Government in this behalf				20%
Income, not being income				33%

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 11)

Part I

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—

(i) in Item No. 8(2), for the entries in the fourth and sixth columns, the entries "50 per cent. *ad valorem*" and "40 per cent. *ad valorem*", respectively, shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 9(3), for the entries in the fourth and sixth columns, the entries "100 per cent. *ad valorem*" and "92½ per cent. *ad valorem*", respectively, shall be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 9(5), for the entries in fourth and sixth columns, the entries "Rs 3.07 per kilogram" and "Rs 3.00 per kilogram", respectively, shall be substituted;

(iv) in Item No. 12(4), in the third column, the word "Revenue" shall be inserted, and for the entry in the fourth column, the entry "50 per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(v) in Item No. 22(3), for the entries in the fourth column against sub-items (a) and (b), the entries "Rs 23.50 per litre" and "Rs 14.70 per litre", respectively, shall be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 22(4),—

(1) for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (a), the entry "Rs 44.00 per litre" of the strength of London proof or 170 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(2) for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (b) (i), the entry "Rs 58.70 per litre or 170 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty" shall be substituted;

(3) for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (b) (ii), the entry "Rs 44.00 per litre of the strength of London proof or 170 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty" shall be substituted;

(vii) in Items Nos. 22(5) (b) (i) and 22(5) (b) (ii), in each of the entries in the fourth, fifth and sixth columns, the words "plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty" shall be added at the end;

(viii) in Item No. 24(3), for the entries in the fourth and sixth columns, the entry "Rs 33.00 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(ix) in Item No. 28A, in each of the entries in the fourth, fifth and sixth columns, the words "plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such

duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty" shall be added at the end;

(x) in Items Nos. 28(3) and 39, for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the entry "10 per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(xi) in Items Nos. 28(4), 28(14), 28(30), 28(34) 30(1), 30(13), 30(15), 30(16), 47(3), 47(4), 47(5) 47(6), 48(3), 48(7), 48(8), 48(9) and 70(1), in the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the words "plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty" shall be added at the end;

(xii) in Items Nos. 28(8) and 66(b), for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the entry "50 per cent. *ad valorem*, plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty" shall be substituted;

(xiii) in Item No. 30, for the figures "40" and "30" in the fourth and fifth columns, the figures "50" and "40", respectively, shall be substituted;

(xiv) in Items Nos. 31, 31(2), 31(3), 45(b), 45(c) and 71(b), for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the entry "75 per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(xv) in Item No. 31(1), for the entries in the fourth and sixth columns, the entries "75 per cent. *ad valorem*" and "60 per cent. *ad valorem*", respectively, shall be substituted;

(xvi) in Items Nos. 39(1), 39(2), 39(3), 40, 63(28) and 87, for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the entry "80 per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(xvii) in Item No. 44, for the figures "40" in the fourth column the figures "50" shall be substituted;

(xviii) in Items Nos. 45(a) 53, 80 and 81, for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the entry "100 per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(xix) in Item Nos. 72, 72(1), 72(2) and 72(3), for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the entry "15 per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(xx) in Items Nos. 73, 73(1) and 77, for the entries against each of them in the fourth and fifth columns, the entries "50 per cent. *ad valorem*" and "40 per cent. *ad valorem*", respectively, shall be substituted;

(xxi) in Items Nos. 73(21), 73(22) and 75(19), for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty

leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.";

(xxii) in Items Nos. 74(2) and 74(3), for the entry against

each of them in the fourth column, the entry "25 per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted; and

(xxiii) in Item No. 75, the figures "75" in the fourth column, the figures "100" shall be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Name of Article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—						
(i) after Item No. 12(4), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"12(4A)	Malt	Revenue	100 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	...	...	...
(ii) after No. 59(8), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"59(7)	China and Porcelainware, all sorts,— (1) Tableware. (2) Sanitaryware. (3) Glazed tiles. (4) Not otherwise specified.	Revenue	The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.	...	...	...
(iii) after Item No. 60(8), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"60(9)	Glass and glassware,— (1) Sheet glass and Plate glass. (2) Laboratory glassware. (3) Glass shells, glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns. (4) Other glassware including tableware.	Revenue	The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.	...	...	...
(iv) after Item No. 63(4), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"63(14A)	High carbon steel strips of thickness .5 mm. or below.	Preferential Revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	40 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	...	...
(v) after Item No. 64(5), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"64(6)	Copper and copper alloys containing not less than fifty per cent. by weight of copper— (1) Manufactures, the following, namely, plates, sheets, circles, strips and foils in any form or size. (2) Pipes and tubes.	Revenue	The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.	...	...	...
(vi) after Item No. 68(4), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"68(5)	Zinc— (1) Manufactures, the following, namely, plates, sheets, circles, strips and foils in any form or size. (2) Pipes and tubes.	Revenue	The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.	...	...	...
(vii) after Item No. 72(40), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"72(41)	Refrigerators and parts thereof, such as are specially designed for use with refrigerators; and air conditioning machinery, all sorts.	Revenue	The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.	...	...	...
(viii) after Item No. 73(4), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"73(4A)	Wireless receiving sets, all sorts, including transistor sets and radiograms, with or without loudspeaker.	Revenue	The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.	...	...	...
(ix) after Item No. 73(22), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"73(23)	Nichrome and other electrical resistance wires and strips.	Revenue	100 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	...	...	...
(x) after Item No. 82(5), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—						
"82(6)	(A) Plastics, all sorts— (i) Moulding powders, granules and flakes (thermosetting and thermoplastic). (ii) Polyethylene films, layflat tubings and P.V.C. sheets (that is to say, Polyvinyl Chloride sheets).	Revenue	The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.	...	...	...
	(B) Cellophane	Revenue	The excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty; and the duty so leviable shall be in addition to the duty which would have been levied if this entry had not been inserted.	...	...	...

Indian Finance Budget Supplement 1961

Indian Finance Budget Supplement 1961

SUBJECTS AND REASONS
of this Bill is to amend the financial provisions of the Central Government financial year 1961-62 and for certain connected matters. The Notes on Clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

MORARJI DESAI.

NEW DELHI,
The 28th February, 1961.

Notes on Clauses

Clause 2 prescribes the rates of income-tax and super-tax for purposes of assessment for the financial year 1961-62 and for deduction of tax at source from interest on securities, dividends etc., during the same year. In the cases of assesses other than companies, the only change is that the rate of surcharge on earned income above Rs 1 lakh has been raised from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the amount of income-tax and super-tax.

In the case of companies, (i) the rate of income-tax is the same as in the last year, i.e., 20 per cent. for all companies;

(ii) the effective rate of super-tax applicable to income other than dividends of an Indian company in which the public are substantially interested and whose total income does not exceed Rs 25,000 and of any other Indian company also remains the same as in the last year, i.e., 20 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively;

(iii) the effective rate of super-tax applicable to income, other than dividends and certain royalties, of such foreign companies as do not declare their dividends in India continues to remain the same as in the last year, i.e., 43 per cent.

(iv) The effective rates of super-tax on dividends received by a company (Indian or foreign) from an Indian company formed and registered before the 1st April, 1961 will be the same as for the financial year 1960-61. In the case of dividends payable by an Indian company formed and registered on or after the 1st April, 1961, the effective rates of super-tax have been fixed at 15 per cent. in the case of an Indian company in which the public are substantially interested and whose income does not exceed Rs 25,000, and at 20 per cent. in the case of all other companies, Indian or foreign;

(v) the effective rate of super-tax on royalties received by a foreign company (which does not declare dividends in India) from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the former with the Indian concern on or after the 1st April, 1961 which has been approved by the Central Government, has been fixed at 30 per cent;

(vi) the effective rate at which super-tax is payable with

reference to bonus issues has been reduced from 30 per cent. to 12½ per cent.

The rates for deduction of tax at source remain the same as in the financial year 1960-61 except that in the case of dividends and certain royalties payable to foreign companies which do not declare their dividends in India, the rates have been fixed at the rates corresponding to those mentioned in (iv) and (v) above.

Clause 3 makes the following amendments to sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Income-tax Act:—

Sub-clause (i) inserts a new clause (iia) to provide for exemption from tax in the case of the income of an association of institution established in India wholly for controlling, supervising regulating or encouraging in India the games of cricket, hockey, football, tennis and such other games or sports as may be specified by the Central Government from time to time in the Official Gazette.

Sub-clause (ii) amends clause (xiva) to secure that the exemption from tax in respect of the salary received by a foreign technician whose contract of service has been approved by the Central Government will be available for a period of 36 months from the date of his arrival in India and that if for a further period not exceeding twenty four months, the tax in respect of his salary is paid to the Central Government by his employer, such tax shall not be treated as a part of the technician's total income.

Sub-clause (iii) amends clause (xvi) to extend to the Development Loan Fund of the United States of America the exemption available at present to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in respect of interest received from an industrial undertaking or corporation in certain circumstances.

Clause 4 amends section 7 of the Income-tax Act to provide exemption from tax in respect of retiring gratuity received after the 1st June, 1953 by the members of Defence Services under the New Pension Code.

Clause 5 amends section 9 of the Income-tax Act to provide that in respect of a building erected on or after the 1st day of April, 1961 and which is let on rent to tenants, the annual value of each residential unit shall be reduced by the amount of its annual value or Rs 600, whichever is less, for a period of three years from the completion of the building.

Clause 6 makes the following amendments in sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act:—

Sub-clause (i) amends clause (vi) to secure that in respect of buildings erected after the 31st March, 1961 by an employer for the residence of persons employ-

ed in the business carried on by him and receiving remuneration not exceeding Rs 200 per month, an initial depreciation of 20 per cent. of the actual cost of the buildings will be allowed for the year of their erection.

Sub-clause (ii) makes an amendment to clause (vib) to secure that in respect of new plant or machinery installed on or after the 1st April, 1961, the development rebate will be admissible at the rate of 20 per cent. of the actual cost thereof. In the case of new ships, however, the existing rate of 40 per cent. remains unchanged.

Sub-clause (iii) inserts a new clause (vic) to provide that subject to certain conditions where a company is amalgamated with another company or where a firm is converted into a private company and ship, machinery or plant on which development rebate is admissible to the predecessor is transferred by the predecessor to the successor, the development rebate already allowed in respect of the asset transferred will not be withdrawn and any unutilised portion of the development rebate shall be available to the successor.

Sub-clause (iv) inserts a new clause (xiva) to enable an approved financial corporation engaged in providing long term finance for industrial development to claim as a deduction from its taxable profits, amounts appropriated to a special reserve account, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the total income till the amount carried to the reserve account equals the paid-up capital of the corporation.

Sub-clause (v) amends clause (xvi) to provide that no allowance on account of expenses for entertainment shall be made in the case of an assessee other than a company and, further, that in the case of companies, the amount allowable shall be restricted to certain specified limits.

Clause 7 extends the benefit of the five year tax holiday at present enjoyed by new industrial undertakings under section 15C to new hotels which start functioning on or after the 1st April, 1961 and satisfy certain conditions and also amends sub-section (4) to enable the Central Board of Revenue to prescribe rules for computing the amount of the dividend exempt under the said sub-section.

Clause 8 amends section 23A of the Income-tax Act to secure that the provisions of that section shall not be applicable to a company in which at least 75 per cent. of the share capital is held by charitable institutions or funds income whereof is exempt under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Income-tax Act.

Clause 9 makes amendments to section 35 of the Income-tax Act, consequential to the amendments proposed in sub-clause (iii) of clause 6.

Clause 10 amends section 56A of the Income-tax Act by extending the application of that section to the dividends paid by an Indian company engaged in the manufacture of refractories.

Clause 11 read with the Second Schedule seeks to increase the import duties on certain items. The principal changes are:—

(i) the duty on betelnuts is proposed to be increased by approximately 36%;

(ii) the duty on tobacco, unmanufactured, is proposed to be increased by approximately 50%;

(iii) the duty on textile manufactures, not otherwise specified, is proposed to be raised from 50% to 100%;

(iv) the duty on iron and steel manufactures, not otherwise specified, is proposed to be raised from 35% to 50%;

(v) the duty on certain items of machinery and their component parts is proposed to be raised from 10% to 15%;

(vi) the duty on electrical as well as certain non-electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances is proposed to be increased by 25% to 33%;

(vii) the duty on certain railway materials is proposed to be raised from 20% to 25%;

(viii) increases in duty are proposed on the residuary tariff item "All other articles not otherwise specified" and no various other less important articles;

(ix) on a number of articles on which Central excise duties have been imposed or are being levied at present, provision is being made for the levy of a countervailing import duty. This is necessary in order that the indigenous producer or manufacturer of these articles is not placed at a disadvantage in comparison with the importer.

Clause 12 seeks to maintain for another year the status quo in regard to commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Clause 13—
Sub-clause (a) proposes an increase in the rate of excise duty on coffee.

Sub-clause (b) (1) seeks to substitute the existing rates of excise duty on flue cured tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes by a single flat rate of duty and also proposes an increase in the rates of duty on certain forms of other than flue cured tobacco and on stalks.

Sub-clause (b) (2) proposes an increase in the rate of duty on certain high priced cigarettes and also seeks to rationalise the rates of duty on cigars and cheroots.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to increase the rate of excise duty on kerosene.

Sub-clause (d) proposes an increase in the rate of excise duty on diesel oil not otherwise specified.

Sub-clause (e) proposes an increase in the excise duty on vegetable product.

Sub-clause (f) proposes an increase in the rates of excise duties on pigments, colours, paints, enamels, varnishes, blacks and cellulose lacquers.

Sub-clause (g) proposes to levy an excise duty on soda ash, caustic soda, glycerine, coal tar dyes, patent or proprietary medicines not containing alcohol and certain cosmetics and toilet preparations.

Sub-clause (h) proposes to levy an excise duty on plastics and on cellophane.

Sub-clause (i) proposes an increase in the rates of duty on all varieties of paper except printing and writing paper.

Sub-clause (j) proposes to levy an excise duty on cotton yarn and woollen yarn.

Sub-clause (k) proposes to levy an excise duty on glass and glassware and china and porcelainware.

Sub-clause (l) proposes to levy an excise duty on certain manufactures of copper and its alloys and of zinc.

Sub-clause (m) seeks to levy an excise duty on aluminium pipes and tubes.

Sub-clause (n) proposes to levy an excise duty on air conditioning machinery.

Sub-clause (o) proposes to levy an excise duty on wireless receiving sets.

Sub-clause (p) proposes an increase in the permissible limit of the excise duty on matches from 57 to 65 p per 1000 matches or fraction thereof.

Sub-clause (q) proposes to levy an excise duty on refrigerators and parts thereof.

Clause 14 seeks to make certain amendments in the Central Sales

Tax Act, 1956 consequent on the proposal to levy an additional duty of excise in lieu of sales tax on silk fabrics.

Clause 15 proposes to levy an additional duty of excise in lieu of sales tax on silk fabrics and seeks to make consequential amendments in the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957. It also seeks to make certain changes in the rates of additional excise duty on cigars and cheroots and on cigarettes.

Clause 16 seeks to make certain amendments to the entry relating to policies of insurance in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in order to remove certain difficulties which have arisen as a result of the decimalisation of the stamp duty.

Clause 17, like section 23 of the Finance Act, 1960 provides that salt shall be duty free for another year.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill seeks to levy new excise duties on—

1. Soda ash
2. Caustic soda
3. Glycerine
4. Coal tar dyes.
5. Cosmetics and toilet preparations
6. Patent or proprietary medicines
7. Plastics
8. Cellophane
9. Cotton yarn
10. Woollen yarn
11. China and porcelainware.
12. Glass and glassware
13. Copper and alloys of copper
14. Zinc
15. Aluminium pipes and tubes
16. Wireless receiving sets
17. Air conditioning machinery
18. Refrigerators

These levies will necessitate the employment of some additional staff. The increase in staff together with incidental expenses of administration is estimated to cost Rs 10.55 lakhs per annum.

For the field organisation.

A. Officers—	No.	Annual emoluments Rs.	Cost Rs.
Assistant Collectors ...	2	2 × 8,880	17,760
Superintendents—			
Class I ...	4	4 × 8,880	35,520
Class II ...	6	6 × 7,056	42,336
B. Staff—			
Deputy Superintendents (Executive) ...	40	40 × 5,775	2,31,000
Inspectors ...	60	60 × 3,746	2,24,760
Sub-Inspectors ...	60	60 × 1,832	1,09,920
Dy. Superintendents (Ministerial) ...	2	2 × 4,710	9,420
Head Clerks ...	10	10 × 3,746	37,460
Upper Division Clerks ...	28	28 × 2,548	71,344
Lower Division Clerks ...	30	30 × 1,804	54,120
Stenotypists ...	12	12 × 2,044	24,528
C. Incidental expenses including Class IV staff, contingencies, etc. ...			1,40,000
Total ...			Rs. 9,98,168

or Rs. 10.00 lakhs

For the Office of the Central Board of Revenue.

A. Officers—	No.	Annual emoluments Rs.	Cost Rs.
Under Secretary ...	1	1 × 13,140	13,140
Section Officer ...	1	1 × 7,800	7,800
B. Staff—			
Assistants ...	4	4 × 3,864	15,456
Stenographer ...	1	1 × 13,864	3,864
Upper Division Clerk ...	1	1 × 2,548	2,548
Lower Division Clerks ...	4	4 × 1,804	7,216
C. Incidental expenses including Class IV staff, contingencies, etc. ...			5,000
Total ...			Rs 55,024

or Rs. 55,000.00

LOK SABHA

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BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1961-62.

The President has, in pursuance of clauses (1) and (3) of article 117 and clause (1) of article 274 of the Constitution of India, recommended to the Lok Sabha, the introduction and consideration of the Bill.

M. N. Kaul
Secretary

Railways' Planned Development

Excerpts from Railway Minister's Budget Speech

Review of the Railways' Second Five Year Plan

It is a fact not readily appreciated that the Railway Plan and its progress are linked with the developments in the industrial sector. The Second Plan provided, in continuation of the First Plan, for the replacement of assets which were in arrears for over a decade. It also provided for an increase in passenger traffic by 15% by the end of the Plan period, and for specific increases in freight traffic for the three basic industries, viz. coal, steel and cement and a small increase in other miscellaneous goods traffic.

Passenger traffic is likely to exceed the Second Plan target of 15 per cent increase. The increase is expected to be of the order of 25 per cent.

When the Plan was formulated in 1956, it was realised that, with the resources made available for the Railways, the target of

originating goods traffic could only be 162 million tons on certain anticipations of distances over which the principal categories of goods would be moved. In regard to traffic for the steel industry, in particular, the estimate was based on point to point movements of raw materials like coal, ore, limestone, dolomite etc. But the distribution of commodities and the pattern of movements, which the Railways have actually been called upon to handle, vary considerably from what planned. The Railways now expect to carry about 13.5 million tons less traffic for the steel plants, against which there will be a reduction of 2,000 million ton miles as compared to the original Plan. In respect of coal for users other than steel plants, however, the Railways now expect to handle 4 million tons more, involving an additional 4,000 million ton miles. In these two categories alone, therefore,

there will be an increase of about 2,000 million ton miles despite a drop in originating tonnage by 9.5 million tons. Under cement and miscellaneous goods together, the Railways will carry about 1.5 million tons more, with an increase of about 1,000 million ton miles.

In the result, the net ton miles which is the recognised and correct index of transport performance, will increase from 36,000 millions, at the beginning of Second Plan, to 54,000 millions at the end of the Plan. This is an increase of about 50 per cent even though, in terms of total originating traffic, the Railways will lift 8 million tons less than the target of 162 millions; part of the decrease in tonnage lifted has been due to uncontrollable factors already referred to. This increase of 50 per cent in ton miles has been handled with additions only of 29 per cent and 26 per cent in the wagon holdings and in tractive effort of locomotives respectively. This reflects the increasing operational efficiency of the Railways.

The allotment made to the Railways for the Second Plan was Rs 1,121.5 crores, inclusive of a provision up to Rs 15 crores to be made available to Posts and Telegraphs and Power supply authorities in connection with the Railway Electrification Projects. The Railways spent about Rs 855 crores in the first four years of the Plan, representing 76 per cent of the total allocation, and expect to spend practically the entire balance in the current year. The total foreign exchange expenditure in the Second Plan, it is expected, will be limited to about Rs 332 crores, against an original provision of Rs 425 crores—later revised to Rs 385 crores. The saving is due largely to significant developments in the manufacture of railway equipment in India.

The Railways, in their endeavour to achieve the physical targets of the Second Plan, have had to accommodate the increasing costs of labour and material within the Plan provision. At the same time, adjustments have had to be made, to fit in with the varying patterns of traffic. The

Railways have by and large kept pace with the requirements. The contribution of the Railways towards the resources of the Plan has been substantial. The Railways will make a gross contribution of about Rs 480 crores, covering expenditure on open line works revenue and on expenditure chargeable to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.

The target of 800 miles for the construction of new lines in the Second Plan will be fully reached. This represents mainly the requirements of the Steel and Coal Industries and the operational requirements of the Railways themselves. Some of the important New lines constructed to serve the industrial and mining areas are the Chandra-pura-Muri-Ranchi, the Bondamunda-Dumaro and the Barabil-Panposh Gorge lines, aggregating 132 miles. Two other new lines—the Ranchi-Hatia and the Baoridand-Karonji line in the C.I. Coalfields—are nearing completion. Work on the line from Hatia to Nawagaon, which will connect the Bokaro area with Rourkela via Ranchi, is in progress. A significant achievement was the recent opening of the 187 mile Khandwa-Hingoli Metre Gauge line, which links the Northern and Southern Metre Gauge systems.

The Second Plan new lines under construction are

Bondamunda-Nawagaon-Purnani, Baraset-Hasanabad, Bukhtiarpur-Rajgir, Roberts-gani-Garhwa Road, Ghaziabad-Tughlaka-bad including second Yamuna Bridge, Rangapara-North-Lakhimpur, sidings to Korea coalfields, Champa-Korba extension, Sambalpur-Titilagarh and Bimlagarh-Kiriburu. These aggregate to 478 miles. Preliminary action has been taken in hand in respect of some of the Third Plan works also, namely Hatia-Nawagaon, Bailadilla-Kottavalasa, Mdhapur-Kathua and Udaipur Himmatnagar lines, totalling nearly 540 miles. Final locations of Diva-Panvel-Uran, Guna-Shahjapur-Massi, Delhi avoiding Lines-sum-Ring Railway, Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar and Jhund-Kandla lines are in progress.

A Broad gauge line to Siliguri via Tildanga-Farakka and a ferry to Khejuria and onwards via Malda will soon be ready. This involves conversion of the 87 miles Metre Gauge lines to Broad Gauge on the Kumedpur-Borsoi and Kati-har-Sinhabad Sections. The conversion of the Gudivada-Bhimavaram and Vijayawada-Masulipatam Metre Gauge sections to Broad Gauge and the laying of a 16-mile Broad Gauge track between Guntur and Tadepalli are well in hand.

A reconnaissance survey to determine the traffic prospects of an extension of the Madhopur-Kathua line to Jammu, is in

hand. preliminary engineering and traffic survey of a line to join the Singrauli coalfields to the Robertsganj-Garhwa Road line, has also been taken up a survey of new lines in connection with the development of the Singrauli coalfields will be done in 1961-62.

As the House is aware, the three new lines under construction namely, Bimlagarh-Kiriburu, Sambalpur-Titilagarh and Bailadilla-Kottavalasa—the last one being really a Third Plan work (309 miles) taken in hand in advance—are required for the export of iron ore to Japan via Visakhapatnam Port. These lines have to be completed within a tight time schedule. Because of both the urgency and the technical complexity of the task, involving construction through extremely difficult terrain, a separate Administration under the charge of a General Manager has been set up.

Doubling of track over 800 miles is expected to be completed, and substantial progress has been made on another 500 miles. Several large new yards, involving some 200 miles of track, to serve the steel plants and coalfields, have been brought into commission. Works for increasing the capacity of various sections have been completed.

Against an electrification programme for over 1,400 miles which had been drawn up, about 500 miles in the Eastern region,

on routes serving the coal and belts, will be substantially completed in the Second Plan. The sections Rajakharswan-Dangapost and Asansol-Gomoh have already been commissioned. The sections Durgapur-Asansol, Gomoh-Gaya and Asansol-Sini-Tatanagar-Rourkela are expected to be commissioned in stages by June 1961. According to the present expectations of completion of the complementary works to be done by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Power Supply Authorities. The works on the electrification of the sections Gaya-Moghalsarai and Tatanagar-Khargpur are also progressing.

As regards the remaining sections, Civil Engineering works are in progress on Sealdha-Ranaghat, Dum Dum-Bongoan and Sealdha South Sections. Tenders have also been invited for erection of overhead equipment for the former two. On the Igtapuri-Bhusaval section, Civil Engineering survey work has been completed. The work on Madras-Tambaram-Villupuram section will be speeded up, now that a decision has been taken to electrify this section on the 25 KV AC system for which technical details are being finalised.

Bridges over the Ganga and the Gandak as the House is aware, have been completed—the former well ahead of schedule—thus facilitating communications across

these rivers. The work on the bridge across the Brahmaputra, which will improve the communications with, and in, the Assam region, is proceeding vigorously. The bridge is likely to be completed in 1962 as programmed.

About 8,000 miles were programmed for track renewal in the Second Plan period. There may be only a relatively small shortfall in this programme. The delay has occurred due mainly to difficulties in the availability of indigenous track materials; these have had to be made good by import of rails which has taken a longer period.

The Rolling Stock fleet has been augmented by some 2190 locomotives, about 8500 coaches and about one lakh of wagons. There will be a shortfall of about 8,000 wagons from the Plan target, due to difficulties in the import of matching steel which it has not been possible to fully make up yet. By recourse to other measures, the effective availability of wagons has been increased, and the target of transport performance has been largely maintained.

Before concluding this review of the Railways' implementation of the Second Plan, I must make mention again of the Railways' dual role as a public utility service and as a commercial enterprise to which I have often referred. The Railways are making an increasing and substantial contribution of an indirect nature to their role as a public utility service. The financial benefit to the nation in the freight bill is only one item of such indirect contribution. In the matter of employment potential, it should be appreciated that large numbers of persons are employed by contractors performing Railway work and by the numerous manufacturers of various types of railway equipment. All these do not figure at present in official statistics. If they are added up, the contribution of the Railways in this respect also is of a large magnitude.

Tentative outline of the Railways' Third Five Year Plan

The tentative allocation for the Railways' Third Five Year Plan is Rs 1,255 crores, including Rs 35 crores for inventories. This is based on an increase in originating traffic from 154 million tons to 235 million tons, but does not include certain projects under consideration which were not originally indicated to the Railways. Even for this increase in tonnage, the work load for the Railways, which is correctly expressed in ton miles, is expected to increase by 72 per cent. The Planning Commission is considering the question of increasing the allocation, to cover the revision in transport targets and the addition of projects as referred to. Of the anticipated increase in goods trafficked during the Third Plan, more than 75 per cent is ac-

counted for by the targets fixed for industrial production of coal, steel, cement, and iron ore. All these, except perhaps for a small portion of cement and coal, have to move by rail. An increase in passenger traffic is provided for to the extent of 15 per cent, only, as was provided in the Second Plan.

The Railways have been set the task carrying an increase in traffic from 54,000 million ton miles to 93,000 million ton miles or about 39,000 million ton miles more annually, which is more than double the increase that was achieved in the Second Plan. For this, the tentative allocation given is Rs 1,255 crores, against the Second Plan provision of Rs 1,121.5 crores. The investment on rolling-stock and line capacity works is being planned keeping in view measures of operational improvement which are progressively in hand. The latter include the acquiring of 70 per cent of the additional requirements of mo-

tive power in the shape of diesel and electric locomotives, running heavy coal trains with bogie wagons, etc. The implementation of the Railways' Third Plan is expected to result in the acquiring of about 1,700 locomotives, 7,800 coaching vehicles and 1,10,000 wagons—including replacement requirements. Double tracking of about 1600 miles is envisaged, also remodelling of yards, opening of new crossing stations, provision of additional loops, etc. There is also provision for centralised Traffic Control on the Siliguri-Amingaon section of the Northeast Frontier Railway. This system will be extended to other section as conditions warrant.

Of the 1100 miles expected to be electrified during the Third Plan, the sections carried over from the Second Plan will be assigned priority. Thereafter, electrification will be expanded to meet the increasing density of traffic on important routes. As

regards arrears in track renewal it is programmed to overtake them fully by the end of the Third Plan. In the matter of construction of new lines, the Planning Commission have so far allotted Rs 120 crores. This will provide for approximately 1160 miles, representing lines essentially required either in connection with the Railways' operational needs or in connection with the development of industries and mineral resources. The latter include 200 miles for development of new coal fields and about 50 miles for a new line to serve the proposed port at Haldia. The provision for new lines is being reviewed in consultation with the Planning Commission. I am hopeful that it will be found possible to make a further allocation of funds, to meet the demands for new lines to be constructed on grounds of political, social and economic development in certain areas, more particularly in the South.

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Regd. Office: 2, INDIA EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA-1

Authorised Capital	-	-	-	-	Rs. 8,00,00,000
Issued & Subscribed Capital	-	-	-	-	„ 4,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	-	„ 2,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	„ 2,05,00,000

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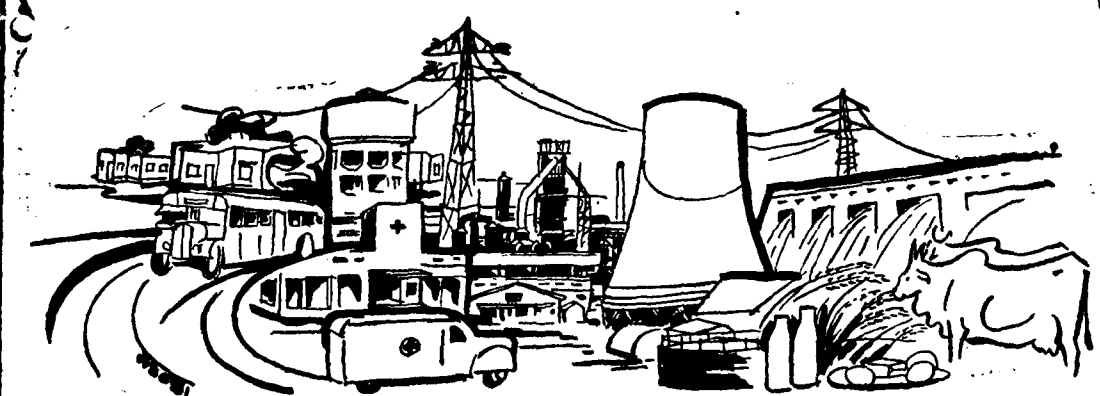


Towards Prosperity

'PLANNING WITH THE PEOPLE'

Planning like Democracy is a joint enterprise: Government of the people, by the people and for the people. But that is not all. Togetherness in ambitions and endeavours can be best achieved by Government with the people. West Bengal has been reconstructing herself out of the economic ruins of the past, with slender resources but plenty of will to bring about a higher standard of living for all the people in all the places. This welfare State within a short span of eleven years has achieved a good deal, which we can be proud of, and a lot more remains to be done, which we are striving for. On this Anniversary of our Republic let us all dedicate ourselves to the task of building a New India and a New Bengal. The dream will soon be fulfilled when we are together — a Government with the people —

to build a
Better Bengal



ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

Memorandum Explaining the Provisions in the Finance Bill, 1961

(Clauses referred to are clauses in the Bill)

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

I. Rates of tax for financial year 1961-62

1. Non-company assessee:

It is proposed that the rates of income-tax and super-tax in force for the financial year 1960-61 be continued for the financial year 1961-62 except that the rate of surcharge payable in respect of earned income exceeding Rs 1 lakh be increased from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the income-tax and super-tax.

[Clause 2, Parts I and II of First Schedule].

2. Companies:

Income-tax: No change is proposed to be made in the existing rate of income-tax, i.e., 20 per cent.

Super-tax: The basic rate of 55 per cent subject to rebates, depending on certain circumstances relating to each company, will continue. The effective rates applicable to companies (which do not make bonus issues) will also remain the same as for the financial year 1960-61 except in respect of dividends and certain royalties. At present, on dividends received by a company (Indian or foreign) from an Indian subsidiary, super-tax is charged at 10 per cent. On dividends received from any Indian company (other than a subsidiary) formed and registered on or after 1-4-1959, super-tax is charged at 15 per cent on an Indian company in which the public are substantially interested and whose total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000/- at 20 per

cent on any other Indian company and at 33 per cent on a foreign company which does not declare dividends in India. On dividends received from an Indian company (other than a subsidiary) formed and registered before 1-4-1959, super-tax is payable at the rate applicable to the other income of the company, i.e., at the rate of 20 per cent, 25 per cent and 43 per cent respectively in the case of the three classes of companies mentioned above. For the financial year 1961-62, the super-tax rate for dividends received by any company (Indian or foreign) from any Indian company formed and registered before 1-4-1961 will remain the same as for the financial year 1960-61. It is now proposed (subject to a single exception) to fix a uniform rate of 20 per cent for super-tax on dividends received by all companies (Indian or foreign), from Indian companies (whether they be subsidiaries or not) formed and registered on or after 1-4-1961. The exceptional case is that of an Indian company in which the public are substantially interested and whose total income does not exceed Rs 25,000/-. In the case of such a company, the super-tax on the dividends received from an Indian company formed and registered on or after 1-4-1961 is proposed to be fixed at the same rate of 15 per cent which was applicable to dividends received from companies formed and registered on or after 1-4-1959.

The effective rates of super-tax payable on dividends received by various companies are summarised in the table below:

Dividends received from	Rates applicable to companies which have made the prescribed arrangements for declaration and payment of dividends in India.	Rates applicable to companies which have not made the said prescribed arrangements.
	Companies in which public are substantially interested and whose total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000/-.	Other companies.
1	2	3
1. A subsidiary Indian company formed and registered before 1-4-1961.	10	10
2. An Indian company, other than a subsidiary, formed and registered on or after 1-4-1959, but before 1-4-1961.	15	20
3. An Indian company other than a subsidiary, formed and registered before 1-4-1959.	20	25
4. Any Indian company formed and registered on or after 1-4-1961.	15	20

The effective rate of super-tax on royalties received by a foreign company (which does not declare dividends in India) from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made with the Indian concern on or after 1-4-1961 and which has been approved by the Central Government, is proposed to be fixed

at 30 per cent instead of the present rate of 43 per cent.

The effective rate at which super-tax is payable with reference to bonus shares is proposed to be reduced from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent.

[Clause 2, Parts I and II of First Schedule.]

II. Rates for deduction of tax at source from interest on securities etc.

There is no change in the rates for deduction of tax at source during 1961-62 except that in the case of dividends and certain royalties payable to such foreign companies as do not declare their dividends in India.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from incomes of foreign companies which do not declare dividends in India.

	Proposed rates.	
	I.T.	S.T.
	43	43
1. On interest on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free.	...	...
2. On dividends from an Indian company referred to in section 56A of the Income-tax Act.	20	20
3. On dividends from a subsidiary Indian company formed and registered before 1-4-1961.	20	10
4. On dividends from an Indian company, not being a subsidiary, formed and registered on or after 1-4-1959, but before 1-4-1961.	20	33
5. On dividends from an Indian company, not being a subsidiary, formed and registered before 1-4-1959.	20	43
6. On dividends from any Indian company formed and registered on or after 1-4-1961.	20	20
7. On royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made with it on or after 1-4-1961 which has been approved by the Central Government.	20	30
8. On any other income.	20	43

[Clause 2, Part III of First Schedule].

III. Amendments to the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922.

1. **Sports associations, etc.:** It is proposed to exempt from payment of tax the income of an association or institution established in India solely for the purpose of controlling, supervising, regulating or encouraging in India the games of cricket, hockey, football, tennis and such other games and sports as may be specified by the Central Government from time to time in the official Gazette, provided the association or institution is approved by the Central Government for this purpose and satisfies certain specified conditions.

[Clause 3, sub-clause (i).]

2. **Foreign technicians:** At present, a foreign technician whose contract of service has been approved by the Central Government before the commencement of his service in India is exempt from tax in respect of salaries received by him for the financial year of his arrival in India and the two subsequent financial years. Depending on the time of his arrival in India, the exemption can thus apply for a period of 24 to 36 months. It is proposed that the exemption be available for a period of 36 months from the date of arrival in all such cases and also that if for a further period not exceeding 24 months, the tax in respect of his salary is paid to the Central Government by his employer, such tax shall not be treated as a part of the technician's total income.

[Clause 3, sub-clause (ii).]

3. **New residential buildings:** In respect of new buildings constructed after the 31st March, 1961, for being let out to tenants, it is proposed that the annual value of each residential unit comprised in the building should be reduced by the amount of the

changes have been made for this purpose corresponding to the changes made in the effective rates of tax applicable to such companies for assessment. The proposed rates for deduction of tax at source in the case of such foreign companies are summarised in the following statement:

	Proposed rates.	
	I.T.	S.T.
	43	43
1. On interest on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free.	...	...
2. On dividends from an Indian company referred to in section 56A of the Income-tax Act.	20	20
3. On dividends from a subsidiary Indian company formed and registered before 1-4-1961.	20	10
4. On dividends from an Indian company, not being a subsidiary, formed and registered on or after 1-4-1959, but before 1-4-1961.	20	33
5. On dividends from an Indian company, not being a subsidiary, formed and registered before 1-4-1959.	20	43
6. On dividends from any Indian company formed and registered on or after 1-4-1961.	20	20
7. On royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made with it on or after 1-4-1961 which has been approved by the Central Government.	20	30
8. On any other income.	20	43

annual value of Rs 600/-, whichever is less, for a period of three years from the completion of the building.

[Clause 5]

4. **Residential quarters built for low paid employees:** It is proposed to allow an initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent of the actual cost in respect of buildings erected by an employer after the 31st March, 1961, solely for the residence of persons employed by him and receiving remuneration not exceeding Rs 200 per month. This allowance will be admissible in respect of the previous year in which a building is erected. It will not be taken into account for determining the written down value though it will be taken into account for seeing that the aggregate of all depreciation allowances in respect of any building does not exceed the original cost of the building.

[Clause 6, sub-clause (i).]

5. **Development rebate:** It is proposed that in respect of new plant or machinery installed on or after the 1st April, 1961, the development rebate shall be admissible at the reduced rate of 20 per cent of the actual cost thereof. New ships acquired on or after the said date will, however, continue to get the development rebate at the same rate as heretofore, i.e., 40 per cent.

[Clause 6, sub-clause (ii).]

It is further proposed that where a company is amalgamated with another company or where a firm is converted into a private company and machinery or plant on which development rebate is admissible to the predecessor is transferred by the predecessor to the successor, the development rebate already allowed to the predecessor will not be withdrawn and any unutilised portion of the develop-

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lopment rebate will be available to the successor. The rights, liabilities and obligations of the predecessor in respect of such development rebate have thus been transferred to the successor.

[Clause 6, sub-clause (iii) and Clause 9]

6. **Appropriations to reserves in the case of a financial corporation:** At present, any amount appropriated to a reserve account is not admissible as a deduction while computing the taxable profits. It is now proposed that in the case of an approved financial corporation engaged in providing long-term finance for financial development in India, an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of the total income may be allowed as a deduction if appropriated to a special reserve account. No such deduction will be allowed when the aggregate of the amounts carried to the reserve account from time to time equals the paid-up capital of the institution. For this purpose, amounts capitalised from reserves will be excluded from the paid-up capital.

[Clause 6, sub-clause (iv)]

7. **Entertainment expenses:** It is proposed to provide that no allowance on account of entertainment expenses will be made in the case of an assessee other than a company and that in the case of companies, the amount allowable on this account will be restricted to certain specified limits depending upon the amount of profits of the business. In effect, no company will be allowed a deduction of an amount exceeding Rs 1,00,000/- on this account.

[Clause 6, sub-clause (v)]

8. **Tax holiday for new hotels:** It is proposed that the benefit of the five-year tax holiday at present enjoyed by new industrial undertakings under section 15C of the Income-tax Act be extended to new hotels run by companies and which start functioning on or after the 1st April, 1961, and satisfy certain conditions. The exemption will be available for the previous year in which the hotel starts functioning and the following four previous years. Dividends paid out of such exempt profits will also be exempt in the hands of shareholders.

[Clause 7]

IV. **Other amendments to the Income-tax Act.**

A few other amendments have also been proposed in the Income-tax Act. The purpose underlying these amendments is explained in the Notes on Clauses appended to the Finance Bill.

CUSTOMS.

The proposals in the Bill include the raising of the rates of duty on 41 items and sub-items of the Tariff. Some changes have also been proposed consequential on the imposition of Central Excise duties on certain articles. A countervailing duty equal to the excise duty is being imposed on each of these articles, so that the indigenous producers may not be placed at a disadvantage in comparison with the importers. Details of those proposals which are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs 10 lakhs or over as a result of changes in basic Customs duties are given in Table I.

The total additional revenue per

annum as a result of all the increases in Customs duty proposed in the Finance Bill (leaving out countervailing duties) is expected to be about Rs 16.57 crores. This would be increased by about Rs 2.38 crores as a result of the modification of the existing concessional rates of duty on newsprint and certain items of

machinery and component parts. As against this should be set off a loss of about Rs 2 crores per annum as a result of the reduction of export duty on tea. (Details of the important changes being made by notifications are given in Table II). The additional revenue from countervailing duties (on existing as well as new

excise) would be about Rs crores per annum. Details of the proposals which are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs 10 lakhs or over by way of countervailing duty are given in Table III. The net additional revenue taking all the proposals into account is expected to be about Rs 29.27 crores per annum.

TABLE I.

Details of proposals which are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs 10 lakhs or over as a result of changes in basic Customs duties.

S. No.	Reference in the second schedule to the Bill (Pt. and sub-item No.)	Item in the tariff schedule.	Brief description of the article.	Present rate of duty.	Proposed rate of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty, if any.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty, if any.	Additional annual revenue expected (in lakhs Rupees to the nearest lakh).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	I(i)	8(2)	Fruits dried (Salted and all other kinds) not otherwise specified.	45% ad valorem	35% ad valorem	50% ad valorem	40% ad valorem	9	17	
2	I(ii)	9(3)	Cardamoms, Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs & Pepper, Betelnuts.	82½% ad valorem	75% ad valorem	100% ad valorem	92½% ad valorem	11		
3	I(iii)	9(5)	Brandy, Gin, Whisky, and other spirits.	Rs. 2.27 per Kg.	Rs. 2.20 per Kg.	Rs. 3.07 per Kg.	Rs. 3.00 per Kg.	57		
4	I(vi)	22(4)(a)	of the strength of London proof or 125% ad valorem whichever is higher.	Rs. 33.00 per litre	...	Rs. 44.00 per litre of the strength of London proof or 170% ad valorem whichever is higher.	...	16		
5	I(viii)	24(3)	Tobacco unmanufactured.	Rs. 22.05 per Kg.	...	Rs. 33.00 per Kg.	...	89		
6	I(x)	28(3)	Sulphur.	5%	...	10%	...	13		
7	I(xii)	28(8)	Certain chemicals (mainly chemicals).	35%	...	50%	...	18		
8	I(xiii)	30	Paints, colours and painters' materials all sorts not otherwise specified.	40% plus excise duty.	30% plus excise duty.	50% plus excise duty.	40% plus excise duty.	10		
9	I(x)	39	Rubber raw.	5%	...	10%	...	32		
10	I(xvii)	44	Paper all sorts not otherwise specified.	40% plus excise duty.	...	50% plus excise duty.	...	40		
11	I(xviii)	53	Textile manufactures not otherwise specified.	50%	...	100%	...	68		
12	II(iv)	63(14A)	High carbon steel strips of thickness .5 mm or below.	25% (statutory) 10% (by notification).	15% (statutory) Nil (by notification).	50%	40%	13		
13	I(xvi)	63(28)	All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	35%	...	50%	...	105		
14	I(xii)	68(b)	Aluminium manufactures, not otherwise specified.	35%	...	50% plus excise duty where leviable	...	30		
15	I(xiv)	71(b)	Hardware.	50%	...	75%	...	31		
16	I(xix)	72	Machinery not otherwise specified.	10%	...	15%	...	300		
17	I(xix)	72(1)	Textile machinery and apparatus.	10%	...	15%	...	21		
18	I(xix)	72(3)	Component parts of machinery as defined in item Nos. 72, 72(1) and 72(2).	10%	...	15%	...	250		
19	I(xx)	73	Electrical instruments apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified.	40%	30%	50%	40%	55		
20	I(xxii)	74(2)	Railway material for permanent way and rolling-stock.	20%	...	25%	...	46		
21	I(xxii)	74(3)	Component parts of railway material.	20%	...	25%	...	47		
22	I(xxiii)	75(1) & 75(19)	Motor cars including taxi cabs.	75% or Rs. 6,000 per car plus excise duty.	...	100% or Rs. 6,000 per car plus excise duty.	...	13		
23	I(xx)	77	Instruments apparatus and appliances other than electrical all sorts not otherwise specified.	40%	30%	50%	40%	45		
24	I(xvi)	87	All other articles not otherwise specified.	40%	...	50%	...	243		

TABLE II.

List of some of the items in respect of which import duties are being readjusted by executive notification from 1st March, 1961.

S. No.	Item No. in the Customs Tariff Schedule.	Brief description of the article.	Present effective rate of duty.		Proposed effective rate of duty.		Additional annual revenue expected (In Rs. lakh to the nearest lakh).	Remarks
			Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty, if any.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty, if any.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ex. 44	Printing paper containing not less than 70% mechanical wood pulp— (i) Newsprint in reels, unglazed or machine finished. (ii) Newsprint in reels, other sorts. (iii) All sorts not in reels, excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster, stereo and art paper.	Rs. 3.10 per quintal. Rs. 3.60 per quintal. Rs. 4.10 per quintal.	... ... ...	Rs. 7.50 per quintal. Rs. 9.00 per quintal. Rs. 10.30 per quintal.	— — —	38	The present ad valorem incidence of duty on newsprint comes to a little less than 5%. The revised rates will amount to about 10%.
2	Ex. 72(3) and some other sub items of item 72.	Certain types of machinery and component parts thereof.	5%	...	10%	—	200	The duty on certain essential types of machinery, such as steel making machinery, machine tools, etc., was maintained by notification at 5% with the statutory rate at 10%. Now that the general statutory rate on machinery is proposed to be raised to 15%, the concessional rate is being correspondingly raised 10% by suitably amending the relevant notification.
3	Item No. 5 of Second Schedule (Export Tariff).	Tea.	53 nP per kilogram.	...	44 nP per kilogram.	—	—200 lakhs (loss of duty)	Reduction in export duty has been proposed as a measure of export promotion. The reduction has been given immediate effect by notification.

TABLE III

List of items in respect of which the additional revenue by way of countervailing duties is Rs. 10 lakhs or over.

S. No.	Reference in the Second Schedule (Pt. and sub-item number).	Item(s) in the tariff Schedule	Brief description of the article.	Additional revenue (in lakhs of Rs.)	Remarks	Tariff item No.	Unit	Tariff rate (by notification)	Effective rate (by notification)	Tariff rate (by notification)	Effective rate (by notification)	Estimated revenue Rs. lakhs.
I. Unmanufactured tobacco—												
1	2	3	4	5	6	4I(1)	kg	From Rs 2.20 to Rs 16.50		Rs 2.50		218.0
1.	Provision for	27(4)(a)	Kerosene	480	The duty on rayon yarn is being re-adjusted by executive notification.	(4)	kg	Rs 1.65		Rs 2.0		
2.	counter-vailing	44, 44(4)	Paper & paper board	16		(5)	kg	Rs 1.10	Rs 1.04	Rs 1.14		
3.	duty already exists.	46(6), 47(2)	Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn.	401		(8)	kg	15 nP		22 nP		
(There are two proposals, namely—												
4.	I.(xi)	28(4)	Soda ash	27	These mainly fall under item 28A.	(i) to replace the existing tariff for flue cured tobacco used in cigarettes by a single rate which is the weighted average of the existing rates. This proposal is intended to simplify the existing tariff.						
5.	I.(xi)	28(34)	Caustic soda	56		(ii) to raise the duty on air cured tobacco for cigarettes, air cured tobacco in the form of whole leaf, rawa and stems of certain specifications						
6.	I.(xi)	30(1), 30(13), 30(15) & 30(16)	Coal tar dyes	120		and on stalks. The use of the varieties is increasing. In particular the tobacco in whole leaf form and rawa are now being used in admixture with higher rated tobacco. It is proposed to reduce the duty between the higher rated and the lower rated varieties, as well as step up the rates on cigarette tobacco and stalks.						
7.	I(vi)	28A, 22(4)(b) and 22(5) (b)	Patent & proprietary medicines not containing alcohol.	16	These mainly fall under item 28A.	(i) to replace the existing tariff for flue cured tobacco used in cigarettes by a single rate which is the weighted average of the existing rates. This proposal is intended to simplify the existing tariff.						
8.	II(x)	82(6)(A) and 82(6) (B)	Plastics, all sorts and cellophane.	37		(ii) to raise the duty on air cured tobacco for cigarettes, air cured tobacco in the form of whole leaf, rawa and stems of certain specifications						
9.	II(v)	64(6)	Certain manufactures of copper and copper alloys.	11		and on stalks. The use of the varieties is increasing. In particular the tobacco in whole leaf form and rawa are now being used in admixture with higher rated tobacco. It is proposed to reduce the duty between the higher rated and the lower rated varieties, as well as step up the rates on cigarette tobacco and stalks.						
10.	II(vii)	72(41)	(i) Refrigerators and parts thereof. (ii) Air conditioning machinery, all sorts.	28		II. Manufactured tobacco						
(i) Cigars and cheroots—												
The existing tariff is proposed to be rationalised as below:—												

The rate of the countervailing duty in each case is equal to the rate of Central Excise duty on like articles produced or manufactured in India.

CENTRAL EXCISES.

I. Changes proposed in the Bill.

(a) Coffee

Existing rate of duty	...	Rs 41.35 per quintal
Proposed rate of duty	...	Rs 55.0 " "
Estimated revenue	...	Rs 38.0 lakhs

The proposal to increase the rate of duty on coffee by about 33 per cent is intended to keep the incidence of duty on this commodity at more or less the same level as on "Tea" for which an average increase of 33 per cent in the rates is proposed by notification.

(Clause 13(a))

Cigars & cheroots of which the value per 100

Exceeds	Does not exceed	Under the Central Excise Act	Under the Additional duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act	Total duty burden
(i) 25.0	...	15.0	3.75	18.75
(ii) 15.0	25.0	9.0	2.25	11.25
(iii) 5.0	15.0	3.0	0.75	3.75
(iv) 1.25	5.0	0.75	0.15	0.90

The proposal is intended for simplification. It has no revenue significance, the net effect being a nominal gain of Rs. 60 thousand in revenue.

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(2) Cigarettes—

Cigarettes of which the value per 1000	Exceeds	Does not Exceed	Existing		Total duty burden.	Proposed		Total duty burden.
			Under the Central Excise Act.	Under the Additional duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act.		Under the Central Excise Act.	Under the Additional duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) 50	...	Per	21.50	8.60	30.10	23.75	7.70	31.45
(2) 35	50	1000	19.00	7.60	26.60	12.75	4.20	16.95
(3) 30	35		10.50	4.20	14.70	11.50	3.80	15.30
(4) 25	30		9.50	3.80	13.30			

Estimated revenue: Rs 40.00 lakhs.

It is proposed to increase the rates of duty on the costly brands of cigarettes to counter-balance the relief these cigarettes will be getting due to the lowering of the duty on the tobacco content.

(Clauses 13b(2) & 15(c)(2))

(c) Mineral Oils

	Unit.	Existing rate of basic excise duty under the Central Excise and Salt Act.	Proposed rate of basic excise duty under the Central Excise & Salt Act.	Estimated Additional revenue.
1. Kerosene	Kilolitre (at 15° C)	Rs. 64.20	Rs. 95.55	(Rs. lakhs) 284.0
2. Diesel Oil (not otherwise specified).	Metric tonne	16% ad valorem + Rs 63.95	16% ad valorem + Rs 92.10	133.0

It is proposed to increase the rate of duty on Kerosene by Rs 31.35 per kilolitre. There is shortage of kerosene in the country. Apart from yielding additional revenue the proposed increase may, therefore, tend to inhibit consumption and thus help in saving foreign exchange. The proposal to increase the rate of duty on diesel oil, not otherwise specified, besides being a revenue measure, is intended to check the tendency of using this oil as motor fuel in admixture with refined diesel oil. The rates of additional excise duty under the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act remain unchanged.

(Clauses 13(c)(d).]

(d) Vegetable Product.

Unit	Existing	Proposed	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
Quintal	Rs. 17.20	Rs. 20.0	Rs. 80.0

It is proposed to increase the rate of duty by Rs. 2.80 per quintal.

(Clause 13(e)).

(e) Paints and Varnishes.

It is proposed as a revenue measure to increase the rate of duty on paints and varnishes by about 25 per cent. The rates have remained unchanged since this item was first brought under excise in 1955. The additional revenue estimated from the proposed increase is Rs 30 lakhs.

(Clause 13(f)).

(f) Paper.

	Unit	Existing rate of duty	Proposed rate of duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Blotting paper, toilet paper, coated board, paper and paper-board and other-wise specified etc., falling within sub-items (1), (9) and (10)	Kg.	33 nP	50 nP	
(ii) Cigarette tissue	Kg.	66 nP	Re. 1.00	
(iii) Packing and wrapping paper, duplex and triplex board and corrugated board falling within sub-items (4), (6), (7) and (8)	Kg.	22 nP	35 nP	237.00
(iv) Strawboard other than corrugated board	Kg.	11 nP	15 nP	

In view of the increasing demand of paper and the progress made by the industry, it is proposed to step up the rates as a revenue measure.

(g) Matches.

Existing rate of duty 57 nP for every 1000 matches or fraction thereof

Proposed rate of duty 65 nP for every 1000 matches or fraction thereof

Estimated revenue ... Rs. 3 lakhs

With a view to encourage production of only one type of matches it is proposed to fix by notification concessional rates for matches packed in boxes of 50. These rates will be more or less in the same ratio as the existing rates for 60s. Further concession is proposed for small units using bamboo in making splints.

It is also proposed to introduce by notification slab rates so as to encourage normal development of factories.

(Clause 13(p)).

However, the rate of duty on printing and writing paper is not proposed to be increased. (Clause 13(i)).

(h) Soda ash, Caustic soda, and Glycerine.

	Proposed rate of duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(1) Soda ash	...	Rs. 2.0 per quintal
(2) Caustic soda	...	Rs. 4.0 per quintal
(i) if in solid form	...	Rs. 4.0 per quintal
(ii) if in lye	...	on the basis of 100% strength
(3) Glycerine	...	Rs. 17.0 per quintal
		7.00
		53.40

These are new excises and are proposed as a revenue measure.

(i) Dyes derived from coal tar.

Proposed rate of duty ... 15% ad valorem
Estimated revenue ... Rs. 67 lakhs
This is a new item proposed to be brought under excise as a revenue measure. The Dye industry has developed under protection.

(Clause 13(g)).

(j) Patent or Proprietary medicines.

Proposed rate of duty ... 10% ad valorem
Estimated revenue ... Rs. 20 lakhs
This is a revenue measure. Ayurvedic and Unani preparation will not be subjected to this levy.

(Clause 13(g)).

(k) Cosmetics and toilet preparations

Proposed rate of duty ... 25% ad valorem
Estimated revenue ... Rs. 40 lakhs
Certain cosmetics and toilet preparations are proposed to be subjected to an excise duty. Small units manufacturing not more than 150 Kgs. per month are proposed to be exempted from duty in respect of the 50 kgs. cleared in a month.

(Clause 13(g)).

(l) Plastics and cellophane

	Proposed rate of duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
Plastics	...	20% ad valorem
Cellophane	...	20% ad valorem
		40.0
		10.0

(m) Cotton yarn and woollen yarn

	Proposed rate of duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(1) Cotton twist, yarn and thread	...	15 nP per kg.
(i) of 35 counts or more	...	10 nP per kg.
(ii) of less than 35 counts	...	520.0
(2) Woollen yarn	...	10% ad valorem
(i) Worsted yarn	...	5% ad valorem
(ii) Others	...	35.0

With the proposed duty on yarn, even hosiery and knitting wool will contribute something to the exchequer. To give relief to the common varieties of fabrics produced on handloom it is proposed to exempt cotton yarn of counts 11 to 40 if issued in hanks and woollen yarn made from shoddy wool.

(Clause 13(j)).

(n) Glass and glassware, and China and Porcelainware

An excise duty at rates varying from 5% to 15% ad valorem is proposed to be levied on all glass and china and porcelainware. Small units not employing more than five workers are proposed to be exempted. It is also proposed to exempt glass bangles and glass beads from the duty.

Estimated revenue	Rs. lakhs.
(1) Glass and glassware ...	95.0
(2) China and porcelainware ...	65.0
	160.0

[Clause 13(h)]

(c) Copper and copper alloys and zinc

(i) Sheets and circles ...	Proposed rate of duty	Rs. 300 per metric tonne
(ii) Pipes and tubes ...	10% ad valorem	
	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)	
(i) Copper and copper alloys ...	72.20	
(ii) Zinc ...	7.50	
	79.70	

Aluminium was brought under excise last year. It is now proposed to levy excise duty on these two non-ferrous metals also.

[Clause 13(i)]

(p) Aluminium

To keep in line with copper and zinc it is proposed to put an excise duty on aluminium pipes and tubes.

also. The revenue expected is negligible.

[Clause 13(m)]

(q) Wireless receiving sets

Proposed rate of duty	20% ad valorem
Estimated revenue	Rs. 35 lakhs

This is a new excise. The tariff rate of duty will apply only to such sets the value of which exceeds Rs. 300 each. Sets valuing Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 are proposed to be

exempted from half the duty. Complete exemption is proposed for sets whose value does not exceed Rs. 150 each.

[Clause 13 (o)]

(r) Refrigerators and Airconditioning machinery

Proposed rate of duty	Estimated revenue
(1) Refrigerators and parts thereof	20% ad valorem
(2) Air conditioning machinery	20% ad valorem
	Rs. lakhs
	28.00
	20.00
	48.00

These are new excises proposed as a revenue measure.

[Clauses 13 (h) and (q)].

(s) Silk fabrics

An additional duty of excise under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act

is proposed with the agreement of State Governments in lieu of sales-tax levied by them.

Proposed rate of duty	30 nP per square metre
Estimated revenue	Rs. 8 lakhs

[Clause 15 (c)]

II Changes made by notification:

(i) Tea

As a measure of export promotion, it is proposed to reduce the export duty on tea by 9 nP per kg. It is also proposed to reduce the duty on package tea from 46 nP to 40 nP

Zone	Unit	Existing	Proposed
I	Kg	43 nP	10.0 nP
II	"	9 nP	15.0 nP
IIIA	"	18 nP	25.0 nP
IIIB	"	27 nP	35.0 nP

The net gain in the excise revenue is estimated to be Rs. 198 lakhs, all of which will go to make up the loss in export revenue.

(u) Rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn

Unit	Effective rates		Estimated revenue
	Existing	Proposed	
1. Rayon yarn			Rs. lakhs
(i) below 75 deniers	Rs. 1.80	Rs. 3.00	
(ii) 75 to 100 deniers	Rs. 1.35	Rs. 2.25	169.00
(iii) Above 100 deniers	90 nP	Rs. 1.50	
2. Staple fibre	45 nP	75 nP	

(v) Cotton fabrics

The proposals are—

(i) to raise the basic grey stage duty on Medium A fabrics from 7.2 nP to 9.0 nP per square metre;

(ii) to step the extra levies on processed fabrics by two-thirds of the existing rates;

(iii) to reduce the exemption of looms from 4 to 2; and

(iv) to reduce the number of sales and readjust the rates of compounded levy in the case of powerlooms.

Estimated revenue on account of proposals (i) and (ii) ... on account of proposals (iii) and (iv) ...

Proposal (i) is intended to reduce the duty gap between 'Fine' and 'Medium A' with a view to stop the decline in the production of Fine fabrics. Proposal (ii) is a revenue measure. Proposals (iii) and (iv) are intended to stop deliberate fragmentation of manufacturing units.

(w) Woollen, silk and artsilk fabrics

To stop the misuse of the concession it is proposed to reduce the exemption limit from 4 to 1 loom in the case of woollen fabrics and to 2 looms in the case of silk and art silk fabrics. In the case of the two latter fabrics it is also proposed to revise the rates of compounded levy both in respect of the basic and the additional excise duties.

(1) Woollen fabrics	8.00
(2) Artsilk fabrics	25.00
(3) Silk fabrics	negligible
	33.00

(x) Cycle parts

It is proposed to liberalise the concession given to small manufacturers of cycle rims and fix slab rates for units manufacturing not more than 10 lakh rims in a year. It is estimated that revenue of Rs. 10

lakhs will have to be foregone on this account. This loss, however, has not been taken into account as it is expected to be made up by increased clearances.

ABSTRACT

S. No.	Commodity	Existing commodities		
		Estimated Centre's share	additional States' share	revenue Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
1. Coffee	...	28.50	9.50	38.00
2. Tea	...	148.50	49.50	198.00
3. Tobacco	...	193.95	64.65	258.60
4. Kerosene	...	284.00	...	284.00
5. Diesel Oil, not otherwise specified	...	133.00	...	133.00
6. Vegetable Product	...	80.00	20.00	100.00
7. Paints and Varnishes	...	30.00	...	30.00
8. Paper	...	177.75	59.25	237.00
9. Rayon and Synthetic fibres and yarn	...	169.00	...	169.00
10. Cotton fabrics:	...	...	...	...
(a) Basic duty	...	492.00	...	492.00
(b) Additional duty	...	...	5.00	5.00
11. Silk fabrics:	...	...	3.00	3.00
(a) Basic duty	...	...	...	...
(b) Additional duty	...	...	...	...
12. Woollen fabrics:	...	...	...	...
(a) Basic duty	...	8.00	...	8.00
(b) Additional duty	...	...	...	...
13. Rayon and artificial silk fabrics:	...	...	...	...
(a) Basic duty	...	25.00	...	25.00
(b) Additional duty	...	...	10.00	10.00
14. Matches	...	2.25	0.75	3.00
		1751.95	229.65	1981.60

New Commodities

S. No.	Commodity	Estimated revenue	Remarks
		Rs. lakhs	
1. Soda ash	...	18.80	
2. Caustic soda	...	27.60	
3. Glycerine	...	7.00	
4. Coal tar dyes	...	67.00	
5. Cosmetics and toilet preparations	...	40.00	
6. Patent or Proprietary medicines	...	20.00	
7. Plastics	...	40.00	
8. Cellophane	...	10.00	
9. Cotton twist, yarn & thread	...	520.00	
10. Woollen yarn	...	35.00	
11. Glass and glassware	...	95.00	
12. China and porcelainware	...	65.00	
13. Copper and copper alloys	...	72.20	
14. Zinc	...	7.50	
15. Air conditioning machinery	...	20.00	
16. Wireless receiving sets	...	35.00	
17. Refrigerators & parts thereof	...	28.00	
Total		1108.10	

SUMMARY

	Centre's share	States' share	Total
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
1. On account of increase in rates on existing commodities	1752.0	204.0	1956.0
(i) Basic duties	...	...	...
(ii) Additional duties	...	26.0	26.0
2. On account of proposed new imposts	1108.0	...	1108.0
Total	2860.0	230.0	3090.0

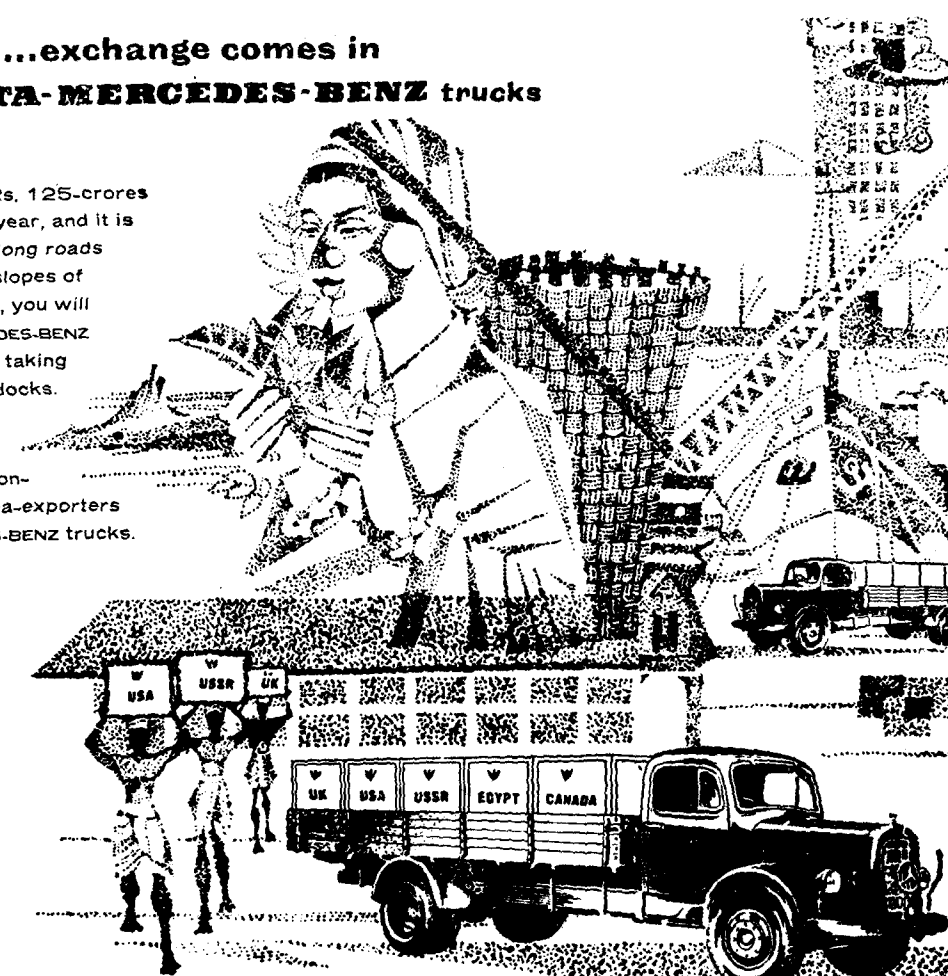
or Rs. 30.90 crores.

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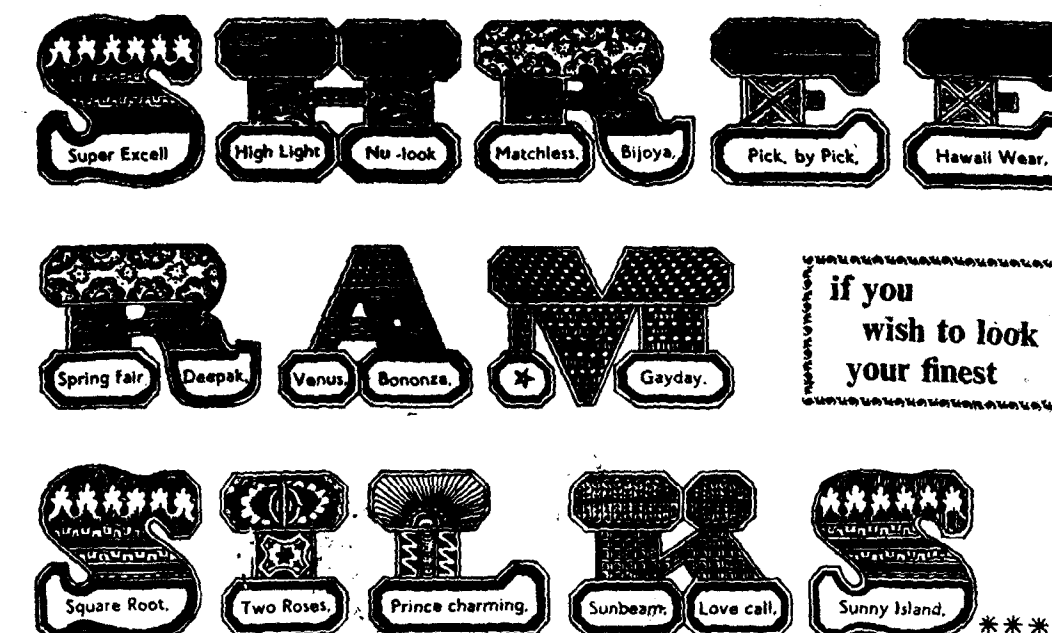
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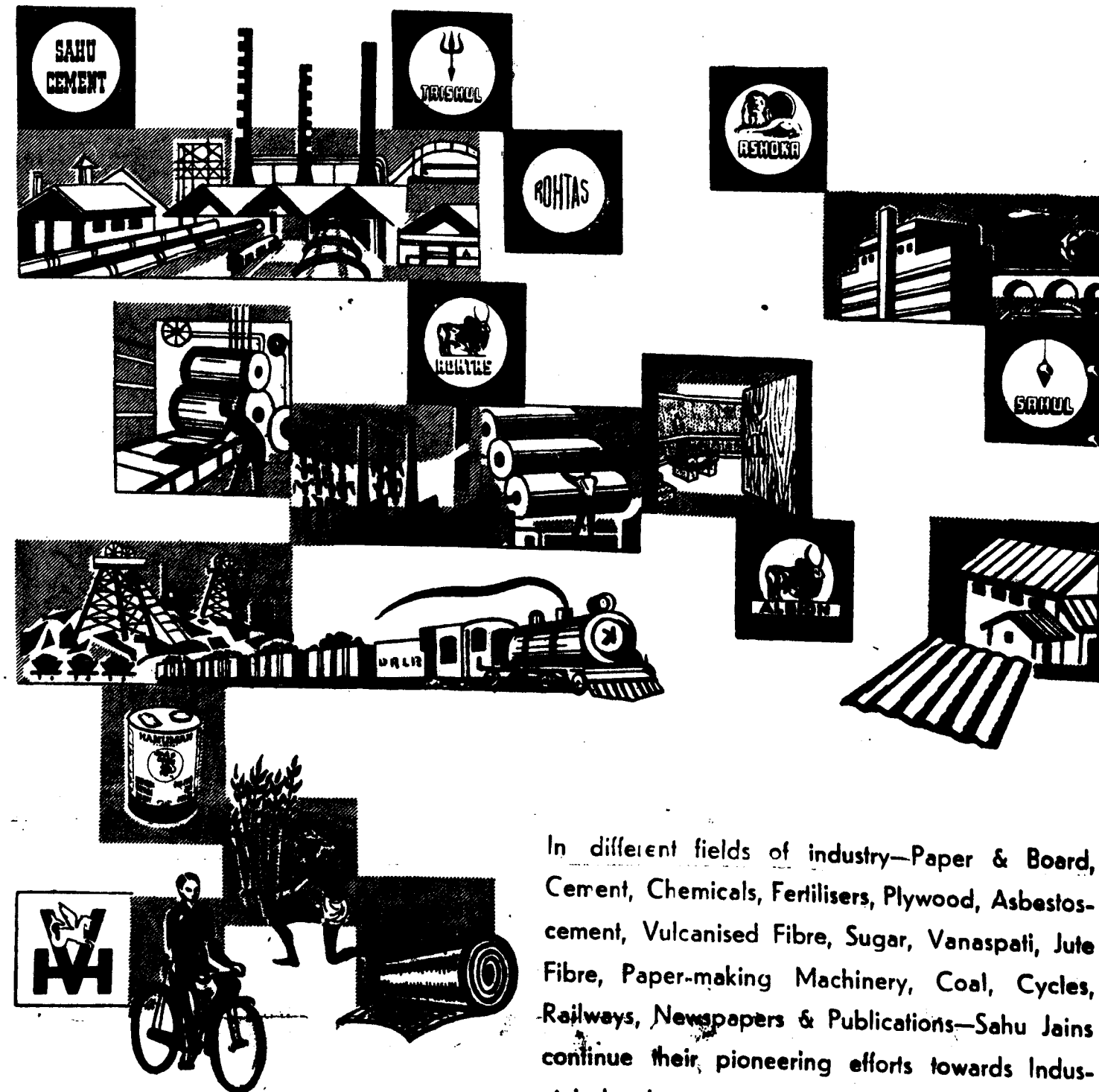
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