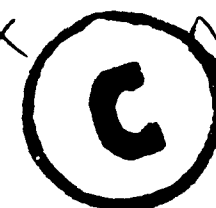


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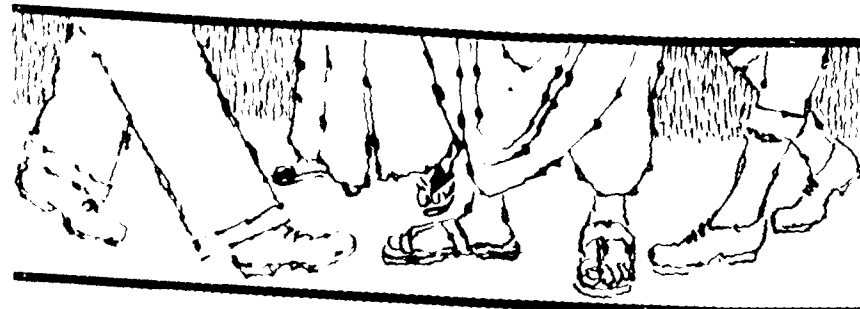
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IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGES
IMPORT POLICY FOR APRIL 1964—MARCH 1965: Needs of export promotion and defence kept in view	1—3
LARGER EXPORTS—NEED OF THE HOUR: Export promotion schemes offer incentive to exporters; Export of molasses and alcohol restricted	7—11
SCHEME: Advantages of acrylics—A brief scheme for its manufacture	15—17
NEW PROCESSES: De-icisation of sugar cane juice—New process developed at Kanpur Institute; Improved corrosion protection with new process; Rotary press can be programmed for automatic operation; Sponge rubber flooring; Versatile clamp; Surface coating; Bullet proof glass; Automatic lacquering and stoving unit	21—25
QUALITY CONTROL OF GOODS NEEDED FOR ARMED FORCES: New items of industrial manufacture in D. G. T. D's Sphere; Metric system in industrial design	29—31
ENCOURAGEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT IN SALT MANUFACTURE: Pool prices of urea reduced; Excise duty on sodium silicate—Procedural formalities outlined;	35—36
SOCIETY OF CERAMISTS: First annual conference and exhibition in Madras	41—42
NEWS AND NOTES: A Training-cum-Demonstration Centre at Pudukottai; Brass and Bell Metal Industry at Kancheepuram;	43
INDUSTRIAL LICENSING: Licensing of industrial undertakings under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951,—Exemption of undertakings with fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs—Notification of the Government of India republished.	47—49
A NEW BOOK: Indigenous sources of supply of chemical stores	50
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SECTION LIBRARY, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GUINDY—List of books added	51—52

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IMPORT POLICY FOR APRIL 1964-

MARCH 1965 ANNOUNCED

NEEDS OF EXPORT PROMOTION

AND DEFENCE KEPT IN VIEW

LARGER ALLOCATION FOR RAW MATERIALS

AND COMPONENTS OF SMALL INDUSTRIES

The import policy for the period April 1964—March 1965 has been announced. In formulating this policy, the suggestions made by the members of the Export Import Advisory Council as well as by the Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations have been considered and changes made, wherever practicable. In effecting the changes, the Government have had regard not only to the foreign exchange position, but also to the needs of export promotion and defence called for by the present emergency.

In view of the need to conserve foreign exchange, the import policy for the period April 1964-March 1965 continues to be restrictive in various directions as in the previous licensing period. Within the limitations of foreign exchange availability, an attempt has, however, been made to meet the growing needs of the economy for increasing the production all round and also the needs of export promotion and defence. Cuts have, however, been imposed in the imports of items which are of low priority or where the indigenous production has expanded. The increases in the import of certain items have been effected to meet the gap between the domestic demand and actual indigenous

production. The cuts have been effected in the quotas for items like highly polished zinc sheets, component parts of knitting machines, hosiery machines and embroidery machines, dental surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances, n.o.s.; filter paper; motor vehicle parts viz., filter cleaner assembly, etc., carbon brushes, all sorts; dash board instruments; speedometer cables; nickel catalyst; silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes; oxalic acid; and rubber chemicals. The quotas have, however, been increased for items like steel belt lacing (other than alligator type); drugs and medicines viz., bottled penicillin and its preparations; anhydrous dextrose excluding preparations; homeopathic

medicines; liquid paraffin, machine cloth; grinding rollers dead or traverse; surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances, not made mainly of rubber and also not made mainly of glass; arms and ammunition; cartridge cases, filled and empty; motor vehicle parts viz., shock absorbers; thin-walled bearings etc.

As a measure of relaxation, the basic period in respect of a few items such as motor vehicles parts; rubber blankets; and spare parts of agricultural tractors and/or tractor-drawn agricultural implements has been extended.

With a view to meeting the needs of industries for maintenance and developmental imports, adequate provisions have been made for licensing both to scheduled and non-scheduled industries including small scale industries. Special efforts will be made to meet the needs of export oriented and defence oriented industries. Larger allocations will also be made for licensing of raw materials and components to small scale industries. The needs of the industries for various goods have also been kept in view and new provisions have been made in the policy for April 1964-March 1965 for licensing of specific items like asbestos manufactures, n.o.s.; steam, pneumatic and hydraulic packing for all machinery; ready made boiler packing; ring travellers; machine cloth; sperm oil, blanc fixer; rubber blankets, diamond industrial, natural and synthetic in all forms including grit and powder; carbon black; vanadium pentoxide catalyst, packing engines and boilers-all sorts, N. O. S. etc., to actual users.

The import policy as contained in the Red Book is for the whole year April 1964-March 1965 and all applications for import licences will be made on yearly basis in the same way as was done during April 1963-March 1964. Annual licences where granted will be subject to the condition that during the first six

months of the validity period of the licence, the licensee shall be entitled to order shipment of the goods to the extent of 50% only of the value of the licence and remittance to the extent of 50% only will be allowed to him during the said period. The balance 50% of the value of the licence can be utilised only after the commencement of the next half year and after endorsement by the licensing authority and will be subject to such change in value as may be decided upon by the Government. In the case of items, the import of which is restricted upto a certain percentage of the face value of the licence, it shall be open to the licensee to import such restricted items by applying the face value restriction only on half of the value of the licence while utilising 50% of the value of the annual licence. A separate announcement is being made indicating the scope of annual licensing *vide* Ministry of International Trade Public Notice No. 27-ITC (PN)/64 dt. March 31, 1964. In other cases, licences will be issued for six monthly entitlement/requirement as first instalment and supplementary licences covering next half year, subject to such cuts as may be decided upon having regard to foreign exchange availability and other factors.

With a view to enabling the actual users both in the scheduled and non-scheduled sectors to utilise the small value annual licences upto Rs. 5,000 in one lot immediately they are issued, such small value annual licences to actual users will be issued by the licensing authorities without imposition of the prescribed annual licensing conditions.

The special feature of the new Red Book is that the policy for licensing of individual items to actual users has been streamlined and has been incorporated separately in Appendix 4 to the Red Book.

The fleet owners owning a fleet of 25 vehicles or above were hitherto entitled to receive A.U. licences for import of motor

After spraying, the jigs move on to the transfer section where a delay can be arranged to allow flash-off (the removal of solvent) to take place—and are automatically passed on to the stoving even's conveyor.

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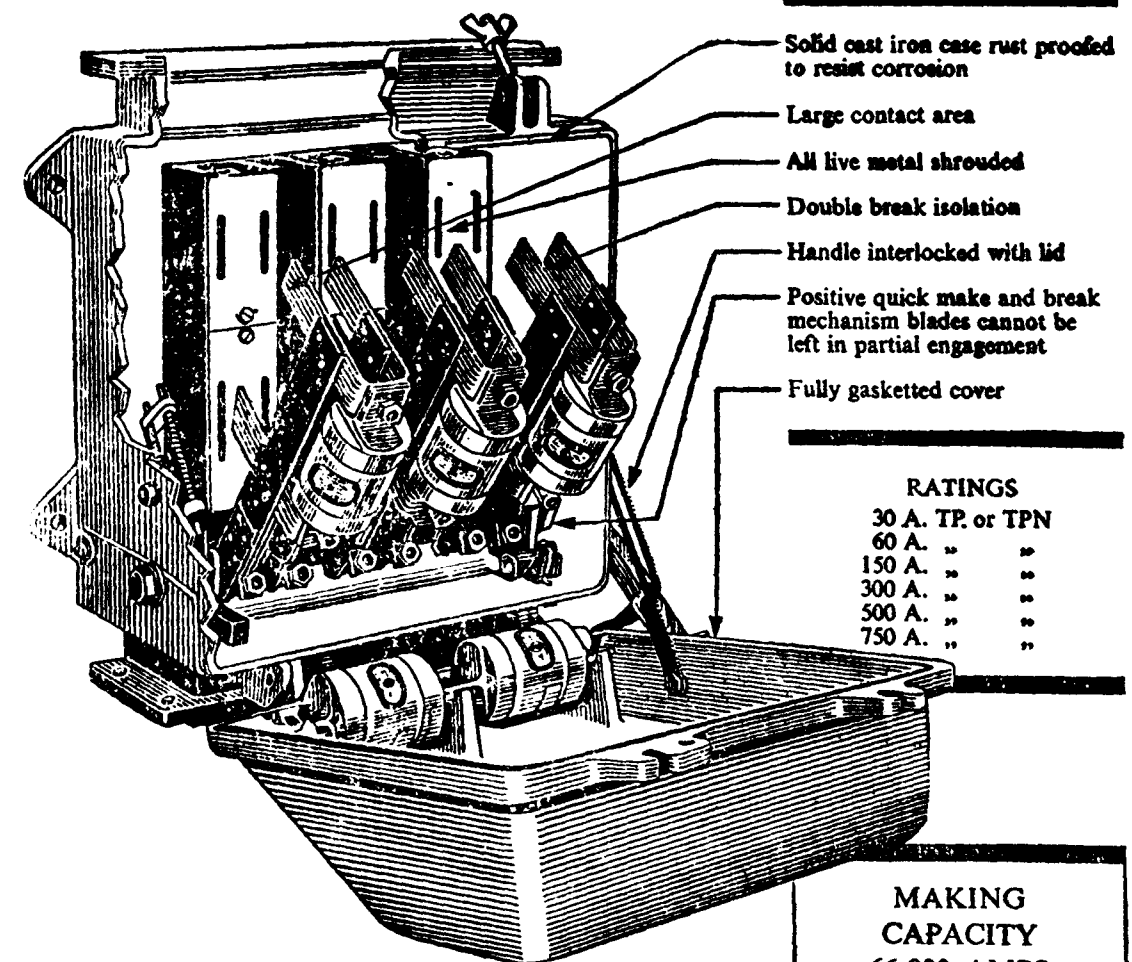
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LARGER EXPORTS NEED OF THE HOUR

EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEMES OFFER INCENTIVE TO EXPORTERS

Export promotion has been accorded a high priority in national planning. It is an essential condition of viability that sufficient foreign exchange should be earned through exports and invisibles to meet at least the maintenance needs of the economy.

To those industries which undertake genuinely to participate in the national export drive and thus help the country tide over the present emergency, Government pledges its full support. Incentives by themselves, however, cannot yield the desired results, unless they are supplemented by the essential facilities required for production and trading, and unless the necessary climate exists for export promotion. Basically, the export promotion schemes are designed to enable the exporting industries to offer their products in the world market at fair and competitive international prices. Assistance is given only where an industry is unable to do so for reasons beyond its control.

EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEMES

An export promotion scheme is primarily divided for allocating raw materials, components machinery and spares to export industries on

a priority basis. Such schemes are in operation mostly for manufactured articles; primarily commodities which are exported without any processing are generally not considered suitable for assistance in this form. Provision exists for grant of such entitlement even in advance of actual exports, subject to certain conditions. Where indigenous material is required for the manufacture of the exported product and where such material is subject to statutory control, e. g., iron and steel, or where a special arrangement exists for ensuring an adequate supply to export industries e. g., polythene, P. V. C. and certain chemicals, the exporter is given an allocation of such material either in advance or after the exports are effected.

The import entitlement can be used for import of raw materials, components, machinery or machine parts. Machinery, equipment and spare parts required for

modernisation or replacement are allowed to be imported against an import entitlement in most cases, so that the exporter's assets remain up to date, by timely replacement. Some of the schemes permit import of raw materials and components required for the industry or for the allied group of industries and not necessarily those required for the production of the particular product exported. A certain measure of transferability of entitlements is also allowed in most schemes.

REGISTRATION

Exporters wishing to avail of the benefits under the Export Promotion Scheme are required to register with a prescribed authority. All exporters with past performance, good record and experience are eligible for registration. There is no ban on the registration of an applicant with no previous experience of export in a particular line, if the registering authority is satisfied about the applicant's general background of trading and industrial experience or of export of other products.

The following are the registering authority:

- (a) The Deputy Chief Controller (Export Promotion) at the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ernakulam, and the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Central Licensing Area, New Delhi, in respect of exporters within their respective jurisdictions, in all cases except as in (b) and (c) below.
- (b) Export Promotion Councils or Commodity Boards in respect of Export

Promotion Council or a Commodity Board is the prescribed registering authority.

- (c) Specified officers for certain export promotion schemes as mentioned in the subsequent paragraphs.

Once an exporter is registered with an Export Promotion Council or a Commodity Board or a registering authority, he will be deemed to have been a registered exporter for all the goods and commodities covered by that Council or Board, or the concerned registering authority.

EXPORT PROMOTION ASSISTANCE

Registered exporters may, against export of various products included in the Export Promotion Scheme, claim import entitlements as specified under the various schemes. Broadly speaking, the entitlements are allowed to exporters registered under the Scheme, on production of proof of export and / or receipt of payment for the export.

IMPORT ENTITLEMENT

Application for import entitlement which may be made on a monthly or quarterly or six monthly basis as specified in each Scheme, may be addressed to the licensing authority (at the ports) in whose jurisdiction the head office of the exporting firm is situated. In the case of Export Promotion Schemes indicated on the next Page the application is required to be routed through the following authorities:

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Commodity	Application to be routed through
Engineering (including non-ferrous) products	Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.
Chemicals and allied products	Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.
Paper and paper products	do do
Plastic and linoleum	Plastics and Linoleum Export Promotion Council, Bombay / Calcutta.
Spice oils	Spices Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam.
Woollen fabrics, hosiery and yarn	Textile Commissioner, Bombay.
Woollen carpets, rugs and druggets	All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi.
Cigars	Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Madras.

The materials that can be imported under the licences issued under the Export Promotion Scheme are ordinarily specified in the schemes themselves. Where they have not been so specified or where the applicant has been registered for an item not formally included in an Export Promotion Scheme, the applicant will be permitted to import all materials (reasonable quantities in the case of items which are imported by actual users in small quantities only) included in the last 'Actual User' licence of the manufacturer of the goods exported. In most of the schemes, a part of the import entitlement, normally upto 10 per cent of the export value, is permitted to be utilised for import of machinery, equipment and spare parts.

Import licences issued under the Export Promotion Schemes are initially valid for a period of twelve months. Requests for extension of validity period will, in bonafide cases, be considered liberally. In some schemes, there is a provision for advance licensing for import of raw materials for exports.

In order to expedite the issue of licences under the various Export Promotion Schemes, Government have associated with the local Joint Director or Deputy Chief Controller of Export Promotion concerned with the respective Export Promotion Councils at the time of screening applications.

RAILWAY REBATE

Railways have granted freight concessions in a number of cases ranging up to 50 per cent

of freight chargeable on the movement of export goods to ports and also, in some cases, on the movement of raw materials for the manufacture of export products. The question of enlarging the number of these commodities still further is now under active consideration.

Movement of export traffic over the railway also enjoys priority. Exporters may seek the assistance of the Export Promotion Officers at the ports and the Director (Transport) in the Ministry of International Trade, in cases of difficulty in getting rail priority.

DRAWBACK OF DUTIES

When a product is exported, it is entitled to (a) waiver or rebate of the Central Excise Duty payable on the export product, and (b) drawback (i. e. refund) of the whole of the Customs and Central Excise Duties paid on raw materials and components used in the manufacture of the export product.

When an excisable product is exported, such export may be effected under the bond procedure (without paying Central Excise duty at the time of removal of the goods from the factory for export) or under the rebate procedure in which duty is initially paid and rebate claimed afterwards. In either cases, the exporter should get the A. R. 4 form under which the goods are removed from the factory, duly endorsed by the customs authorities at the port of export, certifying actual export. Further details of the procedure to be followed may be obtained from the Central Excise authorities.

Details of the items on which drawback is permissible, the rates notified the procedure for getting a drawback rate authorised for a new item and the procedure for claiming drawback, may be obtained from the Customs authorities or the Export Promotion authorities at the Ports.

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Provision has also been made for supplying tin-plate and steel sheets for packing goods for

export. Such supplies are also made at concessional prices. Applications for such concessional supply are to be recommended by the licensing authorities at ports in respect of exporters other than manufacturers, and in the case of manufacturers by the authorities with whom such manufacturers are registered. Further details of the scheme may be obtained from the Export Promotion Officers at the different ports.

Allocation of iron and steel for export purposes is made on a priority basis. Persons, who find any difficulty in obtaining delivery of iron and steel allotted under an Export Promotion Scheme, may approach the Deputy Chief Controller of Export Promotion, Calcutta. ★

EXPORTS OF MOLASSES AND ALCOHOL RESTRICTED

Considerable shortage of alcohol for industrial purposes is being experienced at the moment and it is estimated that the deficit during the year 1964 might be of the order of about 20% of the demand. In order to meet the needs of the distilleries in the country and

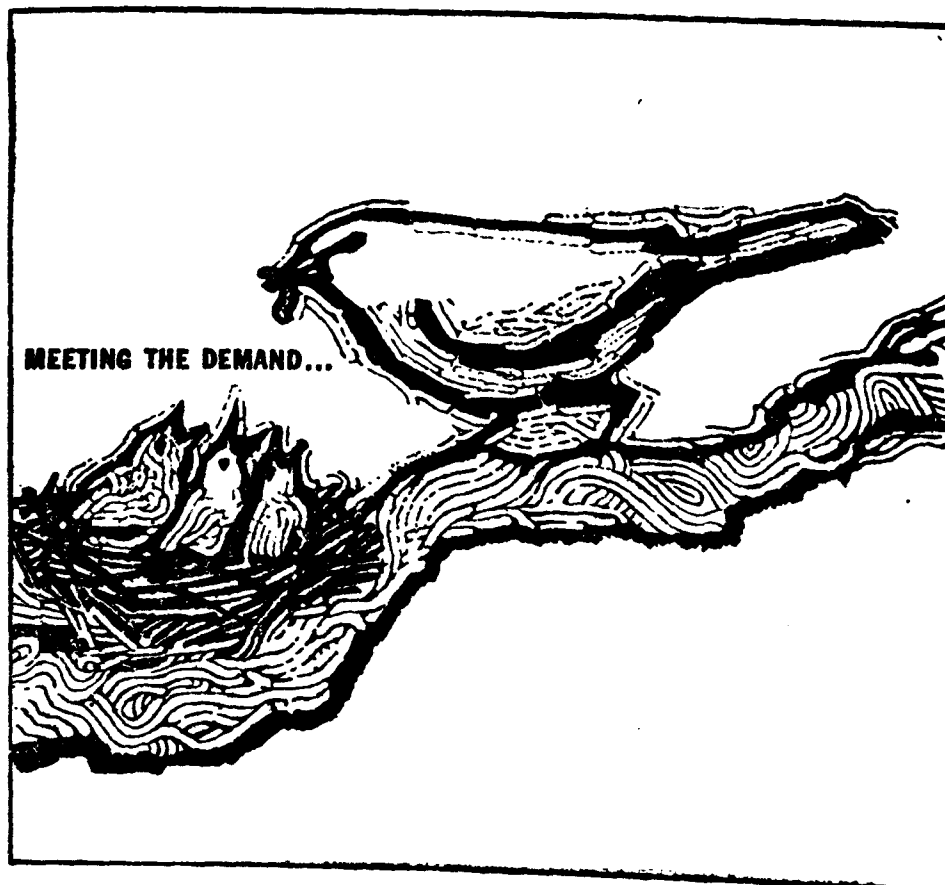
the alcohol-based industries, the Government of India have now decided that, with immediate effect, exports of molasses and alcohol should be restricted and that no such exports should take place without specific sanction of the Central Government in each case".

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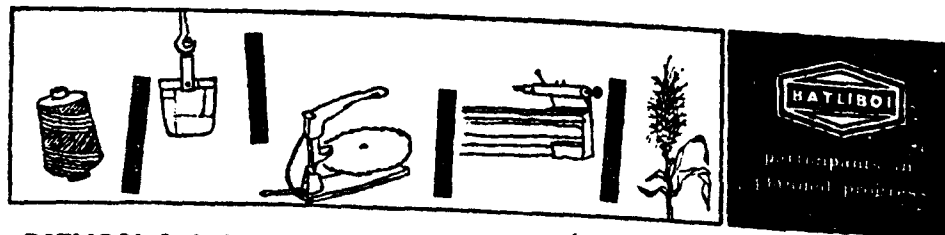
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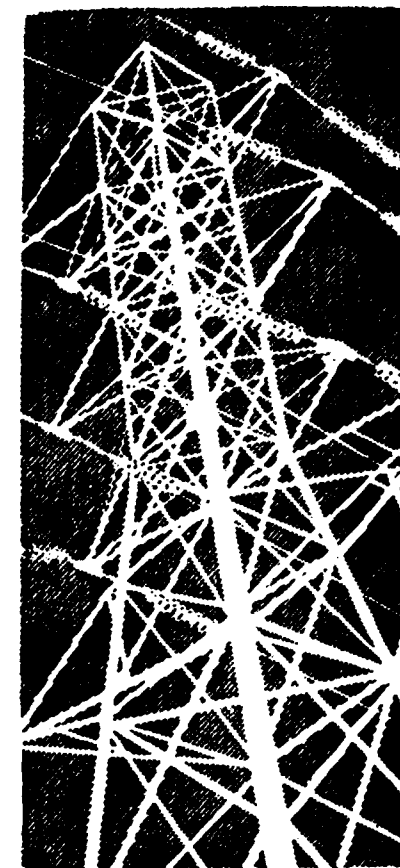
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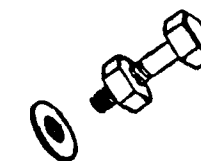
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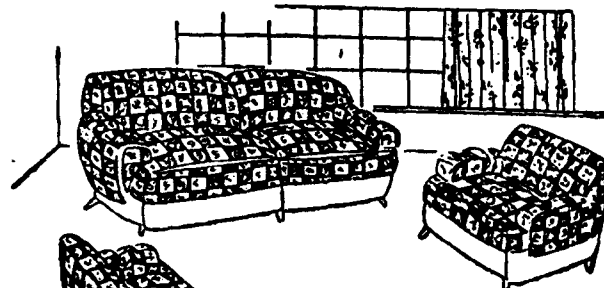
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An automatic telephone exchange was installed at the Ambattur Industrial Estate on 12th Feb. '64. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, who inaugurated the exchange is seen dialing the new telephone. Sri T. N. Lakshminarayanan, Secretary, Industries, Labour & Co-operation Department, is seen third from left.



Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Union Minister for Health, during her visit to the Guindy Industrial Estate

ADVANTAGES OF ACRYLICS

A BRIEF SCHEME FOR ITS MANUFACTURE

During the recent years, the range of application for acrylics has grown with almost phenomenal speed, and sheet is the one of the most popular forms in which acrylics are used in the present day world. Advantages are taken of the light weight, formability, high impact strength, resistance to breakages and corrosion and durability under severe exposure to light and weather to put this modern material into a variety of uses ranging from house-hold articles to industrial appliances and the fields of usefulness have also been broadened by its availability in transparent, translucent and opaque colours.

Applications to acrylics to-day cover a wide and varied fields and the following are the some of the innumerable uses to which it is advantageously proposed.

Acrylic sheets is the standard transparent material for canopies, windows, instrument panels, and searchlight and landing light covers on aircraft. Large sheets of edge lighted, are used as radar plotting boards in both ship boards and ground control stations. The best known uses for acrylics in merchandising and advertising is in the face of internally illuminated sign components as formed or molded letters and insignia. Other uses for acrylics in the commercial field include vending machine parts, transport demonstration

models of household appliances and industrial machines and display fixtures, cases, and counter dividers. In architecture and building, acrylics have both functional and decorative uses. A relatively new use which is expanding rapidly employs textured or formed sheets as spandrel panels or other facings for buildings. Other applications in the building field include the use of transparent acrylics in window glazing, particularly in industrial plants and city school buildings where breakage is often a costly problem. Transparent or translucent acrylic has wide usefulness in dome skylights which provide a practical means of admitting daylight through the roofs of industrial, commercial and public building, as well as private



Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Johnson, Minister for Labour, Government of Nigeria, during his visit to the Industrial Estate, Guindy, admiring the products manufactured in the Estate.



A group of members of the World Bank visited the Guindy Industrial Estate. Picture shows one of the members evincing keen interest in a cine projector manufactured by a private unit in the

homes. In the interiors of buildings, acrylics are employed to good advantage as the diffusing or light-control medium for fluorescent lamps, and it is also used in large luminous ceiling areas. Other interior uses include functional and decorative partitions, shower enclosures etc.

The automotive industry is a large volume user of acrylics. The applications include tail lights and spotlight lenses, medallions, name plates, dials, instrument panels, and signal lights. The beauty and durability of molded acrylic parts have also led to widespread use in non-automotive applications, including control knobs, dials, name plates and handles on home appliances, pen and pencil barrels, and hairbrush backs. Acrylic is used for the cover panels for coin-operated phonographs, for protective shields for fluorescent streetlights, and as insulating spacers for electrical conductor cables. Safety shields, inspection windows, machine covers, and pump components are also uses which are commonly found in plants and factories.

In the marine field, acrylic has large volume of usefulness in boat wind shields. Advantage is taken of the transparency, strength, light weight and light-piping characteristics of acrylics in various kinds of hospital equipment, in medical examination instruments, and in orthopaedic devices.

The acrylic sheets are manufactured primarily with raw materials, known as 'Monomer'. For the present, this 'Monomer' has to be necessarily imported. But in the long run, when the demand for Monomer is increased atleast to the quantity of 8,000 tons per year, a separate plant can be set up for manufacturing 'Monomer'. It would not be an economical unit if Monomer is produced for a quantity less than 2,000 tons per year.

A brief preliminary outline for the manufacture of MMA sheets is given on the next Page and it would be found very useful and interesting to the small scale entrepreneurs.

India had imported about 320 tons of MMA (Methyle Methacrylate) sheets and 505 tons of MMA powder, between the period April 1962—Jan. 1963. Hence, if manufacture of these sheets; are set up in India, it would reduce the import of MMA sheets; consequently lessening the strain on the slender foreign exchange position of our Country.

The Planning Commission has however estimated that the demand for MMA of various shapes would go to about 4,000 tons per year by 1966. Therefore, there appears to be a potential market for these products and hence it is worthwhile to take up the manufacture of acrylic sheets in India.

K. A. LOGANATHA NAYAGAR
30, PERUMAL KOIL GARDEN STREET, MADRAS-1

MANUFACTURER OF EMPTY TIN CONTAINERS
IN ALL SIZES AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS

THE PROPOSAL

1. Capacity.

This proposal is for MMA (methyle methacrylate) Sheet manufacturing plant having the capacity of 10 tons per month, in accordance with Kyowa Gas Chemical's Process. This capacity is based on operating the process for 8 hours (1 shift) a day and if 2 shifts (16 hours) system is adopted, the capacity will be increased accordingly.

2. Product.

MMA sheet (no colour)

Sizes 1 m x 2 m.

Thickness 2-3 mm.

With this process; sheets of various colours by means of adding dye-stuffs, can also be manufactured.

3. Process.

Monomer > mixing > preliminary > Polymerization > Polymerization > Annealing > Sheet.

4. Main machines

Mixer	...	...	2
Preliminary Polymerization reactor			2
Rectifying tank	...	...	1
Annealing furnace	...	...	1
Strengthen glass	...	...	200 pcs
Storage tank	...	...	
pumps, valves, instruments etc.,			

5. Capital cost (for your reference)

Buildings	...	...	\$.	33,080
Machines	...	...	\$.	77,800
Erection, piping wiring etc.,	...	...	\$.	14,120
	US	...	\$.	125,200

Note: The above mentioned figures show the cost in case that the plant is constructed in Japan and only for your reference.

6. Raw materials, Area, Labourer.

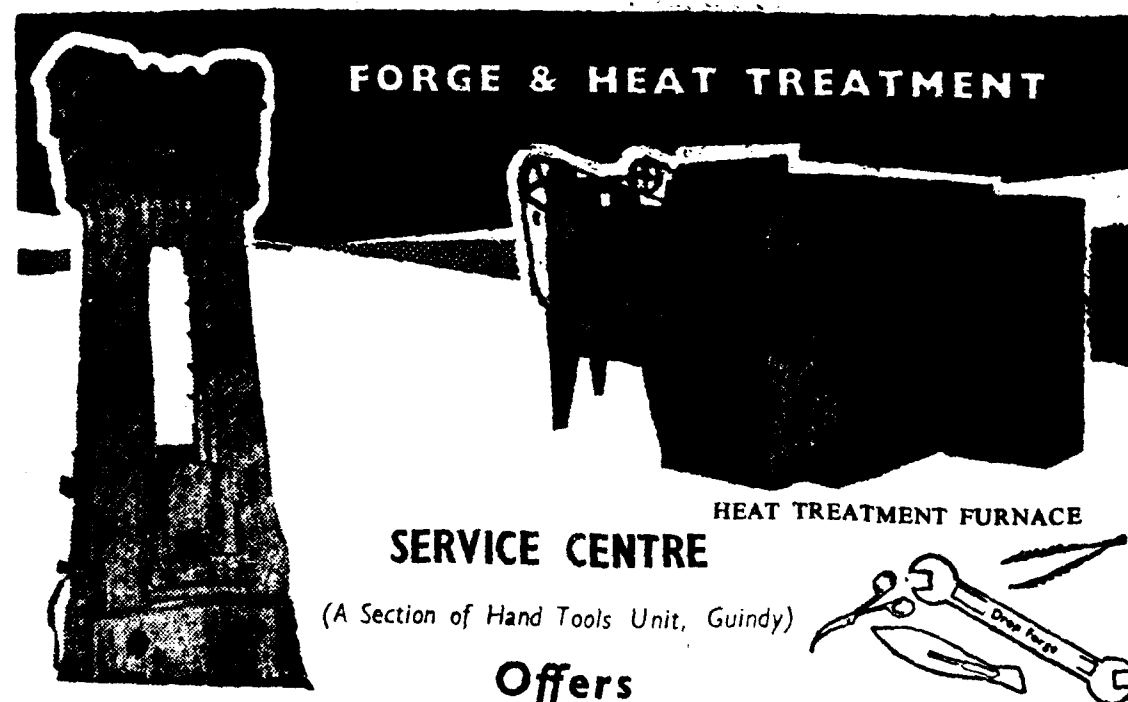
MMA Monomer	— 1.2 ton per 1 ton of sheet
Steam	— 1200 Kgs / hour
Electricity	— 80 KVA
Water	— 20 ton / hour
Catalyst	— a little
Area required	— 3000 m
Labourer skilled	— 4 persons per shift
Unskilled	— 10 persons per shift

It is recommendable to choose the plant site apart from human dwellings as MMA Monomer is easily ignited (Detenating point 27°—28°C)

MMA Monomer and catalyst will be supplied by Marubeni-lida Co. Ltd., Madras at international market price.

For your reference

Monomer US	\$ 0.56 per kg. C.I.F. Madras
MMA Sheet	\$ 1.10—1.40 per Kg. C.I.F. Madras.



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(A Section of Hand Tools Unit, Guindy)

Offers

- ★ Accurate Light forgings with high production
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- ★ Annealing & Normalising
- ★ Oil Hardening & Tempering
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GOVERNMENT ELECTRICAL GOODS UNIT,
GUINDY :: MADRAS-32

A DIVISION OF
THE DEPARTMENT
OF INDUSTRIES
& COMMERCE,
MADRAS.

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It also manufactures House-hold Utensils in Brass and Stainless Steel, Dusters, Sprayers, Hospital equipments, Brass building fittings, Radio components, Loud-speaker frame assembly horn cup, Transformer end cover, Steel furniture, Almirahs, Racks, Non-ferrous casting for electric water heaters and all other sheet metal works in ferrous and non-ferrous metal.

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Service Centre for

BRASSWARE AND CUTLERY INDUSTRY, KUMBAKONAM.

NEW PROCESSES

DE-IONISATION OF SUGAR CANE JUICE

NEW PROCESS DEVELOPED AT KANPUR INSTITUTE

National Sugar Institute, Kanpur has developed a process on de-ionisation of sugar cane juice. By this process increased recovery of sugar from sugar cane can be obtained. Laboratory investigations made here have revealed that the ash content in sugar cane juice can be considerably reduced by removing mineral impurities from the juice by means of ion exchange process and that recovery of sugar can be increased by 8 to 10 per cent. Pilot plant studies have been made with clarified cane juice and conditions for optimum de-ionisation have been established in the pilot plant. The laboratory has also collected economic and technical data for commercial application of the process in the sugar industry.

JL
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N64.19.1

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Besides the extra recovery of sugar of superior grade there are other economic benefits accruing from this process. Molasses obtained after the ion exchange treatment process have edible characteristics and can be placed in the market at a low price. Another benefit of importance is that since the scale forming substances are removed during the deionisation process a continuous non-stop operation for a very long time is made possible. This process also yields extra sugar without any increase in the acreage for sugar cane. The increased yield of sugar through adoption of this ion exchange process will be conducive to the export of sugar.

Industrialists desirous of undertaking the commercial development of the process may get full details regarding the plant and equip-

ment, capital outlay and foreign exchange requirements from the Executive Director, National Research Development Corporation of India, Mandi House, Lytton Road, New Delhi-1.

BACKGROUND

Sugar content in the Indian sugar-cane is rather low compared to other countries. Because of the presence of non-sugars, appreciable amount of molasses is produced and the full recovery of sugar from the cane juice cannot be effected. It is noted that over 10 per cent of sugar is lost in the molasses. Sugar cane juice as sent for concentration and crystallization contains about 1 per cent ash. This high ash content is one of the responsible factors for high production of molasses. Any reduction in the mineral matter in the juice will reduce production of molasses increasing thereby sugar recovery.

IMPROVED CORROSION PROTECTION WITH NEW PROCESS

A method of applying paint coatings by electro-deposition has been introduced into the production plant of a British factory. The coating technique, said to give greatly improved corrosion protection, is expected to find wide application in the car industry and general industrial field.

The system has been developed jointly by two British companies, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., London, and Pressed Steel Ltd., Cowley, and is believed to be the first technique of electro-deposition of paint to be used on a production line in Britain. It is now being used at works where an ammonia-stabilised water-borne paint is priming car petrol tanks. Experimental plant for applying the process to car bodies and to a small-parts line is also in operation at the same company.

The process is essentially a dipping one, in which an electric current is pressed between

the work piece and another electrode. The resultant coating consists of a high viscosity coagulated film which adhere strongly to the steel surface even before stoving. Only the resin and pigment are deposited (the water being excluded by electro-osmosis), which eliminates the possibility of runs or sags. The voltages necessary to achieve a satisfactory film are below 100 volts D. C. Deposition can take within a period of one minute and drain-off is claimed to be very rapid.

Other advantages claimed for the new technique are fully automatic operation including the facility of controlling film thickness, full utilisation of paint, good coverage of sharp edges without film recession, penetration into welded seams and effective and irreversible coverage of partially screened areas such as the interior surfaces of box sections. ★

ROTARY PRESS CAN BE PROGRAMMED FOR AUTOMATIC OPERATION

By the use of a simple arrangement of selector switches, a rotary letter press, developed by a British firm, can be set to carry out a programme of work automatically. Once set up, it needs no control other than the operation of a speed-up button.

The press, which is designed for magazine work, has a dryer with a low-pressure or "lazy" flame positioned above the web of paper. When the web is stationery, the flame lies parallel to it; when the web starts moving, the flame inclines downwards towards it, and the faster the movement of the web, the closer the approach of the flame.

The insulating layer of air above the surface of the paper, one cause of uneven drying, is dispersed, and whatever the speed of the web the flame is correctly positioned for efficient drying.

The machine is versatile. With a full-width web, it can produce one 64-page section, two 32-page sections, or four 16-page sections, all in black. With a three quarter-width web it can produce one 48-page section, two 24-page or four 12-page section. If two colours each side are wanted a half-width is used, and the scope is then one 32-page section, two 16-page or four eight page sections. The folder is so arranged

that further combinations, such as 32-pages down one side and 16-pages down the other, can be run simultaneously.

Incorporated in the press are an automatic back-up register control, an automatic fold register control, and a web-break detector system. If the web breaks, inkers and impression cylinders are thrown off and the gas flame is extinguished, all automatically.

The press is designed for use with stereos or injection-moulded plastic plates. Two-colour printing is done by using diversion cars to allow half-width webs to backtrack and go through the same unit twice.

Rotary press:

Timsons (Sales) Ltd.,
Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement,
London, E. C. 2. ★

SPONGE RUBBER FLOORING

A vulcanised sponge-backed rubber flooring, which provides a high degree of resistance to impacted sound, is now being produced in Britain. The new product consists of sponge and rubber "cured together" and vulcanised in one operation. The result is more successful than previous methods of sticking rubber and sponge together.

Not only will it absorb the sound of foot traffic in rooms above, but it will also help to deaden sound in busy offices and other places where quietness is needed.

The modern trend in multi-storey construction is for all floors between flats to be const-

ructed so as to provide adequate resistance to the transmission of sound. By providing rubber floor covering with sponge underlay, the material enables builders to meet this requirement.

The top surface is the same composition as normal rubber flooring, and the sponge is of a firm type sufficient to give the impression of walking on a soft floor but not too soft to cause trouble in laying. A linen interliner prevents stretching and buckling.

Rubber flooring:

Runnymede Rubber Co. Ltd.,
6, Old Bailey, London, E. C. 4. ★

VERSATILE CLAMP

A clamp capable of supporting workpieces weighing up to 15 cwt. has been produced by a British firm specialising in this field.

Basic principle of the new unit—called the Super Major Hydraclamp—is a ball and socket rotating on three axes to allow location of work at any compunt angle within the hemisphere.

The "Super Major" incorporates a turret which traps a ball arm rotating within a pair of roller bearings. The travel of the work fixed to the end of the ball arm is controlled hydraulically, which means that the work can be held and maintained at any point in the arc of travel. Hydraulic locking can be applied

either by finger capstan control or by the use of a small intensifier which is supplied from the factory air line via a foot-controlled valve. To obviate free swing a standard pre-loading device is incorporated.

Versatile clamp:

Spencer Frankling Ltd.,
7/9, Newington Causeway,
London, S. E. 1.

Alfred Herbert (India) Pvt. Ltd.,
13/3, Strand Road,
Calcutta-1, ★

SURFACE COATING

New developments in surface coatings was shown by a British manufacturer of synthetic resins at the Oil and Colour Chemists' Exhibition in London.

A range of paint emulsions shown which, the firm claim, have gloss finishes superior to any previously available paints based on emulsion systems. Based on vinylidene chloride copolymers, they include flat finishes with excellent water and scrub resistance, and gloss finishes with good capacity, good pigment binding power and good weather resistance.

Also on show were a range of protective trippable finishes for metal, which can be

sprayed on to chrome or similar vulnerable metal surfaces. They can also be applied to sharp edges for protection during handling and transit, and are easily strippable.

The firm included in their display examples of block printing with acrylic emulsions and the use of PVDC emulsions for paper coating and for the impregnation of synthetic fabrics.

Surface coating:

Scott Bader & Co. Ltd.,
Wollaston, Wellingborough,
Northamptonshire, England. ★

BULLET-PROOF GLASS

A new type of bullet proof glass, said by the makers to be stronger weight-for-weight, more translucent and splinter-proof than previous types of glass, has been developed by a British firm.

When a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick sheet was subjected to a burst of fire from an automatic at point blank range the reverse side of the glass remained free of splinters. At the same time, a newspaper can be read easily through a 2 ft. thickness of the glass.

It has been developed for use in bullion vehicles, bank tellers' windows, pay offices, show cases and any department where a protective shield is required.

Curved wind screens can be manufactured from the glass.

The same firm is also producing a silica quartz laminate which resists oxy-acetylene cutters by reflecting the heat back on to the cutter. This ruins the cutter and half hour resistance for a sheet only $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick is claimed. This material is already being used in Britain between the inner and outer steel shells of safes.

Bullet-Proof Glass:

Leavite Ltd.,
Bromley Hayes, Lichfield
Staffordshire, England. ★

AUTOMATIC LACQUERING AND STOVING UNIT

A new unit developed by a British firm automatically lacquers and stoves metal or plastics components at a high rate, giving them a smooth and uniform finish.

The unit comprises sections for loading, spraying transfer and continuous stoving.

Components are mounted on jigs, which are carried into the spray unit on a moving chain and are automatically rotated as they pass through. The spray unit has a water-wash paint-extraction system that keeps deposits of surplus lacquer to a minimum and so reduces cleaning and maintenance.

After spraying, the jigs move on to the transfer section where a delay can be arranged to allow flash-off (the removal of solvent) to take place—and are automatically passed on to the stoving even's conveyor.

For metallising the jigs of components are transferred manually from the stoving section to a separate unit, and afterwards returned for a second coat of lacquer and another stoving. Stoving is by a recirculating hot-air

system, the air being heated by gas, electricity, oil or steam.

The manufacturers claim a substantial increase in processing speed and a minimum of rejects caused by mishandling.

Lacquering unit:

Automatic Equipment Ltd.,
Daleside Road,
Nottingham, England.

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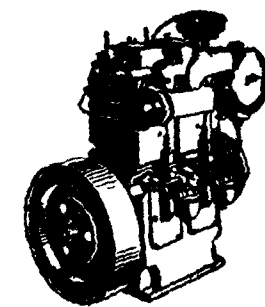
A UNIT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, GOVT. OF MADRAS.

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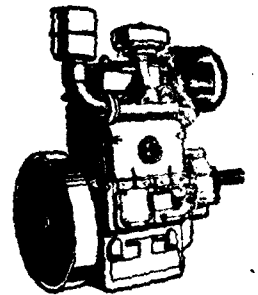
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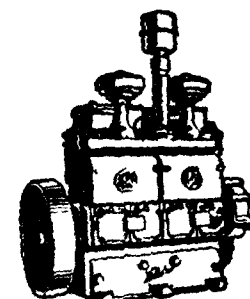
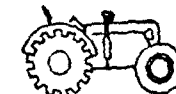
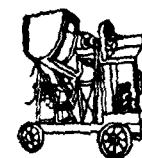
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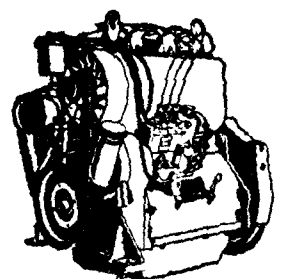
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REGD. OFFICE: ELPHINSTONE ROAD, POONA-2 (INDIA)

FOR A DAY/MON/RE-5488

JANUARY - MARCH 1964

provide a wind barrier but permit normal breathing action of the human skin. The garments supplied to our troops for use at high altitudes, it may be, mentioned, compare favourably with those manufactured in even some of the most advanced countries.

It is important while selecting cloth for uniforms to see that all the lots are exactly of the same colour and shade. Two uniforms must look exactly alike. The tint and shade are, therefore, carefully matched at the time of production and purchase. It is also necessary to see that the dye used is of the requisite standard, so that uniforms will not lose their colour in repeated washing or by exposure to the Sun. Special machines are used to test how different textiles behave after repeated washing or after exposure to the Sun. Another machine is used for testing water-proof items. Yet another tests parachute cloth for its porousness.

Boots are an important item in a jawan's equipment. These must be sturdy and comfort-

able. Merely by looking at a boot one cannot satisfy oneself that the metal wire and nails used for stitching the soles, have penetrated properly. The X-ray is, therefore, used to determine this as also if the fitting of a boot is satisfactory.

It might appear as if too much is made of inspection and quality control. One should however remember that the defence forces need goods worth hundreds of crores of rupees every year. A rigid control has therefore to be exercised so that the funds voted by Parliament are properly spent and there is no wastage, and defective stores are not purchased. Quality control has had a beneficial effect on indigenous production. Over the years, indigenous production of articles required by the Defence Forces has increased. Almost all the 'general store' required are now manufactured within the country.

But above all quality control ensures that nothing substandard slips through to the jawan.

NEW ITEMS OF INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURE IN D. G. T. D's SPHERE

The Directorate General of Technical Development in its Annual Report for 1962-63 describes in detail the developments that have taken place in different industries handled by the D.G.T.D., during the year. It also gives valuable data on production and capacity. The report is designed to serve as a reference book for industrial entrepreneurs in formulating their production programmes.

On the industrial map of India have appeared, in 1962, several new items of manufacture like surface planers, rolling mills, vertical turret lathes, induction melting furnaces, synthetic rubber, nylon yarn, heavy water etc., New ranges of production in the existing lines of

manufacture were also established in a number of items such as X-ray equipment upto 200 M. A. industrial coil springs, non-cyanide heat treatment salts and fluxes for foundry work.

During the year under review, the items looked after by the D.G.T.D. which are included in the index of industrial production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation recorded a rise of 9.8% as against an overall rise of 7.5% registered by the general index of industrial production. The production in 1962 of items looked after by the D.G.T.D. was 88.7% higher than the level at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan (1956) as against a rise of 49.7% shown by the general index.

A notable feature of the progress during the year is the rise in the production of almost all sectors including heavy engineering items like machine tools, industrial machinery, automobiles cables and wires tractors etc., industrial raw materials like caustic soda, soda ash, benzene, viscose, rayon yarn and staple fibre, tanned hides, industrial gases, fertilizers, paints and plastics, drugs and pharmaceuticals like antibiotics I.N.H. & P.A.S building materials like cement, A. C. sheets refractories, plywood, consumers items like paper and paper board, leather and rubber footwear and cigarettes.

New Industrial undertakings numbering 97 were commissioned during 1962 in the industries looked after by the D.G.T.D. 71 of the industrial units borne on the registers of the D.G.T.D. have taken up new lines of production.

An attempt has also been made to bring about some improvement in this year's report. The value figures of output of various engineering and chemical items have been included for the first time. Similarly, a complete list of new units which have gone into production during the year has also been included in the report. This list would serve as an addenda to the "Hand Books of Indigenous Manufacturers of Engineering and Chemical Stores".

METRIC SYSTEM IN INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 having come into force, metric system units are the only units which the law in this country recognises as standard units. It is unlawful to use any other units in transactions in trade or commerce. The metric system has come into almost exclusive use in trade as well as in transactions by industry, transport undertakings like railways, road and air transport, post offices, and for fiscal and administrative purposes by Government departments, local bodies, etc.

A change in the system of measurement in the field of industrial technology is, however, more arduous, and progress was bound to be slower than in other fields. Nevertheless, necessary preparatory work has been done to facilitate the adoption of the metric system in industrial design. Indian Standards based on the metric system have been published for all important materials used in industry as well as for tools and measuring instruments. The manufacture of materials, tools and instruments according to these standards is in pro-

gress. The bulk of the production of steel selections is in standard millimetre sizes. The metric system has been adopted in all stages of instruction in engineering colleges and other higher technical institutions. The foundation has thus been laid for adopting the metric system in the field of industrial design.

The metric system having been established in trade, industry, administration, education and other fields, industrial technology will also have to be firmly rooted in this system. Promoters of new industrial enterprises are, therefore, advised to have the products and, to the extent possible, the machinery installed, designed on the metric system.

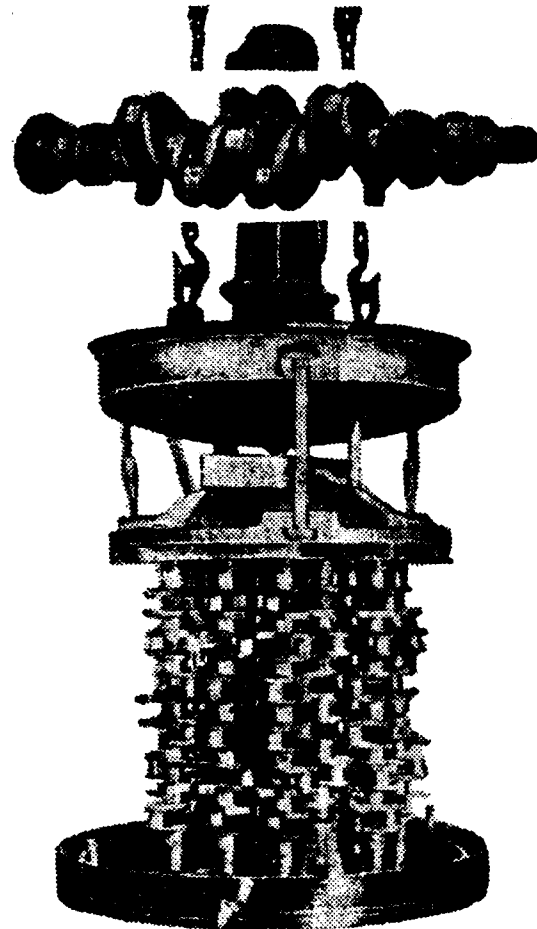
Existing undertakings would do well to begin re-designing their products in the metric system. It is suggested that they should aim to complete the task, and to start production according to revised designs by April 1, 1966. Where special circumstances justify a longer preparatory period, the dimensions of the products must be expressed in metric units, in all relevant documents.

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the Ashok Leyland Comet's Crankshaft

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IND-COM JOURNAL

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A UNIT OF THE SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Please Contact:

The Superintendent,
GENERAL PURPOSE ENGINEERING WORKSHOP
RAJAPALAYAM.

JANUARY—MARCH 1964

3

39

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!

ENCOURAGEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT IN SALT MANUFACTURE

With a view to encouraging co-operative effort in the field of salt manufacture, as in other fields, the Government of India have, from time to time, extended the following concessions to salt manufacturing co-operatives:

Preference is given to co-operative societies in the assignment of Government lands and issue of licences for salt manufacture; Full exemption is granted to co-operative societies from payment of salt cess. The current rate of salt cess is 14 Paise per 40 kg. which generally works out to more than 25% of the cost of production of salt;

Financial assistance for execution of development works in salt factories operated by co-operative societies is given at a higher rate than that admissible to others. In the case of co-operative societies, two-thirds of the cost of works are borne by Government as against only one-half in respect of multi-licensee salt works and one-third in respect of major single licensee salt works.

Movement of salt manufactured by co-operative societies is sponsored under the "Preferential Traffic Scheme like the

product of other manufacturers who pay salt cess".

Due to the above concessions, the progress in the development of the co-operative movement in salt manufacture has been quite encouraging and there has been a steady increase in the number of salt manufacturing co-operatives from 4 in 1948 to 46 in 1962. There is a total of 6,984 members on the rolls of salt manufacturing co-operatives; the acreage under salt manufacture by co-operatives is 9,917, and the average production by salt co-operatives during 1962 was 3,75,788 tonnes, which accounts for about 10% of the total production of salt during that year.

It is the intention of the Government of India that every encouragement should be given to salt manufacturing co-operative societies, comprising actual salt workers as members, so that the earning of salt labour may increase and the actual worker derives the benefits of the concessions available.

The Salt Department of the Government of India and its Regional Offices will make freely available to intending societies every assistance in the survey of lands for laying out salt works on scientific lines and for achieving production of good quality salt in their works. ★

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Counts up to 100s

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Managing Agents: **A. & F. HARVEY Ltd., MADURAI.**

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Grams: "HARVEY"

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!

ENCOURAGEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT IN SALT MANUFACTURE

With a view to encouraging co-operative effort in the field of salt manufacture, as in other fields, the Government of India have, from time to time, extended the following concessions to salt manufacturing co-operatives:

Preference is given to co-operative societies in the assignment of Government lands and issue of licences for salt manufacture; Full exemption is granted to co-operative societies from payment of salt cess. The current rate of salt cess is 14 Paise per 40 kg. which generally works out to more than 25% of the cost of production of salt;

Financial assistance for execution of development works in salt factories operated by co-operative societies is given at a higher rate than that admissible to others. In the case of co-operative societies, two-thirds of the cost of works are borne by Government as against only one-half in respect of multi-licensee salt works and one-third in respect of major single licensee salt works.

Movement of salt manufactured by co-operative societies is sponsored under the "Preferential Traffic Scheme like the

product of other manufacturers who pay salt cess".

Due to the above concessions, the progress in the development of the co-operative movement in salt manufacture has been quite encouraging and there has been a steady increase in the number of salt manufacturing co-operatives from 4 in 1948 to 46 in 1962. There is a total of 6,984 members on the rolls of salt manufacturing co-operatives; the acreage under salt manufacture by co-operatives is 9,917, and the average production by salt co-operatives during 1962 was 3,75,788 tonnes, which accounts for about 10% of the total production of salt during that year.

It is the intention of the Government of India that every encouragement should be given to salt manufacturing co-operative societies, comprising actual salt workers as members, so that the earning of salt labour may increase and the actual worker derives the benefits of the concessions available.

The Salt Department of the Government of India and its Regional Offices will make freely available to intending societies every assistance in the survey of lands for laying out salt works on scientific lines and for achieving production of good quality salt in their works. ★

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POOL PRICES OF UREA REDUCED

The Government of India have decided to reduce the pool issue price of urea from Rs. 670 per metric ton to Rs. 570. The reduction took effect from 1st January 1964.

Use of chemical fertilisers being one of the more important means of achieving a rapid increase in agricultural productivity, Government are making sustained efforts to push up the consumption of fertilisers. Among the nitrogenous fertilisers in use in the country "urea" is the most concentrated.

The programme of fertiliser industry expansion in the Third Five Year Plan envisages the manufacture of urea on a substantial scale. Annual production of urea in 1963-64 and 1964-65 is estimated at 20,000 metric tons. But this is expected to rise to 1,95,000 metric tons in 1965-66.

The reduction in price now announced is aimed at preparing the ground for intensive utilisation of urea and popularising it among the cultivators in advance of its large scale manufacture in the country. ★

EXCISE DUTY ON SODIUM SILICATE PROCEDURAL FORMALITIES OUTLINED

An excise duty at the rate of Rs. 4 per quintal has been levied on sodium silicate from March 1, 1964.

The duty is payable on all quantities of sodium silicate manufactured on or after 4th March '64. It is to be paid before the goods are cleared from the factory.

Besides paying the duty, the manufacturers have to take up a Central Excise licence and observe certain other incidental formalities (e. g. maintenance of accounts, submission of

monthly returns) prescribed in the Central Excise Act and Rules.

To facilitate compliance with these requirements and also for removing any difficulty or doubts in following the prescribed procedure, all manufacturers who have not yet done so, are advised urgently to contact the nearest Superintendent or Assistant Collector of Central Excise who will take necessary steps to explain the procedures and to resolve their difficulties to the extent feasible.

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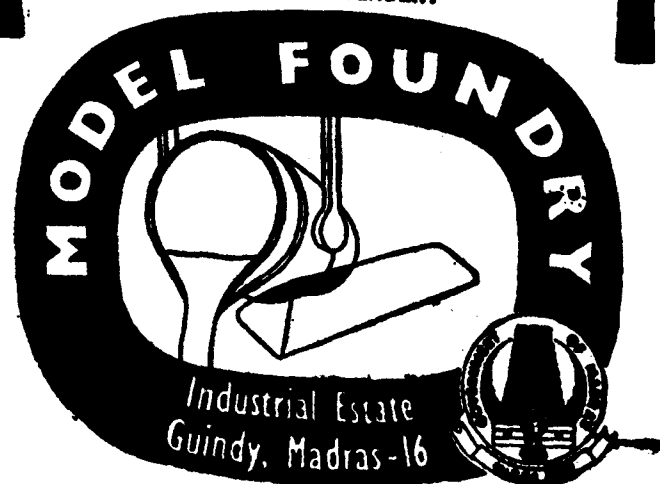
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THE SUPERINTENDENT



An exhibition of ceramic art pieces was organised by the Industries Department at the Museum Centenary Hall. Picture above shows Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, who inaugurated the exhibition, is being shown the exhibits. Sri T. A. S. Balakrishnan, Director of Industries & Commerce (left) received the Chief Minister and taken round the exhibition. Picture below shows Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, distributing prizes to the best exhibits.





Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, who inaugurated the Government Quartz Crushing Plant at Salem, is seen addressing the gathering on the occasion. Sri T. A. S. Balakrishnan, Director of Industries & Commerce and Sri A. Padmanabhan, Collector of Salem, are also seen in the picture. Picture below shows a section of the gathering.



SOCIETY OF CERAMISTS

FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION IN MADRAS

The Society of Ceramists is an organisation consisting of ceramic technicians, ceramic artists, designers and others connected with ceramics from all over India. The objects of the society are to promote the development of the ceramic art and to keep in contact with ceramic influences in other States and countries.

The first annual conference of the Society took place on 28-4-64 and to highlight the occasion an exhibition was arranged at Madras. The conference and exhibition was inaugurated on that day by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras.

At the exhibition about 200 excellent pieces representing ceramic art were displayed. They represented the best of creative efforts of about 40 technicians and ceramic artists as well as selected designs from ceramic institutions. From Vikram Studios, Bombay, wall plaques made of glazed tiles and painted with most imaginative and bold designs were received. The paintings were all in permanent ceramic colours. Most pleasing designs of plates made out of ceramic compositions and decorated with novel techniques were sent to the exhibition from the College of Arts and Crafts, Madras. They were not only most

striking but also technically sound pieces of ceramic ware. Attractive designs of artistic ware made out of red clay and with englobe decoration were the contributions from the Clay Toys Unit, Perambur. The Handicrafts Board had also sent some pieces of ceramic artware made of red-clay and covered with low-melting glazes of various colours. The collection from the handicraft units were most pleasing and elegant. Another noteworthy feature was the display of about 30 pieces of imaginative works of pottery from the German Democratic Republic. A few specimens of ceramic tableware made out of fine china by the Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta were also exhibited. The main characteristics of the articles were the brilliancy of the glaze and translucency of the body. They represented a very significant achievement in ceramic technology. A few other novel designs contri-

buted by the ceramic unit at Vridhachalam were also displayed at the exhibition.

Inaugurating this Conference the Chief Minister said: an exhibition of this kind serves two objects. By bringing in together at a place the various pieces of art, it helps one to understand the styles and techniques of the various craftsmen and provides inspiration to young artists and designers which is the most essential requirement for any work of art. Secondly it gives opportunity for the talented few to place before the public their creations and achieve the recognition which they rightly and richly deserve. Individual craftsmen may not have the means for facilities to organise a display of their works and therefore to them these societies or associations render useful service.

The best mode of publicising works of art is to exhibit them publicly and enable the public to view them in all its dimensions and true colour. Advertisements, pamphlets, catalogues

etc., are not as helpful in perceiving the form and shape of ceramic works of art. Demand is never so great as when the product is publicised and receives the public admiration. No work of art can survive unless the artisan is able to sustain himself and eke out an honourable living. The Society of Ceramists during its all too brief an existence has organised an exhibition last year in Madras and also participated in an exhibition held in the United States of America by sending a few selected pieces made by individual members of the society.

The Chief Minister continued: "Many of the exhibits were appealing, public opinion is an important factor in achieving increased sales. Once public opinion is gauged and assessed, the designers should naturally strive to evolve such designs as appeal to the public taste. Artistic pieces are bought by the public out of a desire to be in possession of beautiful things. Young artists and designers should give informed public opinion due weight in their creative effort."

A TRAINING-Cum-DEMONSTRATION CENTRE AT PUDUKOTTAI

With a view to meet the increasing foreign demand for fancy products like bags, baskets, trays, fine mats, hats, boxes etc., made out of palmyrah leaf, cork, stem-strips etc., and to provide gainful employment for a number of uneducated unemployed people in rural areas with part time and full time occupation, a scheme for the establishment of a Training-cum-Demonstration Centre for the manufacture of utility products out of palm leaf, cork,

stem-strips etc., at Pudukottai, Tiruchirapalli District has been sanctioned by the Government. Under the scheme, systematic and intensive training will be imparted to 20 candidates, 10 in the major group of palm leaf products and 10 in the cane and bamboo section for a period of two years on payment of a stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem each. After sufficient number of candidates are trained, the centre will be converted into a production unit.

BRASS AND BELL METAL INDUSTRY AT KANCHEEPURAM

With a view to impart training in improved techniques of production and adoption of better designs in making brass and bell metal articles to traditional artisans and to train, the goldsmiths thrown out of employment owing to the Gold Control measures, to take up an allied craft through which they can resettle, a scheme for the establishment of a Training-cum-Pro-

duction Centre for the development of brass and bell metal industry at Kancheepuram has been sanctioned by the Government. Under the Scheme, 15 artisans (displaced goldsmiths) will be trained for a period of 2 years on payment of a stipend of Rs- 40 per mensem each. After sufficient number of artisans are trained, the Centre will be converted into a production unit.

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INDUSTRIAL LICENSING

INDUSTRIES—LICENSING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951—EXEMPTION OF UNDERTAKINGS WITH FIXED ASSETS NOT EXCEEDING RS. 25 LAKHS—NOTIFICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—REPUBLICED.

The Government of India have decided to grant exemption to all industrial undertakings, except those which relate to certain scheduled industries, from the registration and licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, which have fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs in value.

The Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Industry S. O. No. 187/IDRA/29. B/2/64 dated the 13th January 1964 published in Part II, Section 3 (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 13th January, 1964 and the Press Note issued in this regard are reproduced below for the information of the General Public:—

NOTIFICATION

S. O./187/IDRA/29B/2/64—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 29-B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), and in super session of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S. O. 312/IDRA/29B/2/61, dated the 30th January, 1962, as subsequently amended, the Central Government hereby exempts from the operation of Sections 10, 11, 11-A and 13 of the said Act and the rules made thereunder all industrial undertakings pertaining to

an industry specified in the First Schedule to the said Act (other than undertakings) pertaining to:—

- (i) Coal falling under '(1) Coal, lignite, coke and their derivatives' under the heading '2. Fuels';
- (ii) Textiles, falling under the heading '28. Textiles (including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed)' manufactured, produced or processed on powerlooms;
- (iii) Roller flour milling falling under '(4) Flour' under the heading '27. Food Processing Industries';
- (iv) (a) Oil seed crushing, falling under '(1) Vegetable oils, including solvent extracted oils' and (b) Vanaspathi falling under '(2) Vanaspathi' under the heading '28. Vegetable oils and Vanaspathi';
- (v) Leather falling under the heading '31. Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers'; and
- (vi) Matches falling under '(3) Matches' under the heading '36. Timber (Products)'.

which have fixed assets that is, investments in land, buildings, and machinery, not exceeding rupees twenty-five lakhs in value irrespective of the number of workers employed.

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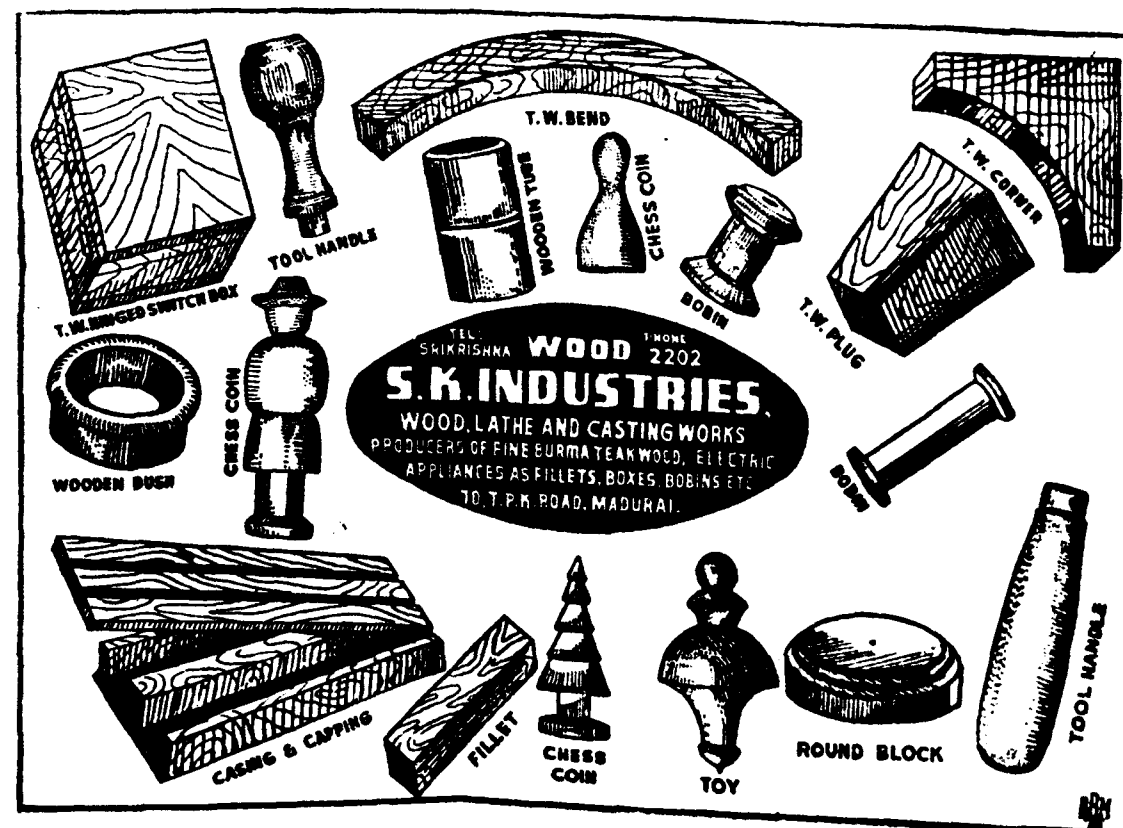
47

PRESS NOTE

In pursuance of the decision announced by the Finance Minister in Parliament on December, 16, 1963, a notification under Section 29-B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is being issued in the Gazette of India raising the present exemption limit of Rs. 10 lakhs from the requirement of obtaining a licence under the Act, to Rs. 25 lakhs. Accordingly, industrial undertakings with fixed assets upto Rs. 25 lakhs will not need to apply for a licence under the Act. This relaxation will not apply to the few industries (coal, vanaspati and roller flour milling) which, have, for special reasons, not been covered even by the exemption upto Rs. 10 lakhs, which has been in force so far, as also to oil seed crushing, leather, match and power loom industries.

2. This relaxation is primarily intended to give a special fillip to industries which can be set up with indigenous equipment and which require only indigenous raw materials. These industries will, hereafter, be able to go ahead without any clearance from Governmental authorities. They will only have to register themselves with the appropriate authorities before they go into production. Such registration will be automatic and is intended only for statistical purposes.

3. Where a project involves the import of capital equipment, the necessary sanction for the import of capital goods will have to be obtained in the same way as in the past, except that there will be no need to obtain a licence under the Industries Act before the case for import of capital goods is considered. The



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scrutiny and processing of such import applications will be done by the Central Government agencies concerned, as in the past. It will be necessary for all such units which come up, especially where imported raw materials are also necessary, to be borne on the books of the appropriate Central Government agency, such as the Director General of Technical Development, the Iron and Steel Controller or the Textile/Jute Commissioner. In case a unit requires assistance in the matter of allocation of scarce indigenous materials, such as steel or cement, or has occasion to import anything it should approach the authority with whom it is registered. Entrepreneurs are advised in their own interest to satisfy themselves about the availability of power, rail transport, water and other similar facilities at the site where the unit is to be located, since as heretofore, the Licensing Committee will have had no

opportunity of examining the proposal from the angle. Similarly, if there is any recurring import either of raw material or components prior consultation with the authority concerned would be essential.

4. The present relaxation will not only cover new units but also cases of substantial expansion where the total fixed assets of the undertaking will not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs after expansion.

5. The Central Government may review the position from time to time and may withdraw the relaxation for any industry if necessary, from the point of view of protecting small industries.

6. A detailed letter setting out the procedure to be followed has been sent by Government to the Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

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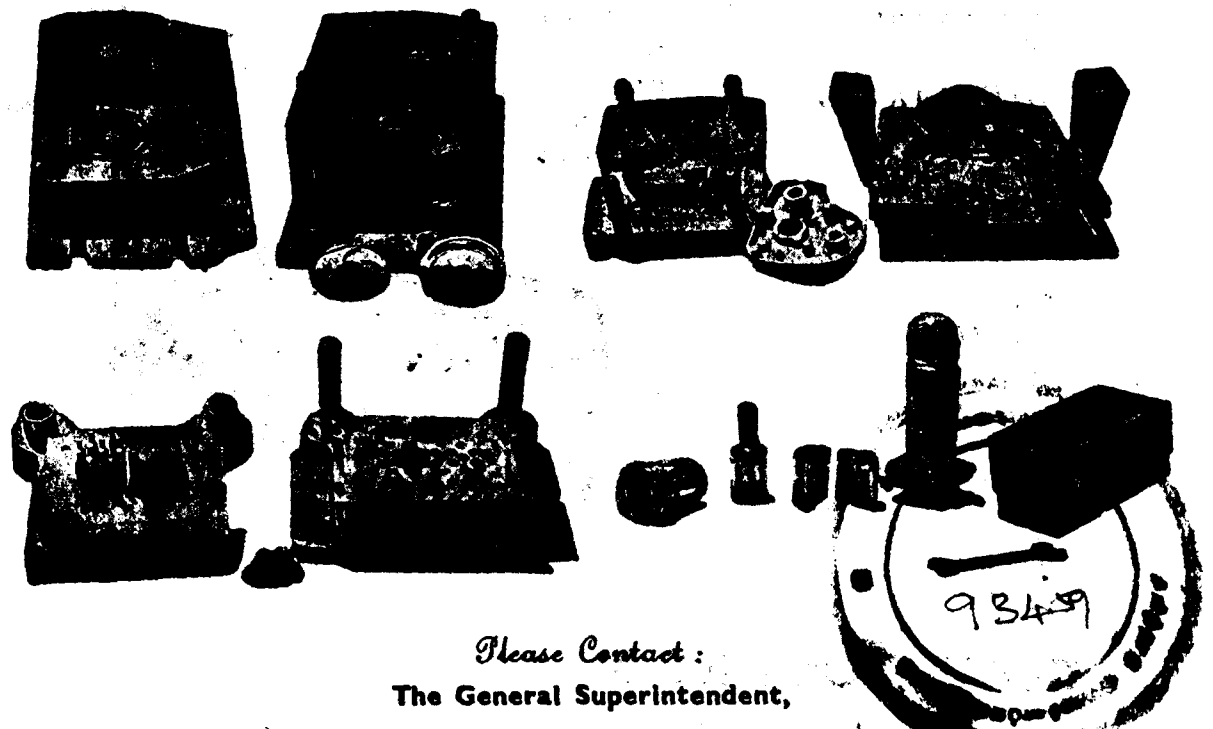
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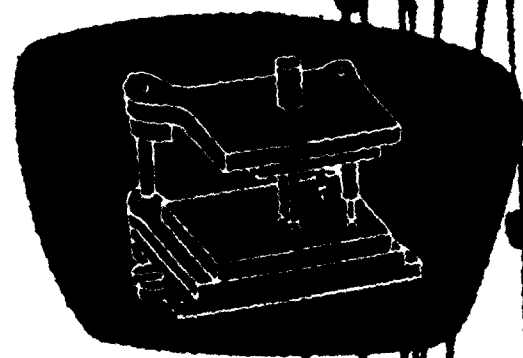
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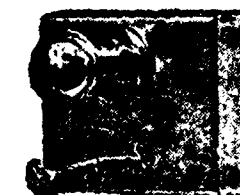


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- SAFETY
- DURABILITY

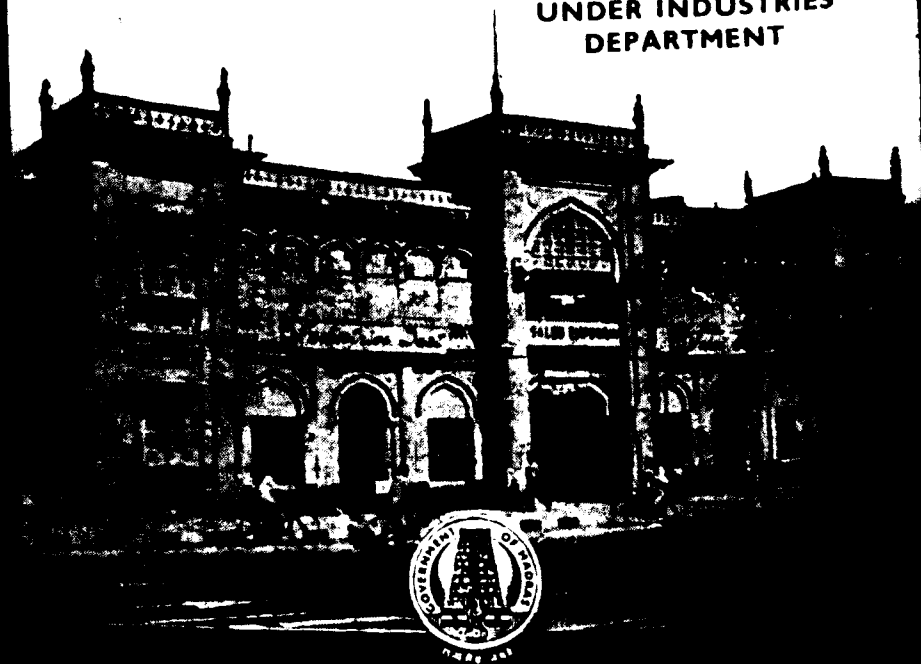


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