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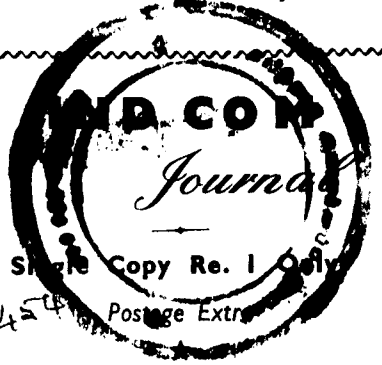
IND COM Journal

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CREDIT FACILITIES FOR SMALL EXPORTERS

EXPORT RISKS INSURANCE CORPORATION INTRODUCES NEW SCHEME

The Export Risks Insurance Corporation has decided to issue a new insurance cover to help the small exporters who often find difficulty in getting letters of credit from banks.

Normally credit insurers of the world over do not cover risks of "non-acceptance" by overseas buyers. In view of the peculiar difficulties of small exporters in India and the imperative necessity to augment the

country's exports a new insurance policy will be issued by the Export Risks Insurance Corporation which will take care of this risks subject to proof of the credit worthiness of the exporter and the quality of his goods.

The "non-acceptance" risk policy will serve as an important collateral security for banks and will considerably ease the position in regard to credit availability for small exporters. ★

SMALL INDUSTRIES IN RURAL AREAS

FOUR PROJECTS FOR MADRAS STATE

For the setting up of "Pilot-Projects" for intensive development of small industries in rural areas, the Government have selected Nanguneri Taluk in Tirunelveli District, Omalur Taluk in Salem District and Sriperumbudhur and Thiruvallur Taluks in Chingleput District.

A minimum provision of Rs. 20 lakhs (Grants & Loans) for each project is pro-

posed to be provided by the Planning Commission to cover the four-year period from 1962-'63. This a rare opportunity to the would be entrepreneurs in the areas concerned to snatch this golden opportunity to set up different industries for exploiting the local resources and thus make a beginning to develop the rural economy of the State. ★

INDIAN INDUSTRIES EXPORT HOUSE LTD.

The Indian Industries Export House Ltd., (sponsored by the Small Scale Industries Association, Madras) has been granted recognition as an export house by the Directorate of Export Promotion, Ministry

of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, under certificate No. 010 dated 21st November 1962. The Indian Industries Export House Ltd., was registered as a joint stock company under the Companies Act

1956 with its Registered Office at 44, Mount Road, Guindy, Madras-15 and with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 comprising of 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each (Rs. 50 per share payable on application and Rs. 50 on allotment). The Certificate of Commencement of Business has also since been obtained from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras. The company has been started with a view to

assist the small scale industries and to pool their export potentialities and contribute to the earning of foreign exchange for the country through the small scale sector.

The Chairman and Board of Directors of the company solicit the patronage of the public and particularly the small scale industrialists in Madras State and appeals for their encouragement and co-operation.

★

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NEW PRODUCTS & PROCESSES

CHEAP SAFETY FUSION VALVE

An inexpensive safety fusion valve for cutting off the flow of inflammable fluids in case of fire has been manufactured by the Swedish firm of Garle-Produkter, Kungsor, reports the Swedish Shipping Gazette. It is intended for installation in oil heating plants, chemical factories, on board motor boats, etc. The safety valve is of the ball type. The valve stem is spring loaded and kept open by means of a

wheel, the hub of which contains a fusion insert. At a temperature of + 72° C the insert melts and the spring closes the valve. The supply of inflammable liquid is thus immediately cut off, which makes it easier to limit and extinguish the fire. The valve is manufactured in a large number of sizes. It can be fitted with a new wheel and insert once the original one has been fused.

★

NEW DRILLING INSTRUMENT

Quantity production of a new type of hydro-monitor drilling bits has been started in the Soviet Union. They speed up the sinking of oil wells by 15-20 per cent. it is claimed. This hydraulic instrument, unlike the conventional ones, has three openings directed downwards along the movement of the drilling bit. Liquid clay, which is

pumped under tremendous pressure into the well, usually carries the crushed rock to the surface. In the new instrument it fulfils yet another function; under high pressure this solution gushes from the drilling bit and hits the rock. Experts say that even the strongest rocks succumb to the force of this stream.

★

SPECIAL MACHINERY FOR THE PROCESSING OF COIR FIBRES

Coir fibres are extremely difficult to process. This fact has induced an engineer and manufacturer from Upper Austria to develop several new machines for the upholstering with and the spinning of this material.

The special machines developed by the manufacturer for the processing of coir fibres into upholstered car seats have been very well accepted on foreign markets. Orders have been booked mainly in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America which lie within the so-called coir belt.

The machines for rubber-hair upholstering carry out all phases of the process, from the raw material up to the ready-made finished car seat. Such machines have been delivered mainly to the Federal Republic of Germany, where three new complete plants have been recently installed. Nearly all German car makers upholster their cars by means of this special equipment.

The formerly developed needle-felting machines have also been exported to several countries, in the face of very keen competition on international markets.

★

FULLY TRANSISTORIZED CAR RADIO

On the basis of its long experience in production of transistorized equipment an Austrian enterprise has succeeded in developing a fully transistorized motor car radio set which, though as fully interference-protected as a valve receiver, has all the advantages of a transistorized set, such as low current consumption, minimum breakdown susceptibility, etc.

The new transistor push-pull pentode guarantees excellent sound, quality and volume reserve sufficient to cover the loudest driving noise. The output power of the set has been foreseen for a response of 6 W.

For the first time the set has been equipped with a Zener diode which gives perfect voltage stabilization.

The push-key system, already successfully used by the enterprise with other models, has been used for tuning in 4 medium-wave stations and one long-wave station. The possibility to assemble the set with a short-wave adapter has been foreseen.

Built-in dimensions: Height 62 mm., width 180 mm., depth 165 mm., dial & service axles; international standard (distance of axles 132 mm.); battery voltage 6 and 12 V., reversible+and—limits. ★

PRESERVING FOOD BY RADIATION

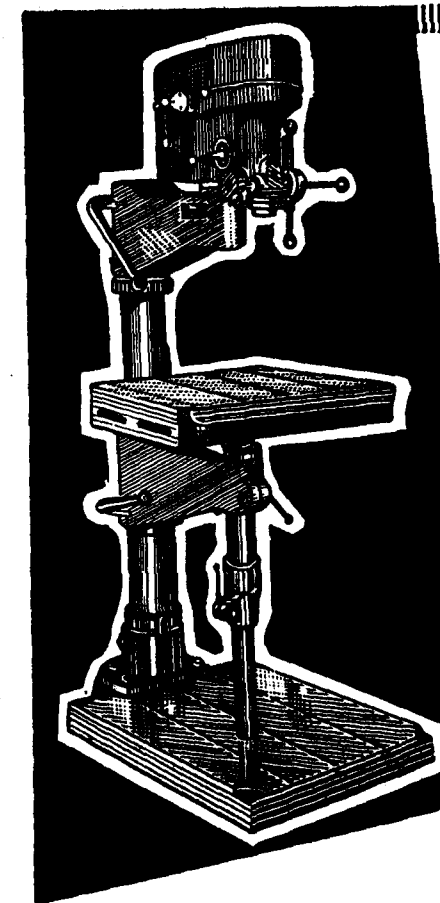
A radiation unit for preserving foodstuffs, with a cobalt irradiator has been designed in the Soviet Union. Positive results were yielded by Soviet experiments to preserve food by means of ionizing irradiation. Even small doses of irradiation destroy micro-organisms and prolong the duration of storing 4–5 times over without a noticeable change in quality. Studies are now being carried out to find out whether various

doses of irradiation may change the quality of foodstuffs, and the period of time for which fresh products may be preserved due to irradiation, is being determined. It has been established that foodstuffs, when treated in this way, do not have any residual radio-activity, that is, they are absolutely harmless. These investigations are part of the programme for using atomic energy in the national economy. ★

NEW BLENDING TECHNIQUE FOR PAPER PLANT

A material handling system which will blend powdered and liquid ingredients entirely automatically has been developed in Britain by Elliot Brothers (London) Ltd., Century works, Lewisham, London, S.E. 13 for a new paper making plant being built at Nivelles, near Brussels. The design of the equipment involves electrical, electronic, pneumatic and mechanical control

techniques to mix the ingredients in the correct quantities, feed the blended material to the cookers and later distribute it to storage tanks ready for use in the coating process. The whole of the mixing, blending, and storage stages will be monitored and controlled by an elaborate communication and alarm system.



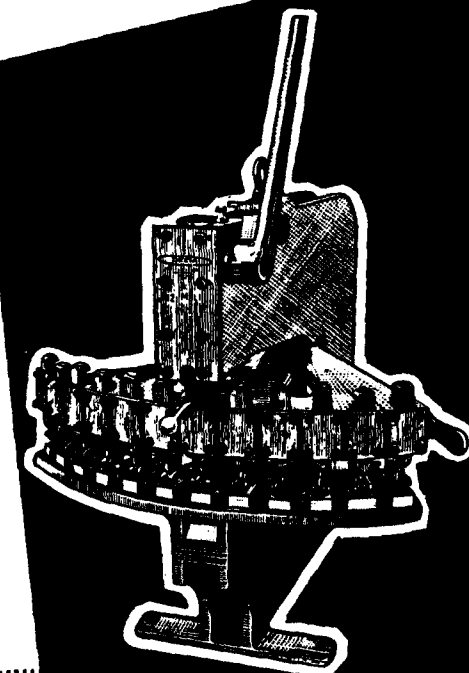
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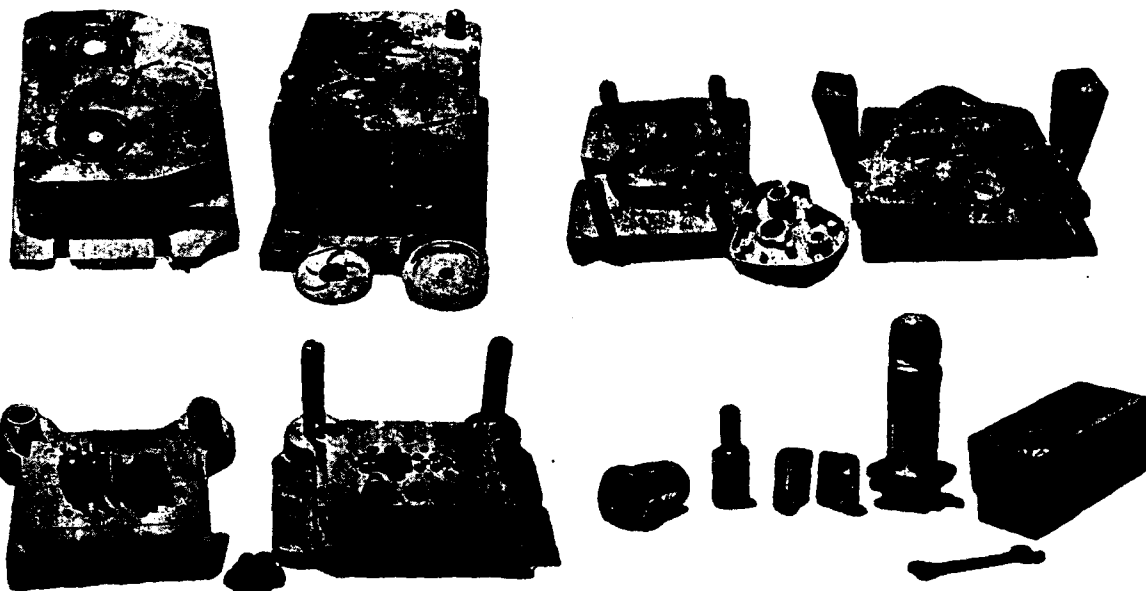
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ARTICLES

OUR HANDLOOMS ABROAD

Shri N. K. Vinayakam,

General Manager (Handlooms),

The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.,
Madras.

When and how the first generation of human beings took to drape themselves with some form of fabric or other is yet shrouded in the dim mysterious past. But in India, the antiquity of cloth goes definitely back to the third millenium before Christ for the yet available archaeological finds of Mohanjadaro reveals fragments of cloth being used primarily to cover the nudity and more than that as objects to add additional charm and beauty to the already bewitching torso of women.



Thus this art of making handwoven fabrics in our country of ancient and remunerative craft which flourished well till the Westerners overwhelmed this trade with the introduction of machinery and foreign yarn. Though the strength and vigour of the handloom tradition lay firmly in its deep and well set roots steeped in custom, tradition and usage, the emphasis on wrong values and the encouragement given to production of gaudy mediocre variety of textiles in bulk and in uniform texture many imitating the traditional varieties resulted in a set back to this once monopoly craft trade. But it was alive and surviving though not in its pristine glory, because of its remarkable resilience to economic upheavals and inherent vitality.

Coming down to recent years, the incessant blow dealt on this trade was markedly felt and in the later years and first half of this century, though this industry had been slowly declining and becoming more and more separated and decentralised. However due to Government's pre-occupation with the war-time economy and paucity of funds, little headway was made in effectively controlling the downward trend of this vast industry. As such the position worsened, culminating in an acute crisis in 1952.

But thanks to the timely intervention of the then Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Government, who took a very quick and decisive step in the matter,

the degenerating tendency of this vast deteriorating industry was arrested giving a new ray of life and fresh lease of service to it. A broadly designed All India Handloom Board with the Textile Commissioner as Chairman was constituted with a handloom fund for financing all activities essential for the resuscitation of this stupendous craft industry. Side by side with the constructive scheme an enquiry committee was also brought into existence which had to conduct comprehensive survey into the sectors of the textile industry—mill, powerlooms and handloom—with a view to determine the place of each in the economy of the country and their inter-relationship. As a measure of interim relief for the handloom industry, the Government also issued orders restricting monthly production of dhoties by the mills to 60% of their average monthly packings based on their previous year's out-put, and prohibited piece-dyeing of sarees by mills. To further the incentive for handloom and khadi industries the Khadi and Handloom Industries Development Act of 1953 was brought into effect by levying an additional excise duty on mill made cloth which fund known as 'Cess Fund' for assisting and encouraging handloom industry.

As a result of efforts made and assistance rendered by the All India Handloom Board for implementation of developmental schemes during Plan Periods, the position of handloom industry became somewhat stable and promising. Such constructive schemes as organising the weavers into co-operative societies, teaching of improved techniques of weaving by introduction of modern varieties of looms, imparting improved methods of dyeing and making available accepted designs as evolved by several design centres helped stabilising industry to a very great extent.

Though considerable evidence is available to indicate that handloom fabrics were being sent to overseas market and for a long time the Dacca muslin and the brocades from Benares had well established for themselves a name in several overseas markets even centuries back and there had not been a systematic export of handloom goods with definite objective of catering to the needs and requirements abroad. Before attaining Independence private enterprise was carried on between countries like Federated Malaya States, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa and the Eastern Archipelago where Indian handloom fabrics were exported mainly to meet the requirements of the Indian settlers in those countries. Of course, in West Africa, the Negro inhabitants showed a preference for Madras handkerchiefs because of its non-fast colours. In spite of the sizable quantity of handloom cloths sent to various countries, it was the United Kingdom that served as *Entrepot* market for the trade and did not benefit the manufacturer here to any extent.

Immediately after the second world war, one by one, the countries in South East Asia and countries like Ceylon, Japan and China imposed stringent restrictions on the import of handloom fabrics while Hong Kong entered into the textile market as a powerful and successful competitor catering to the needs of the East and to certain extent in Western countries. With a view to find the possibilities of export of handloom cloth to American markets, the Government in co-operation with the Ford Foundation invited a team of American experts in 1956 to study the handloom market and to recommend the ways and means of improving them purely on export consideration. In pursuance of their recommendations, the Handloom Export Organisation was set up as a department of the State Trading

Corporation to explore the possibilities of export of handloom cloths to the non-traditional markets which in the first instance included United States and the European Continent. They were also expected to canvass orders for handloom cloths from these markets and have them executed through its business associates who were given all assistance in the execution of the orders. Many manufacturers and exporters in India were enlisted as business associates and have exported goods to the tune of nearly Rs. 39 lakhs during 1960 and about Rs. 29 lakhs in the first half of 1961.

The Handloom Export Organisation also participated in several foreign exhibitions of which more outstanding are:—

1. Chicago International Trade Fair, July 1959.
2. Sydney Industries Fair, July 1959.
3. Frankfurt International Autumn Fair August—September, 1959.
4. New York Trade Fair, May 1960.
5. Paris International Trade Fair, May 1960 and several others.

While participating in the Chicago International Trade Fair in 1959, a delegation comprising of the Honorary Industrial Adviser (Designs) of the All India Handloom Board and the General Manager of the Handloom Export Organisation were given an opportunity to visit the United States and Europe. Their contacts enabled them to create a good name for export of handloom fabrics which marked an over-all export of about Rs. 170 lakhs worth of fabrics during that year. Similarly when the same delegation visited the States again in 1960 efforts were successfully made to introduce in the American market Kalamkari prints in attractive designs on Bleeding Madras fabrics alongside with such foreign visits. Interested persons were appointed to work as agents both for the Handloom Export Organisation and the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation for making contacts with prospective buyer and transmitting the business enquiries to the Organisation for execution. This created a favourable market and promised to develop considerably. However, on account of commercial mal-practices indulged by local exporters there was a sudden crash of the

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export market in December 1959 which resulted in accumulation of stocks and created considerable amount of scare in the handloom market. However at the suggestion of the Handloom Export Organisation the accumulated stocks were purchased and a sort of quality cum price control was brought into effect. Specific mention has to be made here of the timely and prompt action taken by the Consulate-General in America who registered the word 'Madras' in the United States Registration Offices to protect genuine fabrics of Indian origin against faked ones marketed under the style of 'Madras Fabrics'. As a result of all these and several promotional work the over-all export from India to the United States of America rose considerably in the subsequent years and for Bleeding Madras alone the export figures are as under:—

Year	Yards	Value (Rs.)
1959	60,19,000	1,66,65,000
1960	20,68,000	47,77,000
1961	18,59,000	39,84,000
1962	80,00,000	2,00,00,000

Last year the author of this article visited United States besides touching London, Hongkong and other places to contact the outstanding importers of Indian handloom fabrics particularly Bleeding Madras, Tussar etc. The enthusiasm for these fabrics as a result of the business discussions held has considerably increased and it may now be asserted that our Indian fabrics has become a fashion fabric in the West and negotiations are under way to some fairly substantial business deals. The exports on our part more particularly with the maxim—to deal in business matters in a business way and with business etiquettes. But for this snag, it is certain that the export trade made of Indian handlooms can be stable and steadily progressive in the years to come.

It will not be out of place to conclude this article with the words of our beloved Prime Minister when he rightly said "I have seldom seen anything more beautiful than the handloom fabrics which we have in our country. It is craftsmanship and artistry of the highest order. As a thing of beauty and something which keeps alive our great tradition of craftsmanship, I hope every effort will be made to protect and encourage these handwoven fabrics". ★

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TECHNOLOGY OPENS NEW DOORS TO AUTOMATION

PART II

(Continued from previous issue)

EXAMPLES OF COMPUTER PROCESS CONTROL IN UNITED STATES INDUSTRY

Because computer process control (CPC) is automation's most advanced application at this time, examples of its use in several basic industries in the United States are set forth below.

ELECTRIC POWER

Early in 1961, two computer-controlled electric power stations were opened in the United States, two others were under construction, and eight more were in the contractual stage. In an industry which demands maximum reliability for its equipment, the acceptance of computer-run facilities is a high endorsement. Industry engineers, always alert to even a small gain in efficiency, turned to computers fairly quickly. Their reasoning: Power stations are already at a high level of productivity, with a narrow margin of profit on a huge volume of generated power. The slightest improvement in efficiency can be significant in over-all profit. Another reason why computer control is fundamentally suited to this industry is that it already employs many electrical and electronic engineers. Furthermore, power station design is more standardised than in steel, oil, or chemical

plants. This makes it easier to apply computer control features to one plant after another.

This ability to forestall breakdowns is particularly important in electric power generation: A bearing failure or a boiler burnout can cost millions of dollars. Time for repairs leaves a unit unproductive for weeks.

The high reliability of computer systems makes some engineers suggest that this industry might be the first in which computers can do the control job entirely without intermediate instruments. At this time, it is closed to absolute computer control than any other.

STEEL

The process of making iron and steel is well adapted to computer control. The industry is beginning to use computer equipment to adjust rolling mills as they squeeze

metal into sheet or plate. Unlike power generating, this manufacture does not involve control of an extraordinary number of details, but decisions must be rapid.

A company official expects more uniform steel than ever before produced. "Quality is the major benefit we'll get out of computer control. The normal variation in thickness is .13 millimetre. In the new mill we hope to drop that to .076 millimetre, or nearly cut it in half."

At the Jones & Laughlin Corporation, a continuous annealing line in its tin plate mill has been at work for more than a year. This system demonstrates speed and versatility. Steel strip passes through the annealing furnace at 1,800 feet per minute.

The computer controls the zone temperature regulators in the furnace, keeps track of the changes in material where a coil of different composition has been welded on the coil in process, and changes the furnace temperatures as the new batch rolls through.

Not yet solved, but the object of important research, is how to put a computer in charge of a blast furnace. One company simulated, on a large computer, the operation of a blast furnace. In three minutes the computer ran through a series of variable factors—blast temperature, oxygen, fuel content—equivalent to 24 years of testing on a real furnace. The computer's findings showed that production could be increased by as much as 30 per cent by the best possible combination of oxygen and fuel mixes, pressures, and coke rates.

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PETROLEUM

Quick to use computers in their process, petroleum companies have compiled a number of first applications. The first integrated system of computer control—computer, controls and instrumentation—was developed to distil paraffins out of petrol by the Universal Oil Products Company. And the first computer-controlled plant in the United States to turn out a commercial product was Texaco's polymerisation unit in Texas which has been operating for more than a year.

Even without making their control systems closed-loop operations without human supervision, oil companies have recorded enormously successful applications. Simulation of problems in production and distribution has been fruitful.

CHEMICALS

The chemical industry demands computers which can make an enormous number of calculations. But since the processes involved are fairly slow-moving compared to, say, a rolling mill, adjustments are not needed frequently.

Like many decisions in favour of computer control, the one at the Barton (...siana) synthetic ammonia plant of Monsanto Chemical Company was made partly for scientific reasons and partly for economic. A new, highly instrumented plant, it was well-suited for automation.

Because it runs continuously, the plant's production capacity depends on the volume of gas that its great compressors can cram into the reaction vessels. This is dependent on the weather because a compressor is less efficient on hot dry days than on cool damp ones. Humidity is also a factor in the chemical process itself: Air pumped from outside enters the product stream and its moisture content influences the result.

The computer at the ammonia plant can do a superior job of keeping production at a peak because it adjusts very quickly to temperature changes. In a plant which produces 500 tons of ammonia daily, the increased efficiency adds up to a lot of fertiliser in a year of continuous production.

Some petroleum firms question the value of turning over processes completely to computers, but they have no doubt about the computer's ability to increase efficiency in other ways. Computers, whether actively participating in process control or merely "observing," can be used to advantage. Engineers in the chemical industry find that computers develop efficient plans for control of various phases of the process. In addition to compressors, distillation columns and heat exchangers have been analysed with success.

Thus, computer process control is merely the latest, most striking, step towards full automation, but dozens of other applications are following in its path. ★

A CORRECTION

In the October-December '62 issue of *Ind Com Journal* in the article "Industrial Design Cell", please read the sentence in the second paragraph on page two as "Both the product engineer and the designer work together to develop an economical and functional product, but the engineer is chiefly responsible for the mechanical solution while the designer is chiefly responsible for the appearance".

POLYTECHNIC FOR WOMEN AT MADRAS

The Women's Polytechnic to be started in Madras City is to be located in Old Civil Jail Buildings at Broadway.

secretariat work and civil engineering and draftsmanship.

The approximate expenditure involved is Rs. 12,08,000 non-recurring and Rs. 3,08,000 recurring. The Government of India will meet 50% of the total recurring cost and 75% of the total non-recurring expenditure involved in the scheme. There will be courses in electronics (radio engineering), costume - designing and dress - making,

There will be no tuition fees excepting a special fee of Rs. 19 a year towards games, medical examination etc., The qualifications and age of admission and reservation of seats for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes for all the courses will be the same as for diploma courses in men's polytechnics.

The Women's Polytechnic will have a strength of 100 students.

EXPORT OF SHOES TO U S S R

The State Trading Corporation will export 5,00,000 pairs of shoes worth Rs. 1.25 crores to the Soviet Union in 1963, under a contract entered into recently. The National Small Industries Corporation will supply 2,50,000 pairs of shoes. The remaining 2.5 lakhs pairs of shoes have to be purchased from regular suppliers of the

State Trading Corporation. With the conclusion of this contract export of shoes to Russia has been showing a decline. In 1960-'61 the export of shoes fell down to 4,35,450 pairs from 4,77,200 and during 1959-'60 it had gone down further to 3,10,000 pairs.

ANTIBIOTICS PROJECT AT RISHIKESH

The Rs. 20-crore antibiotics project undertaken by the Government of India with Soviet collaboration at Rishikesh in Uttar Pradesh is expected to be

commissioned by the end of 1965. Plant and machinery for the project have already started arriving from Soviet Russia.

MANUFACTURE OF BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, granted to an industrialist for the establishment of a factory at Arkonam for the manufacture of

ball and roller bearings has been cancelled by the Government of India due to the reason that the licensee had failed to set up the factory within the specified time.

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Those who are interested in taking up this line of industry may apply to the Government of India through the Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Madras for the grant of fresh licence. This is a very lucrative industry and the would be entrepreneurs will not only enrich

themselves by starting this industry but would also be rendering priceless service to the Country as the production of these items is bound to help considerable reduction in the import of ball and roller bearings and thereby save the drawing of the much needed foreign exchange. ★

INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL AND COKE

The Government of India have increased the price of coal by 80 nP. per metric ton and that of hard and soft coke by Rs. 1.07 per metric ton from March 1, 1963.

The price has been increased to compensate the coal industry for the additional incidence of costs which it will have to bear as a result of implementation of recommendations of the Central Wage Board.

The Central Wage Board for the coal mining industry in its interim report has recommended a wage increase of 37 nP. per day's attendance to the daily rate of Rs. 9.75 per month to the monthly paid workmen in the collieries and certain ancillary undertakings, departments, offices and establishments from March 1, 1963. ★

EXTENSION OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME: NEARLY 3,000 WORKERS AROUND CITY TO BENEFIT

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is being extended to Avadi, Pattabiram and Padi in Madras from the midnight of January 26, 1963. As a result, 2,950 more factory workers will get benefit under the Scheme.

Medical care in these areas will be provided by the State Government under service system, and for this purpose one whole time dispensary has been set up at

Avadi. For payment of cash benefits one pay office is also being set up at Avadi.

The employers of the factories covered under the Scheme in these areas will be required to pay employer's special contribution at the rate of 2½% of the total wage bill.

The Scheme was formally inaugurated by the Minister of Finance and Labour, Madras, on Jan. 26th at Avadi. ★

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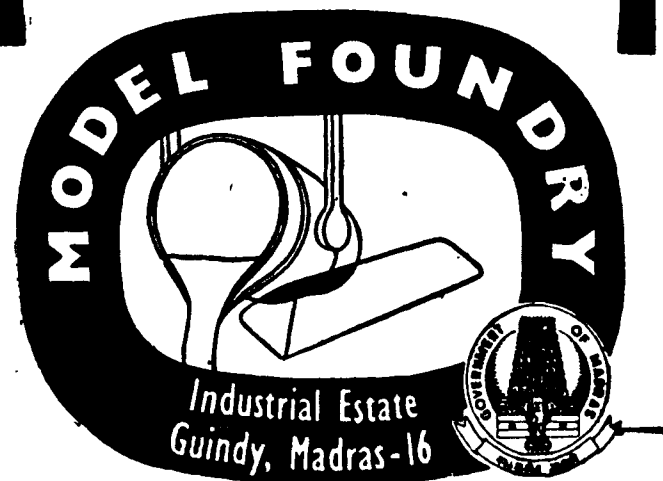
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THE SUPERINTENDENT



LENGTH MEASURES UNDER THE METRIC SYSTEM

Sri S. Moni, I. A. S.

Controller of Weights & Measures, Madras.



Length measures under the metric system were introduced all over the State from 1st October 1961. On 1st October 1962 their use has become compulsory not only throughout the State, but all over India. In Government departments, their use became compulsory even earlier. For example, the Railways have adopted the metric system in their day-to-day work. Railway passenger freight is calculated in terms of kilometres. Telegraph posts also show kilometres. Prices are already marked in terms of metres on cloth. The fineness (or linear density) of yarn, regardless of the fibre used, is now being expressed in terms of the unit known as "Tex" which denotes the weight, in grams, of a kilometre of yarn or other material. Mills are selling their cloth in metric units wherever they run retail shops of their own. In many places in India khadi is being sold in terms of metre. The compulsory use of the metric length measures in retail trade has been enforced by penal action. This article aims at giving some details about length measures under the metric system.

(2) Though it may be argued at first sight that the metre as a standard is no better than the yard, none can doubt that a system based on the metre is such more convenient as its multiples and sub-multiples are based on the decimal system. Calculations with the decimal points displacing the fraction and eliminating arithmetical tables are decidedly much easier and much time is saved when quantities are expressed as the decimal of one denomination. The trend towards decimalisation is unmistakable. Mechanics has decimalised the inch, engineering has decimalised the foot and aviation has decimalised the mile. The metric length measure system makes the fullest use of such a decimalisation in ordinary commercial use.

(3) The metre forms the very foundation of the metric system. It was originally taken to be related to the quadrant of the earth's meridian—i.e. to the ten millionth part of the earth's quadrant. This distance is marked between two lines on the International prototype kept in France. The progress of science has now necessitated a new definition of the metre. It is now defined in terms of wave length of light as follows:

"The metre is a length equal to 16,50,763.73 wave lengths in vacuum of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels 2p10 and 5d5 of the atom of Krypton 86".

This definition may sound too far fetched and unintelligible to the lay man but the

basic idea of the ultimate standard is to link it up with a model taken from nature which has excellent physical properties so that it could be adopted throughout the world. The definition has become necessary on account of the rapid advance in measuring technique, seeking the ultimate in accuracy consequent upon recent scientific discoveries. Man wants to measure not only the large world of galaxies but much more accurately the extremely small world of particles. The famous physicist, Lord Kelvin summed this up by observing "To measure is to know."

(4) Egypt was the first country in the world to derive the unit of length from the idealised structure of the human being. This became the practice in other countries as well. In India too, rough standards of length came to be derived first from the measures of the various limbs of the human body. Even to-day in very interior rural parts it is possible that the cubit and span are being used and accepted for measuring cloth. It has all along been supposed that the cubit viz., the length of the bent forearm from the below to the finger tips constitutes half a yard. It may be news to many to be told that the yard itself was once defined in England as "the distance between the tip of the nose of His Majesty Henry I and of the thumb of his outstretched hand" The foot was defined a little later as the "average tread of 16 men." The foot itself was divided into 12 inches. This was obviously arbitrary and fantastic but still we have accepted these units without demur all along.

(5) Wooden yard measures of all sorts have been in use in the cloth trade as standard length measures. The possibility of shrinkage and warping of wooden length measures unless made of well seasoned wood has never been thought of. All sorts of

strips of metal have been in use as the yard. The material and the design have enabled easy abuse, to the disadvantage of the illiterate masses and even the marginal purchaser has not given serious thought to this.

(6) Under the metric system, commercial length measures of the non-flexible type are of the following recognised denominations, i. e. metric, half metre and two metres. Metric, length measures are made from mild steel or brass, plated with nickel and chromium or from stainless steel. Wooden metres are allowed mainly in the timber trade but can be used in future for other uses as well. But they have to be made in well seasoned timber of certain specifications.

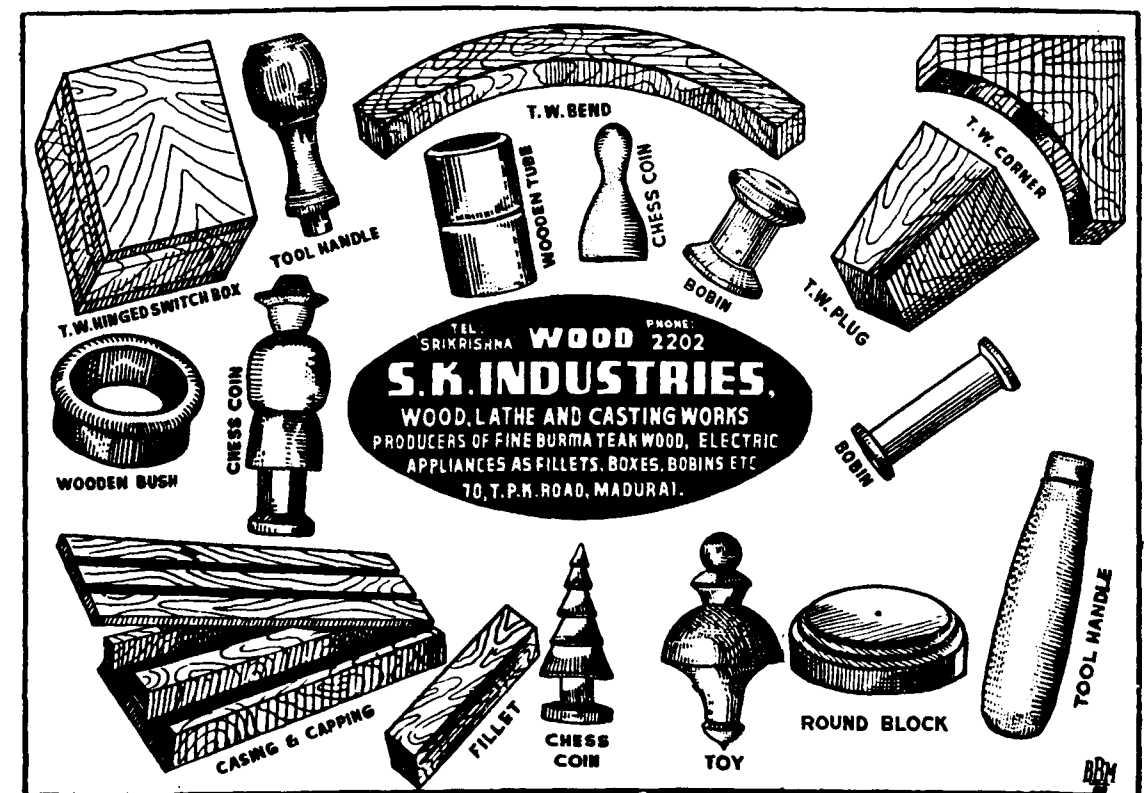
The shape of the metre appears similar to the standard yard but the design is different. Stamping seals are provided inside the ends of the metre measure and half metre measure. There is an arrow mark to link up the correctness of the measure. This is a really important innovation intended to guarantee the accuracy of the metre. The width and thickness of the metre measure both metre, and half metre have been specified i. e., they should be 5 mm, thick and 13 mm. wide. Graduations are provided at every centimetre for the first 10 centimetres and thereafter at every 5 centimetre. The marking in the centimetre division extends over half the breadth and every 5 centimetre division over the full breadth of the metre stick. In addition, a cross mark is provided at 25 c. m. in the case of the half metre and at 25, 50, 75 c. m. in the case of the metre measure. There is thus a distinctive design for the metre and it is no longer possible to confuse it with the yard. Graduation markings and cross markings, whether in metallic or wooden measures, have to be clear and indelible for

a reasonable period of use. They are to be re-verified and stamped for accuracy once in every two years by the Department. Permissible errors in metres have been prescribed taking into consideration that commodities like ribbon, wire, belting and cloth have to be measured out. The metre should, in no case, be longer than 1001 mm. and not shorter than 999.5 mm.. For the half metre half these values apply. These are the outstanding characteristics of new metallic and wooden measures which are to be used in trade compulsorily.

(7) Though the standard of length under the metric system will be the metre, within its sub-divisions in centimetre and millimetre and its multiplies in decimetre, hectometre and kilometre, the most commonly

used units will be the metre, centimetre, the millimetre and the kilometre. The metre is longer than the yard i.e. by 3.5"; more correctly it is 1.094 yards. Conversely, the yard is 91.5 centimetres or 0.915 metres. The foot is nearly 30.5 centimetres or 305 millimetres. An inch is 2.5 centimetres. The diameter of the head of a pin is about 1 millimetre.

(8) In science and industry, dimensions much smaller than the millimetre have now come into use. For small dimensions a unit called the micron is used. A micron or micrometre is the 1,000th part of a millimetre. To give examples of visible standards, the finest cob-web thread has a diameter of 0.01 micron, the oil stains seen on water are atleast 0.02



micron thick, a soap bubble is 0.1 micron thick. But so great is the advance of science today that even the micron is considered far too inadequate for measuring small distances such as inter atomic distances (i.e. distances between the basic particles constituting the atom.) A special unit called the Angstrom is used which is 1/10000th of a micron. I have mentioned these facts by the way though these units are not common in ordinary trade transactions.

(9) For the common man, as also the lady of house, the metre represents the biggest change over in shopping habits in respect of cloth requirements; as it is the unit of all transactions in cloth and wearing apparel. The full impact of this changeover will be felt by the general public shortly. None will be willing to purchase more than what he or she has been purchasing all along for a particular item of wear but a certain rounding off to metric units is inevitable. The simplest way to round off is to do so to the nearest convenient 5 centimetres. The metre measure is marked clearly at every 5 centimetres.

Sarees and dhoties which are sold in pre-determined lengths will take a little longer to convert but if purchases are made out of cloth lengths, it is better that saree lengths are purchased to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ metre. The ready made garment industry will take a little longer to adopt rationalised units under the metric system. To arrive at average general measurements of individuals

and produce the so called "standard sizes" in metric lengths is difficult because size fitting does mean conversion of one or two lengths but a set of closely inter-related lengths. Children's clothing are a special problem. Fond mothers cannot be easily satisfied. Their children must have the best fit of ready made. It is still more difficult in the case of boots, gloves, socks and stockings, household accessories and miscellaneous requirements of clothing which will take still longer to get converted into metric sizes. It may however be well to remember the simple rule for every yard of cloth purchased, we may purchase 90 centimetres and also to remember that every metre has 100 centimetres. Ultimately it is the tailor who will be our judge but let us hope he too will change his temperament!

(10) Of course there is the problem of getting accustomed to a new unit, whatever its virtues, however reasonable or simple, when a change is introduced affecting the behaviour pattern, however outmoded the earlier pattern is. A period of time should elapse during which the necessary mental adjustment has to be effected and the new unit becomes the standard of value. To appreciate how difficult every operation under the inch system had been, how time-consuming and how inaccurate, it is necessary to release oneself from the moorings of old values-but the effort to do so is certainly worthwhile; and the success of this reform depends mainly on the public demanding their future requirements of cloth *only in metric units*.

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EAST INDIA TANNED HIDES AND SKINS

*Report of the Sub-Committee Constituted by the
State Industries Development Committee, Madras.*

The Sub-Committee for the Finishing of East India Tanned Hides and Skins was constituted by the State Industries Development Committee on the 4th January, 1961. The Sub-Committee was to go into the question of finishing of East India tanned hides & skins, "to study intensively the raw materials (indigenous and imported) required for the various kinds of finishing given by the East India tanned hides and skins, the various methods employed and consider all questions ancillary to this problem of finishing, so that action can be taken to implement the report".

The Sub-Committee was constituted with the following members:—

1. Sri A. Nagappa Chettiar, Chairman.
2. Mr. B. B. Dodd, Director, Gordon Woodroffe & Co., (Madras) Private Ltd., Madras.
3. Dr. Y. Nayudamma, Director, Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, or his representative.

Later at the first meeting of the Sub-Committee on 1st May, '61, the following gentlemen were co-opted:—

1. Sri P. S. Venkatachalam, Senior Scientific Officer, Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Madras.
2. Sri S. Nagarajan, Dy. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Madras.
3. Sri C. K. Duraivelan, C. Kalyanam & Company, 2, Muthugramani Street, Periamet, Madras.

The Sub-Committee held its preliminary meeting in June 1961, had general discussion on the terms of reference, and exchanged views on the proposed project. In the subsequent meetings the Committee considered the question in all its aspects and facts analysing the valuable data, and materials, and the principles on which the scheme has to be based.

The Committee concluded in its labours in April 1962, by drawing a report on the finishing of the East India tanned hides and skins.

The report has been drawn up and signed by two members of the Sub-Committee, as Mr. B. B. Dodd, left for U. K., after the first two meetings of the Sub-Committee and could not participate in drafting of the final report of the Sub-Committee. However, as he was back in India, when the report was finalised, the draft report was sent to him for his signature, and at his suggestion not

to wait for his signature and to submit the report to the Government without delay the report has been submitted without the signature of Mr. B. B. Dodd.

The Sub-Committee has endeavoured to present a practical and comprehensive report with schemes taking into consideration all factories, needs, and aspects, sociological, technological and financial.

The adoption of the report and the schemes, as set out therein, the Sub-Committee hope, will achieve the conversion of 75% of East India tanned hides and skins into finished leather within the course of fifteen years bringing immense benefit to the economy of this State and the Country as a whole.

The Sub-Committee would desire to record its warm appreciation of the valuable assistance by Sri P. S. Venkatachalam, Sri S. Nagarajan, and Sri C. K. Duraivelan. Their technical, practical, and commercial knowledge was of great help to the Committee in its study and preparation of the scheme.

Scheme for Finishing of Leathers from East India Tanned Hides & Skins

(a) *Background*: The East India leather industry is today earning annually about Rs. 25 crores worth of foreign exchange for our country. The crust vegetable tanned leather is finished into different types of leathers by the buyer countries and sold at higher prices. This difference in value after finishing usually ranges from 40-60% on the original worth of the exported East India goods. For this reasons alone it is well worth taking up this question of exporting leather in the finished state, leaving aside other considerations such as its greater employment potential, its sobering influence on the price structure of East India leathers

which is normally subject to wild fluctuations. Another potential advantage is that our industry will be geared up to produce finished leathers for our own requirements which are steadily growing in volume. Also, this will help to meet the prevailing upper leather shortage in our country. In spite of the above apparent advantages, this change over, has not been given serious trial yet for a number of reasons that will be discussed later in their appropriate context.

(b) *The Techno-Economic Angle*: The East India tanning industry was originally organised to meet the raw material requirements of the foreign manufacturers of finished leathers. As such, it has always suffered from the handicap of unfavourable trade terms. Till very recently, prices were determined on a monopoly basis at the London auctions. This tradition was however, broken when a few of the enterprising East India tanners established direct trade contacts with the European countries, Japan etc., and even caused auctions to be held in West Germany. Still, as they are only manufacturers of raw materials for East India leathers in spite of the vast amount of skill, experience and technical know-how that go into their manufacture are basically classifiable only as raw-material—the East India tanners can never bargain from a position of strength. The tables, will, however be reversed, if they change over to the productions of finished leather. Another outcome of this change-over will be the saving welcome on the import of wattle-extract, bark etc. from abroad as in the latter case, the bulk of the leathers will have to be chrome-tanned. It is useful at this stage to distinguish between the export of skins and that of the kips. The skins earn more foreign exchange than the kips. The goat skin tanner has however, got to compete with the foreign buyers in

buying his raw stock. Financially this has always been disadvantageous to the East India tanner. To protect his interest, the Government had to step in and set a limit for the export of goatskins. If however, the tanner takes to finishing, in addition, the off-take of skins will be greater and the Government may be emboldened to propose, a total ban on the export of skins. Similarly, if the kip tanner takes up finishing of leathers, it will go a long way in meeting the increasing indigenous demand for upper leather, which should be so in the best interests of our nation. Thus the finishing of both kips and skins serves a complementary purpose, as the former will help to bridge the gap in upper leather production in our country and the leather in augmenting our foreign exchange resources.

(c) *The East India Tanner's View*: It will be useful at this juncture to analyse the reasons for the East India tanner's reluctance to change over to the finishing of leathers and their export. It is but natural that tradition should play an important role in an industry that is as deep rooted as the East India leather trade in our country, though it must be mentioned in favour of the East India tanner that he is as progressive as any of his counterparts in the other countries, even the Western nations not being excepted. Tradition, however, is not the main reason. The tanner will be up against the problem of selling his finished leathers in a foreign country, in severe competition with the local dealers who enjoy all the advantages over the East India tanner, in the shape of greater experience and background in finishing of leathers to suit the tastes of their own people, better machinery and leather auxiliaries, as these countries boast of a well developed chemical industry and governmental backing in the form of heavy tariffs against importations of finished

leathers. This problem of marketing his finished leathers is further complicated by the recurrent changes in fashion trends in the Western countries unless the tanner is fully posted with up-to-date information on this subject. This may cause serious losses in business as it will easily take two to three months before the goods reach the consumers hand, calculating from the date of receipt of the order. This is particularly true for the skins, which form the bulk of our export. Another point that should be borne in mind, is the fact that unlike a raw skin or the crust, finished leather has a much narrowed market, and in order to exploit it fully, a vigorous and organised sales campaign will be necessary. In other words, the East India tanner will have to spend much more on sales promotion particularly in overseas countries than what he is doing now. The most important reason for the East India tanner's apathy to this question of manufacturing finished leathers, is the fear that the margin of profit involved after effecting this change-over may not be worth all the risk and the troubles and the larger capital investment. There appears to be justification for this fear, as the profits to be gained in the case of items like side leather, lining leather are really marginal. Speciality items like fancy, clothing, gloving etc. are however notable exceptions.

(d) *Incentives*: In order to make this change-over really worth while to the East India tanner, the following recommendations are made for careful consideration and implementation by the Government.

(i) Grant of actual users licence for import of auxiliaries and machinery.

(ii) Provide incentives for export such as subsidised transport of leathers exported, subsidise the purchase of finishing machinery, and provide part of the capital, where

justified, for expansions of existing tanneries to promote finishing of leathers.

(iii) Create a sales organisation abroad for the vigorous promotion of the sale of finished leathers.

(iv) Enter into collaboration with foreign firms as this will, to a great extent, solve the problem of selling finished leathers.

(v) Gradual cut in the export of raw and picked skins.

(vi) Enter into trade agreements with other countries in order to safeguard the tanners' interests particularly against adverse tariff rate etc.

(e) *Probable changes in the Trade-Structure:* It will be necessary to consider how this change-over will affect the structure of the East India Industry in Madras State. Here again the kip tanner will be playing a different role as compared to the skin tanner. The kip tanner may have to go over to chrome-tanning in a big way in view of the national shortage of upper leathers. It will mean a complete change in methodology, technique, marketing etc. As such a drastic changeover cannot take place overnight, they may have to switch over gradually to chrome-tanning and finishing and export only the balance in the 'blue' or finished condition. The important change in their structure will be that they will have to concentrate mainly in capturing the local market as distinct from the export market. It is visualised that this change alone will help to stabilise the price-structure of kips, which was never the case before. In the matter of equipment also, the kip tanners will have to adopt again a completely changed outlook. They must think in terms of drums, paddles, machines etc., where they were non-existent before. There is already a welcome change in this direction. On the whole, the problems of reorientation

for the kip tanners, is a hard one, but it also means that their future is going to be built on more solid foundation, depending as they will do, on the home-market.

The skin tanner's position is not going to change much, as he is already committed to mechanisation and will continue to depend on the export market. They are also conversant with chrome tanning as quite a few of them are exporting skins in the blue condition. Their main problem will be one of selling the finished leathers.

(f) *Phasing of the Programme:* The following table will give an idea about the export of East India tanned hides and skins during the year 1959:—

Export of East India tanned leather in 1959:

	Lbs.	Rs.
	(all in lakhs)	
1. Cow hides	247.37	718.92
2. Buff hides	11.83	27.49
3. Cow calf	24.22	118.79
4. Buff calf	42.78	146.17
5. Sheep	73.35	694.30
6. Goat	100.78	860.19
	500.33	2,565.86

It will be seen that we are exporting 500 lakhs pounds of tanned leather and there is no doubt the State's ambition should be to convert all the 500 lakhs pounds of tanned leather into finished leather by which the foreign exchange earning can be augmented considerably. This programme will be an ambitious one. But taking into consideration the present condition and the conservative nature of the trade, a progressive planning rather than an ambitious planning has to be adopted. It is presumed that 75% conversion into finished leather can be achieved within a course of next 15 years.

The percentage of conversion can be visualised as under:

At the end of First	5 years	...	20%
"	Second	"	45%
"	Third	"	75%

While certain people feel that even a conversion of 15% of the exported goods into finished leather at the end of 5th year should be commendable one, persons with ambitious planning are convinced that not less than 40% should be finished at the end of 5th year. For the purposes of our planning, it is considered reasonable to aim at a target of 20% of the exportable leathers to be finished at the end of 5 years. The phasing of the programme will be as under:

First year	...	...	1%
Second year	...	...	2%
Third year	...	...	4%
Fourth year	...	...	6%
Fifth year	...	...	7%

(g) *Methodology:* It should be clearly stated, at the outset that the proposed set-up will work in a capacity that is complementary to the East India Industry with the purpose of gradually replacing it. It is only reasonable and fair that it should be left for the East India tanners and the few others who are already producing finished leathers to achieve this target. Only in case the private sector is not able to cope up with the production programme or the tanners remain apathetic and fail to fulfil their targets inspite of the facilities and incentives offered by the Government there is justification for the State to set up their manufacturing units. This should be the basic principle on which the various methods of achieving the target should be conceived.

The following are suggested, to achieve the target.

1. **Fully utilising the installed capacity of the existing finishing units (small and big units in Madras State):**

(a) If you take a look into the finished leather industry existing in Madras State, it will be seen that there are 4 units in the organised sector and more than 6 units in small scale sector, 2 servicing centres run by the Government and a few East India tanners equipped with some finished machines. It is a well known fact that there is also unutilised capacity in all these units. Some of the units have been endeavouring to procure small orders from overseas and are also exporting finished leathers during the last 5—10 years. But these units face a number of difficulties such as the fluctuation of process of raw goods, non-availability of special auxiliaries for finishing, inability to tap selling sources and to keep in touch with the fashion trends overseas.

(b) We are to-day committed to decentralisation of industries and it is fitting and proper that we should make the full use of the existing industries which are to a certain extent also decentralised. The problem of exporting finished leather cannot brook any delay and we will have to make a start immediately and the existing finishing units come very handy for being utilised. The existing units are assessed to have a processing capacity of 10% of the present export of East India leathers.

(c) The existing finishing units should be grouped and all facilities given financially and technically to obtain raw materials and specialised leather auxiliaries to take up the manufacture of finished leather. As and when these units gather momentum they could be helped to procure additional equipment, working capital etc. to increase their production.

2. Progressively inducing the East India tanners to take up finishing of simple items as linings, moroccas :

Mention may be made of a few East India tanners who have already made an attempt to procure machines suitable for finishing but have not embarked on the production of finished leather. It is envisaged that once the present finishing units take up the production of exportable types of finished leather, the East India tanners who are supplying the raw materials and who have some skeleton machinery will have an idea to convert some of East India leathers into finished leather. All active support must be given to make use of this talent. It will be better if the production of such units is confined to simple items as linings, moroccas etc.

3. Opening one or two production units to manufacture top grade finished leather :

In spite of two suggestions mentioned above, it will be still necessary to encourage setting up of suitable finishing units to process top grade quality finished leather. We can envisage that a few units to process 10,000 pounds of hides or 5,000 pounds of tanned skins or a combined unit to process 200 kips, 1,000 goatskins and 1,000 sheepskins should be set up in principal tanning centres. It will be seen that even if we set up one such unit it will be able to tackle only 8% of the present export. So this may not be an absolute solution for the problem, but this will be an inducement for others to take up this line. The problem is colossal and unless the measures taken are also in a big way, the target cannot be attained. The

details for such units are given in Annexure I, II and III. No doubt the foreign exchange element and the financial commitments in the scheme are large. Further, before the first finished leather could be turned out, it will take one or two years from the date of taking the decision on this subject. As a precautionary measure, planning should be made to encourage setting up of only a few units during the first 5 years and depending on the merits of its working further units planned.

4. Small scale finishing units have got a great part to play in expanding the export market for finished leather. Small scale units, whose blocked capital is less than Rs. 5 lakhs, can get equipment under the hire purchase system from the National Small Industries Corporation, financial assistance through the State Aid to Industries and

through the State Bank of India, and technical assistance from the various Small Industries Service Institutes. The Government should go all out to help small scale units to take up manufacture of finished leather and their applications for machinery and for working capital should be processed on a high priority basis.

5. Incentives for leather finishing units :

Imported leather auxiliaries have got a great part to play in producing first quality leathers. Hence the Government should go all out in procuring the necessary auxiliaries without reservation.

The centres set up by the Central Government and the State Government in Erode and Vinnamangalam respectively, have given great impetus to the local tanners to go in for new lines of production like sole

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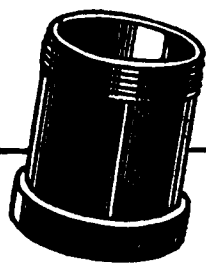
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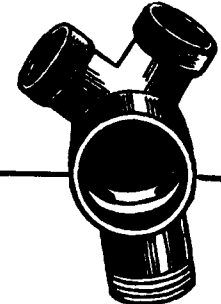
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Managing Agents: **MARTIN BURN LIMITED**, MARTIN BURN HOUSE, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1

Branches : New Delhi Bombay Kanpur Patna

RCC-10A

leather, waxed chrome and certain kinds of finished upper leathers. But the activity is confined only to the places where these centres are located, and the other tanners are very anxious to have similar centres. It has not been possible so far for the Government to set up more of these centres of their own, probably the Government of Madras can encourage the setting up of common facility centres for leather finishing in Pallavaram, Dindigul, Ranipet and Trichy with a maximum equipment not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs per centre. 75% of this amount should be given a direct grant, so that this will induce the local tanners to come forward in setting up such centres.

6. Developed area with work sheds :

Vinnamangalam and Erode, where Government have set up extension and common facility centres, will form fertile grounds to develop small scale leather finishing units. Developed areas with work sheds may be made available immediately. Already many parties are interested in this venture. These units with minimum of equipments as drums etc. can be made use of the costly equipments in the common facility centres. Thus at one stroke the centres will be fully utilised as well as more units are set up to produce finished leather. The Small scale units will also be fully benefited by the technical help given by the staff of the centres.

7. Programme of production of East India tanned leather to achieve the target of finished leather in conformity with the expectation visualised in F.

The production programme of East India leathers should be periodically reviewed and realigned with the target figures for finished leathers in order to achieve a smooth transition from the old to the new set up.

(h) *Administration*: A leather Advisory Board will have to be set up and this body will decide on the type and nature of administration and the financial layout necessary for the implementations of the above programme. Besides these this body will fix the priority for implementation of the various items suggested under G (Methodology). They should also give serious thought to the idea of having a sales organisation abroad for promoting the sales of finished leather. In this context the suggestions about having collaboration, with foreign firms should be given due consideration, as this may be a more convenient alternative to having a sales organisation.

(i) *Finance*: For the sake of guidance three schemes (annexures I, II & III) are prepared to give an idea of the financial implecation of such a venture. These are purely tentative as the actual spending will depend on the decisions taken by the Advisory Body and the order of priority fixed by them in respect of the itemised proposals for achieving the target.

ANNEXURE I

SCHEME FOR A FINISHING UNIT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

S/c Moroccos, S/c Coloured Linings, S/c Snodes, S/c Glove, Leathers etc.

(Capacity 5,000 lbs. East India Tanned Skins per day)

(i) Land and Buildings :		Nos.	Rs.
Land 5 (Five) acres	...	...	25,000
Building 25,000 sq. ft. @	...	...	2,50,000
Rs. 10 per sq. ft.	...	...	50,000
Garage, well with pumpset, overhead tank, electrification etc.	...	...	3,25,000
(ii) Machinery & Equipment :		Nos.	Rs.
1. Tanning drums (8' x 6')	5	30,000	
2. Fatliquoring and dyeing drums (8' x 6')	5	30,000	
3. Dry drums (8' x 6')	2	12,000	
4. Splitting machine (imported)	1	40,000	
5. Shaving machine (imported)	2	95,000	
6. Staking machine (Indian)	10	30,000	
7. Staking machine (imported)	2	25,000	
8. Buffing machine (imported) big size	2	50,000	
9. do (Indian)	5	12,500	
10. Glazing machine (Indian)	10	25,000	
11. Hydraulic press (imported)	2	1,90,000	
12. Embossing plates (imported)	30	60,000	
13. Measuring machine (imported)	2	30,000	
14. Pasting plant	1	1,60,000	
15. Spraying & drying plant for continuous process	1	1,00,000	
16. Setting out machine	2	70,000	
17. Spraying plant complete with accessories and two spray booths (Indian)	1	10,000	
18. Boiler complete with accessories	1	20,000	
19. Seasoning tables	10	2,500	
20. Weighing balance (platform type and pan type)	2	2,000	
21. Basins, brushes, buckets, pads, slickers etc.			2,000
22. Trolley, wooden horses			3,000
23. Wooden vats			2,000
24. Nailing boards	250		5,000
25. Toggles boards	250		50,000
26. Toggles	15,000		15,000
27. Office furniture, equipment etc.			10,000
28. Erection charges			33,400
29. Jeep			15,000
30. Truck			40,000
31. For sundry equipments etc.			30,600
			12,00,000
(iii) Staff and Labour per Month :		Nos.	Rs.
1. Manager (Technical)	1	1,000	
2. Chemist-cum-Technologist	2	1,500	
3. Sorters	4	2,000	
4. Foreman	4	1,400	
5. Mechanic	1	350	
6. Maistry	4	600	
7. Machine operators	50	6,250	
8. Skilled workers for drums	20	1,500	
9. do do	6	450	
10. Unskilled workers	50	2,500	
11. Store keeper	2	400	
12. Accountant	1	200	
13. Clerk	1	200	
14. Typist	1	100	
15. Peons	2	150	
16. Watchman	2	150	
17. Boilerman	1	200	
18. Drivers	2	300	
19. Extra daily paid workers		8,000	
			27,250

	Rs.
(iv) Other Items of Expenditure per Month :	
1. Electricity charges	5,000
2. Boiler, water charges	1,500
3. Petrol, oil etc.	1,000
	<u>7,500</u>

(v) Raw Material Requirements per Month :	
(a) 4,000 lbs. per day East India goats @ Rs. 10 per lb.	40,000
(b) 1,000 lbs. per day East India sheep @ Rs. 15 per lb.	15,000
(c) Chemicals, dyestuffs for finishing the above per day	10,000
Per day	<u>65,000</u>

Total cost of raw materials per month
65,000 x 25 16,25,000

(vi) Total Monthly Expenditure :

1. Raw materials	16,25,000
2. Electric charges etc.	6,500
3. Salaries for staff	27,250
	<u>16,58,750</u>

Say ... Rs. 16,60,000

(vii) Total Investment :

Block capital	15,00,000
Working capital	35,00,000

50,00,000

	Rs.
(viii) Total Expenditure per Year :	
Monthly expenditure Rs. 16,60,000 x 12	1,99,20,000
Interest on working capital @ 6%	3,00,000
Depreciation on machinery @ 10%	1,20,000
Depreciation on building @ 5%	15,000
Advertisement, travelling, stationery & other expenses etc.	2,45,000

(ix) Total Receipts per Year :

1. S/c Morocco 16,000 sq. ft. x 300 x Rs. 1.75	84,00,000
2. S/c Coloured linings 16,000 sq. ft. x 300 x Rs. 1.50	72,00,000
3. S/c Suode 4,000 sq. ft. x 300 x Rs. 3	36,00,000
4. S/c Glove 4,000 sq. ft. x 300 x Rs. 2.50	30,00,000

(x) Profit and Loss Account :

By Receipts	2,22,00,000
To Expenses	2,06,00,000

Nett profit per year ... 16,00,000

Say about 32%

ANNEXURE II

SCHEME FOR A FINISHING UNIT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SEMI - CHROME UPPER & SEMI - CHROME LINING

(Capacity 10,000 lbs. East India Hides per day)

	Nos.	Rs.		Nos.	Rs.
(i) Land and Buildings :			23. Wooden vats	...	2,000
Land 5 (Five) acres		25,000	24. Nailing boards	150	3,000
Building 50,000 sq. ft. @ Rs. 10 per sq. ft.		5,00,000	25. Toggling boards	200	40,000
Garage, well & pumpset, overhead tank, electrification etc.		75,000	26. Toggles	10,000	10,000
		<u>6,00,000</u>	27. Office furniture, equipment etc.		10,000
(ii) Machinery & Equipment :	Nos.	Rs.	28. Erection charges	...	50,000
1. Tanning drums (8' x 6')	10	60,000	29. Jeep	...	15,000
2. Fatliquoring & dyeing drums (8' x 6')	10	60,000	30. Truck	...	40,000
3. Splitting machine (imported)	2	80,000	31. Miscellaneous equipments and sundries		26,500
4. Shaving machine (imported)	2	95,000			<u>14,00,000</u>
5. Shaving machine (Indian)	5	25,000			
6. Setting machine (imported)	3	1,05,000	(iii) Staff & Labour per month :		
7. Staking machine (Indian)	10	45,000	1. Manager (Technical)	1	1,000
8. Buffing machine (imported) big size	3	75,000	2. Chemist-cum-Technologist	2	1,500
9. Glazing machine (Indian)	12	30,000	3. Sortor	2	1,000
10. Buffing machine (Indian)	5	12,500	4. Foreman	2	700
11. Staking machine (imported)	2	25,000	5. Mechanic	1	350
12. Hydraulic press (imported)	2	1,90,000	6. Maistry	4	600
13. Embossing plates (imported)	80	60,000	7. Machine operators	50	6,250
14. Measuring machine (imported)	3	45,000	8. Skilled workers for drums	10	750
15. Seasoning tables	12	3,000	9. Skilled workers for finishing	20	1,500
16. Weighing balance (platform type & pan type)	2	2,000	10. Unskilled workers	50	2,500
17. Pasting & drying plant	...	1,60,000	11. Store-keeper	2	400
18. Spraying & drying plant (continuous process)	...	1,00,000	12. Accountant	1	200
19. Spray plant complete with accessories with two spray booths (Indian)	1	6,000	13. Clerk	2	200
20. Basins, brushes, buckets, pads, slickers	...	2,000	14. Typist	1	100
21. Boiler complete with accessories	...	20,000	15. Peon	2	150
22. Trolley, wooden horses etc.	...	3,000	16. Watchmen	2	150
			17. Boilerman	1	200
			18. Drivers	2	300
			19. Extra daily paid workers	...	7,150
					<u>25,000</u>

Rs.		Rs.	
(iv) Raw Material Requirement per Month :		(vii) Total Receipts per Year :	
(a) 10,000 lbs. East India Hides @ Rs. 2.75 per lb. per day ...	27,500	1. Semi chrome upper 15,000 sq. ft. x 300 x Rs. 1.75 ...	78,75,000
(b) Chemicals, dyestuffs etc. for finishing 25,000 sq. ft. per day ...	6,250	2. Semi chrome lining 10,000 sq. ft. x 300 x Rs. 1.40 ...	42,00,000
	<u>33,750</u>	3. Splits 2,500 sq. ft. x 300 x Re. 0.50 ...	3,75,000
Total cost of raw materials per month of 25 working days ...	Rs. 8,43,750		<u>1,24,50,000</u>
(v) Other Items of Expenditure per month :		(viii) Total Expenses per Year :	
(a) Electricity charges ...	6,250	(a) Total monthly expenses x 12 ...	1,05,24,000
(b) Boiler, water charges ...	1,000	(b) Interest on working capital @ 6% ...	2,40,000
(c) Petrol, oil, advertisement etc....	1,000	(c) Depreciation on machine @ 10% ...	1,40,000
	<u>8,250</u>	(d) Depreciation on building @ 5% ...	30,000
		(e) Advertisement, travelling, stationery and other expenses..	3,16,000
			<u>1,12,50,000</u>
Total monthly expenses :	Rs.		
Salaries ...	25,000		
Raw material requirement	8,43,750		
Other items of expenditure	8 250		
	<u>8,77,000</u>		
(vi) Total Investment :		(xi) Profit & Loss Account :	
Block capital ...	20,00,000	By Receipts... ...	1,24,50,000
Working capital ...	20,00,000	To Expenses ...	1,12,50,000
	<u>40,00,000</u>		
		Nett profit ...	<u>12,00,000</u>
		Say 30%	

ANNEXURE III

**SCHEME FOR A FINISHING UNIT FOR THE MANUFACTURE
OF FINISHED LEATHER DIFFERENT VARIETIES FROM
EAST INDIA TANNED KIPS, GOAT AND SHEEP SKINS**

*(Capacity per day: 200 East India Tanned Kips,
1,000 Tanned Goat Skins and 1,000 Tanned Sheep Skins)*

(i) Land and Buildings :		Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
Land 5 (Five) acres ...	...	25,000	15. Buffing wheels (Indian)	2 5,000
Building 25,000 sq. ft. @ Rs. 10 per sq. ft. ...	...	2,50,000	16. Wet buffing	2 10,000
Garage, well with pumpset, overhead tank, electrification etc. ...	...	50,000	17. Pasting & drying plant	... 1,60,000
		<u>3,25,000</u>	18. Spraying & drying plant	... 1,00,000
(ii) Machinery & Equipment :			19. Lightening buffer	1 20,000
	Nos.	Rs.	20. Glazing machine	4 32,000
1. Washing drums (8' x 6')	4	24,000	21. Hydraulic press (imported)	2 1,90,000
2. Splitting machine 72" (imported)	2	80,000	22. Embossing plates (imported)	30 60,000
3. Dry splitting machine 36" (imported)	1	20,000	23. Measuring machine (imported)	2 30,000
4. Shaving machine (imported)	2	95,000	24. Fuller stocks (imported)	2 10,000
5. Shaving machine (Indian)	4	40,000	25. Gage drums	2 7,000
6. Sammying machine	2	50,000	26. Spray booth	4 30,000
7. Tanning drums (8' x 6')	6	36,000	27. Plush wheel	1 2,500
8. Dyeing drums (6' x 4')	6	24,000	28. Boiler vertical	1 20,000
9. Setting machine (imported)	2	70,000	29. Setting tables	8 1,200
10. Staking machine (Indian)	4	20,000	30. Toggles, frames, boards etc.	... 25,000
11. Staking machine (imported)	2	25,000	31. Seasoning tables	12 1,800
12. Staking wheels (Indian)	4	10,000	32. Tables for boarding etc.	4 600
13. Buffing machine (imported) big size	2	50,000	33. Drying loft 100' x 30'	... 10,000
14. Buffing machine (Indian)	2	10,000	34. Weighing machine (platform)	4 4,000
			35. Weighing machine pan type	6 600
			36. Laboratory equipments	... 10,000
			37. Wooden tubs, buckets, basins, etc.	... 4,300
			38. Erection charges	... 50,000
			39. Sundry equipments etc.	... 62,000
				<u>14,00,000</u>

(iii) Staff and Labour for 3 Months :

	per month	Nos.	Rs.
1. General Manager	@ Rs. 1,500	1	4,500
2. Assistant Manager			
(Works)	700	1	2,100
3. Assistant Manager			
(Sales & Admn.)	700	1	2,100
4. Foreman	300	7	6,300
5. Maistries	125	11	4,125
6. Skilled workers	100	75	22,500
7. Unskilled workers	75	75	16,875
8. Foreman-Mechanic	300	1	900
9. Mechanic	125	4	1,500
10. Carpenters	125	2	750
11. Chemist	200	1	600
12. Lab. Attender	75	1	225
13. Office Superintendent	250	1	750
14. Accountant	250	1	750
15. Cashier	200	1	600
16. Clerks	150	8	3,600
17. Steno-typists	175	2	1,050
18. Store keeper	150	3	1,350
19. Bearers	75	6	1,350
20. Watchman	75	6	1,350
21. Sweepers	75	3	675
22. Boilerman	125	1	375
23. Time keeper	100	1	300
19 Extra daily paid workers	...	...	15,375

90,000

(iv) Chemical Requirements for 3 Months :
(78 working days)

	sq. ft.	Cost per 100 sq. ft.	Rs.
Kip:			
Sides	70,200	20.00	14,040
Lining	93,600	11.00	10,296
Case hides	70,200	9.00	6,318
			30,654
Goat:			
Suedes	1,71,600	13.00	22,308
Morroccos	85,800	11.00	9,438
Printed	85,800	6.00	5,148
Glazed	85,800	6.00	5,148
			42,042

	sq. ft.	Cost per 100 sq. ft.	Rs.
Sheep:			
Garment suedes	97,500	13.00	12,675
Garment grain	97,500	23.00	22,425
Lining suedes	78,000	6.00	4,680
Glazed & Printed	1,17,000	6.00	7,020
			46,800
			1,19,496

(v) Raw Material Requirements for 3 Months :
(78 working days)

	lbs.	lb.	Rs.
(a) Kips			
200 Kips	1,100	2.50	2,14,500
(b) Goats			
1,000 Goats	750	8.00	4,68,000
(c) Sheep			
1,000 Sheep	650	12.00	6,08,400
			12,90,900

Production for 3 months (78 working days):

	sq. ft.
Kips:	
Side Leather (30%)	70,200
Linings (40%)	93,600
Case Hides (30%)	70,200
	2,34,000

Goats:

Suedes (40%)	1,71,600
Morroccos (20%)	85,800
Printed (20%)	85,800
Glazed (20%)	85,800
	4,29,000

Sheep:

Suede Garment (25%)	97,500
Grain Garment (25%)	97,500
Suede Linings (20%)	78,000
Printed & Glazed (30%)	1,17,000
	3,90,000

(vi) Total Investment :

	Rs.
Block Capital	
Land & Buildings	3,25,000
Machineries & equipments	14,00,000
	17,25,000
Working Capital	17,75,000
	35,00,000

(vii) Total Expenditure for 3 Months :

(a) Raw materials	12,90,900
(b) Chemicals	1,19,496
(c) Staff & labour	90,000
(d) Electricity & coal	15,000
(e) Interest on capital @ 6%	52,500
(f) Depreciation on machinery @ 10%	35,000
(g) Depreciation on building @ 5%	3,750
(h) Advertisement, travelling & stationery expenses etc.	30,000
	16,36,646

Total expenditure per year :

Rs. 16,36,646 x 4 = Rs. 65,46,584

(viii) Total Sales for 3 Months :

	sq. ft.	@ Rs.	Rs.
Kips:			
Side leather	70,200	1.60	1,12,320
Lining	93,600	1.40	1,31,040
Case hides	70,200	1.35	94,770
			3,38,130

	sq. ft.	@ Rs.	Rs.
Goats:			
Suedes	1,71,600	2.25	3,86,100
Morroccos	85,800	1.50	1,28,700
Printed	85,800	1.25	1,07,250
Glazed	85,800	1.25	1,07,250
			7,29,300

Sheep:

Garment suedes	97,500	2.75	2,68,135
Garment grain	97,500	2.25	2,19,375
Lining suedes	78,000	1.40	1,09,200
Glazed & Printed	1,17,000	1.25	1,46,250
			7,42,960

18,10,390

Total Sales for one Year :

Rs. 18,10,390 x 4 = Rs. 72,41,560

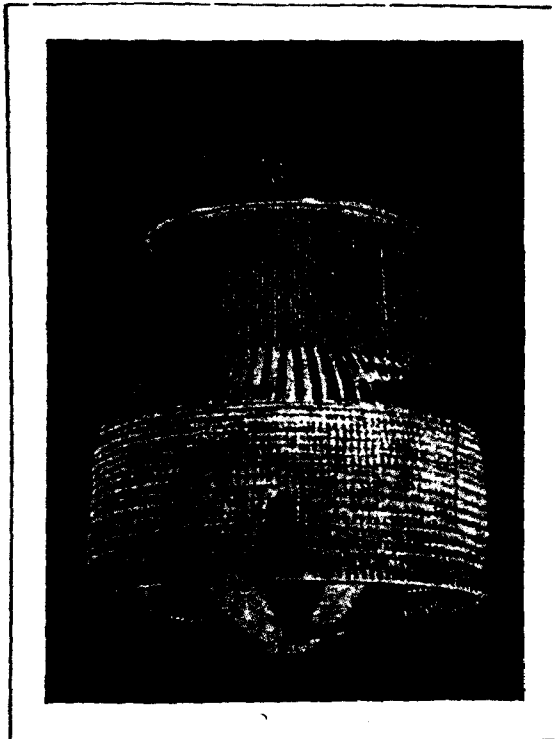
(ix) Profit and Loss Account :

Total Sales for one year	72,41,560
Total expenditure for one year	65,46,584

Nett Profit ... 6,94,976

Say 20%

Visitors to the Guindy Estate during Dec. '62 - Feb. '63.



"BALIGA"

STREET LIGHTING
FITTINGS

"BETTER LIGHTING PREVENTS ACCIDENTS"

Manufactured by:

BALIGA LIGHTING EQUIPMENT PRIVATE LTD.,

C-39-40, Industrial Estate

GUINDY

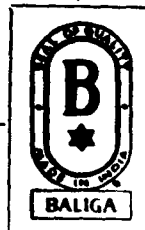
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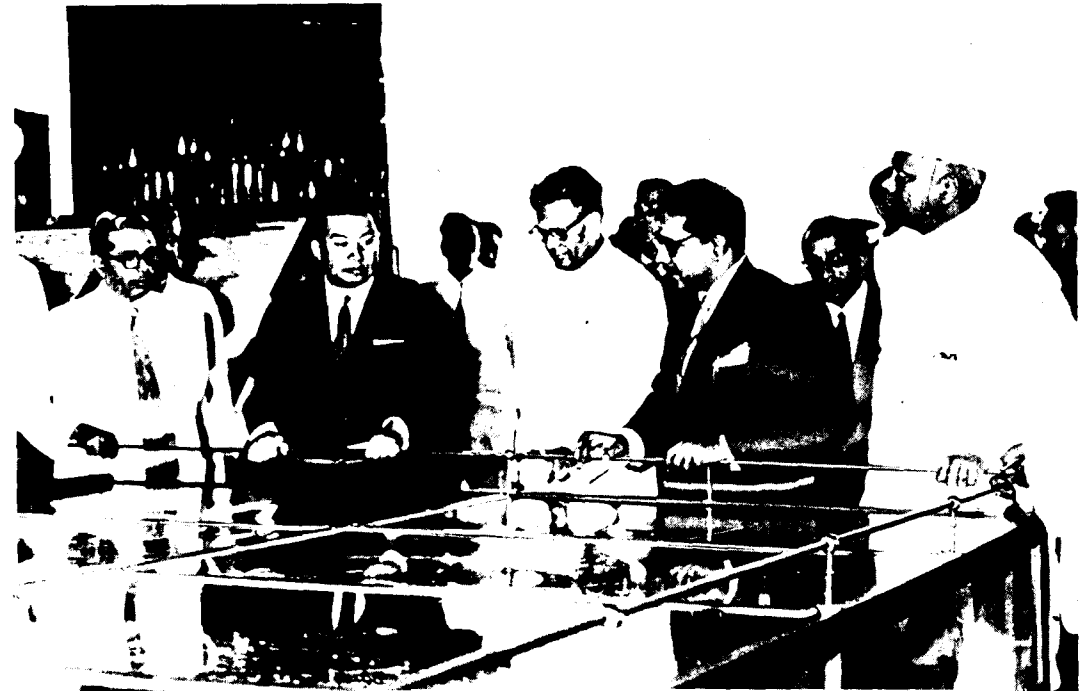
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AVAILABLE WITH ALL LEADING ELECTRICAL DEALERS



IND-COM JOURNAL



Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of the Cambodian State (second from left)



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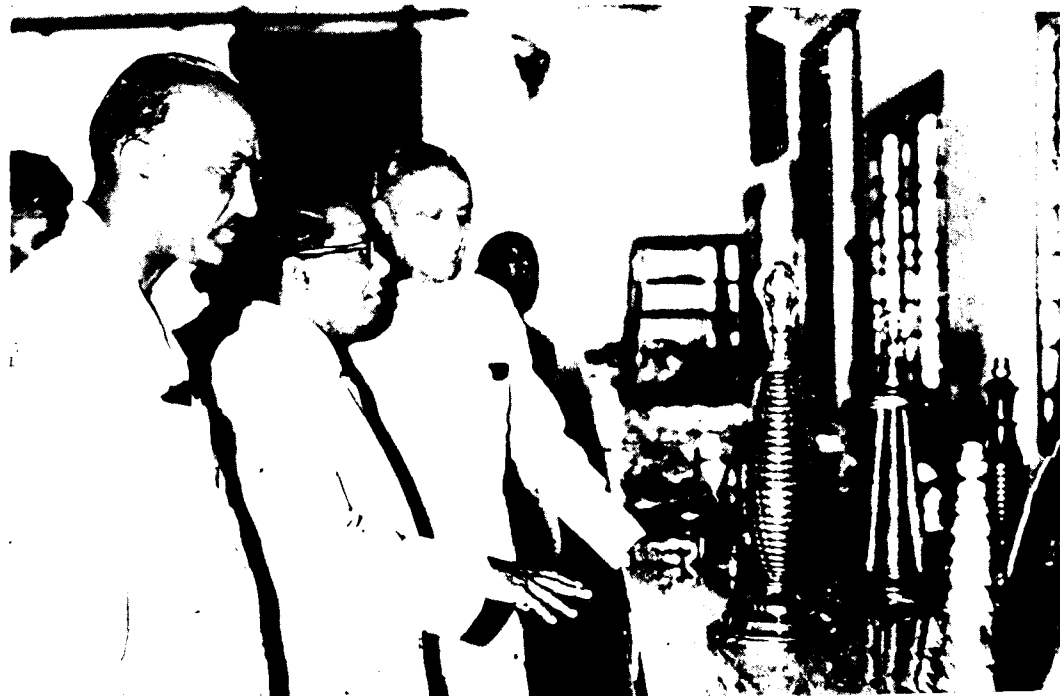


Sri P. Achutha Menon, Indian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

(contd.)



His Excellency Sardar-e-Afa Gulam Mohammed Sherzad, Minister for Commerce, Royal Afghan Government. (second from right).



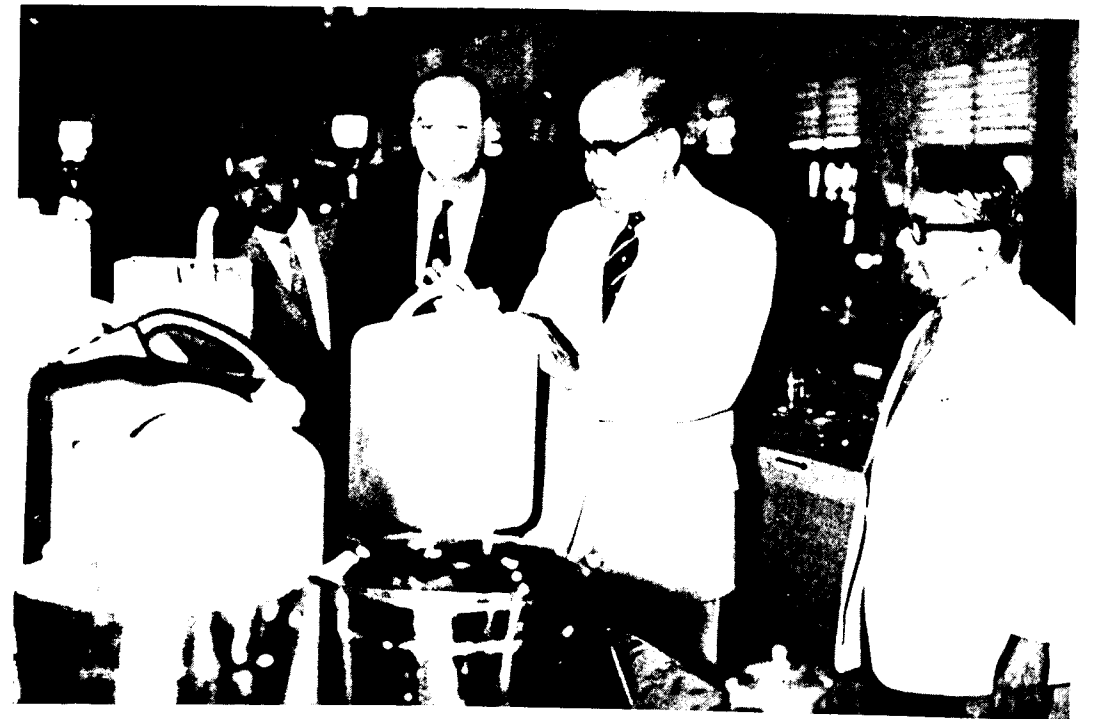
Major A. R. A. Krishnan of the Chief Inspectorate of General Stores, Ministry of Defence, Kanpur

(contd.)



Sri A. N. Banerji, Iron and Steel Controller, Government of India.

(contd.)



Mr. E. Bingen, Deputy Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries, London.



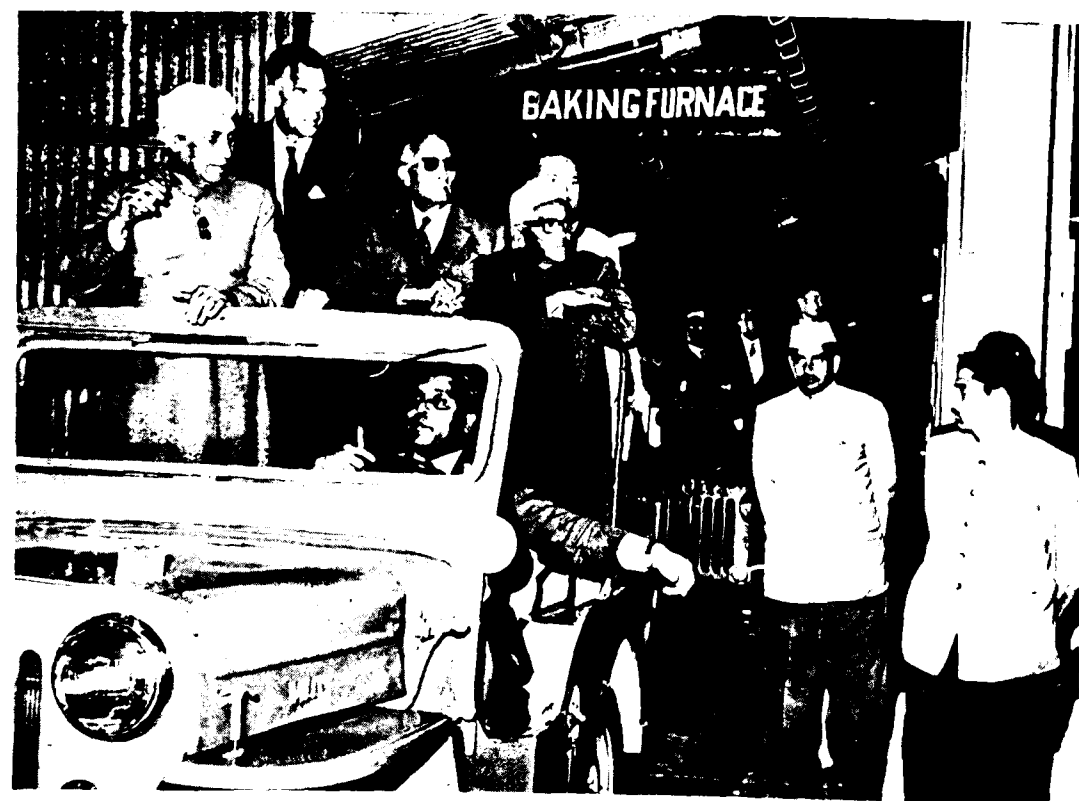
Mr. T. Kikuchi of the Japan Consulting Institute, New Delhi.



Mr. M. Sakamoto, Komatsu Manufacturing Co. and Mr. Sasaki, Kinoshita & Co. Ltd., Japan.



Smt. Jothi Venkatachellum, Minister for Health, Government of Madras, with foreign visitors.



The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., a Rs. 16-crore Indian American joint venture in the private sector, has been established at Renukoot in Southern Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture

Registration of Companies

Review of the working of the Companies Act, 1956 in the
Southern Region for the quarter ending 31st December, 1962.

During the quarter ending 31st Dec. 62, 102 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 2374.30 lakhs were registered in the Southern region comprising the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore. Out of them 18 are public companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 1107.20 lakhs and 84 are private companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,267.10 lakhs. The statement on the next page gives the state-wise and industries-wise classification of companies registered under the Act during the period. As usual among the new registrations transport companies continue to form the bulk in the State of Madras. The total investment by way of increase in paid up capital of companies is in the order of Rs. 504.56 lakhs. Out of the above increase in paid up capital, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., (Madras State) alone has increased its paid up capital during the months of October and November to the tune of Rs. 227 lakhs and two companies—Hindusthan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (Madras State) and Fertilisers & Chemical (Travancore) Limited (Kerala State)—have also increased their paid up capitals during the month of November, to the tune of Rs. 85 lakhs

and 41.58 lakhs respectively. All the above three companies are Government companies. Of the newly floated companies in the region under review there are 8 giant floatations. Out of them 7 companies have an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore and above and one company Rs. 50 lakhs, two of them are for the promotion of textile industry and the rest for the manufacture of all kinds of forgings, gypsum products, blocks of all kinds, machine tools etc., and for the promotion of rubber plantations. Two of the giant companies viz. Plantation Corporation of Kerala Limited (Government sponsored company) with an authorised capital of Rs. 7.5 crores and the Chettinad Cement Corporation Limited with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores are worth mentioning.

During the quarter under report 50 companies were struck off the register of companies as defunct with a total paid up capital of Rs. 26.96 lakhs and 12 companies went into liquidation, the total paid up capital of which is Rs. 24.38 lakhs.

84 prosecutions were launched during the period under report in the region against certain companies and their officers mostly

for not holding the annual general meeting and for non-filing of the annual returns and the balance sheets as required by law. 99 cases were disposed of resulting in conviction of the accused in 86 cases, granted relief under section 633 (1) of the Act in respect of 6 cases, proceedings were dropped in respect

of 5 cases, and struck off under rule 39 of the Criminal Rules of Practice in 2 cases.

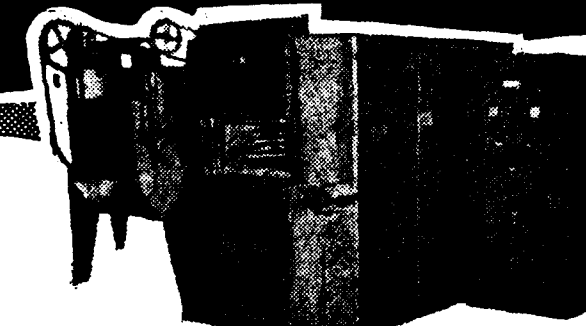
The total amount of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 13,986 during the quarter under report in respect of prosecutions disposed of.

STATEMENT OF COMPANIES REGISTERED DURING THE QUARTER

Industrial Classification	Madras		Andhra Pradesh		Mysore		Kerala		Total
	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.	
0. Agriculture and allied activities ...	—	1	—	Nil	—	1	—	1	3
1. Mining and quarrying ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
2. Processing and manufacture (food stuffs, textiles and products thereof) ...	2	7	5	1	—	2	1	2	20
3. Processing and manufacture (metals and chemicals and products thereof)	1	11	1	3	—	4	—	3	23
4. Processing and manufacture (not elsewhere classified) ...	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	7
5. Constructions and utilities	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
6. Commerce (trade and finance) ...	3	3	Nil	1	—	4	3	1	15
7. Transport, communication and storage ...	1	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	20
8. Community and business services ...	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
9. Personal and other services	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	10	51	7	6	—	15	4	9	102



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- ★ Case Hardening, etc.



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MADRAS-32.

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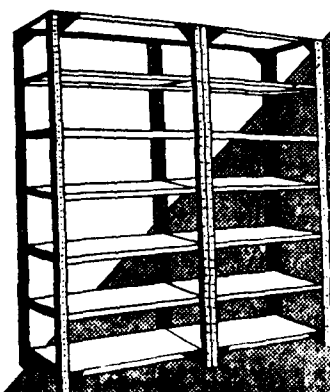
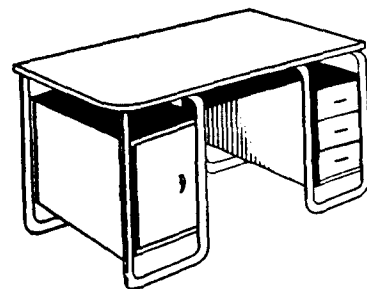


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NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

PROGRESS IN EXECUTION OF INTEGRATED LIGNITE PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1961-62

Continued progress on all the projects based on lignite deposits at Neyveli was recorded during the year 1961-62, according to the annual report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation

Conventional as well as specialised mining machinery was being utilised in the earth-moving operations from above the seam of the lignite reserves. The seam was exposed in August 1961 and by the end of November 1962 a quantity of 1,35,849 metric tons of lignite had been mined, out of which 1,33,344 metric tons were supplied to the first unit of the thermal power station.

The total volume of overburden to be removed before the target of 3.5 million tons of lignite is achieved, is 27 million cubic yards. Full production at the targeted rate is expected to be achieved in the last quarter of 1965 when all the lignite consuming units of the Integrated Project—thermal power station, the fertiliser plant and the briquetting and carbonisation plant—would be in operation.

Meanwhile, for increasing the annual production of lignite from 3.5 million to 4.8 million tons, in order to enable the expansion of the capacity of the Thermal Power Station from 2,50,000 KW to 4,00,000 KW during the Third Five-Year Plan Period, a project report has been prepared and global tenders have been

floated for the procurement of the additional machinery required.

Tenders have since been received and are under scrutiny of the Corporation.

Thermal Power Station

The first 50,000 KW unit of the Thermal Power Station was put on trial run in May 1962 and commissioned for commercial production in June the same year. It was formally declared open by the President of India on August 5, 1962.

The power generated up to the end of November, 1962, was 107 million units. After meeting the requirement of the Corporation, the balance quantity of 62 million units was fed into the Madras Grid.

The erection of equipment of the second 50,000 KW unit is in an advanced stage of progress.

Erection work relating to the remaining three units is in various stages of progress. Meanwhile, a scheme to increase the capacity of the Thermal Power Station from 2,50,000 KW to 4,00,000 KW is under examination.

Fertilizer Scheme

Civil works relating to the scheme are in progress. A part of the equipment for the Fertilizer Plant has already been received at Neyveli. Erection work was expected to be commenced by March, 1963.

Briquetting & Carbonisation Scheme

Preliminary civil works, such as construction of storage sheds and temporary water supply have been completed. A part of the

equipment has been received from the suppliers.

The Clay Washing Plant was commissioned in December, 1961. Up to the end of November, 1962, a total quantity of 1,017 metric tons of washed clay has been produced. The capacity of the Plant is being gradually built up. It is expected that full capacity, viz. 6,000 tons of washed clay per annum, will be reached in 1963-64.

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<i>Metal Products & Household Things</i>	} Anil Metal Industries, Works at Sulakkarai; Industrial Estate, Virudhunagar and Office Sivakasi, S. India
--	---

JANUARY—MARCH 1963

Extract No. 1

HANDLOOM WEAVERS!



The Government of Madras have set up a

Factory at Salem (in the Foulke's Com-

pound) for the Manufacture of essential

Handloom Parts. The Factory is in a

position to supply the Parts to Weavers

at competitive rates.

Please Contact :
THE WORKS MANAGER,
Govt. Handloom Parts Factory
SALEM.



AVAIL OPPORTUNITY!

STORES REQUIRED BY THE DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

Defence production is of paramount importance and the need of the hour. Magnificent and spontaneous offers of co-operation are pouring in from all sections of the public ever since the declaration of the national emergency. The present crisis has certainly enthused the small scale industrialists to grid up their loins and be ready to produce anything they could. Maximum production and utilising the existing surplus capacity in units in producing defence requirements is the prime responsibility of industry, and small industries have a very significant and vital role to play in this hour of emergency.

The following is a list of items of stores required by the Defence Department. This opportunity may well be availed of by the small scale industrialists to take up the manufacture of any of the items suitable to them for the national cause. Similar lists as and when received from the Government will be published in this Journal for the benefit of the industrialists.

LIST OF STORES REQUIRED

I. Electrical Items

1. Iron clad switches—various types.
2. Lamp holders—various types.
3. Fuse holders—various types.
4. Sockets—various types.
5. Soldering irons.
6. Shadowless lamps.
7. Induction motors single phase and three phase.
8. House service meters.
9. Fans—various types.
10. Air coolers (desert type).
11. Air circulating fans.
12. Fluorescent tube fittings.
13. Cable boxes.
14. P V C Automobile cables.
15. Sleeving insulated—various types.
16. Rubber sheath cables.
17. Flexible cables twin cored 250 volts and 660 volts.
18. P V C Cables for general electrical wiring.

19. Rod aerials.
20. Connectors for wireless equipment.
21. Rectifiers.
22. Battery charging sets.
23. Tube and mains transformers for wireless equipment.

II. Automobile Parts and Accessories

24. Foot pump for automobile tyres.
25. Electric horn.
26. Mirror driving oblong, convex type less bracket finished service green for lorries, vans and cars. glass clear 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " dia. x 3.32".
27. Gasket top cover.
28. Oil seals.
29. Cock assembly drain with adopter.
30. Jack lifting screw, 1 ton triple lift.
31. Tank fuel left.
32. Tank fuel right.
33. Blade wind shield wiper.
34. Hose (brake).

35. Shaft front axle universal joint drive assembly.
36. Motor wind shield wiper.
37. Wing shield adjustable assembly.
38. Valve assembly radiator overflow pressure vent.
39. Gasket (cylinder head).
40. Jet assembly.
41. Jet with gasket assembly.
42. Shackle spring.
43. Hose clips.
44. Petrol cans & jerricans-4 gal. cap.
45. Spring helical.
46. Cylinder liners.
47. Bushing eccentric.
48. Silencer assembly.
49. Pin gudgeon.
50. Bush connecting rod.
51. Nut connecting rod.
52. Shim connecting rod.
53. Gasket transmission housing.
54. Blade fan assembly.
55. Spacer, fan hub pulley adjusting.
56. Filter air assembly on carburettor.
57. Rod throttle control.
58. Foot pedal assembly, brake.
59. Foot pedal assembly, clutch.
60. Union for hose.
61. Washer cup.
62. Oil cup.
63. Nipple grease.
64. Spring valve.
65. Spring leaves.
66. Engine mounting rubber pads.
67. 'U' bolts.
68. Cover timing chain.
69. Cup grease.
70. Rivet blind hole.
71. Bolt special door hinge.
72. Stop tail lamp assembly.
73. Radiators for cars and trucks.
74. Pin shackle rear spring.
75. Hanger (bracket) fuel tank.
76. Gasket filter plug.
77. Silencer & tail pipe assembly.

78. Trailers.
79. Winches, hooks.
80. Snatch blocks.
81. Body building for trucks, station wagons, etc.

III. Machine Tools & Equipment

82. Drilling machines (bench and pillar type).
83. Fly presses.
84. Pedestal and bench grinders double ended.
85. Band saw machine.
86. S. S. & S. C. Lathes.
87. Surface plates.
88. Polishing machines.
89. Chaff cutting machines.
90. Air compressors.
91. Pumping sets.
92. Concrete mixers.
93. Turning tools.

IV. Hand Tools

94. Pliers cutting.
95. Pliers side cutting.
96. Pliers joint midget.
97. Pliers round.
98. Pliers insulated.
99. Adjustable spanners.
100. Hammers engg.
101. Pincers carpenters.
102. Knives hacking.
103. Nippers cutting.
104. Tools-tyre repair.
105. Lever tyre.
106. Clamp tubes.
107. Scissors.
108. Mallets.
109. Double ended spanners of various sizes.
110. Chisels.
111. Chisel firmer.
112. Braces carpenters.
113. Augurs carpenters.
114. Knives shoe maker.

115. Callipers.
 116. Punches.
 117. Screw drivers.
- ### V. General Engineering & Hardware Items
118. Plain washers.
 119. Spring washers.
 120. Special nuts.
 121. M. S. Bolts.
 122. Machine screws.
 123. Wood screws.
 124. Rivets (including bifurcated).
 125. Conduit pipes.
 126. C. I. and spun pipes.
 127. Brass eyelets.
 128. Steel almirah.
 129. Steel racks.
 130. Sewing machine parts.
 131. Lantern-hurricane.
 132. Blow lamps.
 133. Fire extinguisher.
 134. Fire alarm.
 135. Helmets steel.
 136. Shovels.
 137. Pick axes.
 138. Felling axes.
 139. Metallic badges.
 140. Mugs enamelled.
 141. Hooks and eyes.
 142. Buckets.

143. Steel bins.
144. Ammunition boxes (metal).
145. Wooden packing cases.
146. Stainless steel dinner utensils.
147. Dinner plates & cups (enamel).
148. Barbed wire.
149. Wire ropes.
150. Wire nails (assorted sizes).
151. Wire netting.
152. Padlocks.

VI. Miscellaneous

153. Brushes-flat.
154. Brushes-writing.
155. Brushes-foundry.
156. Brushes-sweeping.
157. Broom-sweeping.
158. Camp tables.
159. Tent poles.
160. Screen latrine.
161. Tool chest.
162. Mallet box-wooden.
163. Wooden ammunition boxes.
164. Basin enamelled.
165. Containers (plastic & aluminium).
166. Cans (water).
167. Soap containers.
168. Katora.
169. Tool bag.
170. Skid board.

LIST OF CHEMICALS AND LEATHER ITEMS

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Multi-vitamin and vitamin tablets. | 11. Dessicant. |
| 2. Multi-vitamin drops. | 12. Copper naphthene. |
| 3. Spiritous preparations such as tinctures etc. | 13. Soldering flux paste. |
| 4. Penicillin and sulpha ointments. | 14. Ammonia lique. |
| 5. Distilled water ampoules. | 15. Potassium iodide. |
| 6. Creosote oil. | 16. Rust removing solution. |
| 7. Solvent naphtha coal tar (heavy naphtha). | 17. Ointment profilectic. |
| 8. Composition rust preventive. | 18. Nickel salts. |
| 9. Rust preventing solution. | 19. Steel tincture methylated. |
| 10. Dessicant with indicator. | 20. Powder filter |
| | 21. DMP-insect repellent. |
| | 22. DBP mite repellent. |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 23. BHC dust-(0.65% gamaisomer). | 42. Soap yellow. |
| 24. BHC water dispersible powder | 43. Soap woollen. |
| 25. Powder water clarifying. | 44. Soap toilet. |
| 26. Outfit water sterilising. | 45. Soap shaving. |
| 27. Foot powder. | 46. Soap carbolic. |
| 28. DDT 50% Water dispersible. | 47. Soap soft |
| 29. Fluid-water displacing. | 48. Varnishes of various types. |
| 30. Paints brushing. | 49. Thinners. |
| 31. Paints enamel. | 50. Plastic packing material. |
| 32. Paints ready mix. | 51. Adhesive tape |
| 33. Paints spray drying. | 52. Zinc oxide. |
| 34. Polish leather black. | 53. Potassium nitrate. |
| 35. Bees wax. | 54. Ink stenciling. |
| 36. Blanco olive green. | 55. Chappals. |
| 37. Dubbin ordinary. | 56. Ammunition boots. |
| 38. Dubbin protective. | 57. Chamois leather. |
| 39. Polish metal liquid. | 58. Chrome leather. |
| 40. Blanco white cakes. | 59. Sheepskin leather. |
| 41. Wax shoe makers & saddlers. | |

GENERAL ENGINEERING

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Industrial sewing machine non-electric type (for heavy cloth and leather). | 6. Double flaged sluice valve 18", 21", 24". |
| 2. Blowers of 6,000 cu. ft. capacity with motor 400 volts, 3 phase A. C. | 7. Street light reflector. |
| 3. Food trollies with thermo-stat attachments to keep utensils hot. | 8. Rope wheels-vertical and draft. |
| 4. Planimeter. | 9. Deep forged steel 'C' clamps with best quality machine cut screws 4½", 6½", 8½" and 12½". |
| 5. Drawing instrument box etc. | 10. Stand for roller guide. |
| | 11. Interlocking frames direct locking and catch handle locking type. |

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MACHINE TOOLS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Shearing machine bench type 'A'. | 6. Back drive quick return planing machine motor driven max. stroke 6', 440 volts. 3 phase. |
| 2. Machine tinsmith cramp folding. | 7. Spot vulcanising press. |
| 3. Machine tinsmith guillotine. | 8. Jaw 10" dog chuck. |
| 4. Machine roller bending. | |
| 5. Power presses-60 tons. | |

ELECTRICAL ITEMS

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Overhead bus bars. trunking 12' length 3 phase, neutral chamber as per specifications. | 2. 3-way plug for C B switch. |
| | 3. L. T. switch boards. |
| | 4. Outdoor service fuses 30 amps. |

CHEMICAL AND HOSIERY ITEMS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. White spirit. | 7. Shoes. |
| 2. Oil paste white lead for jointing purposes. | 8. Pyrethrum emulsion. |
| 3. Turpentine oil. | 9. Disinfectant fluid. |
| 4. Shoe plain black leather full chrome. | 10. Leather shoes plain black full chrome derby pattern. |
| 5. Sulphate of alumina (kibbled 18%). | 11. Boots--climbing (with inner removable ½" felt in sole). |
| 6. Corrugated cardboard container with shock absorbing material. | 12. Linseed oil boiled for paints. |

WIRE DRAWING PLANT IN SMALL SCALE SECTOR

An extract of the minutes of the 31st Quarterly Conference of Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce and Production Committee Meeting held on 29th, 30th and 31st October, 1962 is reproduced below:—

The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras informed that the Government of India have decided not to encourage any more wire drawing units in the Small Scale Sector.

★

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He that rides behind another cannot hope to guide. —THOMAS FULLER

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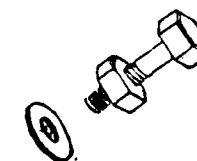
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Govt. Pressure Die - Casting Unit

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
 GUINDY, MADRAS - 16



NEW DEVICE ELIMINATES CAR EXHAUST FUMES

A small and cheap device has been invented by a young Indian police officer which can, it is claimed, eliminate carbon monoxide, soot and unburnt fuel from petrol engine exhaust gases, while raising mileage without loss of power.

Essentially an improved carburation device, it supplements the ordinary carburator and ensures better fuel evaporation as well as more even fuel/air mixing. It is also said to be capable of permitting cars to be run on much lower grade fuels than they are designed for, without knocking.

A major point in its favour would appear to be the elimination of crank case oil dilution, responsible for the reduction of engine life in cars used for repeated short trips.

With the device, the car engine does not run hotter, the exhaust gas is cooler and the rate of carbon deposition in the engine is considerably reduced. No modification

of the engine, valve clearances, or carburetor setting is required.

The *Auto-car* magazine of London to whom the inventor took the device for a test reported: The test vehicle was a 1958 Hillman Minx, the 1,390 c. c. engine being in standard trim with a compression ratio of 8.0 to 1. After checking its standard performance, the engine was fed with a mixture of 75 per cent T. V. O. (a paraffin fuel used for farm tractors) and 25 per cent premium fuel; this was fed from a separate tank, the contents of which we saw mixed, and we checked the feed through a plastic fuel pipe.

"On this mixture there was no measurable drop in performance; there was in detonation only if the engine was allowed to labour and the plugs showed no signs of overheating after a run of several miles. The inventor claims that fuel consumption at a constant 40 m. p. h. in top is 41.5 m. p. g." ★

TRANSISTORISED POWER SUPPLY DEVELOPED

A transistorised instrument which can conveniently be used as a constant voltage or constant current source has been developed by the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

When used as constant voltage source, its output voltage can be continuously varied from 3 to 24 V. in two ranges. The maximum current which can safely be

drawn through it is 1 amp. and the output impedance is 0.1 ohm. The output voltage variation is within + 0.5 per cent for a line voltage of + 10 per cent.

When used as a constant current source, it can deliver any predetermined value of current from 100 to 500 ma, into a load of 0 to 10 ohm. The variation of current in the load is negligible if line voltage changes by + 10 per cent. ★

ALGINIC ACID FROM BROWN SEA-WEEDS

Fifteen species of *Sargassum* collected from Saurashtra coast have been analysed for their alginic acid content by the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavanagar.

A method for the extraction of alginic acid from these seaweeds has also been

developed. It consists in extracting the seaweeds with sodium carbonate, bleaching the extract with sodium hypochlorite and precipitating the acid at PH 2-3 using IN hydrochloric acid.

The product is superior to the imported materials in regard to its colour, purity and viscosity of its solutions.



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A UNIT OF THE SMALL-SCALE
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Please Contact:

**The Superintendent,
GENERAL PURPOSE ENGINEERING WORKSHOP
RAJAPALAYAM.**

BOOKS

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SECTION LIBRARY

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GUINDY

List of Books Added

1. Small Industry Advisory Services—An International Study *Joseph E. Stepanek.*
2. Industrial Estates—Tools for Industrialization *William Bredo.*
3. Economic Research for Small Industry Development *S. Nanjundan, etc.*
4. Steel and its Heat Treatment—3 Vols. *D. K. Bullens.*
5. Small Industry Development Organizations ;
A Worldwide Directory *Donald R. Liggitt.*
6. Spark Machining *Published by Machinery Publishing Co.*
7. Plating of Zinc Alloy Die Castings *Zinc Alloy Die Casters Association.*
8. Handbook on Electro-plating, Polishing, Bronzing & Lacquering.
9. Machine Tool Reconditioning and Application
of Hand Scraping *Edward F. Counelly.*
10. Fine Boring and Turning *W. Boneham.*
11. Die Sinking and Engraving Machines *Town H. C.*
12. Financial Control for the Small Manufacture *Francis Simmonds.*
13. Metal Spinning; Application of the Process—
Equipment Tools and Procedure
14. Presswork and Presses *J. A. Grainger.*
15. Die Designing and Estimating *Watson N. Nordquist.*
16. Testing Machine Tools *Schlesinger.*

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EXPORT PROMOTION

**INSURANCE OF
 EXPORT
 RISKS IN INDIA**



Every export implies a degree of risk. The risk is increased if the goods are sold to the overseas buyer on credit terms. This is so because the buyer lives in another climate—sometimes thousands of miles away. He is beyond the pale of the Indian laws. He may default or go bankrupt; there may be a war, insurrection or civil commotion in his country. Alike, there may be an exchange restriction or a moratorium. The Indian exporter in such events would find himself in difficulty.

Dr. S. P. Chablani
Managing Director,
Export Risks Insurance Corporation,
Bombay.

Five years ago the Indian exporter had to face all these hazards himself. Now he can turn to the Export Risks Insurance Corporation—or ERIC as it is popularly called—for a cover.

International competition in recent years has become extremely fierce; and the bargaining power has progressively slipped from the hands of the seller to the buyer. The buyer wants to buy more than ever before on credit terms. This is more so in the developing countries which are facing growing "balance of payments" difficulties; and unless they find credit lines of varying duration, it will be difficult for them to finance their import programmes which, in many cases, have assumed large dimensions. Faced with this situation, Indian exporters

have naturally to endeavour to conform to the world trend of giving credits which may vary from ninety days to five years and more, depending on the nature of the commodity; else, they will lose valuable business opportunities which may not come their way again. Indeed, they may not be able even to maintain their trade.

According to the estimates of the Planning Commission, Indian exports will have to rise to an annual average of Rs. 740 crores during the Third Plan Period and to about Rs. 1300-1400 crores in the next Plan, or to about "twice the present level". If our exports do not rise to this level, our difficulties will multiply several fold, and the economy will not be able to maintain the desired tempo of development. Thus

the task before the Indian exporters is a challenging one, to which all sectors of community will have to lend a hand.

The risks involved in covering the country's exports are so large that no private insurer can undertake them. It is for this reason that ERIC is an enterprise in the public sector. It is owned entirely by the Government; but in order to enlist the support of the public—and to draw upon its rich experience—ERIC has on its directorate some of the leaders of the business community, with Mr. Ramanath Podar, a well-known industrial magnate, as its Chairman.

To suit the requirements of exporters and to provide for widely differing patterns of trade, the ERIC has introduced various types of policies to cover 'shipments' as

well as 'contracts'. Under the 'shipments' policies, risks are covered from the date of shipment; 'contracts' policies, on the other hand, insure the risks from the date of the contract for the sale of goods. An exporter may cover both 'political' and 'commercial' risks. He has also the option to secure himself only against 'political' risks, if he so chooses.

The policies normally issued by the ERIC are for a period of one year; but often specific policies are issued to enable exporters to meet specific credit obligations for longer periods. The interests of exporters selling goods abroad on consignment basis are also taken care of.

Towards the end of 1960, the ERIC extended its activities by introducing what is called a 'Packing Credit Policy'. It had

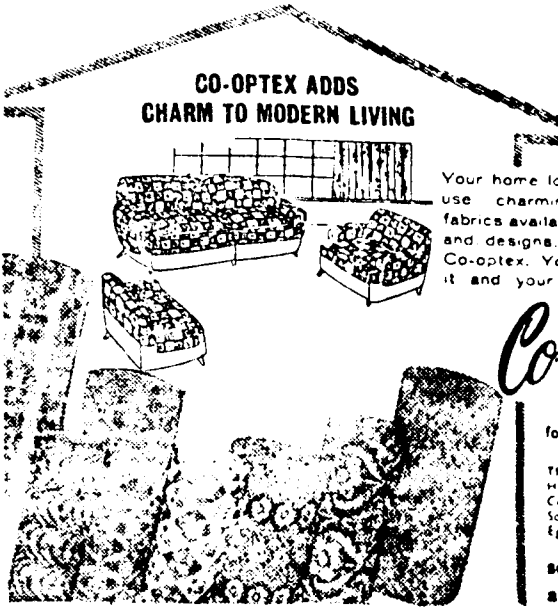
been observed that exporters—especially the small exporters—were experiencing considerable difficulty in getting finance from banks for the purchase of materials required for the manufacture or purchase of goods destined for the export market. ERIC now issues a cover—termed as 'Packing Credit Policy', which enables the exporter to get a line of credit from the banks. This cover helps the exporters to finance their pre-shipment purchases. The risk of such pre-shipment advances is shared equally between the ERIC and the lending bank.

Despite the wide variety of policies that have been introduced, only two per cent of India's exports have so far been insured. This is largely due to the reason that a great bulk of our export trade is carried on against

letters of credit; or is between the principals abroad and their subsidiaries in India. In any event, world experience has shown that credit insurance is invariably of slow growth; and India's preformance in this field does not compare unfavourably with that of the other credit insurers of the same age.

The ERIC works on a "no profit, no loss" basis; and it has no interest, except to serve the business community and to help it to expand its exports in the world markets with safety. It is essentially a vehicle of export promotion and therefore, covers as much as 80 percent of the commercial risks and 85 percent of political risks. The balance of the risks has to be borne by the insured exporter to keep up his interest alive.

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STEPHENS INK & GUM

JANUARY—MARCH 1963

14

65

ERIC's progress has been promising as seen from the table below:

			1960	1961	1962
A. (i) Policies issued					
(a) Standard Policies	...	...	321	400	502
(b) Packing Credit	...	...	3	26	52
(ii) Maximum liability			(Rs. in lakhs)		
(a) Standard Policies	...	...	813.40	1,257.04	1,574.14
(b) Packing Credit	...	...	0.55	45.00	142.32
B. Policies in force as on December 31st			318	418	599
(a) Maximum liability	...	do.	770.95	1,291	1,925.81
C. Risks value covered during the year under					
(a) Standard Policies	...	do.	696	1,147	1,811
D. Bank Finance availed of			do.		
(a) Packing Credit Policies	...		0.55	54.42	258.41
(b) Assignments (post-shipment)	...		237.00	320.00	251.28
E. Premium income			Rs.		
	...		2,36,448	3,48,338	5,63,015

Credit insurance is still in its infancy in India. Its benefits have not yet been fully partaken of by the mercantile community. Nor have the hazards of 'non insurance' been amply appreciated. Advantages of credit insurance are not merely limited to cover against commercial and political hazards. Credit insurance is progressively becoming an important collateral with the help of which exporters can secure export credits and enlarge their business without straining their financial resources. As India's plans of development unfold themselves, and exports rise to the projected levels, credit insurance will become an important element in our foreign trade.

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AJMER CALCUTTA-1 NEW DELHI-1 MADRAS-2

IND-COM JOURNAL

INDUSTRIAL LICENSING

LIST OF LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT & REGULATION) ACT, 1951 DURING JULY — SEPTEMBER 1962

JULY 1962

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 1 A (3)—Iron and Steel Castings and Forgings		
D. N. Jhunjhunwala, 308/9, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1 [Chingleput, Madras]	Steel forgings on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and equipment—[N U] 4,200	Tons p. a. L/IA(3)/76/62-EI(M) 26-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (3)—Electrical Fans		
Beni Engineering Works Ltd., Crooked Lane, Calcutta [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Industrial blowers, exhausts and ventilators—[N A] ...	Nos. p a L/5(3)/10/EEI/62 27-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (A-1)—Textile Machinery		
G. P. Koshik, Birla Lines, Subzi Mandi, Delhi-6 [Madhya Pradesh]	Roller bearing inserts—pieces Ball bearing jockey—pulleys [N U]	Annual capacity 6,00,000 1,50,000 L/8/A-1/34/62-MEI 27-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 12-2—Hand Tools, Small Tools and the like		
Macks Hard Private Ltd., 56, Commercial Chambers, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay-3 [Village Kolshet, Thana, Maharashtra]	Steel measuring tapes ... Woven measuring tapes ... Woven measuring tapes non-metallic—[N U] ...	Gross p a 18,000 2,980 204 L/12-2/72/MEI-62 28-5-62
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (2)—Organic Heavy Chemicals		
The Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., P.O. Ugar-Khurd, [Dist. Belgaum], [P. O. Ugar-Khurd, Mysore]	Acetone—[N A] ...	Annual capacity Tons 720 L/19(2)/8/Chem.V/62 23-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 22—Drugs and Pharmaceuticals		
Biological Products [Private] Ltd., Commerce House, Third Floor, Meadows Street, Bombay-1 [Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh]	Di-amino-di-phenyl sulphone [S E]	tons p a 10 L/22/123/62-Ch.III 30-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
General Industrial Society Ltd., 15, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1 [Champdany, Dist. Hoogly, West Bengal]	Shifting from Birati, Dist. Parganas, West Bengal to Champdani, Dist. Hoogly, West Bengal.—[Shifting]	24 L/23(1)/376/62-Tex(B) 25-6-62

(Contd.)

JANUARY-MARCH 1963

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<i>Name and full address of the undertaking and location</i>	<i>Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence</i>	<i>Licence number and date</i>
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (5)—Synthetic, Artificial Fibres, including Yarn and Hosiery of such Fibres		
Eldee Velvet & Silk Mills [Private] Ltd., 243-A, Delisle Road, Bombay-13 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Installed capacity of 45 looms for the manufacture of art silk and nylon fabrics—[S E]	L/23/5/26/Tex D/62 28-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1 A (7)—Other Products of Iron and Steel		
Rajendra Prasad Oil Mills, 83/145, Juhī, Kanpur [U.P.] [Kanpur, U.P.]	Tin containers of 4 to 5 gal- lon capacity ... [C.O.B.]	Tons p a ... 144/192
V. D. Swami, C/o. V. D. Swami & Co. 138, Jorbagh, New Delhi-3 [Tiruchirapalli, Madras]	Steel Fabrications	L/1A(7)(14)/1EI(B)/62 30-6-62
Proposed name : Kaveri Structurals	1st Year ... 2nd do ... 3rd do onwards—[N U] ...	Tons ... 1,200 ... 3,000 ... 4,800
Schd. Ind. No. 1 B (2)—Non-ferrous Semi-Manufactures and Manufactures		
Extrusion Processes [Private] Ltd., Ram Baugh, Ghodbunder Road, Malad [Western Railway], Bombay-64 [Baroda, Gujerat]	Aerosole containers ... Aluminium bottles and cans ... [N U]	Pieces p a ... 75,00,000 ... 75,00,000
Bardota Brothers, 117, Queen's Road, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Electrolytic copper wire rods suitable for the manu- facture of conductors and cables ... [N U]	Metric tons p a ... 9,000
Schd. Ind. No. 3—Boilers and Steam Generating Plants		
Industrial & Agricultural Engineering Co. [Bombay] Private Ltd., 43, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Thana, Maharashtra]	Boilers ... Feed water heaters ... Industrial air heater ... Water treatment plant-[NU]	Annual capacity lakhs of Rs. 12 ... 10 ... 6 ... 10

(Contd.)

METHA PAINT WORKS
GUINDY :: MADRAS-15.

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (4)—Electrical Lamps		
Shantilal J. Shah, 5, Sriramnagar South Street, Alwarpet, Madras-18 [Chingleput, Madras State]	Million pairs p a Cinema arc carbon—[N U]... 3	L/5(4)-33/IEEI/62 29-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 7 (5)—Automobiles—Motor Cars, Buses, Trucks, Motor Cycles, Scooters and the like		
Patvardhan Industries Private Ltd., 1, Koregaon Park, Poona-1 [Poona, Maharashtra]	Thin walled Bearings Annual Capacity Nos.	L/7(5)-1/EEI/62 26-6-62
	First stage Wrapped bushes for the automobile and light engineering industries ... 10,00,000	
	Second stage All other thinwalled bearings—[N U] ... 10,00,000	
Central Automobiles Private Ltd., Laxmi Bhawan, 466, Sandhurst Road, Bombay-4 [Greater Bombay, Maharashtra]	Thin walled bearings Annual capacity Steel-backed bearings (a) with babbitt lining in standard tin base ... (b) with babbitt lining in high lead ... (c) with cadmium-silver lining ... (d) with copper lead lining ... (e) with lead-bronze lining and a third layer of white metal on lead or tin (tri-metal) ... Bushes (1) Bronze bushes ... (2) Bi-metallic bushes-steel backed lined with lead bronze ... (3) Gun metal shells-white metal lines—[N U] ...	L/7(5)-2/EEI/62 26-6-62

(Contd.)

BEST PLACE FOR COPPER AND BRASS VESSELS

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Usha Automobiles & Engineering Private Ltd., 2, Ramgopal Ghosh Road, Cossipore, Calcutta-2 [West Bengal]	Ignition locks, door locks, luggage boot locks and petrol tank cap locks—[N A] 1,44,000	Nos. p a L/7(5)/18/62-A.E.I.- 27-6-62

Schd. Ind. No. 8 (A-2)—Jute Machinery

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Name of the spare parts	Annual capacity on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and machinery (Quantity (P.s.))	Value in Rs.	Licence number and date
S. P. Manufacturing Co., 16 India Exchange Place, Calcutta, [Calcutta, West Bengal]				L/8/A-2 6 62-ME 3-7-62

I. For Spinning Frames-Fine & Coarse Sides :

Bobbin carriers complete assembly ...	50,000	2,12,500
Felt bobs with serrated brass holders ...	50,00,000	9,54,850
Dead spindles with nuts ...	60,000	3,00,000
Bobbin rail bosses ...	20,000	30,000
Bobbin rail pins ...	27,500	41,250
Plates for bobbin rail pins ...	11,000	60,500
Pressing rollers complete assembly ...	2,000	56,000
Pressing rollers rims ...	30,000	60,000
Lifter brackets ...	2,000	36,000
Builder column for lifter brackets ...	2,000	36,000
Heart levers complete ...	1,500	27,000
Heart motions ...	2,500	87,500
Steel pressed conductors ...	50,000	37,500
Tension guide pulley with studs ...	15,000	60,000
Cylinder drive ...	600	6,00,000
Builder & lifter chain ...	54,000 ft.	1,62,000
Pressed steel hangers with handle—complete for spinning frames ...	12,000	72,000
Silver stop motion detectors and links for 4½" P. & 5½" ...	31,200	1,24,800
Tin tension pulley for 4½" P. & 5½" ...	4,000	16,000

II. For Drawing Frames Fine & Coarse Sides :

Pressing roller flanges ...	2,500	15,000
Crimper boxes ...	5,000	35,000
Faller slides ...	2,000	40,000
Automatic sliver feelers ...	20,000	20,000
Faller bars ...	60,000	8,40,000
Delivery roller bosses ...	5,000	75,000

III. Bobbins, ends, spool centres, pressing rollers, picking arms, box backs and swells ...		4,00,000
[N. U.]		

(Contd.)

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
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Schd. Ind. No. 9—Machine Tools

Josts Engineering Co. Ltd., Great Social Building, Sir Phiroze Shah Mehta Road, Post Box 243, Bombay-1 [Madras]	Machines per annum: 1,200 Bench drilling machines Pedestal drilling machines Column drilling machines Multi-head drilling machines Multiple drilling machines Radial drilling machines—[N U]	L/9/77/MEI-62 21-2-62
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Ashok Engineering & Construction Co., 161/1, Mahatma Gandhi Road, [Room No. 59], Calcutta-7 [Maharashtra]	To be determined one year after production commences Jack hammer ... Rock drill ... Sump pump ... Riveter ... Grinder ... Saw ... Chippor ... Vibrator —[N A]	L/9/91/MEI-62 22-6-62
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Schd. Ind. No. 12 (2)—Hand Tools, Small Tools and the like

Ajit Industries, G.P.O. Box No. 1558, Bombay 1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Mould dies such as cutting dies, plastic moulding dies, rubber moulding dies and bakelite moulding dies—[N A] 600	Nos. p a L/12(2)/74/MEI/62 29-6-62
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Schd. Ind. No. 15 (1)—Water Meters, Steam Meters, Electricity Meters and the like

Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd., 9, Kaliprasanna Singhee Road, Calcutta-2 [Shifting] [from Visakhapatnam to Sanatnagar, Andhra Pradesh]	Electricity meters [Shifting] [Installed capacity as specified in Licence No. L/15 (1)-15/EEI/61 26-6-61]	L/15(1)-33/EEI/62 28-6-62
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Schd. Ind. No. 18 (1)—Inorganic Fertilisers

Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Ltd., 19-A, Poly-technic Building, Ahmedabad-15 [Gujarat]	Ammonia ... Urea ... Ammonium phosphate ... [N: P ₂ O ₅ as 1:1—[N U]	tons p a in terms of N. 96,000 40,000 56,000 L/18(1)/1/62-Ferts 7-7-62
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Schd. Ind. No. 19 (14)—Miscellaneous Chemicals

Ulhas Oil & Chemical Industries Private Ltd., 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Kalyan, Maharashtra]	Fatty acids—[N U]	tons p a 3,600 L/19(14)/5/62-Chem-11 25-6-62
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Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Textiles made wholly or in part of Cotton, including Cotton Yarn, Hosiery and Rope

Standard Mills Co. Ltd., New Prabhadevi Road, Bombay-13 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Spindles for manufacture of cotton yarn [S E] ...	Capacity 3,200 L/23(1)/377/62-Tex- (B) 28-6-62
North Bengal Manufacturing Co., 18, Amratalla Street, Calcutta-1 [West Bengal]	do do [N U] ...	12,000 L/23(1)/378/62-Tex(B) 5-7-62

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 28 (1)—Vegetable Oils, including Solvent Extracted Oils		
Shree Ganesh Oil Mills, 11, Jawahar Nagar, Goregaon West, Bombay-62 [Baroda, Gujarat]	tons of oil cakes/ rice bran per day Vegetable oil from oil cakes/ rice bran by solvent extrac- tion process. ... 50 [S E]	L 28(1) 8 62-Ch.11 28-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 30 (4)—Other Rubber Goods		
Swastik Rubber Products Ltd., Behind Kirkee Railway Station, Kirkee, Poona-3 [Poona, Maharashtra]	Lakhs R. ft. p a Rubber and canvas conveyor beltings and fire resistant conveyor belting—[N U] ... 1.28	L 30(4) 2 1E1(B) /62 30-6-62
V. N. Makhar, C/o. Hindustan Beltings Co., Post Box No. 571, Bangalore-2 [Bangalore, Mysore]	Transmission belts, conveyor belts, P V C Heavy duty belts etc.—[N U] ... 2	L 30(4) 3 1E1(B)/62 30-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1 A (1)—Iron and Steel (Metals)		
Birla Gwalior [Private] Ltd., Bajjal's Korhi, Morar, Gwalior, [Chanda, Maharashtra]	Pig iron ... 1,00,000 [N U]	L/IA(1) N-37/62 18-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1 A (3)—Iron and Steel Castings and Forgings		
P. C. Periwal, Periwal House, Sri Ganga Nagar, [Bhilai, Madhya Pradesh] Proposed name : Aichen Forgings Ltd.,	Steel forgings on the basis of maximum utilisation of the plant capacity ... 4,800 [N U]	L/IA(3) 78/62EI(M) 25-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1 A (7)—Other Products of Iron and Steel		
Macneill & Barry Ltd., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Tubular scaffolding and portable building fixtures... 480 [N A]	L/IA(7) 35/EIM/62 25-6-62
Steel Age Industries Private Ltd., Opposite Post Office, Mazagaon, Bombay-10 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Structural items like strong room doors, fire resisting doors, grills, gates, parti- tions re-inforcement for wall and ventilaters ... 950 [S E]	L IA (7) 36 EIM/62 25-6-62
L. B. Rungta, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach [Broach, Gujarat] Proposed name : Bright Bars Manufacturing Co.	Bright bars and shaftings-on the basis of maximum utili- sation of plant capacity ... 6,000 [N U]	L IA(7) 37/62EI(M) 26-6-62
ALCOCK, Ashdown & Co. Ltd., 16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Iron and steel structurals ... 3,600 [S E]	L/IA(7) 38/62EI(M) 26-6-62
Bhartia Commercial Co. Ltd., B-1, Gillanders House, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1 [Khardah, 24-Parganas, West Bengal]	Bright bars and shaftings ... 6,720 [S E]	L/IA(7) 39/62EI(M) 27-6-62
Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd., 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1 [Agra Road, Kurla, Bombay, Maharashtra]	Bright steel bars [C.O.B.] ... 2,400	L/IA(7) 41 62EI(M) 6-7-62

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Kiran Engineering Corporation, Maheshwari Mansions, 34, Napean Sea Road, Bombay-6 [Bangalore, Mysore]	Bright bars and shaftings ... 3,600 [N U]	L/IA(7) 43/62EI(M) 7-7-62
India Tube Mills & Metal Industries Private Ltd., 126, Narayan Dhuru Street, Bombay-3 [Vikhroli, Bombay, Maharashtra]	Bright bars and shaftings ... 4,200 [after expansion the total annual capacity will be 6,000 tons] [S E]	L/IA(7) 44/62EI(M) 7-7-62
Hindustan Wires Ltd., 16/5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13 [Sodepore, 24-Parganas, West Bengal]	Tyre bead wires—[N A] ... 4,200	L/IA(7) N-270/62 26-5-62
The Secretary, Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., C/o. Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Industries Department, Bhubaneswar, [Niradud, Sambalpur, Orissa]	Capacity in terms of (on two shift) tons p a Rods, flats, squares, bars, rounds, light structurals including wire rods—[N U] 15,000	L/IA(7) N-272/62 18-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 2 (1)—Coal, Lignite, Coke and their Derivatives		
Shri Hari Kishan Lal Lohia, Dhankura Colliery, P. O. Barakar, Dist. Burdwan, [Dhanbad, Bihar]	Year Coal 1st year ... 12,000 2nd year ... 24,000 3rd year ... 40,000 4th year ... 60,000 5th year—[N U] ... 72,000	Annual capacity in tons L/2 (1) N-43/62 19-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 3—Boilers and Steam Generating Plants		
Industrial & Agricultural Engineering Co. [Bombay] Private Ltd., 43, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Thana, Maharashtra]	Boilers ... 12,00,000 Feed water heaters ... 10,00,000 Industrial air heaters ... 6,00,000 Water treatment plant [N U] 10,00,000	Annual capacity Rs. L/3-1/EEI/62 26-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (4)—Electrical Lamps		
R. J. Wood & Co. Private Ltd., State Bank Building, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6 [Faridabad, Punjab]	Cinema arc carbon ... 3 million [C. O. B.]	L/5(4) 34/62/IEEI 29-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 15 (1)—Water Meters, Steam Meters, Electricity Meters and the like		
Netar Krishna Sahagals Private Ltd., 4/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi [Punjab]	Water meter ... 30,000 [N A]	Nos. L/15 (1) 10/IEI(A)/62 10-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 16—Scientific Instruments		
Iscomed Industries Private Ltd., 4, India House, Fort Street, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Research Binocular Micros- copes ... 300 Monocular Research Micros- cope ... 1,800 Stereoscopic Microscopes ... 300 [N U] Total ... 2,400	Annual capacity of pieces L/16/2/62/IEI(A) 3-7-62

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (3)—Fine Chemicals including Photographic Chemicals		
S. H. Kelkar & Co. [Private] Ltd., Bombay Agra Road, Mulund, Bombay-80 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Annual capacity of tonnes	L/19 (3)/7/62-Ch.II 3-7-62
	Benzyl Chloride ...	180
	do do ...	9
	do Acetate ...	100
	do Alcohol ...	25
	Phenyl acetic acid ...	10
	Benzyl butyrate ...	2
	do propionate ...	2
	do phenyle acetate ...	1
	do salicylate ...	2
	Isobutyl phenyl acetate ...	4
	Amyl phenyl acetate ...	2
	Para cresyl phenyl acetate ...	2
	Benzaldehyde ...	4
	Diphenyl methane—[N A] ...	2
Raghuand Chemical Industries [Private] Ltd., Mustafa Buildings, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Bisphenol and Alkyl phenols [N A]	Tons p a 300 L 19 (3)/8/62-Chem.II 5-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 25—Sugar		
The Kisan Co operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Majhole, Dist. Pilibhit, U. P. [Pilibhit, U. P.]	Crushing capacity of sugar- cane ... [N U]	Tons per day 1,000 L/25/N-86/62 7-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 26 (1)—Alcohol		
Somaiya Organo Chemicals Ltd., Fazalbhoy Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay [Sakarwadi, Maharashtra]	Industrial alcohol (after expansion) ... [S E]	Million gallons p a 1.5 L/26 (1) 5/62Ch II 7-7-62
The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., Distillery Division, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay-1 [Tilaknagar, Maharashtra]	do do ...	1.08 L/26 (1) 6/62Ch.II 5-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 28 (1)—Vegetable Oils, including Solvent Extracted Oils		
Swaika Oil Mills, 18-B, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1 [Liluah, West Bengal]	Cottonseed oil—[S E]	Tons per day 50 L/28 (1)/10/62Chem.II 5-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 28 (2)—Vanaspati		
Navbharat Vanaspati & Allied Industries, Grand Trunk Road, Dorsha, [Dorsha, Patiala, Punjab]	Vanaspati—[N U]	10 L/28 (2)/N-19/62 16-7-62
The Amritsar Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., G. T. Road, Amritsar, [Amritsar, Punjab]	Vanaspati Brand: Timepiece Torch	Description Only small packs in sizes, 8 kg., 4 kg., 2 kg. and 1 kg. Bulk packs viz., 16.5 kg. and slightly different texture of the products—N A L/28 (2)/N-18/62 9-7-62

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 29 (1)—Soaps		
Manubhai H. Thakkar, "Tushar"—South Avenue, Khar, Bombay-52 [Samlaya, Gujarat] Proposed name: Ashwin Industries	Soap ... [N A]	Tons p a 375 L/29(1)/3/62 Ch.II 26-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 34 (2)—Refractories		
Shri L. N. Shah, Kondeshwar Bhavan, Vallabh Baugh Lane, Ghatkapur, Bombay-77 [Baroda, Gujarat]	Electrically fused cast re- fractories—[N U]	Tons p a 1,500 L/34(2)/78/62ChIV 27-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1 A (7)—Other Products of Iron and Steel		
Roger Engineering Works, 137, Canning Street, Calcutta-1 [Salkia, Howrah, West Bengal]	Bright bars & shaftings—[N A]	Tons p a 3,000 L/1A(7)/42/62EI(M) 7-7-62
Bharat Credit Corporation, 20, Tarachand Dutt Street, Calcutta-1 [Lillooah, West Bengal]	do do [N U]	4,800 L/1A(7)/45/62EI(M) 7-7-62
Sant Ram & Sons, 10, Venkatachala Mudali Street, P. T. Madras-3 [Ludhiana, Punjab]	do do [N A]	4,800 L/1A(7)/47/62EI(M) 7-7-62
Special Steels Private Ltd., 5, Stadium House, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	do do [N A]	6,000 L/1A(7)/46/62EI(M) 7-7-62
Central India Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., P. O. Birlanagar, Gwalior [Birlanagar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh]	do do [N A]	600 L/1A(7)48/62EI(M) 9-7-62
Gujarat Steel and Structural Co., 4, Bharti Nivas Society Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad [Ahmedabad, Gujarat]	do do [N U]	4,800 L/1A(7)/49/62/EI(M) 10-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 2 (1)—Coal, Lignite, Coke and their Derivatives		
Shri Haripada Dutt, Dipali, Laitumkhrah, P. O. Shillong [Tehsil Duardisa, District United Mikir & North Cacher Hills [Assam]	Coal	Year Annual capacity in tons 1st year ... 10,000 2nd do ... 12,000 3rd do ... 15,000 4th do ... 20,000 5th do ... 24,000 [N U] L/2(1)/N-38/62 24-7-62
The East Ganhoodih Colliery [Private] Ltd., 135, Canning Street, Calcutta-1 [Jharia, Dhanbad, Bihar]	Coal	1962 ... 6,20,000 1963 ... 7,20,000 1964 ... 7,40,000 1965 ... 7,90,000 1966 ... 7,90,000 (C.O.B.) L/2(1)/N-44/62 26-7-62

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JANUARY—MARCH 1963

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(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (1)—Equipment for Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity including Transformers		
Steam & Mining Equipment [India] Private Ltd., 101, Park Street, Calcutta [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Electrical power voltage regulators (giving stepless control of voltage or current upto 33 KV 5,000 KVA) 450 Nos. (85,000 KVA). Value of production approx.—[N U]	L 5(1) 64EEI/62 4-6-62
Schd. Ind. No. 7 (5)—Automobiles		
Escorts Limited, Partap Buildings, Connaught Circus, New Delhi [Faridabad, Punjab]	Magnetes for motor cycles scooters: The capacity would be fixed after one year from the date of commencement of production. [N A]	L 7(5) 19 62AEI 24-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (B-2)—Conveying Equipment		
The Moradabad Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Moradabad [Moradabad, U. P.] Proposed name: Electric Hoist Manufacturing Company, Moradabad	Electric hoist (0.25 to 10 tons capacity) on single shift ... [N U]	L 8 B-2) 34 62MEI 18 7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 9—Machine Tools		
Electro-Slush Engineering Corporation, Janmabhoomi Bhawan, 3rd floor., Ghogh Street, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Machinery for slush casting and rotational moulding ... Insuction, compression and extrusion machines ... Electro-formed cavities ... Electro-formed tools and gauges ... Capacity to be determined one year after the firm goes into production [N U]	L 9 87 62MEI 3-5 62
L. N. Shah, Kondheshwar Bhavan, Vallabh Bag Lane, Ghat Kopar, Bombay-77 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Glass manufacturing machinery & ceramic machinery. [N U]	L 9 92 MEI 62 16-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 15 (1)—Water Meters, Steam Meters, Electricity Meters and the like		
The Engineer Manager, Government Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow [Lucknow, U. P.]	Water meters (1" to 4" sizes) [S E]	L 15(1) 9 IEI(A) 62 17-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (14)—Miscellaneous Chemicals		
Asok Brothers Private Ltd., 104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Baroda, Gujarat]	Oxygen gas 1 51 (existing) to be increased to ... 36 Dissolved acetylene gas ... 10 [N U]	L 19 14) 6 62Chem-II 24-7 62

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(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
Deepak Industries Ltd., 62, Hazara Road, Calcutta-2 [Patna, Bihar]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn—[N U] ... 12,000	L/23 (1) 379/Tex (B) 62 13-7-62
Coimbatore Murugan Mills Ltd., Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore-II [Coimbatore, Madras]	do do waste yarn.. [S E] 1,200	L/23 (1) 380/Tex (B) 62 20-7-62
Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd., Singanallur Post, Coimbatore-5 [Coimbatore, Madras]	do do [N A] ... do	L/23 (1) 381/Tex (B) 62 20-7-62
Shri Madanlal Ambalal, C/o. Ginning Factory, Petlad [Petlad, Gujarat]	do do [N U] ... do	L/23 (1) 382/Tex (B) 62 20-7-62
Tuticorin Spinning Mills Ltd., Post Box No. 59, Tuticorin-1 (Tuticorin, Madras)	do do [S E] ... do	L/23 (1) 383/Tex (B) 62 21-7-62
New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd., G.P. Box No. 15, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-2 [Ahmedabad, Gujarat]	do do do ... do	L/23 (1) 384/Tex (B) 62 21-7-62
Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd., Hanumanthappa Buildings, Chitradurga Road, Post Box No. 5, Davangere [Davangere, Mysore]	do do do ... 720	L/23 (1) 388/Tex (B) 62 25-7-62
Broach Textile Mills Private Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Broach [Broach, Gujarat]	do do do ... 1,200	L/23 (1) 389/Tex (B) 62 25-7-62
Bhavani Mills Ltd., 6/3-B, Race Course, Coimbatore [Coimbatore Madras]	do do do ... do	L/23 (1) 390/Tex (B) 62 25-7-62
The Chairman, Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd., Krimjee House, 2nd Floor, Sir Firozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay-1 [Gandhidham, Gujarat]	do do cotton yarn [N U] do	L/23 (1) 391/Tex (B) 62 26-7-62
AUGUST 1962		
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (1)—Equipment for Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity including Transformers		
Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd., 9, Kaliprasanna Singhee Road, Calcutta-2 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	For the manufacture of switchgear ... (Shifting)	L/5(1)/63/EEI/62 21-5-62

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JANUARY—MARCH 1963

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(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (11)—Insecticides, Fungicides, Weedicides and the like		
Bayer-Agrochem Ltd., Post Box No. 1436, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Capacity p a Litres Folidol E 605 liquid 46.7% ... 70,000 Folidol M 50 ... 5,000 Metasystox 25% emulsion ... 7,000 Dalf 20 ... 7,000 Metric tons Asuntol/Muscatox 30% W.P. ... 6 Neguvon ... 5 Negasunt ... 2 Gusathion W. P. ... 2 Dipterex 80% W. P. ... 10 Parathion dust 2% ... 1,000 Tugon bait ... 75 Ceresan slacked lime 0.3% ... 20 do dry 1% ... 60 do wet 2.5% ... 8 Agallol 3% ... 22 do 6% ... 10 Parathion W. P. 25% ... 5 (C.O.B.)	L 19 11/18/A&I, 62 31-7-62

Schd. Ind. No. 22—Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

International Franchises [Private] Ltd., Kalina, Santacruz East], Bombay-29 [Bombay Maharashtra]	Annual capacity Kgs. Vitamin D ₂ ... do D ₃ ... 1,000 After expansion Lakhs tablets Dry coated tablets ... 360 Kgs. Granules ... 72,000 Litres Transfusion solution ... 1,20,000 Lakhs Cachets ... 120 (S.E. & N.A.)	L 22 125 62-Ch III 27-7-62
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AND DOMESTIC WICK STOVES
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ISSA
PALLAVARAM, (Near Madras).

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Chemosyn Private Ltd., 38, Suren Road, Andheri [East], Bombay-58 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Annual capacity Tablets in lakhs Biocolor tablets ... Butarin do ... Calpas do ... Ciazide 50 do ... do 100 do ... 74.25 Solumidin ... Cyanopascal ... Isopascal C Cd tablets Sopas ... Nos. Butarin ampoules ... 9,28,128 Kgs. Isopascal C Cd granules ... 6,187 Nos. Adical-12 injectable ... 3,09,372 Lbs. do liquid... 20,628 Nos. Decale 12 injectables ... 12,37,440 Million tablets Imprumyl tablets ... 6,187 Kilos Sodium chloride ... 6,480 Kgs. Phenol ... 412.5 Kilos Chloroform ... 825 Cvanacetyl hydrazide ... 825 2-Methyl-2-N-Propyl 1, 3- Propanediol Dicarbamate ... 825 Decalcium phosphate ... 4,125 do Diethyl carbamazine citrate. 206.25 Kgs. N-Acetyl para amino phenol 7,484 [N U]	L/22/126/Ch.III/62 28-7-62

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C. N. MAHADEVAN
LORRY SERVICE

OIL, GREASE, FIREWOOD & CHARCOAL MERCHANT



NO. 7-E, G. S. T. ROAD, CHINGLEPUT.

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 1A (1)—Iron and Steel (Metal)		
Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay [Udaipur, Rajasthan]	Pig iron [N U] ... Tons p a ... 1,00,000	L 1A(1) N-38 62 3-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (1)—Equipment for Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity including Transformers		
Electric Construction & Equipment Company Ltd., 9, Kaliprasanna Singhee Road, Calcutta, [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Circuit breakers of 66 KV and above—[S E] ... Nos. p a ... 50	L 5 (1) 65 EEI 62 30-7-62
Gandhi Electric Industries Private Ltd., 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Transformers upto 66 KV [S E] ... KVA p a ... 1,00,000	L 5 (1) 66 EEI 62 30-7-62
Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd., 9, Kaliprasanna, Singhee Road, Calcutta-2 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Transformers upto 132 KV, 15,000 KVA—[S E] ... Nos. p a ... 4,00,000	L 5 (1) 67 EEI 62 30-7-62

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(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Mysore Electrical Industries Ltd., Okaley Puram, New Mysore Road, P. B. No. 561, Bangalore [Bangalore, Mysore]	Circuit breakers of 66 KV and above—[S E] ... Nos. p a ... 50	L/5 (1)/68/EEI/62 31-7-62
Jyoti Ltd., Post Chemical Industries, Baroda [Baroda, Gujarat]	Circuit breakers of 66 KV and above—50 units with permission to manufacture 50 units in addition but within their sanctioned capacity for 33 KV circuit breakers licensed to them earlier—[S E] ... Nos. per year ... 360	L/5(1)/59/EEI/62 31-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 6 (4)—Radio Receivers etc.		
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Dooravani Nagar, Bangalore-16 [Bangalore, Mysore]	Silver mica capacitor films... [S E] ... Annual capacity Million Nos. ... 3	L/6(4)/48/IEEI/62 28-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 9—Machine Tools		
Crescent Iron and Steel Corporation Ltd., The Industrial Estate, Lalbaug, Bombay-12 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Shearing machines Cropping do Punching do —[S E] ... Nos. p a ... 72	L/9/93/MEI-62 17-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 12-2—Hand Tools, Small Tools and the like		
Hindustan Manufacturing Corporation, 2001, Gali Uggarsain, Bazar Sitaram, Delhi [Gaziabad, U.P.]	Taps ... Nos. ... 2,40,000 Dies ... 1,20,000 Reamers ... 36,000 Chafers ... 24,000 Milling cutters—[N U] ... 60,000	L/12-2/76/MEI-62 20-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 13 (2)—Calculating Machines		
International Computers Tabulators (I) Private Ltd., Liberty Building, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1 [Haveli, Poona, Maharashtra]	Hand punches ... Production in Nos. p a ... 700 Hand vertical ... 700 Sorters ... 150 Tabulators (800 and series)—[N U] ... 900 ... 65	L/13(2)/1/IEI(A)/62 29-7-62
Schd. Ind No. 22—Drugs and Pharmaceuticals		
Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Box No. 31, Wadi Wadi, Baroda [Baroda, Gujarat]	Formo-phthalyl sulfanilyl carbamide (Intestin euvonil)—[N A] ... Tons p a ... 6	L/22/124/Ch.III/62 28-7-62
Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Immunity House, 153 Dharmtala Street, Calcutta-13 West Bengal]	Salvizol tablets ... Tablets p a ... 5,00,000 Salvizol cream—[N A] ... Kgs. p a ... 400	L/22/127/Ch.III/62 4-8-62
Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd., Backbay Reclamation, Dugal House, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Vialling of penicillin, streptomycin ... Annual capacity (in vials) ... 24,00,000 Dihydrostreptomycin and combinations thereof—[S E]	L/22/11/A&I/62 7-8-62

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(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar [Near Chandigarh], Railway Station, Kurali, Northern Railway [Chandigarh, Punjab]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn—[N U] ... 12,000	L 23(1)/385/Tex (B)/62 24-7-62
Shri Rama Shanker Gupta, Kishori Niwas, Birhana Road, Kanpur [Naini, U.P.]	do do do	L 23(1)/386/Tex (B)/62 24-7-62
Shri Aminchand Payarelal, Tanda Road, Jullunder [Palwal, Punjab]	do do do	L 23(1)/387/Tex (B)/62 26-7-62
Shri Narendra Deoghare, Chief Promoter, Nagpur Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., C/o. Radheshyam Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Gandhibagh, Nagpur [Nagpur, Maharashtra]	do do ... 20,000	L 23(1)/392/Tex (B)/62 27-7-62
Amraoti Sahakari Girni Ltd., C/o The Taluk Co-operative Agricultural and Sale Society Ltd., Amraoti [Amraoti, Maharashtra]	do do do	L 23(1)/393/Tex (B)/62 27-7-62
Marathwada Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Nanded [Nanded, Maharashtra]	do do ... 12,000	L 23(1)/395/Tex (B)/62 27-7-62
Shri Mahdeo Trimbak Barsude, Chief Promoter, Maharashtra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Kulkarni Plot, Bhusaval, District Jalgaon [Bhusaval, Maharashtra]	do do do	L 23(1)/396/Tex (B)/62 27-7-62
The Promoter, The Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Raichur [Raichur, Mysore]	do do do	L 23(1)/401/Tex (B)/62 2-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 25—Sugar		
The Chairman, The Co-operative Sugars Ltd., Chittur, P.O. Koshinjanpara, Dist. Palghat, [Palghat, Kerala]	Sugar cane—[N U] Crushing capacity: tons per day ... 1,000	L 25/N-87/62 31-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1A (1)—Iron and Steel (Metal)		
Kalinga Industries Ltd., 31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12 [Yallandu, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh]	Pig iron—[N U] ... tons p a ... 1,00,000	L/1A(1)/N-39/62 16-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1A (6)—Special Steels		
Shri Pramlal Patel, Mathurdas Mills Compound, Lower Parel, Bombay-13 [Bombay, Maharashtra] Proposed name: Moyana Ferro-Alloys Public Ltd.,	Ferro-molybdenum alloy [68% Grade] ... 100 Ferro-vanadium alloy [50% Grade]—[N U]... 50	L 1A(6)/N-24/62 14-8-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 1A (7)—Other Products of Iron and Steel		
The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 24, Bruce Street, Bombay-1 [Jamshedpur, Tatanagar, Bihar]	Rail and structural mill ... tons p a after expansion 2,20,000 Med. & Lt. structural mill ... 2,20,000 Merchant mill ... 2,20,000 Skelp mill ... 2,50,000 Plate mill ... 1,50,000 W & A Plant ... 30,000 Saleable samis—[S E] ... 3,10,000	L/1A(7)/N-273/62 16-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1B (1)—Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys		
Shri Pranlal Patel, Mathuradas Mills Compound, Lower Parel, Bombay-13 [Bombay, Maharashtra] Proposed name: Koyna Ferro Alloys	Silicon metal on the basis of maximum plant utilisation ... Metric tons p a 1,250 [N U]	L/1B(1)19/IEI/62 6-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 14—Medical and Surgical Appliances		
Mrs. Tara Swarup, M/s. Amar Industries, 6, Kermani Building, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	New Article linear yds. p a 10,000 Plaster of Paris bandages ... Substantial Expansion Surgical adhesive tapes ... 30,000 [N A & S E]	L/14/5/IEI(A)/62 7-8-62

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FOR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, VALVES, BUCKETS,
DIAPHRAGMS, PRINTERS' ROLLERS, TEXTILE
ROLLERS, RLY. FITTINGS AND P.V.C. MOULDINGS.

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 16—Scientific Instruments		
The Managing Director, National Instruments Ltd., Jadavpur, Calcutta-32 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Annual capacity Nos. Diagnostic sets ... 600 Hand ophthalmoscope ... 3,000 Ophthalmometers—[N A] ... 156	L 16/3 IEI (A) 62 7-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (1)—Inorganic Heavy Chemicals		
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Hassan Chambers (2nd Floor), Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Tehsil Panval Dist. Kolaba, Maharashtra]	Annual capacity in tons Sulphuric acid ... 16,000 Oleum (24% free S.) ... 1,500 Oleum (65% free S.) ... 800 Sulphuric acid (free S.) ... 29,700 Nitric acid ... 3,000 Caustic soda ... 10,000 Nitrogen ... 2,376 Carbon dioxide ... 594 Liquid chlorine ... 9,000 Hydrochloric acid (100%) ... 1,000 Hypochlorite bleach ... 1,659 Anhydrous aluminium chloride—[N A] ... 2,500	L 19 (1) NA 74/62 31-7-62
Swadeshi Chemicals Private Ltd., Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Victoria Gardens, Bombay-27 [Khopoli Dist. Kolaba, Maharashtra]	Tons p a Potassium permanganate ... 1,200 [S E]	L 19 (1) 75 SE Ch (1)/62 31-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (5)—Paints, Varnishes and Enamels		
Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., 34, Chowringhee, Calcutta [G. T. Road, Rishra Dist. Hoogly, West Bengal]	Annual capacity Synthetic paints (including air drying stoving and nitrocellulose finished. Imperial gallons after ex- pansion ... 10,26,000 Tons Alk d oleo and modified P.F. resins after expansion U. F. and M. F. resins new article—[S E & N A]... 90	L 19 (5) 4/Ch II/62 8-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
Palani Sri Murugan Textiles Ltd., Trichy Road, Singanallur P.O., Coimbatore-5 [Coimbatore, Madras]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn—[S E] ... 2,000	L 23 (1) 399 Tex (B) 62 28-7-62
Bowreah Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., 21, Strand Road, Post Box No. 121, Calcutta-1 [Bauria Dist. Howrah, West Bengal]	do do ... 1,200	L 23 (1) 402 Tex (B) 62 4-8-62
Birla Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., P.O. Birla Lines, Delhi-6. Proposed name : Chinab Spinning Mills [Kathua, Jammu] Jehlum Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., P.O. Ajudhia Mills, Azadpur, Delhi-6 [Kathua, Jammu]	do [N U] ... 12,500 do do do	L 23 (1) 403 Tex (B) 62 7-8-62 L 23 (1) 404 Tex (B) 62 7-8-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 28 (1)—Vegetable Oils including Solvent Extracted Oils		
Hindustan Lever Ltd., Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay [Ballard Estate, Bombay, Maharashtra]	Cotton seed oil— cotton seed per day—[S E] ... 100 Tons	L/28 (1) 11/Ch.II/62 1-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 29 (2)—Glycerine		
Berar Oil Industries, Vanasadaperh, Akola [Akola, Maharashtra]	Crude glycerine ... 120 Refined glycerine—[N A] ... 108 Tons p a	L/29 (2)/2/Ch II 62 1-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1A (7)—Other Products of Iron and Steel		
General Manager, Maharashtra State Road, Transport Corporation, 80-81, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-18 [Dopodi, Poona, Maharashtra]	Capacity p a in tons Laminated spring assemblies, separate leaves, clamps with nuts and nuts, 'U' centre bolts, brushings for eyes of main leaves, clips with their ferrules, bolts and nuts—[N U] ... 2,400	L/1A (7)/1/EEI/62 28-7-62
Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., 41, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Wood screws—[S E] ... 0.75 Million gross p a	L/1A (7)/15/IEI (B)/62 13-8-62
Bharat Steel Corporation, C/o. Standard Drum & Barrel Manufacturing Co., Gavanpada, Corridor Road, Chembur, Bombay-71 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	High tensile bolts and nuts, [N U] ... 600	L/1A (7)/16/IEI (B) 62 8-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 7 (5)—Automobiles		
Rane [Madras] Ltd., 5, Patullos Road, Mount Road, Madras-2 [Velachery, Madras]	Shifting from Alandur and Patullos Road, Madras to Velachery, Madras ... Annual capacity Pairs Tie rod ends ... 2,50,000 Nos. Clutch discs ... 1,02,000 for automobiles (Shifting)	L/7 (5)/20/AEI-62 17-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 10 (1)—Tractors, Harvestors and the like		
L. R. Patel, 8, National Tower, 13, Loudon Street, Calcutta [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Special steel discs for agricul- tural implements—(N U)... 1,00,000 Nos. p a	L/10 (1)/10/AEI-62 13-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 18 (1)—Inorganic Fertilisers		
The Secretary, Development [Durgapur Industries] Department, Government of West Bengal, New Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta [Durgapur, West Bengal]	Ammonia ... 75,900 Urea—[N U] ... 1,32,000 Tons p a	L/18 (18)/2/Forts-62 21-8-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (2)—Organic Heavy Chemicals		
Indian Vegetable Products Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Epoxy plasticizers—[N A] ... tons p a 1,200	L/19 (2)/9 Ch.V/62 10-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (12)—Textile Auxiliaries		
Hico Products [Private] Ltd., Mogal Lane, Mahim, Bombay-16 [Mogal Lane, Mahim, Bombay, Maharashtra]	Sequestering agent [fine organic chemicals]—[N A] ... tons p a 300	L 19 (12) 1 Ch II-62 3-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
The Chairman, Shrirampur Sahakari Kapus Vikri Sangh Ltd., Shrirampur [Dist. Ahmednagar] [Shrirampur, Maharashtra]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn [N U]... 12,000	L/23 (1) 394 Tex (B) 62 27-7-62
Mandsaur Textile Mills, Mandsaur, [Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh]	do [S E]... 2,000	L 23 (1) 415 Tex (B) 62 14-8-62
Gaya Textiles [Private] Ltd., Gaya [Gaya, Bihar]	do do 3,000	L 23 (1) 416 Tex (B) 62 16-8-62
Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd., Burhanpur R.S., [Nimar [Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh]]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn to be utilised for feeding 144 automatic looms licensed under licence No. L 23 (1) 19-60- Tex (B) dt 19-7-60—[S E]... 6,700	L 23 (1) 417 Tex (B) 62 16-8-62
The Cotton, Silk & Rayon Textiles Co-operative Society Ltd., Main Road, P.O. Doddaballapur [Doddaballapur, Mysore]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn [N U]... 12,000	L 23 (1) 420 Tex (B) 62 20-8-62
Sri Satyanaravana Spinning Mills, Rajahmundry, [Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh]	do [S E]... 7,000	L 23 (1) 421 Tex (B) 62 20-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (5)—Synthetic, Artificial Fibres, including Yarn and Hosiery		
The Ruby Mills Ltd., Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay-28 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Powerlooms for the manufac- ture of rayon fabrics [S E] ... Installed capacity 89	L 23 (5) 27 Tex D 62 17-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 28 (1)—Vegetable Oils, including Solvent Extracted Oils		
Punjab Flour Mills, 61, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-15 [Najafgarh Road, Delhi.]	Cotton seed oil of cotton seed per day—S E] ... Tons 30	L 28 (1) 12 Ch II-62 6-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 29 (2)—Glycerine		
Swaika Oil Mills Post Box No. 2648, P.N.B. House, 18-B, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Crude glycerine—[N A] ... Tons p a 120	L 29 (2) 1 Ch II-62 1-8-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 36 (2)—Hardboard, including Fibreboard, Chipboard and the like		
Albion Plywood Ltd., No. 11, Clive Road, Calcutta-1 [Long Island, Andaman & Nicobar Islands]	Veneers—[N U] ... Million sq. ft. p a 30	L/36 (2)/39/Ch.IV/62 31-7-62
SEPTEMBER, 1962		
Schd. Ind. No. 1A (5)—Iron and Steel Pipes		
Shri Gopal Dalmia, 10, Alipore Road, Calcutta-27 [Assam]	Capacity p a. on a single shift basis Spirally welded steel-pipes [N U] 4,800	L/1A (5)/14/EI (M) 62 13-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1A (7)—Other Products of Iron and Steel		
Steelsworth Ltd., Commercial Building, Texpur [Assam] [Gauhati, Assam]	Structurals—installed capacity will be fixed one year after the factory goes into production. [N U]	L/1A (7)/52/EI (M) 62 12-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (A-6)—Mining Machinery		
Equitable Coal Co. Ltd., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta [Sitarampur Dist. Burdawan, West Bengal]	Spare parts of mining machinery, coal tubes and cages required for collieries—Rs. 8 lakhs per annum [C. O. B.]	L/8/A-6/14/MEI/62 31-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (A-11)—Paper Machinery		
Garlick & Co. Private Ltd., Haines Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay-11 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Oliver bleach washers [N A] ... Nos. p a 12	L/8/A-11/13/MEI/62 10-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (B-2)—Conveying Equipment		
Siemens Engineering & Manufacturing Co. of India [Private] Ltd., 81/83, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1 [Bombay-Maharashtra]	Mechanical portion of top- ping winches of 1.5 tons lifting capacity 60 Mechanical portion of 5/2.5 tons cargo winches [N A] 60	Annual capacity Nos. L/8/B-2/35/MEI/62 22-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 9—Machine Tools		
Batliboi & Co. P.B. No. 190, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Udma Dist. Surat, Gujarat]	Drilling machines ... Tilting arbor saw ... Tilting table saw ... Scroll saw ... Band saw ... Wood jointer ... Wood lathe ... Belt and disc surfacer ... Wood shaper ... Sensitive drilling machines.. [N U] 75	Annual capacity Nos. L/9/95/MEI/62 13-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (5)—Paints, Varnishes and Enamels		
Ajit Industries, 35, Vithaldas Road, Bombay-2 [Andheri, Bombay, Maharashtra]	Insulating enamels for under- takings' own consumption.. [N U] 50	Annual capacity in Tons L/19 (5)/3/Ch. II 62 2-8-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (11)—Insecticides, Fungicides, Weedicides and the like		
Tata-Fison Ltd., Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Salkia, Calcutta, West Bengal]	Acaricides AKAR 338 ... Fungicides : BLITOX 50 ... [C.B.O.]	Capacity p a Litres 1,364 Tonnes 5.1 L/19 (11)/19/62A & I 62 31-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (14)—Miscellaneous Chemicals		
The Jagatjit Distilling & Allied Industries Ltd., P.O. Jagatjitnagar, [Railway Station : Hamira, N. Rly.] [Jagatjitnagar, Punjab]	Carbon dioxide gas [C.B.O.]	Tonnes p a 300 L/19 (14)/7, Ch II 62 17-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 22—Drugs and Pharmaceuticals		
Rallis India Ltd., [T.C.F. Division] Rallis House, 21, Ravelin Street, Bombay-1 [Bombay-Maharashtra]	Neo ferilex ... Liver extract ointment [S E]	Litres p a 1,02,000 Kgs. p a 12,000 L/22 128/Ch. III 62 24-8-62
Sanitex Chemical Industries Ltd., Industrial Road, Baroda [Baroda, Gujarat]	Dermocorrin skin ointment Inortin dye ointment—[S E].	Tubes each 5 gms. 18,000 3 gms. 12,000 L/22 129/Ch. III 62 27-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
S. P. Virmani, Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar-Punjab	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn. [N U]...	12,000 L/23 (1)/397 Tex (B) 62 30-7-62
Brij Textiles, 4-C, Vulcan Insurance Buildings, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1 [Chandigarh, Punjab]	do do ... do	L 23 (1)/398 Tex (B) 62 10-8-62
India United Mills Ltd., Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1 [Bombay-Maharashtra]	do [S E ...	6,000 L 23(1)/405/Tex (B) 62 10-8-62
Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	do do ...	3,000 L/23(1) 406 Tex (B) 62 10-8-62
Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., 9, Wallace Street, Bombay-1 [Sholapur, Maharashtra]	do do ... do	L 23 (1)/407 Tex (B) 62 10-8-62
Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., No. 2 Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad [Ahmedabad, Gujarat]	do do ... do	L/23 1) 408/Tex (B) 62 10-8-62
Patel Mills Co. Ltd., Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad-10 [Ahmedabad, Gujarat]	do do ... do	L 23 (1) 409 Tex (B) 62 10-8-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture ; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Bhilwara [Bhilwara, Rajasthan]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn [S E]...	800 L/23 (1)/410/Tex (B) 62 10-8-62
Bangodaya Cotton Mills Ltd., 176, Jamunalal Bazaz Street, Calcutta-7 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	do do ...	3,000 L/23 (1)/411/Tex (B) 62 10-8-62
Sri Ambica Mills Ltd., No. 3, Padra Road, Baroda [Baroda, Gujarat]	do do ...	2,400 L/23 (1)/412/Tex (B) 62 10-8-62
Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd., Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad-2 [Ahmedabad, Gujarat]	do do ...	1,890 L/23 (1)/413/Tex (B) 62 10-8-62
Y. S. Nanjaiah Setty, Partner, M/s. Yadalam Subbiah Setty & Sons, 15, Vanivilas Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore-4 [Adugodi, Bangalore South, Mysore]	do [N U] ...	12,000 L/23 (1)/414/Tex (B) 62 14-8-62
Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Industry House, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	do [S E] ...	8,200 L/23 (1)/418/Tex (B) 62 16-8-62
Kingsley Golaghat Assam Tea Co. Ltd., Textile Department, 15, India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1 [Gauhati, Assam]	do [N U] ...	25,000 L/23 (1)/423/Tex (B) 62 24-8-62
Cannanore Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Cannanore [Cannanore, Kerala]	do [S E] ...	5,000 L/23 (1) 424/Tex (B) 62 24-8-62
Basheshar Nath Textiles, 9, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi [Greater Bombay] Maharashtra	Cotton spindles ... Looms ... Shifting from Delhi to Greater Bombay [Shifting]	5,000 120 L/23 (1) 427/Tex (B) 62 25-8-62
R. M. Dave, 170, Broadway, Madras-1 [Karaikal, Pondicherry]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn [N U] ...	12,000 L/23 (1) 429/Tex (B) 62 27-8-62
The Tata Mills Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay [Bombay, Maharashtra]	do [S E] ...	6,005 L/23 (1) 431/Tex (B) 62 27-8-62
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay [Bombay, Maharashtra]	do do ...	9,680 L/23 (1) 432/Tex (B) 62 27-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 28 (1)—Vegetable Oils, including Solvent Extracted Oils		
Oil Corporation of India Private Ltd., "Shantiniketan", Flat No. 28, 4th Floor, 95-A, Marine Drive, Bombay-2 [Thana, Maharashtra]	Rice bran oil by solvent extraction process of rice bran—[N U] ...	Tons per day 50 L/28 (1) 13/Ch. II 62 17-8-62
Mansingka Industries [Private] Ltd., Pachora [Jalgaon Dist.] [Pachora, Maharashtra]	Cottonseeds oil — cotton- seeds—[S E] ...	Tons 100 L/28(1)14/Ch. II 62 17-8-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Rajaratna Industries Private Ltd., Pappampatty Post, Palni Taluk [Dist. Madurai] [Pappampatty Post, Palni Taluk, Madras]	Rice bran oil by solvent extraction process of rice bran—[N U] ... 50	L/28 (1) 15/Ch. II 62 17-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 30 (1)—Tyres and Tubes		
Madras Rubber Factory, Ltd., Dhun Buildings, 175/1, Mount Road, Madras-2 P. B. No. 376, [Madras, Madras State]	Annual additional capacity Nos. Automobile tyres ... 60,000 do tubes—[S D] ... 60,000	L/30 (1) 1/Ch. IV 60 17-8-62
Southern Tyre Manufacturers Private Ltd., 6, Venkatakrishna Iyer Road, Madras-28 [Vandalur, Madras]	Annual capacity Nos. Automobile tyres ... 3,00,000 do tubes—[S E] ... 3,00,000	L/30 (1) Ch. IV 62 17-8-62
J. V. Patel & Co., Managing Director, New Standard Engineering Co. Carroll Road, Bombay-13 [Vallabh Vidyanagar, Dist. Kaira, Gujarat]	Tons p a Structural steel work including tanks, chimneys, ductings cupolas etc. ... 4,800 [N U]	L/1A(7)/51/EI (M) 62 12-8-62
Shakti International, 86-B, Marine Drive, 7, Gobind Mahal, Bombay-2 [Cuttack, Orissa]	Transmission towers ... 1,800 Steel structurals including other items like industrial machinery—capacity will be fixed one year after the firm goes into production.. [N U]	L/1A(7) 53 EI (M) 62 12-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1 B (2)—Non-ferrous Semi-Manufactures and Manufactures		
Kotak & Co., Navsari Building, Dadabhoy Nawroji Road, Fort, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Thana, Maharashtra]	Metric tons p a Copper and aluminium wires of various sizes suitable for the manufacture of electric cables and wires only—[N U] ... 20,000	L/1B 2) 20 MET 62 1-9-62

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EXPORTERS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (4)—Electrical Lamps		
Kamani Brothers Private Ltd., Agra Road, Kurla, Bombay [Bombay, Maharashtra] Proposed name : Lamp Caps, Private Ltd.,	Shifting from Jaipur (Rajasthan) to Bombay, (Maharashtra)(Shifting) for the manufacture of lamp caps, boyonet type ... (Capacity same as in licence)	L/5 (4) 38/IEEI/62 30-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (A-1)—Textile Machinery		
Indequip Engineering Ltd., Raid Road, Railwaypura, Ahmedabad [Ahmedabad, Gujarat]	Multicylinder high speed sizing machines—[N A] ... 40	Nos p a L/8/A-1/35/MEI 62 17-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 9—Machine Tools		
Ronuk Industries Ltd., 11-A, Abdul Gaffar Khan Road, Worli Sea Face, Bombay-18 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Annual capacity Nos. Polishing lathes (Motorised), do (Non-motorised) ... 360 Banned polishing machines... 180 Centre auto & semi automatic polishing machines ... 60 Rim polishing machines ... 120 Automatic polishing machines—[N U] ... 12	L/9/94/MEI-62 13-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 11—Earth Moving Machinery		
Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay-2 [Jemshedpur, Bihar]	Item Present capacity Capacity after expansion Tata—P. & H. Excavators with varying types of booms and attachments. 50 units per annum each of 2½ cu. yds. size or its equivalent in units of varying sizes comprising (a) 1½ cu. yds. (b) 2½ do Plus 10% of the above as replacement parts.	100 units per annum each of 2½ cu. yds. size or its equivalent in units of varying sizes comprising (a) ¾ cu. yds. (b) 1½ do (c) 2½ do (d) 3½—4½ cu. yds. Plus 10% of the above as replacement parts. [S E]
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
N. Soundarajan, Mangala Nivas Race Course Road, Dindigul [Karaikal, Pondicherry]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn [N U] ... 12,000	L/23 (1)/439/62-Tex (B) 3-9-62
Sabri Mills, 204, Sir Virthaladas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Tirachirpeth, Madras]	do do [S E] ... do	L/23 (1)/400/62-Tex (B) 31-7-62
Podar Mills Ltd., Podar Chambers, Fort, Bombay-1 [Reengus, Rajasthan]	do do [N U] ... do	L/23/1/433/Tex (B) 62 31-8-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (2)—Jute including Jute Twine and Rope		
National Co. Ltd., P. N. B. House, 18-A, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Wide hessian (carpet backing cloth) 155 broad looms for producing—[S E] ... 16,275 (Capacity after expansion 255 broad looms)	Tonnes p a L 23 (2) 24/Tex (D) 62 30-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 34 (6)—Insulators		
The Director, Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore [Bangalore, Mysore]	High tension and low tension insulators and bushings—[S E] ... 1,080	Tons p a L 34 (6) 79/Ch. IV 62 31-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 34 (7)—Tiles		
Shri G. U. Patel, Asarwa Mills Ltd., P. O. Asarwa, Ahmedabad-11 [Ahmedabad, Gujarat]	Glassed tiles—[N U] ... 1,800	Tons p a L 34 (7) 80/Ch. IV 62 3-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1A (7)—Other Products of Iron and Steel		
Himalayan Exporters, 5/22-B, Roop Nagar, Delhi 6 [Faridabad, Punjab] Proposed name: Indian Heavy Structural & Cranes Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,	Heavy structurals, steel bridges, heavy girders, crane columns etc. ... 2,400 E.O.T. crane columns [108 Nos.] [N U] ... 1,200	Tons p a L 1A (7) 54/EI (M) 62 27-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (4)—Electrical Lamps		
The Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., Old Tumkur Road, P. B. No. 1009, Science Institute P.O., Bangalore-12. [Bangalore, Mysore]	G.L.S. lamps—[S E] ... 10 million	Nos. p a L 5 (4) 36/IEEI 62 27-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (B-6)—Centrifugal Machines		
V. Pamlays [Private] Ltd., Sunderbaugh Estate, Agra Road, Kurla, Bombay-70 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Centrifugal separators type SMW ... 100 Continuous filter type R ... 60 Filters type K.F. —[N A] ... 100	Nos. p a L 8 B-6 1 MEI 62 19-7-62
Schd. Ind. No. 15 (1)—Water Meters, Steam Meters, Electricity Meters and the like		
Ratilal K. Gandhi, 3rd Floor, Hira Buildings 1st Parsiwada, Khetwadi, Main Road, Bombay-4 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Watermeters $\frac{1}{2}$ " size ... 30,000 Watermeters $\frac{3}{4}$ " size ... 10,000 [N U]	Nos. p a L 15 (1) 11/IEI (A) 62 10-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (1)—Inorganic Heavy Chemicals		
New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd., 11, Clive Row, Calcutta Proposed name: Sahu Chemicals and Fertilizers, [Sahupuri, Varanasi, U.P.]	Ammonium bicarbonate ... 3,000 N U	M. tons p a L 19 (1) 76/NU/Ch (1) /62—28-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
V. Venkatappa, 114, Krishna Rajendra Road, Bhagya Bhavan, Basavangudi, Bangalore-4 [Ramnagar Dist. Bangalore, Mysore]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn [N U] ... 12,000	L 23 (1) 437/Tex (B) 62 3-9-62
Viswam Textiles, 16, Fort, Erode [Erode, Madras]	do do [S E] ... 7,984	L 23 (1) 443/Tex (B) 62 6-9-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (5)—Synthetic, Artificial Fibres, including Yarn and Hosiery of such Fibres		
Surat Silk Goods Mills, 38, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay-2 [Surat, Gujarat]	Art silk fabrics S E] ... 223 Installed capacity after expansion power looms	L/23 (5) N-28/Tex/(D) /62—10-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 30 (3)—Footwear		
Carona Sahu Co. Private Ltd., 221, Dadabhay Naroji Road, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Rubber and canvas shoes ... 30,00,000 [S E]	pairs p a L/30(3)-18/Ch. IV/62 7-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 32—Glue and Gelatin		
Rallis India Ltd., 21, Ravelin Street, Bombay-1 [Alwaye, Kerala]	Gelatine (edible, pharmaceutical, technical and photographic on continuous basis... 1,200 Ossein on continuous basis... 2,700 Di calcium phosphate on two shift basis ... 8,400 [N U & N A]	Tons L/32/7/Ch IV 6-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1 A (3)—Iron and Steel Castings and Forgings		
B. N. Sinha, Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Department of Industries & Mines, Patna [Patna, Bihar]	Malleable castings as hardware fittings for insulators [S E]	Tons p a L/1A (3)/1/EEI/62 4-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1 A (5)—Iron and Steel Pipes		
Tube Investment of India Ltd., 52-53, Jehangir Street, Madras-1 [Avadi, Madras]	Push rods for motor industry... 2.5 million [N U]	Nos. p a L/1A 5/15/EI (M) 62 17-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 1 A (7)—Other Products of Iron and Steel		
Lynx Machinery Ltd., 10, Clive Road, Calcutta-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Medium and heavy structurals for steel plants, bridges, sheds, tanks, penstocks ... 9,000 Tubular structures of various types—N A] ... 1,800	M. Tons p. a. L/1A (7)/55/EI (M) 62 30-8-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 2 (1)—Coal, Lignite, Coke and their Derivatives		
Nandram Hunatram, 165, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta-1 [Gudtal Pargana in Talcher, Dist. Dhankanal, Orissa]	Coal—[C.O.B.] Tons p a ... 2,40,000	L/2 (1)/N-45/62 11-9-62
The East Sathgram Coal Co. Private Ltd., 135, Canning Street, Calcutta 1 [Mouza Sathgram, West Bengal]	do Year 1962 1,70,900 1963 1,80,900 1964 1,80,900 1965 1,80,900 [C.O.B.]	L/2 (1)/N-46/62 11-9-62
Md. Ali Ahmad, Sugia Coal Co., P.O. Chittarpur, Dist. Hazaribagh [Mouza Mandu, Bihar]	Coal Tonnes p a ... 24 000	L/2 (1) N-47/62 11-9-62
The Central Bansjora Colliery, P.O. Jharia, Dist. Dhanbad [Mouza Pandidih, Bihar]	do ... 25,000	L/2 (1) N-49/62 11-9-62
Pure Goluckdih Coal Co., P.O. Jharia, Dist. Dhanba [Mouza Makunda, Jharia Bihar]	do ... 60,000	L/2 (1) N-50/62 11-9-62
S. S. Devi's Jambad Coal Concern [Private Ltd., 10, Akhil Mistry Lane, Calcutta-9, [Parganah Shargarh, West Bengal]	do ... 6,000	L/2 (1) N-53/62 11-9-62
K. C. Palchowdhury, Kajora and West Kajora Colliery, 7, Ezra Street, Calcutta-1 [Mouza Kajoragram, West Bengal]	do Year 1962 96,000 1963 1,20,000 1964 1,20,000 1965 1,20,000 [C.O.B.]	L/2 (1) N-55/62 11-9-62
M. N. Chatterjea, P.O. Kuju Dist. Hazaribagh Proposed name: The Teera Colliery [Village Teera, Thana Mandu, Bihar]	Coal—[N U] Tonnes p a ... 50,000	L/2 (1) N-56/62 11-9-62
Selected Jogta Colliery Co., P.O. Jharia, Dist. Dhanbad [Mouza Pandidih, Bihar]	do do Nos. p a ... 40 000	L/2 (1) N-57/62 11-9-62
The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Managing Agents M/s. Martin Burn Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Martin Burn House, Calcutta [Noonodih-Jitpur Colliery] [Bihar]	do—[S E] Tonnes p a ... 1,50 000	L/2 (1) N-58/62 12-9-62
The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Managing Agents, M/s. Martin Burn Ltd., Martin Burn House, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1 [Chasnala Colliery, Bihar]	do do Tons p a ... 6 30,000	L/2 (1) N-59/59/62 12-9-62

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Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (4)—Electrical Lamps		
R. S. Jhaver, 366, Thiruvethiyur High Road, Madras-21 [Madras]	G. L. S. Lamps ... [N A] ... Million nos. p a 6	L/2 (4)/37/IEE1/62 27-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (A-1)—Textile Machinery		
Ravi Industries [Private] Ltd., 68, Chhipi Chawl, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay-2 [Naupaada, Agra Road, Thana, Maharashtra]	High speed draw frames (including all components) (i.e. 120 sets of 2 passages and 4 deliveries each) ... [N A] Units p a 240	L/8/A-1/368MEI/62 14-9-62
Eck Haubold & Laxmi Ltd., Sir Virthaladas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Annual capacity nos. Elastic cylinder bowls for Textile industry ... 154 Jute industry ... 38 Paper industry—[N U] ... 48	L/8/A-1/37/MEI 62 14-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 22—Drugs and Pharmaceuticals		
Martin & Harris [Private] Ltd., Mercantile Building, Lall Bazar, Calcutta-1 [Hooghly Dist. West Bengal]	Shifting from Lower Circular Road, Calcutta to Konnagar, Hooghly/ Dist.—[Shifting]	L/22/130/Ch. III 62 13-9-62
May & Baker Ltd., Worli, Bombay-18 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Annual capacity Litres Diaginol brand sodium Acet- rizoate injection ... 144 Diaginol vizcous brand sodium acetrizoate with dextran injection ... 18 Stovaine brand amylocaine hydrochloride injection ... 48 Stilboestrol dipropionate injection ... 840 Promethazine 8 chlorothio- phyllinate ... 300 [S E & N A]	L/22/131/62-Ch III 13-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
Sri Krishnarajandra Mills Ltd., No. 2, P.B. No. 4, Chitradurga, [Chitradurga, Mysore]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn. [S E] ... 12,000	L/23 (1)/434/Tex (B) 62 3-9-62
S. M. Nasrullah Khan, C/o. Janab Anwar Pasha, B.A., Land Lord & President, Town Municipal Council, Chamarajanagar [Chamarajanagar, Mysore]	do [N U] ... do	L/23 (1) 435/Tex (B) 62 3-9-62
G. Chenchaiiah Chetty, Lunghi Manufacturer and Merchant, 17-2-60, Ponniaman Koil Street, Chittoor Malur, Mysore] Proposed name: Malur Cotton Mills Ltd., Malur	do do do	L/23 (1) 436/Tex (B) 62 3-9-62

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
J. M. Bhandari "Ramesh Building", 67, Banganga Road, Bombay-6. [Guledgudd, Bijapur Dist. Mysore]	Spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn [N U]... 12,000	L 23(1) 438 Tex(B)62 3-9-62
Manubhai Harilal Shah & Jeenabhai Devidass, 83/100, Mamulpet Bangalore-2 [Hassan, Mysore]	do do do	L 23(1) 440 Tex(B)62 3-9-62
Mukandlal Bansilal & Sons, C. C. I. Chambers, Dinshaw Vachha Road, Bombay-1 [Bareilly, U. P.]	do do ... 25,000	L 23(1) 442 Tex(B)62 7-9-62
Shri Shivaji Textile Workers Co-operative Spinning Mill Ltd., Bhor, Dist. Poona [Bhor, Poona, Maharashtra]	do [S E] ... 4,000	L 23(1) 444 Tex(B)62 7-9-62
Sri Bharathi Cotton Mills, Mills Road, Rajapalayam [Rajapalayam, Madras]	do do 5,640	L 23(1) 445 Tex(B)62 7-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (2)—Jute including Jute, Twine and Rope		
Khardah Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 140, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Wide hessian [carpet backing cloth] 50 broad looms for producing ... [S E] ... 5,250 tonnes p a	L 23(2) 25 Tex (D) 62 17-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (3)—Wool including Wool Tops		
Kamal Kumar Khanna, S. P. Worsted Spinning Mills, Verka, Dist. Amritsar [Verka, Amritsar, Punjab]	Woollen fabrics ... [S E] ... 25 powerlooms	L 23(3) Tex (D) N-12 62-20-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (5)—Scientific, Artificial Fibres including Yarn and Hosiery of such Fibres		
Vasant Weaving Factory, Rampura Rambag, Surat [Surat, Gujarat]	Installed capacity of art silk and nylon fabrics ... 4 powerlooms Total installed capacity after expansion will be ... [S E] ... 115	L 23(5) N 29 Tex (D) 62-12-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 28 (1)—Vegetable Oils, including Solvent Extracted Oils		
Importers Copra Crushing Industry Private Ltd., "Alankar", 208, Samuel Street, Bombay-3 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Coconut oil—copra ... [C. O. B.] ... 688 Metric tons per day	L 28(1) 16 Ch II 62 5-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 29 (2)—Glycerine		
Tungabhadra Industries Ltd., Kurnool [C. Ry.] [Kurnool Andhra Pradesh]	Glycerine ... [N A] ... 360 tons p a	L 29(2) 3 Ch II 62 2-8-62
Hindustan Lever Ltd., Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Signal toothpaste from within the existing capacity for dental preparations ... [N A] ... 30,000 Gross p a	L 29(2) 4 Ch II 62 7-9-62

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture; capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 33 (1)—Hollow Ware		
The South India Glass & Enamel Works Ltd. 119/118, Cherry Road, Salem-1 [Salem, Madras]	Glass bottles ... [S E] ... 9,000 tons p a	L/33(1)/1/Ch. II/62 3-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 5 (1)—Equipment for Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity including Transformers		
G. R. Electrical Industries, 84, New Barden Lane, Bombay-3 (Greater Bombay, Maharashtra)	Iron clad switches ... Nos. p a 84,000 Fuses—[N U] ... 30,000	L/5 (1)/70/EEI/62 4-9-62
Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., Kirloskarvadi Dist Sangli, [Sangli, Maharashtra]	Controlled slip couplings (Air & Water cooled) 1,402 Adjustable speed electric drives ... 70 Control gear for (1) and (2) above up to actual requirements [S E]	L/5 (1)/71/EEI/62 13-9-62
Southern Switchgears Ltd., Finance House, Patullos Road, Madras-2 [Madras, Madras State]	Expansion Capacity p a Nos. 2 Low voltage switchgears ... 1,200 Busbar chambers ... 1,200 New Articles Switches (independent and ringmain)—[N A & S E] ... 120	L/5 (1)/72/EEI/62 22-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (A-1)—Textile Machinery		
G. K. Devarajulu, "Shell House", Avanashi Road, Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore (Madras) Proposed name : Laxmi Recter Meclime Works Ltd.	Annual capacity Units Blow room lines of average 2 way distributors ... 30 Carding engines ... 580 Silver Lap Machine ... 15 Ribbon Lap Machine ... 15 Combers ... 60 Draw frames ... 175 Speed frames ... 175 Ring frames ... 580 Drafting components [NU]... 580	L/8/A-1(7)/38/MEI 61 22-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (B-2)—Conveying Equipment		
Tak Machinery Ltd., Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay-1 [Maharashtra]	Hand operated cranes ... [N A] ... 96 Nos. p a	L/8-B(2)/36/MEI 62 15-9-62
Ishverbhai Dadubhai Desai, 134, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3 [Baroda, Gujarat]	Overhead traveling cranes... 1,500 tons Hoists ... 720 Pulley blocks—[N U] ... 240	L/8-B(2) 37/MEI 62 19-9-62
Anvar Hussain, c/o M/s. Cranes (India) Ltd., 113-B, Ripon Street, Calcutta-16 Rishra, Hooghly, West Bengal]	Electric hoists—[N U] ... 1,200 Nos. p a	L/8 (B-2)/38/MEI 62 20-9-62

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking and location	Articles of manufacture, capacity and type of licence	Licence number and date
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (B-11)—Power Driven Pumps		
Carter Pooler & Co. [P] Ltd., 2 Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Hydraulic pumps and control valves—capacity will be assessed after the firm implement their manufacturing programme [N A]	L/8-B (11)/4 EI (M) 62 14-8-62
Schd. Ind. No. 8 (C-2)—Speed Reduction Units		
Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., Kirloskarwadi, Sangli Dist. [Maharashtra]	Geared motors ... Nos. p a Reduction gears—N A] ... 1 200 1 200	L/8 (C-2)/8/MEI 62 24-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (1)—Inorganic Heavy Chemicals		
Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbandar, Gujarat]	Bromine—[N A] ... Tons p a 180	L/19 (1) 77/NA/Ch. (1) /62 26-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 22—Drugs and Pharmaceuticals		
Hoochst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Dugal House, Backbay, Reclamation, P. B. No. 273, Bombay-1 [Bombay, Maharashtra]	Torsolon Baralgan tablets Baralgan ampoules [S E & N A]	Tubes of 5 gm. each p a 6,00,000 p a 3,00,000 5 m. each p a 7,50,000
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles		
L. Naravana Chettiar, 14, Vallabai Road, Madurai-2 [Madurai, Madras]	Automatic looms for the manufacture of cotton textiles—S E]	324 L/23 (1)/139/Tex (B) 61 20-9-62
Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd., 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Spiridles for the manufacture of cotton waste yarn [S E]	1,200 L/23 (1)/447/Tex (B) 62 24-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (2)—Jute, including Jute, Twine and Rope		
The Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Wide hessian carpet backing cloth 35 broad looms for producing [S E]	3,675 L/23 (2) 29/Tex (D) 62 24-9-62
The Kinnison Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Building, Calcutta 1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Wide hessian carpet backing cloth 71 broad looms for production—[S E]	7,455 L/23 (2) 30/Tex (D) 62 27-9-62
The Titagur Jute Factory, Co. Ltd., 3, Clive Row, Calcutta-1 [Calcutta, West Bengal]	Wide hessian carpet backing cloth 30 broad looms for producing [S E]	3,150 L/23 (2) 33 Tex (D) 62 26-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (5)—Synthetic, Artificial Fibres, including Yarn and Hosiery of such Fibres		
Wintex Mills Ltd., Wintex Road, Surat [Surat, Gujarat]	Art silk and staple fibre fabrics—12 powerlooms (installed capacity after expansion 247 powerlooms)—[S E]	L/23 (5) N-30 Tex (D) 62—24-9-62
Schd. Ind. No. 34 (7)—Tiles (Ceramics)		
R. J. Chinai, c/o M/s. National Reclamation Corporation Ltd., P. B. No. 662, National Insurance Building, 5, Parliament Street, New Delhi [Thane, Maharashtra]	Glazed tiles—[N U]	Tons p a 1,800 L/34 (7) 81 62-Ch. IV 3-9-62

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IND-COM JOURNAL

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF THE OWNERS / UNDERTAKINGS EFFECTED DURING JULY—SEPTEMBER 1962

JULY 1962

The name of the original owner/the original name of the undertaking	The name of new owner/the new name of undertaking	Licence No. and date
T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons Private Ltd.	Sundaram—Clayton Private Ltd.	L/7 (5)/79/AEI 61 24-10-61 (Madras)
Beni Engineering Works Ltd.,	Beni Ltd.	L/19 (39)/56 9-4-56
The Punjab Hosiery & Textiles Ltd.	R. K. Staple Spinning Mills Private Ltd.	L/10 (a)/225 55 L/23 (1) 138 12-7-55 (Punjab)
Indian Rockwool Co.	Indian Rockwool Company Private Ltd.	L/33 (4)/N-6/60 30-8-60 (Punjab)
Indian Conduit Industries	Metal Tubes Private Ltd.	L/1A (5)/N-30/60 29-12-60 (Punjab)
Madho Ram & Sons	Ajanta Textile Ltd.	L/23 (1)/321/Tex (B) 62 21-4-62 (Uttar Pradesh)
K. Narayanaswamy Naidu & Sons	Premier Cotton Spinning Mills Ltd.	L/23 (2)/337/Tex (B) 62 18-5-62 (Kerala)
Shri Dwarkadas J. Patel	Speciality Papers Ltd.	L/24 (4)/14/Ch. (1) 62 18-4-62 (N.U.) (Gujarat)
Bharat National Oxygen Company Ltd.	Delhi Oxygen Ltd.	L/19 (14)/5/Ch. II 61 25-2-62 (Delhi)
Super Spinning Mills [Private] Ltd.	Super Spinning Mills Ltd.	L/23 (1)/357/Tex (B) 62 22-5-62 (Andhra Pradesh)
Shri S. R. Narayana Raja	Gitanjali Mills Ltd.	L/28 (1)/2/Ch. II 62 9-2-62 (Madras)
Aeroquip India Ltd.	AEI Corp. Private Ltd.	L/7 (5)/86/AEI/61 13-12-61 (Bihar)
Eagle Plywood Industries Ltd.	Kamrup Industries Private Ltd.	Regn. certificate No. R/41/33 12-5-54

AUGUST 1962

Agr-Ind Private Ltd.

Agromore Ltd.

L/19 (11)/N-18
25-8-59 (N U.)
(Bangalore, Mysore)

(Contd.)

JANUARY—MARCH 1963

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(Contd.)

The name of the original owner/the original name of the undertaking	The name of new owner/the new name of undertaking	Licence No. and date
Agr-Ind Private Ltd.	Agromore Ltd.	L/19(11)/17/A & 162 23-6-62 (S.E.) (Bangalore, Mysore)
Hindustan Gas Co. Ltd.	Hindusthan Gas & Industries Ltd.	L/19(14)/9/60 28-10-60 (N.A.) (Calcutta, West Bengal)
The Deccan Spinning Weaving Mills	The Telangana Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	L/23(1)/350/Tex (B) 62 22-5-62 (N.U.) (Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh)
The Bombay Fine Worsted Manufacturers	Doon Valley Chambers Private Ltd.	L/23(3)/N-29/60 27-8-60 (N.U.) Dehra Dun. (U.P.)
Shri Shantilal M. Mehta, [Paragon Textiles Mills]	Shri Shantilal M. Mehta, Mrs. Lilavati S. Mehta Shri Sunil S. Mehta [Paragon Textiles Mills]	L/10(e)/140/54 L/23(5)/12 15-12-54 (S.E.) (Bombay, Maharashtra)
do	do do	L/10(d)/198/55 L/23(4)/10 20-4-56 (N.A.) (Bombay, Maharashtra)
do	do do	L/23(1)/8 Tex (B) 60 30-6-60 (N.A.) (Bombay, Maharashtra)
Auto Spares Ltd.	Gaskets & Oil Seal Private Ltd	L/7(5)/N-63/59 4-10-59 (N.U.) (Baroda, Gujarat)
Thapar-Steinmuller Private Ltd.	Thampar-Steinmuller Boiler Co. Private Ltd.	3/2/EI (M)/61 3-6-61 (N.U.) (West Bengal)
Lynx Machinery Co.	Lynx Machinery Ltd.	L/11/N-12/59 29-8-59 (SE) (Calcutta, West Bengal)
do	do do	L/11/N-6/58 5-5-58 (N.U.) (Calcutta, West Bengal)
do	do do	L/11/N-7/58 11-3-58 (N.U.) (Calcutta, West Bengal)
Shri D. S. Mahadevia	Tak Machinery Ltd.	L/8(B-2)/26 MEI/62 6-2-62 (S.E.) (Maharashtra)
SEPTEMBER 1962		
B. R. Horman & Mohatta India Private Ltd.	Mohatta & Beckel Ltd.	L/1A(7)/N-180/60 26-4-60 (N.U.) (Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra)
Indequip Private Ltd.,	Indequip Engineering Ltd.	L/4-2/N-21/59 12-10-52 (Bombay-Maharashtra)

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(Contd.)

The name of the original owner/the original name of the undertaking	The name of new owner/the new name of undertaking	Licence No. and date
Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravati	Mysore Iron & Steel Limited	L/34(1)/77/Ch. IV 12-6-62 Mysore
Kirti Chemical Works, Bombay	Pesticides Ltd., Bombay	L/19(11)/N-32/60 13-5-60 Maharashtra
do	do do	L/19(11)/13 A & I 61 25-7-61 Maharashtra
Beni Engineering Works Ltd.	Beni Limited	L/5(3)/10/EE1/62 27-6-62 (West Bengal)
Warangal Cotton Mills Ltd.	Suryalakshmi Cotton Mills Ltd.	L/23(1)/360/Tex(B) 62 25-5-62 Andhra Pradesh
Orissa Cotton Spinning Co. Ltd.	Bhaskar Textile Mills Ltd.	L/23(1)/243/Tex(B) 62 4-4-62 Orissa
Adilabad Cotton Mills Ltd.	Nataraj Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.	L/23(1)/367/Tex(B) 62 22-5-62 Andhra Pradesh
Standard Vacuum Oil Co.	Esso Standard Eastern INC	L/2(2)/N-8/61 20-5-62 West Bengal
A. K. Steel	A. K. Steel (P) Ltd.	L/1A(7)(3)/IEI (B)/62 1-2-62 Punjab
Shiv Prakash Janak Raj & Co.	Seth Industries Private Ltd.	L/23(3)/N-6/8 4-7-58 Maharashtra
The Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Ltd.	Sudapasanam Spinning Mills	L/23(1)/75 Tex (B) 61 31-1-61 Madras
Rane, Madras] Ltd.	The Ellore Supply Corporation Ltd.	L/1A(3) 47/MEI/60 21-9-60 (Madras)
Standard Vacuum Refining Co. of India Ltd.	Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd.	L/2(3) N-1/60 8-3-60 (Maharashtra)
do	do do	L/6/1/53—L/2(2) 1 24-6-53 (Maharashtra)
Kumar Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Kumar Iron & Steel Ltd.	L/1A(7) N-43/58 1-8-58 (Assam)

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JANUARY-MARCH 1963

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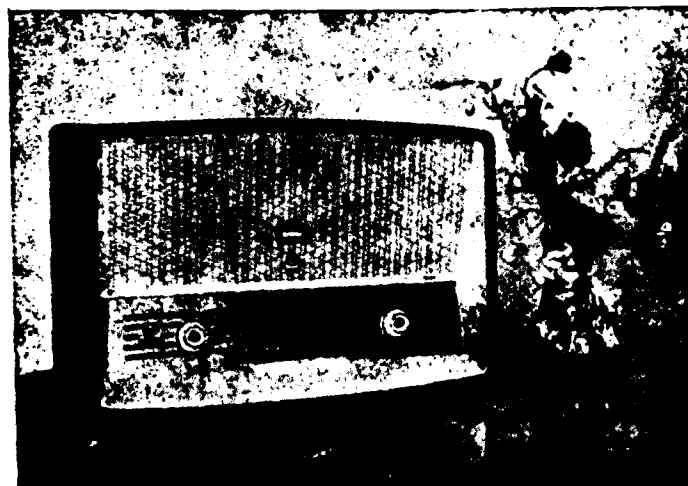
(Contd.)

The name of the original owner/the original name of the undertaking	The name of new owner/the new name of undertaking	Licence No. and date
R. John Zachariah & Co. [Private] Ltd.	Development Corporation Rubber Company Ltd. No. 1991 of 1962	L/30 (1) NU/Ch. (1) 61 8-6-61 (Kerala)
Shri Niranjan N. Lalbhai	The Amit Products Ltd	L/1A (3) 93/MEI/61 4-2-61 (Gujarat)
Kassipur Co. Ltd.,	Diamond Products	L/24 (4) 11/61-Ch. (1) 21-10-61 West Bengal
International General Electric Co. [India] Private Ltd.	Elpro International Ltd	L/5 (1) N-85/60 16-11-60 Maharashtra
Birla Gwalior Private Ltd.	Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	L/35 (1) 14/61-Cement 16-6-61 Chitorgarh, Rajasthan

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LICENCES REVOKED DURING JULY—SEPTEMBER 1962

JULY 1962

Name of the industrial undertaking	Articles of manufacture	Licence No. and date
The Investment Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	Forced and induced draught fans etc.	L/3/3/EI (M)/61 20-7-61 (N.U.) (Maharashtra)
do	do	L/3/1/F.C./62 30-3-62 (Shifting) (Maharashtra to West Bengal)
Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd., Burhanpur, R. S. (Nimar)	Vegetable oil from cotton seed	L/28 (1)/14/Chem. II 60 20-7-60 (S.E.) (Madhya Pradesh)
Imperial Oil Mills, Calcutta	Vegetable oil rice bran	L/28 (1)/N-96/59 16-12-59 (S.E.) (Maharashtra)
Imperial Oil Mills Ltd., Madras	Vegetable oil from oil cakes	L/38 1/N-84/59 14-11-52 (N.U.) (Madras)
Alchenie (Private) Ltd., Ahmedabad	Pentecrythritol	L/19 (2)/7/N.U./Chem (1)/61 27-2-61 (N.U.) (Gujarat)
Tata Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	Caustic Soda	L/19 (1) N-14/57 21-10-57 S.E. (Gujarat)
J. K. Mittal & Co., New Delhi	Bicycle Parts	L/7 (6)/4/IEI (A) 7- -61 (N.U.) (Uttar Pradesh)
Ram Krishan Kulwant Rai, New Delhi	Selenium Rectifier Plates	L/5 (1)/N-83/60 9-8-60 (N.U.) (West Bengal)
Trident Industries Bombay	Weighing machines	L/15 (3)/1/IEI (A) 61 12-7-61 (N.U.) (Maharashtra)
Hind Constructions Ltd., Calcutta	Steel Wire	L/1A (7) N-192/60 24-5-60 (N. U.)
Hindustan Chemicals & Fertilizers, Amaloor (East Khandesh)	Vegetable oils from oil cakes	L/28 (1)/N-89/59 26-11-59 (N. U.) (Maharashtra)
Tecknilumen Private Ltd., Bombay	Mercury Vapour lamps	L/5 (4)/N-30/60 2-3-60 (N. U.) (Maharashtra)
Standard Mills Co. Ltd., Dewas, (Madhya Pradesh)	Cotton yarn	L/23(1)/173/61/Tex(B) 18-12-61 (S. E.) (Madhya Pradesh)

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Name of the industrial undertaking	Articles of manufacture	Licence No. and date
Shri Somabhai Naranbhai Patel & Co. Sree Krishna Oil Mills. Bombay	Vegetable oil from oil cakes	L/28 (1)/N-72/59 14-10-59 (Maharashtra)
Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. (P) Ltd., Gutaiya, Kanpur	Vegetable oil by solvent extraction process.	L/28 (1)/N-121/60 27-6-60 (S. E.) (Uttar Pradesh)
Oswal Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Ludhiana	Vegetable oils from rice Bran	L/28 (1)/42/61-Ch. II 6-2-61 (N. U.) (Punjab)
Jaora Oil Mills, Jaora (Dist. Ratlam)	Vegetable oil from oil cakes	L/23 (1)/35/60/Ch. II 9-11-60 (S. E.) (Madhya Pradesh)
Bharat Kala Bhandar Ltd., Bombay	Vegetable oils from rice bran by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-131/60 18-8-60 (N. U.) (Maharashtra)
Shri Mehtabchand Golcha, Bombay	Vegetable oil from oil cakes by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-73/59 15-10-59 (N. U.) (Maharashtra)
Plasticchemicals Company, Bombay	Plasticisers and fatty acid esters and related compounds	L/19 (2)/N-22/60 16-3-60 (N. U.) (Maharashtra)
Kantilal Maganlal, Sewree, Bombay	Cotton seed oil	L/28 (1)/N-115/60 4-4-60 (N. U.) (Maharashtra)
Dhandbania Brothers Private Ltd., Calcutta	Vegetable oils from oil cakes by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-130/60 18-8-60 (N. U.) (West Bengal)
A. K. Appanna Setty & Sons, Tumkur	do do	L/28 (1)/N-76/59 21-10-59 (S. E.) (Mysore)
Shri Mansukhlal Dahyabhai Shah (Bhojpara Ginning & Oil Mills, Gondal)	Vegetable oil by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-59/59 25-8-59 (S. E.) (Gujarat)
Jayant Oil Mills, Bombay	Vegetable oil from oil cakes by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-118/60 9-6-60 (S. E.) (Maharashtra)
Jagannath Bhagwandas, Indore	Vegetable oils by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-135/60 26-8-60 (N. U.) (Madhya Pradesh)
Ulhas Oil & Chemical Industries Private Ltd., Bombay	Vegetable oils from oil cakes by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-55/59 7-7-59 (N. U.) (Gujarat)
Kaira District Fertilizers Association, Nadiad	do do	L/28 (1)/31/60-Ch. II 9-9-60 (N. U.) (Gujarat)
Shri Bhanu Prasad M. Joshi, Ahmedabad	Vegetable oils from oil cakes by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-79/59 4-11-59 (N. U.) (Maharashtra)

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

Name of the industrial undertaking	Articles of manufacture	Licence No. and date
Hindustan Transmission Products Ltd., New Delhi	Electrolytic copper wire rods	L/1B (2)/N-57/60 5-3-60 (N. A.) (Maharashtra)
Shri R. G. Saharia, Assam Chip Board Manufacturing Co. Calcutta	Chipboard	L/36 (2)/N-55/60 22-2-60 (N. U.) (Assam)
International General Electric Co. [India] Private Ltd., Bombay	Rotary compressors for room air conditioners etc.	L/13 (3)/N-14/61 25-1-61 (N. U.) (Maharashtra)
Girdharilal Damodardas Ltd., Ahmedabad	Printing and Writing papers and pulp	L/24 (1)/N-63/60 30-8-60 (N. U.) (Gujarat)
Pioneer Plastic Works Private Ltd., Calcutta	Cable and insulating paper and carbonising tissue and pulp	L/24 (4)/N-14/60 10-5-60 (N. U.) (West Bengal)
Redstar Corporation, Bombay	Writing and printing paper and pulp	L/24 (1)/44/60-Ch. (I) 7-4-61 (N. U.) (Gujarat)
Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	Staple fibre plant	L/8 A-9/22/61 MEI 22-7-61 (N. U.) (West Bengal)
V. Ramakrishna Sons Private Ltd., Madras	White and coloured cement	L/12/15/54 L/35/1/15 22-6-54 (N. U.) (Madras)
AUGUST 1962		
Sarda Plywood Industries Private Ltd., Calcutta	Chipboard	L/36-2/N-47/59 17-11-59 (Assam)
Krishna Kumar Khandelwal & Sons, Bombay	Vegetable oils by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/16/60-Ch. II 27-7-60 (N. U.) (Wardah, Maharashtra)
Vinod Kumar & Co., Bombay	do do	L/28 (1)/28/Chem. II 60 1-960 (N. U.) (Ahmedabad, Gujarat)
Manacklal & Co., Bombay	do do	L/28 (1)/9/Chem. II 60 13-7-60 (N. U.) (Gujarat)
Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd., Titaghur, West Bengal	Metal processing machinery	L/9/86/MEI/62 2-5-62 (S. E.) (West Bengal)
Sri Ram Vilas Service Ltd., Kumbakonam, Dist. Tanjore	Bicycle tubes and components thereof	L/7 (6)/N-49/60 4-4-60 (N. U.) (Kumbakonam, Distt. Tanjore, Madras)
Electrical Industries Corporation, Delhi	Rolled Copper Rods	L/1B (2)/4/Met/60 30-10-60 (N. A.) (Calcutta, West Bengal)

(Contd.)

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(Contd.)

Name of the industrial undertaking	Articles of manufacture	Licence No. and date
U. P. Co-operative Cane Unions Federation Ltd., Lucknow	Vegetable oil from oil cakes by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-120/60 10-6-60 (N.U.) (Lucknow, U.P.)
Govind & Co. Kanpur	Vegetable oils by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-146/60 10-10-60 (N.U.) (Khanna, Distt. Ludhiana, Punjab)
Greentose Industries [India], Calcutta	Endless 'V' Belts; flat endless belts and variable speed 'V' belts	L/31 N-14 59 18-2-59 (N.U.) (Belur, Distt. Howrah, West Bengal)
Electro Corundum Products Private Ltd., Calcutta	Synthetic abrasive grains	L/8C (3)/2 IEI (B)/60 23-12-60 (N.U.) (Calcutta, West Bengal)
Shri Keshavlal G Patel, [Western India Industries], Sambalpur, Orissa	Vegetable oil from oil cakes by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1) N-99/59 24-12-59 (N.U.) (Rajkot, Gujarat)
Madho Sons, New Delhi	Chipboard	L/36 (2) 12/L Ind./60 4-10-60 (N.U.) Dehra Dun, (U.P.)

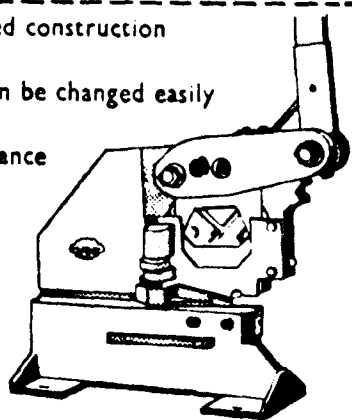
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Name of the industrial undertaking	Articles of manufacture	Licence No. and date
Baldota Brothers, Bombay	Printing and wrapping paper and board, and pulp	L/24 (1)/N-24/60 2-4-60 L/24 (1)/53/Ch. (1) 61
do	do do	8-6-61 (N.U.) (Kamha, Distt. Thana, Maharashtra)
Shri N. S. Parameswaran Iyer, Calcutta	Packing, wrapping and printing paper	L/24 (1)/41/Ch. (1) 61 27-4-61 (N.U.) (Palghat, Kerala)
Shri Rati Ram Khemka, Saharanpur	Vegetable oil from rice bran by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/1/Ch. II/61 14-4-61 (S.E.) (Saharanpur, U.P.)
Shri Manubhai H. Thakkar, Bombay	Vegetable oils from oil cakes by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/7/Ch. II/60 4-7-60 (N.U.) (Baroda, Gujarat)
Hindco Lighting Industries Private Ltd., Bombay	Sheet metal chassis panel and Brackets and other perforated articles for radio electronic electrical and allied equipments	(L/6 (4)/3/EEI/60) 20-7-60 (N.A.) (Bombay, Maharashtra)
Mill Stores & Bearing Co., Calcutta	Condensers for fans	L/5 (3)/7/EEI/61 18-3-61 (N.U.) (Calcutta, West Bengal)
Champalal Lalwani & Co., Bombay	Printing, writing and wrapping paper	L/24 (1) N-62/60 29-8-60 (N.U.) (Vidisha Dist. Madhya Pradesh)
Rajasthan Paper [Private] Ltd., Delhi	Printing and writing paper	L/24 (1) N-30/60 5-5-60 (N.U.) (Jaipur, Rajasthan)
Simbhaoli Sugar Mills Ltd., Simbhaoli	Straw and card board	L/24 (3) N-12/59 25-4-59 (N.A.) (Garmukhateshwar, U.P.)
Bharat Straw Board & Paper Mills [Private] Ltd., Allahabad	Printing and writing paper	L/24 (1) 45/Ch (1) 61 7-4-61 (S.E.) (Allahabad U.P.)
Shri M. P. Mohmed, C/o. Kumari Paper Mills, Madras	Printing, writing paper and pulp	L/24 (1) 62/61-Ch (1) 27-9-61 (N.U.) Perinchani, Madras
Ginners & Pressers Private Ltd., Bombay	Cottonseed oil and acid oil	L/28 (1) N-90/59 3-12-59 (N.U.) Abohar, Punjab
Vishwa Vanijya, Delhi	Printing and writing paper	L/24 (1) 39/Ch. (1) 61 7-4-61 (N.U.) Mandsaw, M.P.
Usha Automobile & Engineering Private Ltd., Calcutta	Electrical condensers	L/5 (3) N-16/60 25-2-60 (N.U.) (Ranchi, Bihar)

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(Contd.)

Name of the industrial undertaking	Articles of manufacture	Licence No and date
The Atul Products Ltd., Atul	Cynaunic Chloride	L. 19 (1) N-83/60 16-3-60 (N. U.) (Atul, Gujarat)
Shri R. K. Agarwal, C/o, Dholpur Glass Works Ltd., Dholpur	Wired and figured glass	L. 33 (2) 6/60 Ch. II 24-12-60 (N. U.) Thana, Maharashtra
Jay Bharat Industrial Corporation, Calcutta	Vegetable oil from oil cakes by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1) 36-60-Ch. II 9-11-60 (N. U.) Gunrakal, Andhra Pradesh
Binani Metal Works Ltd., Calcutta	Cast iron castings	L/1A (3) N-38/59 20-3-59 (N. A.) (Howrah, West Bengal)
Union Engineering Co., Quilon	M. S. arc welding electrodes	L/1A (7) N-204/60 27-7-60 (N. U.) Tinnavelly District, Madras
Shri R. S. Seth Gopikishan Aggarwal Tumsar	Writing printing paper	L/24 (1) N-31/60 7-5-60 Tumsar, Maharashtra
Albion Plywood Ltd., Calcutta	Particle board	L/36 (2) N-42/59 29-8-59 (N. A.) Budge Budge, West Bengal
The Cawnpore Tannery Ltd., Kanpur	V. I. R. wire & Cables	L/5 (6) N-27/59 13-5-59 (N. A.) Kanpur, U.P.
Ratan & Co. Calcutta	Straw board, paper board, mill board etc.	L. 24 (3) N-20/60 21-9-60 (N. U.) Baidyabati, W. Bengal

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Name of the industrial undertaking	Articles of manufacture	Licence No. and date
Hindustan Dyestuffs & Chemicals, Ahmedabad	Potassium bi-tartrate tartaric acid, pectin, alcohol & tamarind seed powder.	L/19 (2) 9/NU/Ch (1) 61 11-4-61 (N. U.) Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Jagmohandas Harilal & Co., Bombay	Cotton yarn	L/23 (1) 239/Tex (B) 62 4-4-62 (N. U.) Reengus, Rajasthan
Hindustan Investment Corporation Ltd., Calcutta	Fire bricks, silica bricks and basic bricks	L/34 (2) 56/61/Ch. IV 6-3-61 (N. U.) Hazaribagh, Bihar
Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Fire bricks, silica bricks basic bricks and mortars	L/34 (2)/38/60-Ch. IV 22-12-60 (N. U.) (Hazaribagh, Bihar)
Surajmal Mehta & Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta	Fire clay refractories	L/34 (2)/57/61/Ch. IV 8-3-61 (N. U.) Bhilai, Madhya Pradesh
Orient Trading Co., Bombay	Rayon grade pulp	L/24 (5)/4/60-Ch. (I) 7-9-60 (N. U.) Baroach, Gujarat
Arkay Radio Corporation, New Delhi	Loud speaker for radio	L/6 (4)/16/EEI/60 30-12-60 (N. U.) New Delhi
Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay	Special purpose and unit construction machines	L/9/10/60-MEI 31-8-60 (N. U.) Jamshedpur, Bihar
Shri Himatlal Jagjivan, Bombay	Vegetable oil by solvent extraction process	L/28 (1)/N-122/60 27-6-60 (N. U.) Rajkot, Gujarat
Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Madras	Portland cement	L/12/51/56 L/35 (1)/49 19-11-56 (N. U.) Nadikudi, Andhra Pradesh
Shri D. S. Mahadawa, Bombay	Electric house service meter	L/15 (1)/18/EEI/61 10-7-61 (N. U.) Maharashtra
Testeels Ltd., Bombay	Power—tiller	L/10 (1)/6/60-AEI 4-7-60 (N. A.) Dehgaum, Gujarat
Periwal Industrial Corp. [Private] Ltd., Calcutta	Printing and writing paper	L/24 (1)/N-68/61 23-5-61 (N. U.) Jepore, Assam
Indian Rolling Mills, Kanpur	Steel billets	L/1A (1)/N-7/60 2-11-59 (N. A.) Kanpur, U. P.
Microsteel Tubes Corporation, Madras	C. I spun pipes	L/1A (3) 45/MEI/60 1-10-60 (N. U.) (Madras)

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Name of the industrial undertaking	Articles of manufacture	Licence No and date
The Premier Lighting Industries Private Ltd., Bombay	Flourescent starters	L/5 (4) N-27/59 11-12-59 (S. E.) Bombay, Maharashtra
T. H. Gangappa & Sons, Hyderabad	Writing and printing paper	L/24 (1) 47/Ch. (1) 61 7-4-61 (N. U.) Santhanagar, Andhra Pradesh
Asyavarta Industries Private Ltd., Calcutta	Fireclay refractories, silica refractories and basic refractories	L/34 (2) 30/60-L. Ind 1-11-60 (N. U.) Bokaro, Bihar
Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., Bombay	Hammer tips, hammer arms chilled castings	L/3/2/60/AEI 13-5-60 (N. A.) Maharashtra
Traders & Traders, Madras	Malleable Iron castings	L/1A (3)/N-74/60 22-3-60 (N. U.) Ambattur, Madras
Excelsior Needles Industries Private Ltd., Ludhiana	Gaskets for automobiles	L/7 (7)/38/60-AEI 13-12-60 (N. U.) Bahadurgarh, Punjab
Dass Motors (Private) Ltd., Delhi	Small Tools	L/12 (2)/N-21/59 9-9-59 (N. U.) Ghaziabad, U. P.

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