IND-COM

Journal

Vol XX NO.4

Oct-Dec 1965

DIRECTORATE OF
INDUSTRIES
AND
COMMERCE

Ind-com Journal

INDCOM JOURNAL

Vol. XX OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1965 No. 4

IN THIS ISSUE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS CONSTITUTE THE CORPORATION'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Madras.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE SIXTY-FOUR STATE-SPONSORED PUBLIC SECTOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS TAKEN OVER FROM THE GOVERNMENT BY THE MADRAS STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

TOOL ROOM SHOPS
Guindy, Ambattur, Erode, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Pettai, Virudhunagar and Thanjavur.

GENERAL PURPOSE ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS
Rajapalayam, Vellore, Nagercoil, Karur, Tiruppur, Namakkal, Villupuram, Tuticorin, Mayuram, Kodaikanal and Tiruvannamalai.

CYCLE ASSEMBLY UNITS
Thanjavur, Krishnagiri and Tuticorin

PRESSED METAL PRODUCTS UNITS
Madras and Palani.

FOOTWEAR UNITS
Perambur, Triplicane and Pallavaram in Madras.

WOOD WORKING UNITS
Guindy and Pollachi.

MODEL FOUNDRIES
Guindy, Pettai, Katpadi and Thanjavur.

CARPENTRY AND SMITHY SHOPS
Cuddalore, Mannargudi and Pettai.

CARPENTRY WORKSHOPS
Pathamadai and Krishnagiri.

RAW MATERIALS DEPOTS
Madurai and Coimbatore.

FORGE AND HEAT TREATMENT SHOPS
Guindy and Coimbatore.

SERVICING CORPORATION
Guindy.

LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING UNIT
Vinnamangalam.

CERAMIC CENTRE
Virudhachalam.

PRESSURE DIE CASTING UNIT
Guindy.

LOCK UNIT
Dindigul.

ELECTRICAL GOODS UNIT
Guindy.

GLASS FACTORY
Guindy.

DIE AND TOOL DESIGN SECTION
Guindy.

TEXTILE MILL PARTS UNIT
Madurai.

HANDLOOM PARTS UNIT
Salem.

BOLTS AND NUTS UNIT
Erode.

BRASSWARE UNIT
Kumbakonam.

FARM IMPLEMENTS UNIT
Tiruchirapalli.

GALVANIZING PLANT
Mettur Dam.

SALT GLAZED PIPES FACTORY
Virudhachalam.

QUARTZ CRUSHING PLANT
Salem.

STRUCTURAL WORKSHOP
Ambattur.

COMMON FACILITY CENTRE FOR LEATHER GOODS
Madhavaram.

FRACTIONAL HORSE POWER MOTORS UNIT
Guindy.

PRINTING PRESS OF THE TECHNICAL INFORMATION SECTION
Guindy.

COMMON FINISHING SHOP
Guindy.

DEFENCE ORDERS

Hitherto the defence requirements were met entirely by the ordnance factories alone. As the demand for defence equipment has now increased considerably, the Government of India decided to explore the possibilities of manufacturing these components in private sector also. The demands of the defence authorities are taken by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals who calls for tenders and places orders with the units in private sector.

The manufacture of defence items requires high degree of precision and very close tolerances. Inspections are very rigid. These three factors viz., high precision work, close tolerances and very rigid inspection combined with the want of necessary equipments might stand in the way of some private small scale units in the matter of taking up defence orders for large quantities. In such a situation, it becomes necessary that the Government units should rise up to the occasion and take up the manufacture of these defence items.

The Southern States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala have so far received substantial orders for the manufacture of many items in the small scale sector.

The Government of India have appointed Sri D. R. R. Sastri as the Director of Supplies for Civil Armaments to do liaison work between the Government of India and the industries in the private sector which have taken up the manufacture of defence items. He is expected to visit the units in the mofussil places shortly.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURE OF DEFENCE ITEMS

At the suggestion of Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Madras, the formation of a Committee to co-ordinate the efforts for the manufacture and supply of defence requirements with particular reference to the small industries sector was announced at a special meeting of the Madras State Small Industries Association held on 25-10-1965. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, is the convenor of the Committee.

The meeting was attended by Sri T. N. Lakshminarayanan, Secretary, Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department, Sri T. R. Krishnaswami, Managing Director of the Madras State Small Industries Corporation, Officers of the Industries Department and representatives of the small scale industrialists. Sri R. Ganesan, President of the Madras State Small Industries Association, explaining the purpose of the meeting, said that the small industrial units in this State could take up the manufacture of a number of items needed at this juncture and pledged the Association's support for defence effort.

The Minister for Industries speaking on the occasion stressed the need to economise in the use of raw materials and also power. He advised to eliminate waste in any form and suggested that the waste materials in the Industrial Estates and elsewhere could be collected and later turned to wealth. The Minister suggested that since defence requirements included edible articles like dried potatoes etc., and since there were not enough food processing and preservation units here, entrepreneurs could profitably take this opportunity to start such industries. He also warned against bad workmanship anywhere and said this would be a national waste and advised the industrialists to have a good design organisation. He said that they could make use of the well-equipped Tool Room at the Guindy Estate. As far as the consumer goods were concerned, articles like belts, helmets and leather goods needed for the jawans could also be supplied by the small industries sector, he said.

The committee with the Director of Industries as the convenor, will make a quick appraisal of the spare capacity available with the small scale industries in the State and help in its immediate utilisation for the manufacture of defence items. The committee is also expected to examine such items of production that could be transferred from the large-scale to the small scale sector in order to create spare capacity in the former for more sophisticated defence production. As the requirements of the defence items would be continuous, the committee would play a vital note in the matter of assessing the whole picture and taking appropriate steps deemed necessary in the context of the prevailing situation.

The meeting later split up into three groups-Defence and Small Industries, Large-Scale and Small-Scale Industries and Food Processing Industries and held discussions.

RECOGNITION OF EXPORT HOUSES

A notification of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India on the above subject published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 21st September, 1965 is reproduced below for the information of the general public.

The Selectivity Committee, whose conclusions and recommendations have been generally accepted by the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce vide Resolution No. 6 (1)/65-BOT, dated the 5th July, 1965, has *inter alia*, recommended revision of the scheme for recognising Export Houses so that it may contribute more effectively to the approach of selectivity and lead to the fostering and development of business houses specially oriented towards the export of our non-traditional commodities and specialising, as far as possible, in marketing to various regions. The Government of India have revised the scheme for recognition of Export Houses in the light of experience and taking into account the recommendations of the Selectivity Committee.

2. Government will now be prepared to consider according recognition as an Export House to any organisation which may be expected to handle a group of commodities successfully. It should satisfy the following conditions :—

(a) It should be a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956, or a Co-operative Marketing Society or Federation registered under the appropriate law.

(b) Members of the Export House should have substantial experience in handling a particular group of commodities/products for export generally and preferably to selected markets.

(c) It should have adequate resources at its credit for export trading on a large scale.

(d) In the case of manufacturing concerns, the exports should normally constitute a substantial proportion of their production—this condition being relaxable in cases where the actual quantum of production available for export is substantial even if it does not form a high proportion of the total production. In the case of trading concerns export turnover should constitute a substantial proportion of total turnover.

3. No recognition will be accorded in respect of firms exporting traditional commodities to traditional markets.

4. Recognition will, in the first instance, be accorded for a period of three years. Renewal of recognition will depend upon continued compliance with the conditions and may, in deserving cases, be for a period upto 10 years. Recognition may be withdrawn at any time, if the Government are satisfied that the Export House has failed to maintain high

standards of integrity and business ethics in its trading operation or its export performance has not been generally satisfactory.

5. The Export House should :—

(*i*) immediately after recognition, draw up a detailed export programme in consultation with the Government. The programme drawn up might cover a wide range of activities including opening of foreign offices, export publicity etc., as well as the anticipated fulfilment of specific targets.

(*ii*) keep Government informed periodically of progress made in this direction; and

(*iii*) observe high standards in the performance of contracts for exports and in particular, regarding maintenance of quality, adhering to specifications, delivery schedules, etc.

6. Recognised Export Houses will be eligible for the following facilities :

(*a*) Lump sum releases of foreign exchange for business visits abroad by their representatives;

(*b*) Grants-in-aid (under the Code of Grants-in-aid) for undertaking market surveys and export publicity and for participation in exhibitions abroad;

(*c*) Grants-in-aid under the Code of Grants-in-aid in cases where two or more Export Houses set up a joint foreign office or where an Export House and an approved organisation such as an Export Promotion Council set up a foreign office jointly ; and

(d) Such other assistance or facilities as Government may decide to provide from time to time.

7. As regards business concerns, which have already been recognised as export house under the previous scheme, they will be given time to organise their activities so as to conform to the above pattern, failing which recognition may be withdrawn.

8. Organisations wishing to be recognised by Government as Export House may apply to the Ministry of Commerce in the prescribed form giving, *inter-alia*, the following, particulars ;—

(i) A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association :

(ii) The broad export programme indicating the commodities of which and countries to which substantial exports have been effected and will continue to be effected and the steps and organisation proposed to be set up to this end ; and

(iii) the non-traditional commodities exported by the firm and the non-traditional markets to which exported.

9. On being recognised as an Export House by Government, the Export House will get itself registered as an exporter with the Export Promotion Councils (if not already registered) concerned with the items for which it has been recognised.

10. The Resolution supersedes the earlier Resolution issued by the former Ministry of Commerce and Industry under their No. 101 (3) EP (Coord.)/62, dated, the September, 1962, and subsequent amendment issued vide this Ministry's letter No. 19 (45)/64-EP (Coord) dated the 12th October, 1964. (No. 19 (40)/65—EAC, New Delhi dated 14-9-'65)

IMPORT UNDER NATIONAL DEFENCE REMITTANCE SCHEME

COVERS A WIDE RANGE OF CAPITAL GOODS, RAW MATERIALS, SPARES AND COMPONENTS

The Government of India have announced the introduction of the National Defence Remittance Scheme under which import licences upto the value of 60 per cent of the rupee equivalent of the remittances received from abroad will be granted. The items permitted for import covers a wide range of capital goods, spare parts, components and industrial raw materials.

Import Licences, under this scheme will be granted against Bank Certificates evidencing receipt of certain categories of foreign exchange remittances received on or after October 26, 1965 upto January 31, 1966 through banking channels by persons who are Indian Nationals. The import licences will be granted either to the recipient of the remittance or a party designated by him. A Public Notice has been issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports giving effect to this scheme.

CATEGORIES OF REMITTANCES

The following are the categories of remittances covered by the National Defence Remittances scheme for the grant of import licences :

1. Remittances by way of gifts.
2. Remittances for family maintenance.
3. Transfers of capital other than those with repatriation facilities.
4. Indian Nationals repatriating funds from accounts permitted to be held abroad by the Reserve Bank are eligible for the benefits of this scheme.
5. Sale proceeds of foreign securities held by Indian Nationals with the permission of the Reserve Bank, if remitted to India, will also qualify for the benefits of the scheme.

The scheme provides for the issue of import licences upto the value of 60 per cent of the rupee equivalent of the remittance, either to the recipient of the remittance or to a party designated by him.

ITEMS OF GOODS PERMITTED FOR IMPORT

The goods which could be imported under the National Defence Remittance Scheme are given in Appendix II :

APPENDIX I

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC NOTICE

No. 88-ITC (PN)/65 Dated 19-10-1965

BANK CERTIFICATE FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE REMITTANCE SCHEME

No..... *Date*..... *Place*.....

We hereby certify having purchased foreign currency from Shri / Smt .....

..... of .....
(address)

as detailed below :—

(*a*) Name of foreign currency .....
(*b*) Amount in figures .....
in words .....
(*c*) Remittance received by MT / TT / DD .....
(*d*) Rupee equivalent paid in figures .....
in words .....
(*e*) Date of rupee payment .....

The purpose of the remittance is stated to be :

(*Score cut items not applicable*)

(*i*) Gift.
(*ii*) Family remittance.
(*iii*) Capital without repatriation facilities and it does not represent proceeds of any bills forwarded through us.

We also certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief the beneficiary of the above remittance is an individual who is an Indian National.

Manager / Agent.

(*Name of the Bank*).

I ..... hereby authorise

..... to utilise this certificate for the purposes of the National Defence Remittance Scheme

(*Signature*).

APPENDIX II

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC NOTICE

No. 88-ITC (PN)/65 Dated 19-10-1965

S. No. & Part of the I. T. C. Schedule	Description of goods	Categories of importers eligible to apply	Remarks
	(a) RAW MATERIALS		
PART-I	STEEL ITEMS :		
	All plates and sheets (cut or in coils) Skelp. Tinmill black plate. Electrical Grade Sheets. Tin plate (including waste Mild steel wires thinner than 20 gauge. Alloy, tool or special steel in any shape or form other than stainless steel sheets or strips in any gauge.	Actual Users only	
43 (a)	Lead ingot, pig and scrap.	do	
44 (a)	Zinc or spelter unwrought in the form of ingots, cake, tile and slabs.	do	
45 (a)	Tin block and tin scrap.	do	
47.	Copper, unwrought in the form of ingots, blooms, slabs, cakes, tiles, bricks, blocks, billet cathodes, blister bars, electrolytic wire bars and ingot bars.	do	
48.	Nickel including Nickel scrap in all forms excluding manufactures thereof but including nickel pellets and nickel anodes.	do	
PART-II			
12.	Aluminium wire rods having a purity of 99·5% or more only.	do	

S. No. & Part of the I. T. C. Schedule	Description of goods	Categories of importers eligible to apply	Remarks
PART-IV			
87, 109.	Pharmaceutical raw materials licensed to the Actual User during the previous year i. e. April 1964-March 1965 period.	Actual Users only	Applications in respect of this item will have to be supported by additional documentary evidence of the items licensed during April 1964-March 1965 Period.
266.	Mercury.	All categories	
275 (b)	Garage tools (permissible types only as mentioned in Appendix 25 of the Red Book for April 1965-March 1966.)	do	
PART-V			
22, 31.	CHEMICALS :		
	Aniline.	Actual Users only	
	Aluminium fluoride.	do	
	Cobalt oxide.	do	
	Dibutyl phthalate.	do	
	Dioctyl phthalate.	do	
	Dichlorodifluoromethane gas and its modified products.	All Categories	
	Lithium Carbonate.	Actual Users only	
	Acetone (as Organic Solvent)	do	
	Phenol.	do	
	Phosphorus Pentoxide.	do	
	Potassium cyanide, sodium cyanide and double cyanide of Potassium and Sodium.	do	
	Phthalic anhydride.	do	
	Phosphorus other than yellow and white phosphorus.	do	

S. No. & part of the I. T. C. Schedule	Description of goods	Categories of importers eligible to apply	Remarks
	Selenium and Arsenic oxides.	Auctal Users only	
	Sodium Silico fluoride.	do	
34-37 (e)	Titanium Di-oxide (Rutile grade)	do	
	(*b*) SPARE PARTS AND COMPONENTS		
PART-II			
30 (f) (iii)	Spare parts of diesel engines other than spares for road vehicular type diesel engines Others (other than restricted or banned types).	All Categories	
32 (e)	Parts of motors. (other than restricted or banned types).	do	
36 (5)	Component parts as defined in Import Tariff Item No. 72 (3) of machinery specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) above excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule. (other than restricted or banned types).	do	
37 (2)	Component parts as defined in Import Tariff Item No. 72 (3) of machinery specified in clause (1) above, excluding those covered by S. No. 68 of part V of this Schedule. (Other than restricted or banned types).	do	
PART-III			
4 (5)	Component parts, excluding hosiery needles as defined in Item No. 72 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, of machinery specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) above but excluding those covered by S. No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule. (Other than restricted or banned types.)	do	
5 (2)	Component parts, as defined in Import Tariff Item No. 72 (3) of machinery specified in clause (1) above, excluding those covered by S. No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule. (Other than restricted or banned types).	do	
PART-IV			
293, 295 & 297	Motor vehicle parts as per Appendix 26 to the Red Book for April 1965-March 1966-other than those detailed in Lists I, II and III of this Appendix.	do	

S. No. & Part of the I. T. C. Schedule	Description of goods	Categories of importers eligible to apply	Remarks
PART-V			
65 (5) (ii)	Parts of Refrigeration and Air-conditioning machinery other than domestic refrigerators (other than restricted or banned types).	All Categories	
65 (5) (ii)			
(a)	Spare parts of machinery falling under S. No. 65 (1-4) (Vii) (b)/V. (Other than restricted or banned types).	do	
65 (5) (iii)	Parts of machinery when required for industries and undertaking other than cinema and refrigeration and also other than spare parts of S. No. 65 (1-4) (Vii) (a) & (b)/V. (other than restricted or banned types).	do	
67 (2)	Component parts as defined in Import Tariff Item No. 72 (3) of machinery specified in clause (1) above, excluding those covered by S. No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule. (Other than restricted or banned types).	do	
74 (iii)	Spare parts for agricultural tractors and for tractor-drawn agricultural implements. (Other than restricted or banned types).	do	
	(c) CAPITAL GOODS AND MACHINE TOOLS		
	(a) Capital Goods including balancing equipment other than :	Actual Users only	
	(i) Banned types mentioned in Appendix 35 to the Red Book for April 1965-March 1966 Period ; and		
	(ii) Machineries available indigenously.		
PART-VI			
	(b) Machine Tools (other than those mentioned in Schedule 'B' to Appendix II of the Red Book for the period April 1965-March 1966.	do	

PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW

The recipients of the remittances may approach the bankers, through whom they have received the inward remittances, for a certificate in the prescribed form to be issued to them. This certificate will indicate the amount of foreign exchange brought in, the nature of the remittances and the date of receipt. The certificate will provide for the recipient of the inward remittance to indicate the party to whom the import licence may be issued under the scheme.

The party wishing to apply for an import licence under the scheme will apply in the prescribed form to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, attaching a bank certificate of receipt of foreign exchange. The value of the import application should be 60 percent of the rupee equivalent of foreign exchange received as evidenced by the certificate submitted with the application.

The items permitted for import under the scheme cover, as listed above, a wide range of goods which are essential for defence and the development of our economy. Restricted and banned items have been excluded from the purview of the scheme. Where capital goods require approval such as that under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, import will be permitted only if such approval has been secured. In the case of controlled raw materials, actual users importing under the scheme will be granted the necessary permits for the use of the material.

The import applications for items like capital goods, metals and drug intermediates must be submitted by actual users. Other parties can also apply for the import of items such as spare parts for stock and sale.

The scheme will apply to inward remittances received upto January 31, 1966. Import applications will be entertained under the scheme upto April 30, 1966.

FURTHER DETAILS REGARDING APPLICATIONS

Applications for grant of import licences under this scheme should be made, complete in all respects, and in the prescribed form and manner, to the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi (by name to Mr. Y. J. Dennison, Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports). The applications should also be accompanied by the original copy of the bank certificates and a list, in duplicate, giving the date, value and office of issue of the bank certificates and should be submitted in person either by the applicant himself or by his authorised representative at the enquiry counter of the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

On receiving the application, the enquiry counter will issue a receipt of the application as well as for the bank certificates and one copy of the list of bank certificate will also be returned to the applicant with appropriate endorsement thereon acknowledging receipt of the bank certificates. The applications should be superscribed on top by the words 'Application under National Defence Remittance Scheme'.

The applications for licences may be made either by the recipients of the remittance holding the bank certificates or by parties in whose favour the bank certificates have been endorsed by the recipients.

The applicants can submit consolidated applications covering capital goods and other items sought to be imported by them under the scheme. The consolidated applications should, however, be accompanied by separate lists (5 copies each) for (a) capital goods and (b) other items.

All applications under this scheme should be made direct to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi and not through

sponsoring, or any other authorities. In the case of actual users, no essentiality certificate or recommendation of the sponsoring authority will be necessary, but licences issued will be subject to the condition that the imported goods shall be used in the licence holders' factory etc. Where the installation of equipment proposed to be imported under the scheme requires a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; or where the manufacturing scheme requires as approval, such licence or approval should be secured prior to the submission of the import application for the equipment.

Against the consolidated applications, import licences for capital goods and for other items will be issued separately. The period of validity of capital goods licences issued under this scheme will be three years and in respect of licences for other goods, the validity period will be the same as given in the import trade control policy book for the current period, i. e. April, 1965—March, 1966. The licences will be valid for import from all countries except South Africa/South-West Africa and other countries from which import has been prohibited. The limiting factor in respect of licences issued under this scheme will be 'value' only.

TAX CREDIT CERTIFICATE (Exports) SCHEME

As provided for in the Finance Act, 1965, a scheme extending tax credit concessions to exporters of certain selected commodities as published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 18th August, 1965 has been announced by the Government of India. The scheme takes effect from October 1, 1965, but the concessions will be available on all exports of the specified commodities made after February 28, 1965. A broad description of the 22 commodities which are covered by the scheme was announced on July 17, 1965. The commodities and the rate at which tax credit will be granted have been laid down in the scheme.

The rate of tax credit is 10 per cent in the case of fresh vegetables, 2 per cent for coir yarn, 5 per cent for coir ropes, coir mats and mattings, 2 per cent for all sorts of leather and leather goods excluding raw hides and raw skins, 2 per cent for deoiled extractions of groundnut oil cakes 5 per cent for sugar splits.

The rate of tax credit for jute carpet backing cloth has been increased from 2 to 5 per cent with effect from October 1, 1965. Jute carpet backing cloth exported between March, 1 and September 30, 1965 will be entitled to tax credit of only 2 per cent.

ADMINISTRATION

To administer the scheme, regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Cochin, Goa and Visakhapatnam have been set up. All these offices have started functioning from October 1, 1965.

The Deputy Director Tax credit (Exports), Madras will operate in the areas covering all customs stations in the Madras State and in the Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Pondicherry. The Deputy Director in Bombay will have jurisdiction over Gujerat, Maharashtra, Mysore and in the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The jurisdiction of the Deputy Director in Calcutta will cover all custom stations in Assam, Bihar, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal and the Union territories of Manipur and Tripura. The Assistant Directors in Cochin and Visakhapatnam will have jurisdiction over Kerala and Andhra Pradesh States respectively. The Deputy Director in Delhi will have jurisdiction over all other areas not specified above.

The head of this organisation is the Director, Tax Credit Exports, exercising overall charge of the scheme. The offices of the Director as also of the Deputy Director (Delhi) are located in the Ministry of Finance, New Delhi. The other offices are situated in the customs houses at the respective places.

PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW

To qualify for concessions under the Scheme, an exporter must establish the fact of export as well as the realisation of the sale proceeds in foreign exchange in India. Within 30 days of the date of export, an exporter has to file with the competent officer in whose jurisdiction the export took place, a notice of intention to claim tax credit in respect of the export, along with the relevant shipping document etc., prescribed in the scheme. However, in respect of exports prior to the commencement of the Scheme, notice can be given within thirty days of such commencement.

As soon as the sale proceeds of the export are realised in India in foreign exchange, the concerned authorised dealer or the Reserve Bank, as the case may be, will, on an application by the exporter, intimate the competent officer concerned of the fact of such realisation. Within 90 days of the date of such intimation, the exporter has to file an application claiming the tax credit admissible. He is required to attach to the application the copy of the intimation sent to him by the Reserve Bank authorised dealer. Claims will also be admissible on a proportionate basis on part realisation, of the sale proceeds in foreign exchange, in India.

The competent officer will then issue a tax credit certificate for the appropriate amount. This certificate is to be produced by the exporter before the Income-tax Officer concerned, who will proceed to make necessary adjustments against the exporter's Income-tax liability or grant a refund as provided in the Income-tax Act, 1961.

The scheme also provides for an appeal to the Director of Tax Credit (Exports), where an exporter is not satisfied with the orders passed by the competent officer.

Detailed instructions for the benefit of exporters, regarding the procedure as well as the availability of forms, etc., will be issued by the Regional Offices.

PROMOTION OF EXPORTS OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

SIGNIFICANT SUGGESTIONS MADE BY FOURTH PLAN SUB GROUP

The sub-group on small scale industries set up by the Government for assessing the progress during 3rd Plan period and for carrying out the ground work for formulation of projects for the 4th Plan, has, in its report, suggested that a separate export promotion division should be created at the headquarters of the Central Small Industries Organisation with a full time Director in charge of it.

Reviewing the various export promotion schemes, the report states that various administrative policies have been evolved to stimulate the expansion and diversification of our exports. These aim at increased allocation of raw materials to export industries, grant of freight concessions, introduction of speedy and simplified procedures for drawback of customs duties, relief from income-tax and sales tax, development of agencies for promotion of exports and expansion and improvement of market surveys. But these have, however, not yet been taken advantage of by the small industries to the desired extent.

To enlist greater participation of small industries in the export efforts, the sub-group has suggested drawing up of a regular programme of work regarding export promotion. In this context, the sub-group has made important suggestions basides the one about setting up of a separate export promotion division in the C. S. I. O.

Small industry export associations, which function more or less as export houses, have been started in Punjab and Madras. Punjab association is doing useful work, while the Madras one is still to make progress. In view of this, the group has suggested that within the next two years, export associations of small industries should be established in each State. Where possible, the associations should be started on a product basis also. The Government may subscribe to the capital of these associations and subsidise their management for the first two or three years on a matching but tapering basis.

The sub-group has further suggested that the export promotion division should conduct studies regarding the items, specially light engineering, leather, sports goods etc., which can be exported and the areas in which it is profitable to concentrate effort. Various factors, like quality, price and delivery schedule of competing products, should also be

carefully studied. The need for providing service after sales has to be considered. In suitable cases, initial export should lead to the establishment of joint ventures with the importers for the ultimate manufacture of the concerned items in the importing countries.

This division should serve as the central clearing house for all export marketing information so far as small industries are concerned. It will also locate small-scale units which will be capable of participating in the export work, study their special means and facilitate their export business in all respects. Where necessary, the units may also be suggested the products which they should take up for export.

As a result of studies undertaken and in consultation with the associations of small industries and export houses, broad annual targets should be set for importing items for exports. This will define the magnitude of work to be undertaken and serve as an incentive to all concerned.

The State Small Industries Corporations, the sub-group has suggested, should establish raw material depots and make special arrangements for supply of raw materials to exporting units. Each raw material depot should be given raw material worth at least Rs. 3 to 5 lakhs to be kept on "imprest" basis for issue to exporters. Raw materials may be issued on procurement of an export order. An immediate beginning in this direction has been suggested by the sub-group.

For certain items like bicycles, radios etc., which have an export potential, functional industrial estates may be specially organised. The individual units in the cluster can specialise the production of certain component or sub-assemblies which will be assembled into the final product by their own co-operative or a Government unit. The entire production in these estates may be earmarked for export. The State should establish a raw material depot, testing laboratories, a quality marking centre etc. at these estates on a preferential basis.

The sub-group has laid a greater stress on designing, since it plays an important role in export marketing. The Industrial Design Cell of the C. S. I. O. may be further strengthened so that special attention may be given to the design of products intended for export. The design, it is stated, besides being functional must be acceptable in the country of import.

For export services like packaging, forwarding, preparation of documents, etc., small industrialists should establish their own co-operatives at suitable centres.

Small Industrialists should not only be encouraged to become members of the various Export Promotion Councils but through their associations, they should also be represented on these councils

With regard to the financing of the export trade, the sub-group says that finance is an important bottleneck in the promotion of exports from small scale sector. The STC is providing credit facilities to those participating under the EASI scheme. It has suggested that the State Bank and other commercial banks should also draw up special schemes, with liberalised terms for providing export credit to small industries.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

PLASTICS IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES

A significant British achievement in the world of plastics is the introduction of a flexible grade of copper-clad laminate, based on polyester film, which has many uses in the electrical and electronics industries and in automobile wiring.

Printed circuits produced from this grade of laminate may be coiled and folded, and need not, therefore, be limited to a single plane in the same manner as circuits produced from rigid copper-clad laminated sheet. This feature allows the size of the assembly to be considerably reduced, and has applications in computer wiring and memory units, telephone and switch-board wiring, as well as for radio and domestic appliances.

Manufacturers and their agents or representatives:

Bakelite Ltd.,
12-18, Grosvenor Gardens,
London, S. W. I.

Bakelite (India) Pvt. Ltd.,
India House, Opp. G. P. O.,
Bombay-1.

PROSPECTING FOR VALUABLE METALS

Prospecting for valuable metals will be made a fast and easy process by using a new instrument developed by the Atomic Energy Division of the British Geological Survey in collaboration with U. K. A. E. A. and Hilger & Watts Ltd., a British firm of instrument manufacturers.

Using a radioactive source, the instrument detects the presence and amount of a metal in rock in a matter of seconds. Previously, this information could be obtained only by chemical analysis which, on the average, takes 12 hours. The new British instrument was produced for dealing with ores containing tin but it is being developed for use with copper, lead, zinc and other important metals.

The principle used is X-ray fluorescence. A small amount of a radioisotope chosen for its particular type of energy is fixed in the scanning head of the instrument.

This is laid on the rock sample and the radioactivity from it, penetrating to a depth of one eighth of an inch into the sample, excites X-ray energy from atoms in the rock.

ELECTRO-MECHANICAL PRECISION GUILLOTINES

A range of electro-mechanical precision guillotines for shearing ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic materials such as plastics and bakelite, has been developed by a British firm.

The general construction of the six models in the range provides machined faces to carry the crankshaft. The top-cutting beam is a box

section type moving in long cast iron side guides.

The beam has an inclined shearing direction and a 1·5 degree top blade cutting rake to give square, twist-free off-cuts. Push screws at each end of the solid steel plate table set the blade clearance. The machines are available in six sizes with cutting lengths of between 40 in. and 120 in. for cutting up to ½ in. thick mild steel.

Manufacturers and their agents or representatives:

F. J. Edwards Ltd.,
Edwards House,
359-361, Euston Road,
London, N. W. 1.

William Jacks & Co., Ltd.,
16, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta-1.

TOUGHENING PROCESS INCREASES LIFE OF GLASS BOTTLES

A glass toughening process, which gives bottles a permanent built-in resistance to abrasion and chipping, has been developed by a British firm.

The process consists of a special chemical treatment which is applied to the glass when it is almost red-hot and about to be blown into shape. It is said to alter the actual composition and physical properties of the surface glass and to be more effective than conventional methods of spraying with films of silicon, stearate, glycol, plastic emulsion or resin.

The treatment results in increased hardness and brilliance and reduces the glass-to-glass friction co-efficient. Tests have shown that the process also increases a bottle's resistance to pressure, impact and other shocks—an increase of about 50 per cent in bursting strength is claimed in the case of a cylindrical bottle.

Manufacturers and their agents or representatives:

United Glass Ltd.,
Kingston Road,
Staines,
Middlesex,
England.

I. C. I. (India) Pvt. Ltd.,
34, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta-16.

NEW DESIGN STEEL ROLLING MILL ENSURES UNIFORM GAUGE

A new British-designed hydraulically-loaded pre-stressed rolling mill incorporates automatic gauge control and produces hot or cold metal sheet and strip of exceptionally uniform gauge.

The introduction of pre-stressing has already considerably reduced the size of rolling mills. The new design makes an even lighter construction possible.

Electro-hydraulic servo valves of a type employed in aircraft are used in conjunction with devices which measure the rolling load to adjust automatically the hydraulic pressure in the pre-stressing hydraulic cylinders. In this way the roll gap and hence the final metal thickness are kept constant.

Gauge errors due to variations in material thickness, hardness and temperature are corrected as they occur. A ten per cent variation in roll separating force is corrected in a tenth of the time taken by an equivalent conventional mill.

The mill may be operated without automatic gauge control, when its performance, the makers claim, is still better than a comparable conventional unit.

Manufacturers:

The Loewy Engineering Co. Ltd.,
Wallisdown Road,
Bournemouth,
England.

BUILDING MATERIALS FROM SLAG

British scientists have found a way of making valuable building materials from slag, the waste from blast furnaces.

The new process, developed by Britain's Iron and Steel Research Association, will improve the economics of steel making and may even lead to unsightly slag heaps diminishing as they become raw material sources.

The material, called 'Slagceram' is made by adding sand and a nucleating agent—such as chromium, titanium or iron—to the slag and heating the mix.

The nucleating agent starts crystals forming and after further heat treatment a dense microcrystalline material is produced.

From this bricks, tiles and wallblocks can be made. They can be given a polished or enamelled finish and a variety of colours and textures is possible.

DRILL-GRINDING SIMPLIFIED

Drill points are resharpened on a new grinding machine in a single straight-line operation, instead of one involving a combination of two or three co-ordinated movements.

The principle involved is claimed by the British makers to be geometrically perfect and the equipment is said to combine simplicity of operation with the highest accuracy.

A cup-type grinding wheel is used, with its internal surface cone-shaped. The drill to be sharpened is held in a chuck whose angle in relation to the grinding surface can be varied.

An optical system built into the machine throws a magnified image of the drill point onto a screen so that the drill's cutting edge can be set at the correct altitude to the grinding surface. The chuck is then driven in a reciprocating motion which presents alternate lips to the grinding surface.

Z. Brierley Ltd.,
Llandudno,
North Wales.

DIE MAKING CUT FROM MONTHS TO WEEKS

Overall production time of a complex hard-steel die has been cut from six months to six weeks by electronically controlled continuous-path three-dimensional machining.

The machine, a vertical milling machine with the position of its spindle in relation to the workpiece continuously and automatically controlled in all three axes of movement, has been designed from the outset for automatic operation.

Backlash has been virtually eliminated throughout, and the tool can be positioned with an accuracy of 0·00025 in. Machining accuracy is 0·0005 in. The equipment is capable of a wide range of operations, including profiling, facing, recessing, boring and drilling.

The controlling information is in digital form on magnetic tape. Initial information for programming is derived from drawings of the component to be machined. This is transcribed on to five-hole punched paper tape and then fed to a computer where it is processed and transferred to magnetic tape. The magnetic tape then becomes a permanent record from which complex components can continue to be made with consistent accuracy.

A programming and tape preparation service is offered by the manufacturers to purchasers of the machine.

Manufacturers:

High Precision Equipment Ltd.,
Bletchley,
Buckinghamshire,
England.

MINIATURE JACKS CAN LIFT BIG LOADS

Miniature hydraulic jacks measuring from 2 to 14 in. in diameter-they are claimed by their British makers to be the smallest in the world will not only lift loads of between 6 and 250 tons but can also be used for pushing, pulling or stressing wire and cable from 0·375 in. to ½ in. diameter.

Hand operated, they can be used in awkward corners and confined spaces where it would be impossible to handle conventional jacks.

The jacks work at pressures in excess of 8 000 p. s. i. Difficulties of sealing at such pressures have been overcome. As a safety precaution against exceeding the stroke, a pressure valve is fitted which comes into operation when the stroke is exceeded.

A small hydraulic ram is also incorporated in the nose to push home the permanent anchor when stressing has been completed. The Jacks will then hold the pressure constant for upwards of three months without attention. No maintenance is required and the jacks are impervious to conditions of mud, water or extreme temperatures.

Apart from lifting, the jacks can be used for stressing bars, cables and multi-wires, and for removing such items as railway locomotive axles.

Manufacturers:

Universal Mini-Jacks,
50, Hans Crescent, London. S. W. 1.

GERMAN PHOTO AND OPTICAL INDUSTRY ACHIEVE NEW RECORDS

(CONTRIBUTED)

A new revolutionary single-lens reflex camera has been manufactured by a German firm. This camera, the Leicaflex, is a marvel of precision and embodies some of the most advanced features of miniature camera photography. Coupled with the viewing and focusing mechanism is a built-in photo-electric eye, which informs the photographer automatically about the suitable shutter speed that should be selected. Pictures can be taken at speeds of up 1/2,000 of a second.

The German optical and photo industry has long enjoyed the reputation of being the most advanced in the world. Quality and design have achieved a proverbial standard. Notwithstanding the stiff competition of such countries as Japan and Sweden, who, of recent years, have made excellent photographic products, it may be said that the German optical and photo industry still maintains its leadership.

When one considers the increasingly important part that photography and its by-products play in our modern living the significance of research and advancement in this industrial field becomes more evident. There is hardly any scientific or research project which, at some time or other, does not require photographic servicing. The lens is a ubiquitous observer of practically every human activity. It has carried its usefulness into areas, such as the photography of metal stress or the reproduction of space phenomena, in macro-photography, and in the sophisticated applications of medicine, physics, chemistry and nucleonics. German optical technology and photographic research is actively engaged in enriching still further the already vast stock of knowledge in this vital industry. Its impact on our modern society has extended to every field and to every level, from the huge machines used in laboratories and scientific institutions to the small box cameras of the general public.

A major breakthrough in this field was the invention by the German scientist Dr. Ernst Leitz of the miniature camera many decades ago. By reducing the size of photographic film, and by developing the definition and quality of lenses, Dr. Leitz made possible the era of high-speed photography, since the miniature camera lends itself especially to high-speed lenses. Another advantage of this type of camera has been the many uses to

which it could be adapted. For a fraction of the price that would be paid for large-scale camera adaptations the miniature camera provided scientists, doctors, professionals in every field with an accessible and highly efficient instrument to serve the particular demands of their profession. In doing so an economic revolution was sparked. Anyone familiar with the economics of the photo industry will immediately grasp the significance of this.

Another German first was the miniature reflex camera, first with the twin lens made by a Brunswick firm and known the world over and then its lineal successor the single lens reflex which is rapidly becoming the most popular type of camera at present in use. Quite naturally, since imitation is the highest form of flattery, this technical trail-blazing has been reproduced by competitors. The German paternity of many cameras and lenses is obvious to even the most uninitiated eye. German equipment is in use all over the world, in outer space, under the ocean, and in the five continents.

The company which pioneered the first miniature camera has produced a new revolutionary single-lens reflex camera. This camera, the Leicaflex, is a marvel of precision and embodies some of the most advanced features of miniature camera photography. As in other SLR camera's (Single Lens Reflex) the viewer sees the object to be photographed through the actual lens of the camera and is able to compose his scene in the knowledge that it will come out exactly as he took it, without the disadvantages of parralax. Coupled with the viewing and focusing mechanism is a built-in photo-electric eye, which informs the photographer automatically about the suitable shutter speed that should be selected. Pictures can be taken at speeds of up 1/2,000th of a second, and a wide variety of lenses adaptable to an entire spectrum of requirements is available.

Latest figures released show that the year 1964 was an excellent year for the German photographic and optical industry. Production rose by 8% and sales increased by 11·2% to a total of 2,820 million marks. Of these exports accounted for some 1,330 million DM. Although with an import figure of over 8% of German production, the United States represents an attractive though highly competitive market for the industry, exports are mainly absorbed by the countries of the European Economic Community who, in 1964, bought approximately 25% of all the exports of this industry.

Companies Act 1956: During the quarter ending 30-9-1965, 66 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,462·02 lakhs were registered in the Southern Region, consisting of the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry and Mysore. Of these 8 are public companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 232·70 lakhs and 58 are private companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,229·32 lakhs. No guarantee company limited by shares has been registered during the quarter. Among the new registered giant companies mention has been made of the Madras State Small Industries Corporation Limited (a state Government undertaking) with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores.

Transport Appellate Tribunal: The office of the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, functioning in the Office of the Transport Commissioner, Chepauk, Madras-5 has been shifted to the new buildings of the City Civil Court in the High Court Compound, Madras-1. All Communications to the State Transport Appellate Tribunal should be sent to the new address.

Indian Export To United States: According to a Press Feature released by the United States Information Service, Madras, India exported to the United States in 1964-65 goods worth Rs. 151·10 crores-the largest total of exports to any single country. Although traditional items such as jute manufactures, tea, cashew kernels, shellac, hides and skins, spices, mica, ferro-manganese and cotton textiles accounted for nearly 86 per cent of this trade, a number of other goods to the consumer and light engineering were also exported for the first time. The consumer goods included woollen carpets, coir manufactures, shrimps and Prawns, domestic stainless steel utensils, sports shirts of handloom fabrics, footwear and silk articles. Prominent among the light engineering products were cast-iron soil pipes, sewing machines, hand tools, machine tools, rubber tyres and tubes and light fixtures and fittings.

Research Centre At Roorkee: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has set up a structural engineering research centre at Roorkee. The centre, which is equipped with electronics digital computor and heavy testing facilities, provides design-consultancy service to organisations in both public and private sectors. The centre is doing research on steel, reinforced and prestressed concrete structures, bridges, structural dynamics, prefabrication and digital computation.

Magnesium From Salem Magnesite: Magnesium, a vital metal much in demand in certain defence and aircraft industries could be produced from magnesite deposits found in the Salem District. This is revealed in the report of the Small Industries Service Institute which has completed a survey of the industrial potentialities of the district. At present much of this metal required by these industries is met by imports. The survey report says that with an investment of about Rs. 30 lakhs, it would be possible to produce magnesium from the magnesite found in Salem District.

The report adds that the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi has nearly perfected a process for the manufacture

of magnesium from the high quality magnesite deposits of Salem District, where, it is said, a quantity of about 64 lakh tonnes of ore could be easily mined.

Reversible Plough: A new three-furrow plough was shown for the first time at a show in London recently. The plough is of the fully-mounted type, with provision for three different furrow widths and it is easy to operate. It is claimed that faster work is possible with this type of plough and that the resulting level seedbed makes it especially suitable for developing countries where irrigation is used.

Food from petroleum: The success of the pilot plant built by British Petroleum in the South of France to produce a food from petroleum has led to the setting up of a new biological experimental unit in Scotland. The research work in Marseilles was successful in discovering a yeast that was able to remove undesirable wax from the petroleum and provide an edible protein. The new research work will be aimed at improving the pilot plant already at work, assessing more closely the economics of the process and looking at the other possible applications of microbiology to petroleum processing.

One important aim will be the establishment of more plants so that there is enough of this new synthetic food available to assess the effect of feeding it to generations of large animals such as cattle. In this respect the new refinery being built at Port Harcourt in Nigeria, jointly by British Petroleum and the Nigerian Government, will provide opportunities for extending the production of the protein and for testing it locally over a wide range of climatic conditions.

Longer life for houses: A new thermoplastic roof covering could give houses a longer life. It is claimed by its manufacturers to be simple to apply, waterproof, rot proof, of high tensile strength and hard wearing. It was developed with the help of the coal tar research association in Britain.

Made from woven glass cloth, which allows it to be folded without cracking or ill-effect, and coated on both sides with polymerised coal tar pitch for protection against all weathers, the covering is 1½mm (1/16in.) thick and weighs 2kg. per square metre. Marketed as *pitchkote*, it is considered ideal for water-proofing flat and sloping roofs made from timber, concrete or slate. Other uses include repairs to cracks in gutters, copings and flashings; resilient padding between steel and concrete and steel and timber: and proofing water-cooled roofs of cold-storage buildings.

SCOPE FOR SMALL INDUSTRIES OUTLINED

"CHOOSE YOUR SMALL INDUSTRY"

Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India, has issued second edition of 'Choose Your Small Industry' Brochure.

The Brochure lists out a large number of products which are being manufactured in the small scale industry sector. It gives the small entrepreneurs an idea of the importance of the small scale industry sector and the variety of industries in which small scale enterprises are making their contribution.

In part 2 of the Brochure, the very large number of fields in which production in the small scale industry sector would be possible have been listed. The list, however, is not complete since the situation is changing from time to time and newer fields are opening up. The Brochure states that the possibility of manufacture of a large number of products based on indigenous raw-materials need be explored more and more and that in view of scarcity of certain raw-materials, a line of production based on them should not be chosen. Items which are placed on the 'Banned List' also should not be chosen.

The Brochure draws particular emphasis on substitution of such raw materials as are in short supply as with intensified efforts, substitution of one substance for another is possible in many cases. Thus, what may not ordinarily be possible could, still, be attempted if the substitute substances are not difficult to obtain.

The two other important considerations, which need to be borne in mind before choosing an industry, the Brochure says, are the current limitations on imported raw-materials and components, and the imperative need to step up exports from the small scale industry sector. The Brochure suggests that unless it is firmly established that exports will pay for the needed imports, the lines of production which need imports should not be chosen.

In part 3 of the Brochure, information has been provided about the various facilities like finance, machinery on hire-purchase, factory premises etc. available to the small scale entrepreneur. Information on other aspects of development of small scale industries, such as, exports, ancillaries, programme of purchase of Government Stores etc. has also been indicated.

The Brochure also suggests to the prospective entrepreneur the need for consultation with the Director of Industries as also the Small Industries Service Institute in the State in which he wishes to start new enterprise.

Copies of the Brochure priced at Re. 1-40 ps. per copy are available for sale throughout India with the Publication Branch, Old Secretariat, Delhi-6, Government Book Depots and the Small Industries Service Institutes in States.

Handicrafts Week

Inaugurating the Eleventh Handicrafts week at the Cottage Industries Sales Emporium on 5th November, 1965, Sri T. N. Lakshminarayanan, Secretary, Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department paid a tribute to the high degree of skill and perfection the trainees of the Departmental Doll Making Centre at Madras had attained within a short period. One might recall in this context that a Japanese Expert who had been, during last year, coaching the trainees on the art of making dressed dolls for about three months and these trainees, most of them girls, have now mastered the art and produced a wide variety of fascinating dolls.

Sri Lakshminarayanan said that Madras State was not in an enviable position with regard to natural resources such as coal, non-ferrous metals, high quality iron ores etc. and as such the field of handicrafts offered possibilities in augmenting the standard of life of our people, particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas. He felt happy on the steady progress that was being made year after year by the various handicraft organisations in the matter of sales of the products. The Secretary said that in order to encourage the handicrafts, the Government helped the artisans by way of loans and other assistance.

The Director of Industries and Commerce, Sri T. A. S. Balakrishnan in his welcome address stressed to pay proper attention to cater to the tastes of the tourists and impressed upon all concerned to produce the right types with right qualities and at the right price.

Sri B. B. Shetty, Joint Director of Industries (Handicrafts) proposed the vote of thanks.

CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

IMPRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENT IN MADRAS STATE

Of the Nine Co-operative Spinning Mills envisaged under the Third Five Year Plan for this State, Four mills were inaugurated recently in the districts of Thanjavur, North Arcot, Madurai and Coimbatore. The remaining five mills in Chingleput, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot and Kanyakumari including the Second Unit of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills at Pettai in Tirunelveli are expected to be commissioned shortly. This would bring the total number of mills in the Co-operative Sector to thirteen. The establishment of these mills goes to show the steady progress of the Co-operative Movement in Madras State and marks an important stage in the fulfilment of the target for Major Industries in the Plan period.

TO FEED THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The handloom industry is the largest and the most important of the cottage industries in this State. There are nearly 7 lakhs of handlooms producing about 500 million yards of cloth per annum valued at about Rs. 65 crores. The Government of Madras have therefore decided to encourage the establishment of Co-operative Spinning Mills to produce and supply quality cotton yarn at reasonable prices to the handloom industry and to stabilise the market prices of yarn.

SECOND PLAN PERIOD

Already four Co-operative Spinning Mills have been set up during the Second Five Year Plan period. The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills at Pettai in Tirunelveli District is the largest unit with 16,000 spindles. The Srivilliputhur Co-operative Spinning Mills in Ramanathapuram District, The Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills at Nazareth in Tirunelveli District and The Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills have also gone into production each with 12,000 spindles.

THIRD PLAN PERIOD

The following are the four new mills inaugurated recently: The Thanjavur District Co-operative Spinning Mills at Manalmedu near Mayuram, The North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills at Ariyur near Vellore. The Madurai District Co-operative Spinning Mills at Karuthapulliampatti near Melur and The Coimbatore District Co-operative Spinning Mills at Kolathupalayam near Dharapuram.

THE PLAN TARGET

An ambitious programme of setting up nine co-operative spinning mills was taken up during the Third Five Year Plan period. The Government decided to set up one co-operative

spinning mill with 12,000 spindles each in the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli. The ninth mill with 12,000 spindles was taken up as the second unit of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills at Pettai in Tirunelveli District.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Normally, an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs would be needed to set up a spinning mill. This amount also includes provision for the working capital which would be in the range of about Rs. 15 lakhs for running 3 shifts. A sum of Rs. 2·27 crores has been raised as the paid-up share capital of the 9 co-operative spinning mills established in this state. The Government of Madras have given nearly half of this amount as a matching contribution. The Primary and Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies hold a substantial portion of the non-Government share capital. Other co-operative institutions and individuals have also contributed liberally. A sum of Rs. 3·27 crores has been raised as term-loans and as deferred payment facilities for financing the construction of these 9 mills. The Madras State Co-operative Bank has sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 240 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 30 lakhs each for 8 mills with the help of the refinance made available by the Industrial Development Bank of India. The other borrowings have been arranged from the State Bank of India, The Madras Handloom Finance Corporation and as deferred payment for the import of Japanese machinery. The Government have guaranteed the repayment of these borrowings.

With the completion of this large project, there would be thirteen mills in the co-operative sector in the Madras State with a total installed capacity of 1·65 lakhs spindles at the end of the Third Plan period. The capital cost of these mills would be Rs. 9 crores. These mills would produce 66,000 bales of cotton yarn per annum valued at Rs. 9 crores. Their output of yarn would be sufficient to feed about 2 lakhs handlooms. The mills would employ about 5,000 workers.

THANJAVUR DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

Presiding over the inauguration of the Thanjavur District Co-operative Spinning Mills at Manalmedu near Mayuram on 21-10-1965 Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries paid a tribute to the members of the public and officials concerned for the initiative and enthusiasm they had displayed in the matter of establishment of nine co-operative mills in a record period of one year.

CHIEF MINISTER'S ADVICE

The Chief Minister, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, who inaugurated the Mills, announced the decision to increase the spindleage from 12,000 to 25,000 in each of the mills shortly. He advised the farmers to raise cotton, particularly the Russian Variety, during off-season in the district and thus see that the mills, which had to import Egyptian cotton of 80 and 100 counts, were made self-sufficient in respect of raw materials.

About 5,000 looms have been enrolled in 30 Weavers' Co-operative Societies in this district which produced about 12·50 million yards of cloth per year.

Out of Rs. 23,39,000 raised towards the share capital of this mill, Rs. 14,50,000 has been invested by the Government, Rs. 65,000 by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Rs. 3,56,000 by the other Co-operative Societies and Rs. 4,61,000 by individuals.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

Inaugurating the North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills at Ariyur near Vellore on 29-10-1965, the Congress President Sri K. Kamaraj said that the success of any enterprise either in public or private sector depended on the enthusiasm and co-operation of those concerned and participation in industries enabled the Government to become conversant with the problems of Industries.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, who presided over the function said that the mill had been designed to produce medium and fine counts of yarn specially to meet the needs of the handloom weavers producing exportable varieties of fabrics.

There are nearly 4,000 silk looms and 45,000 cotton looms in this district producing about 40 million yards of cloth annually and giving employment to one and a half lakhs of persons. Nearly half the quantity of cloth produced are exhausted. 20,000 looms have been enrolled in 101 weavers' societies.

Out of Rs. 21·11 lakhs raised towards the share capital of the Mill, Rs. 14 lakhs have been invested by the Government, Rs. 1 lakh by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Rs. 1·62 lakhs by the other co-operative societies and Rs. 3·76 lakhs by 454 individuals

MADURAI DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries inaugurated the Madurai District Co-operative Spinning Mills at Karuthapulliampatti near Melur on 1-11-65. Sri Kakkan, Home Minister, presided over the function.

The Minister for Industries said that it was the intention of the Government that the shareholders in the case of all the co-operative

spinning mills must be paid dividends at the end of the first year itself or atleast in the second year.

The Mill will produce coarse and medium yarn of 20 to 40 counts needed by more than 80 per cent of the handloom weavers in the district.

The paid-up share capital of the Mills as on 30-9-65 amounted to Rs. 24·14 lakhs. The State Government have participated to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

The Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam inaugurated the Mills at kolathupalayam near Dharapuram on the 2 nd November 1965. The Chief Minister said that Dharapuram was economically backward for a long time and expressed the hope that with the starting of this mill, there would be an improvement and more industries would be started. He said that these Co-operative Spinning Mills were started to make the weavers to get yarn when they wanted and at reasonable prices.

Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries presided over the function.

Sri N. S. S. Manradiyar, Minister for Co-operation declared open the offices of the mills.

The paid-up-share capital of the Mills as on 30-9-65 amounted to Rs. 25·26 lakhs. The State Government have participated to the extent of Rs. 11·35 lakhs.

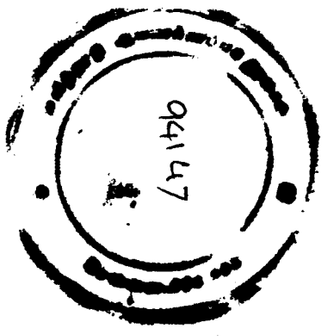
CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS IN MADRAS STATE

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Mill	Licensed Capacity (Spindles)	Installed Capacity (Spindles)	PRODUCTION (Cotton Yarn in kgs.) 1962	1963	1964	Counts spun (n F)	Remarks
1. (a)	The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Unit-1, P. B. No. 1, Pettai P. O., Tirunelveli-4.	26,000	16,000	11,19,370	9,29,270	—	17—34	Set up during II Plan
(b)	The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Unit-2, Pettai, Tirunelveli-4.	12,096	—	—	—	—	52—84	Expansion scheme during III Plan
2.	The Srivilliputhur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Srivilliputhur, Ramanathapuram District.	12,096 / 12,904	12,096 / —	2,19,180	3,51,000	4,53,027	34—52	Set up during II Plan
3.	The Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nazareth, Tirunelveli District.	25,000	12,000	—	6,09,560	5,20,600	34—52	Do

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Mill	Licensed Capacity (Spindles)	Installed Capacity (Spindles)	PRODUCTION (Cotton Yarn in kgs.) 1962	1963	1964	Counts spun (n F)	Remarks
4.	The Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ammapet, Salem.	12,000	12,000	—	—	83,797	34—52 52—84	Set up during II Plan
5.	The Thanjavur District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Manalmedu. (*Near* Mayuram)	12,096	—	—	—	—	52—84	Inaugurated on 21-10-65
6.	The North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ariyur. (*Near* Vellore)	12,096	—	—	—	—	34—52	Inaugurated on 29-10-65
7.	The Madurai District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Karuthapulliampatti. (*Near* Melur)	12,000	—	—	—	—	17—34	Inaugurated on 1-11-'65
8.	The Coimbatore District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Kolathupalayam. (*Near* Dharapuram)	12,000	—	—	—	—	17—34	Inaugurated on 2-11-'65

Established during III Plan Period

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Mill	Licensed Capacity (Spindles)	Installed Capacity (Spindles)	PRODUCTION (Cotton Yarn in kgs.) 1962	1963	1964	Counts spun (n F)	Remarks
9.	Kancheepuram Kamatchiamman Co-operative Spinning Mills, Kancheepuram.	12,312	—	—	—	—	34—52	To be commissioned shortly.
10.	The South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Tindivanam.	12,096	—	—	—	—	34—52	Do
11.	The Tiruchirapalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Karur.	12,000	—	—	—	—	17—34	Do
12.	Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nagercoil.	12,000	—	—	—	—	17—34	Do



Electric Guitar

(By Sri E. N. NARAYANASWAMY, B. E.)

Electric Guitar is one of the most modern solo or concert-musical instruments known for its Tonal Richness, exceptional resonance and response and is always used along with a radio receiver or an amplifier and speaker. It is built in so many designs and types incorporating all or some of the very many novel features like audio-frequency pre-amplifying step, vibration tail piece, micromatic bridges, special volume-control attachments etc., all of which contribute towards improving the tonal quality while playing.

The essential components of the Electrical Guitar are:

1. BODY

This is made of a well seasoned and fine tonewood.

2. NECK OR SHAFT

This is also of the same material as the body and dovetailed to the body.

3. FINGER BOARD

This is made of Rosewood.

4. PICK-UP

The pick-up is the most important part of the instrument and its function is to give a perfectly balanced response of all the strings in all ranges from maximum Bass to the extreme highs. The essential requirements of a pick-up are easy mountability, freedom from noise and statics, fine response in all ranges. This is not made in this country and has to be imported.

5. MACHINE HEAD

This is also an important item and is there for adjusting the tension of the strings. This item has not so far been developed in this country and is still being imported.

6. TREMELO ARM

The Tremelo arm or the vibrator tail piece is a recent development and every professional player insists on one of this to be mounted on the instrument for absolutely perfect return to the key note while vibrating the time. This is called the Tremelo effect or production of Gamakas in Indian music. This is an imported component and has not so far been developed in this country.

7. FRET WIRE

Though for Veena or Sitar, the fret is made of ordinary brass and inserted into the finger board, it has to be necessarily of German Silver for the Guitar for ensuing perfect intonation. This is an essential component for producing the proper notes or Metas.

8. STRINGS

The manufacture of fine strings for a fretted instrument like Guitar, requires a thorough knowledge of the resonant characteristics of the instrument, and has to ensure durable, sensitive and responsive strings of the highest quality.

Manufacture of such high quality and sensitive strings has not been developed in this country and these have necessarily to be imported.

9. BRIDGE

The bridge in a Guitar plays a very important role in permitting the wholly individual tuning of each string exactly to the octave. There are very many types of bridges ranging from ordinary solid bridge pieces to the micromatic bridges.

This is also another imported item and has not been developed so far in this country.

10. VOLUME CONTROL

This is mostly fixed in the finger board and is one of the important parts of the electric guitar. It is sometimes combined with the pick-up. This is being imported as it has not yet been fully developed in this country.

Manufacture of Electric Guitar has not been developed fully in this country, though the production of other stringed and fretted instruments like Veena, Tambura, Sarangi, Gottuvadyam, Sitar, Sarod, Dilruba, Violin, Gethuvadyam, classical Guitars, Mandolin, Ukulele, Cello and Viola have been developed fairly well. This is mainly due to the fact that these instruments do not have any electronic or electrical gadgets like pick-up, volume control, or Tremelo arms, which go to considerably improve the tonal quality while playing.

West Germany, U. K. and U. S. A. claim the world monopoly for the manufacture of high quality Electric Guitars and among these, West Germany with reputed firms like M/s. Kaul Hofner, M/s. Leopold Muller, and M/s. Veke and Tepelmaun accounts for the best makes of these Guitars.

There are definite export possibilities if this item is developed, paying particular attention not only to the various electrical and electronic attachments but also to the 'ornamentation' and finish of the body and the finger boards to suit the tastes prevalent in the various other countries. Some novel features for improving tonal quality, like Built—in transistor, audio-frequency, pre-amplifier, vibrator tail piece, micromatic bridge, and electric fitting plates could also be incorporated so as to increase the foreign-demands.

The work of developing the Electric Guitars can be taken up by some of the experienced manufacturers of musical instruments, who have specialised in the production of indigenous fretted stringed instruments.

NEW ASSISTANCE TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIALISTS

EFFORT FOR INDIGENOUS MANUFACTURE OF IMPORTED ITEMS

A new journal 'Ind Estate' has just emerged. As the title itself indicates, it is a journal of the Industrial Estates and one is happy to note that this publication has originated from Guindy where one of the premier and praiseworthy Industrial Estates of the State is located. The venture of the Guindy Industrial Estate Manufacturers' Association in bringing out this monthly magazine is an ample testimony to the good work done by the Association all along. It is our fervent hope that the 'Ind Estate' would serve as an useful forum for the inmates of the Industrial Estates to put forth constructive suggestions for fruitful purposes.

Releasing the first copy of 'Ind Estate' on the 4th November, 1965, Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, suggested that the small scale industrialists would do well to prepare a list of goods they had been importing and find out whether these could be taken up for manufacture in the country itself. The Minister offered on behalf of the State Government to give financial assistance for this purpose. He said that the Government would be prepared to place funds at the disposal of the small industrialists for conducting such a survey, but, the initiative must come from them. He assured that the officers of the Industries Department would welcome and be receptive to their suggestions.

The Minister also suggested to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Sri T. A. S. Balakrishnan, present at the function, that an officer be posted permanently at New Delhi to take stock of the requirements of the Defence Ministry and act as a channel of communication between the ministry and the industrialists in this State, so that the latter could supply the items they manufactured.

(Contd.)

Name and full address of the undertaking [and location]	Articles of manufacture and capacity [type of licence i.e. NU/SE/NA/COB/ shifting]		Licence No. and date
Schd. Ind. No. 12 (3)—Razor Blades			
Indo-Swing Pvt. Ltd., A-4, Industrial Estate, Sanatnagar, Hyderabad-18. (Andhra Pradesh)	Safety razor blades ... S. E.	*Million Nos. p .a.* 250 (after expansion)	L/12-3/2/65—IEI [A] 16-8-65
Schd. Ind. No. 19 (14)—Miscellaneous Chemicals			
Asiatic Oxygen Ltd., 8, Dalhowsie Square East. Calcutta-1. (Madras, Madras State)		*Annual capacity Cu. metres*	
	1. Oxygen ... N. U.	16,10,000	L/19 [14]/10/65—LI [1] 19-8-65
	2. Dissolved acetylene ... N. U.	3,75,000	
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (1)—Cotton Textiles			
Ramkumar Mills (P) Ltd., 'Sudhama House', Chickpet, Bangalore-2. (Mysore)	Manufacture of cotton yarn ... ... S. E.	*Spindles* 5,356	L/23 [1]/991/65—Tex [H] 6-7-65
Schd. Ind. No. 25—Sugar—Increased Capacity			
The Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd., (V. V. S. Sugars), Chagallu, Dist. West Godavary. (Chagallu Dist. West Godavary, Andhra Pradesh)	Crushing of sugar cane ... S. E.	*Capacity tonnes per day* 1,750	L/25/N—140/65 19-8-65

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LETTERS OF INTENT ISSUED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1965 TO PARTIES WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR LICENCES UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

Name and address of the undertaking [and location]	Articles of manufacture and capacity		Letter [of intent] No. and date
M/s. Southern Structurals Ltd., GDC Building, 19, Cathedral Road, Madras-6. (Pattabiram, Madras State)		*Tonnes p. a.*	8-41/64—MEI 3-8-65
	i. E. O. T. Cranes including steel mill cranes 110 Nos. ...	1,682	
	ii. Dock yard cranes—36 Nos. ...	2,135	
	iii. Derricks with stiff legs—10 Nos ... ... N. A.	250	
M/s. Hylam Limited, P. B. No. 117, Secunderabad-3. (Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh)		*Annual capacity tonnes*	6 [9]/65—LI [1] 7-8-65
	i. Thenelic moulding materials ...	600	
	ii. Phenolic resins ...	1,200	
	iii. Polyester resins ... S. E.	1,200	
Shri M. Baga Reddy, Chief Promoter, The Zahirabad Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Zahirabad, Medak Dist. (Andhra Pradesh)	Sugar ... N. U.	*Crushing capacity tonnes per day* ... 1,250	25 [556]/IA [III]/61—I. C. 10-8-65
Shri B. K. Deshpande, Chief Promoter, The Bidar Sahakara Sakhere Karkhana Ltd., Dist. Bidar. (Bidar, Mysore State)	Sugar ... N. U.	... 1,250	25 [555]/IA [III]/61—I. C. 10-8-65
M/s. J. K. Industries Pvt. Ltd., 7, Council House Street, Calcutta. (Kerala State)	Aluminium fabrications ... N. U.	*Tonnes p. a.* 15,000	3 [59]/Met/64 31-7-65

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

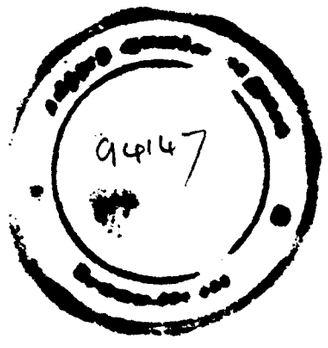
Name and address of the undertaking [and location]	Articles of manufacture and capacity		Letter [of intent] No. and date
M/s. Alloys & Abrasives Pvt. Ltd., U C O Bank Buildings, 13, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore. (Mysore)		*Tons p. a.*	
	S. G. Iron castings N. U.	... 3,000	EEI 6 [20]/65 30-7-65
M/s. Panyam Cements and Mineral Industries Ltd., P. O. Cement Nagar, *(via)* Bugganipalli, R. S., Dist. Kurnool. (Andhra Pradesh)		*Tonnes p. a.*	
	Portland cement S. E.	... 200,000	1—46/65—Cemt I 18-8-65
M/s. Microtec Castings Pvt. Ltd., Nandambakkam, St. Thomas Mount P. O., Madras-16. (Madras)	Blackheart malleable castings	*Tonnes p. a.* ... 900 to 3,600	EEI—6 [64]/64 26-8-65
	S. E.		
M/s. Microtec Castings Pvt. Ltd., Nandambakkam, St. Thomas Mount P. O., Madras-16. (Madras)		*Tons p. a.*	
	Entectic Nihard and other high duty alloy cast iron castings N. A.	600	EEI—6 [64]/64 26-8-65
M/s. The Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Bara Hindu Rao, Post Box No. 1185, Delhi. (Andhra Pradesh)		*H. P. p. a.*	
	Electric motors (integral H. P. upto 50 H. P.) S. E.	60,000	EEI—13 [43]/64 21-8-65

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHANGES EFFECTED IN THE NAMES OF OWNERS / UNDERTAKINGS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1965

Licence No. and date	Name of the original owner/ undertaking	Name of the new owner/ undertaking
L/36-3/N-40/59 16-11-59 [C O B] [Madras]	M/s. Palaniappa Match Industries, Sivakasi.	M/s. The Palaniappa Match Factory
L/23 [1]/672/63— Tex [B] 20-5-63 [S. E.] [Madras]	M/s. Palar Mills Ltd., Walajabad, Chingleput, Chingleput Dist.	M/s. Seethai Mills Ltd., Spencer Building, 153, Mount Road, Madras
L/23 [1]/871/64— Tex [B] 11-9-64 [S. E.] [Madras]	M/s. Palar Mills Ltd., Walajabad.	do
R/20/8 29-4-54 RIB [1]/5 R/20/10 29-4-54 R/IB [1]/7 R/20/11 29-4-54 R/IB [1]/8 [Mysore State]	M/s. The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings, Oorgaum P. O., Mysore State.	Mysore Champion Reef Amalgamated Mine
L/26 [1]/6/65—Ch I 22-3-65 [N. U.] [Madras]	M/s. K. R. Kothandaraman & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, Madras-1.	M/s. Consolidated Chemicals India Ltd., Madras.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LICENCES REVOKED / SURRENDERED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1965

Licence No. and date	Name of the party	Articles of manufacture
L/23 [1]/709/64—Tex [B] 24-2-64 [S. E.] [Madras]	M/s. The Southern Textiles Ltd., Kannampalayam, Sulur P. O., Coimbatore Dist.	Cotton Cloth
L/24 [3]/13/63—Ch I 27-3-63 [N. U.] [Madras]	Shri P. Jagatheesan, (M/s. Sivanand Mills Ltd.) Coimbatore.	Paper Board
L/19 [1]/85—NA/Ch [1]/63 1-1-63 [N. A.] [Mysore]	M/s. Greater Mysore Rayon Grade Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., Bangalore.	Caustic soda/Chlorine
L/IA[7]/34/62—EI [M] 28-9-62 [N. U.] [Kerala]	M/s. Shoovji Vallabhdas & Co., Bombay Mutual Building, 293, Dr. Dadhabai Naoroji Road, Bombay.	Bromine



EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS AND PRINTED AT THE PRESS BRANCH, MADRAS STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GUINDY, MADRAS - 32.