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Industrial planning should subserve the vast needs of Agriculture

THIRU C. N. ANNADUR.
Chief Minister of Madra:

Importance stressed by the Chief Minister of Madras

Presiding over the inaugural function of the Rupees Five Crore PVC Plant of Chemicals and Plastics of India Limited at Mettur on the 4th May 1967, Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras welcomed the new project as a good catalyst in a backward area of the State and wished that the Chemplast unit along with Mettur Chemicals and Madras Aluminium should transform the entire Mettur Dam campus into a major industrial complex. He assured all State help in the process.

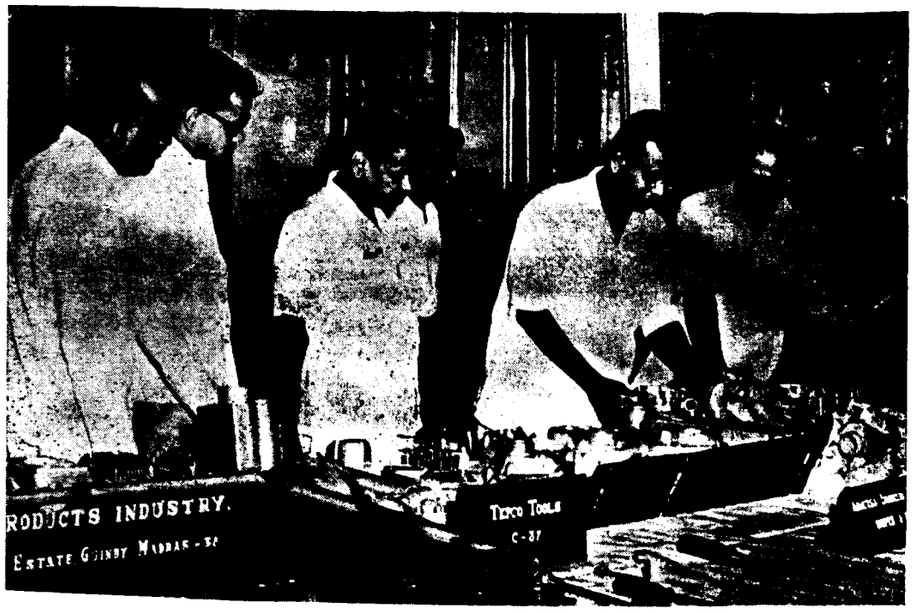
The Chief Minister hoped that plastic consumer goods would be sold cheap so as to reach general consumers and emphasised the need to plan out national integration of raw materials, skill and finance. He said that industrial planning should subserve the vast needs of agriculture. Thiru Annadurai asserted that the industrial base in the country could not maintain itself unless it was supported by an equally developed agricultural base. He complimented the Indian Company and its American collaborators Messrs. Goodrich Chemical Company for having built the plant on schedule in two years time.

Thiru Asoka Mehta Union Minister for Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals, who inaugurated the 6,000 tonne PVC unit, paid a tribute to the skill of the workers in Madras State and said that as Japan was to the Asia, Madras was to India. He said that despite shortage of raw materials, power and fuel, Madras was able to progress in industry because of the skill of its workers. Thiru Mehta stated that the United Nations-sponsored Plastics Training Centre would be located in Madras. The Institute would cost Rs. 1.2 crores. He said that plastics were taking the place of natural and conventional materials and we should use plastics in the place of costly and imported non-ferrous metals as Japan and Italy had done.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian, Minister for Industries, who made sale of the first packet of ethylene dichloride manufactured in the factory to Messrs. Mettur Chemicals, said that the State Government would render all possible help to entrepreneurs who planned units in the backward districts. He emphasised on protection to existing industrial units and stressed the need to utilise local resources and skill.

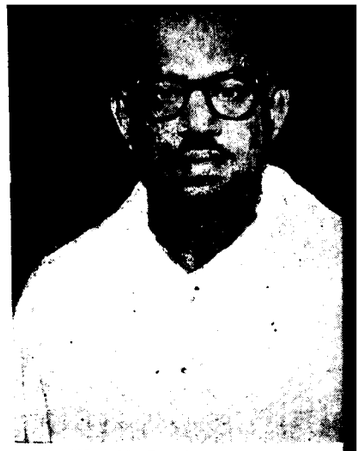
Thiru T. S. Narayanaswamy, Director of Chemplast, in his welcome address, stressed the need for horizontal planning of industries based on wastes and by-products of the existing major units. Thiru F. S. Wilson, Counsellor for Commercial Affairs, U. S. Embassy described the new factory as a landmark in industrial growth in the South.

VISIT TO GUINDY ESTATE



Thiru K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, Union Minister of State for Industrial Development and Company Affairs (*second from right*) visited the Industrial Estate. Guindy on 29-4-1967. Thiru R. Pasupathi, I.A.S., Director of Industries and Commerce (*centre*) accompanied the Minister.

State Aid To Industries Upto Rs. 2 Lakhs



THIRU V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN
Minister for Education and Industries

The Government of Madras have decided to increase the limit of Rs. 1 lakh upto which loans under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act can be given to individual entrepreneurs to Rs. 2 lakhs with effect from April 1, 1967.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian, Minister for Education and Industries made this announcement at a reception given to him by the Madras State Small Scale Industries Association on 24-3-1967.

The Minister stated that in addition to the investment of Rs. 15·30 lakhs which the State Government had already made in the Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank, it had invested a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs in the shares of the bank in order to increase its usefulness to the small scale sector.

The following is the full text of the Minister's speech on the occasion :—

Your invitation to me to participate in this evening's function, is in keeping with the objective of your Association, to act as a liaison between the Government and individual entrepreneurs in order to create an atmosphere of mutual co-operation. You and I are partners in the great task of promoting the rapid industrial advancement of our State.

USEFUL SERVICE

I find, that your Association was started about a decade ago, and that it has been doing useful work ever since. I congratulate you, on the fact, that you are running a technical library and a reading room, which I am sure, are helping in the dissemination of useful information among your members. I am gratified to learn that you are also publishing a monthly journal entitled "Smalindustry" which is serving, as the mouth-piece of the small scale industrialists of the State. I understand, that yet another achievement of yours is, the setting up by you in collaboration with the Small Industries Service Institute and the Department of Industries and Commerce of a permanent Small Industries Exhibition, in the Industrial Estate at Guindy.

Our State has a comparatively small area, little natural resources, but a very high rate of growth and consequently a high density of population. Under these conditions enormous efforts are called for in all sectors of economy if we have to raise this State's income and per capita income to desirable levels.

SMALL INDUSTRIES IN RURAL AREAS

In this context, urgent attention has to be paid, to the growth of Small Scale Industries. The importance of Small Scale Industries lies not merely in their employment potential, but also in the opportunity they afford for a large number of small entrepreneurs to work out their ideas and develop their initiative. It is only by establishing Small Scale Industries, on an ever increasing scale, on a regional basis, can the wide gap between handicrafts and highly mechanised production and between

the poverty of the rural areas and the more prosperous economy of the rapidly growing industrial towns be bridged.

RAW MATERIALS AND POWER NEED

The principal needs of small industries are raw materials, power at reasonable rates, finance on fair terms and factory space with attractive working environment.

As regards raw materials, there is in this State a Servicing Corporation, set up at Guindy, for the distribution of raw materials to Small Scale Industrialists. The value of the raw materials distributed by it during the five years beginning from April 1960, is Rs. 300·69 lakhs. In addition there are two more raw material depots at Madurai and Coimbatore.

Availability of electric power, is an essential requirement, for the rapid progress of the Small Scale Sector. I am happy to learn that the industrial consumption of power, in the State, has more or less kept up with the increase in the production of electrical energy. This healthy development should be maintained.

FINANCE

Turning next to the provision of finance, the Small Scale Industrialists of the State can obtain loans under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. I am happy to inform you that the limit of Rs. 1 lakh upto which loans under the Act can be given to an individual entrepreneur will be raised to Rs. 2 lakhs with effect from 1—4—67. Small Scale Industrialists in this State can also become members of the Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank and obtain loans from the Bank. I am glad to inform you that recently the Government have invested an additional sum of Rs. 5 lakhs in the shares of the Bank in order to increase its usefulness to the Small Scale Sector and with the same objective in view, the Government will shortly be giving a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Bank.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

The Industrial Estates Programme which envisages the creation of the necessary climate for active industrial development, the decentralisation of industries towards small towns and large villages, the growth of ancillary industries and the emergence of a new class of technician entrepreneurs, has been conceived with the objective of bringing about the maximum development of the Small Scale Sector within the minimum possible time. This programme will be pushed through to the extent it can be done, subject to the availability of funds. Small Scale entrepreneurs should not only make full use of the units provided by the Government in the Estates, set up by them but also join together into co-operation and set up industrial estates of their own. I am happy to note that one of the objectives of your Association is to aid and promote Co-operative Industrial Estates and I am gratified to learn that you have already translated this objective into action by some of your members coming together and setting up a Co-operative Industrial Estate at Vyasarpady in Madras City.

I thank you once again for having given me this opportunity of meeting you all. We will have more opportunities of meeting each other in future. I request you to extend to me and the Government, your fullest Co-operation in the years to come, so that working together you and I can enable the Small Scale Sector in this State to make a very significant contribution to the rapid development of industries in this State.

Thiru R. Ganesan, President of the Association, welcomed the Minister and Thiru V. V. Nathan proposed a vote of thanks.

LICENSING OF INDUSTRIES

THREE NEW LISTS

List 1: The Union Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs has drawn up a list of 169 industries in respect of which applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, may ordinarily be rejected without reference to the Licensing Committee. Of these, 93 are engineering industries and the rest non-engineering.

List 2: Another list contains 46 industries for which applications for licences under the Act will be considered on merit. In this category there are 24 Engineering industries and 22 non-engineering industries.

List 3: Forty seven industries not figuring in either list above have been reserved exclusively for development in the small scale sector. For the first time this year these have been shown as a separate category.

All the three lists will be valid between April 1, 1967 and March 31, 1968.

The following is the list of industries in respect of which applications for licences may ordinarily be rejected without reference to the Licensing Committee. ★

LIST OF INDUSTRIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NEW LICENCES

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

: Adding and calculating machines (except electrically operated); Agricultural tractors; Air compressors (above 700 cfm) expansion schemes for compressors upto 700 cfm will be permitted; Aluminium strips sheets, circles, foils, extruded rods and sections; Amplifiers (public address equipment; Antimony (except for expansion); Automobile ancillaries except truck-mounted equipment (expansion or diversification in the range of same products of the existing units will be considered) Automobile leaf springs.

Ball and roller bearings (except expansion scheme for making uneconomic units economic); Bare copper conductors; Bare copper strips; Brass copper extruded pipes and tubes/extruded rods and sections and sheets/circles/strips;

Car lifts; Chaff cutter blades; Circuit breakers (110 kv/132 kv/220/400 kv); Circles/sheets and rods of stainless steel; Coal mining machinery (including washeries); Coil springs of all types (except for expansion); Collapsible tubes and rigid containers; Commercial Vehicles (except for expansion); Conductors (ACSR/ACC 1.m); Conveyor belting; Conveyors (except diversification); Copper wire for non-electrical purposes; Cotton and hair belting;

Dairy machinery: Data processing machines (except for expansion and diversification of

existing units and for electronic equipment); Diamond drill bits; Domestic refrigerators Domestic utensils; Drums, barrels and tin containers; Dry battery (flashlight cells only);

Electric lamps—GLS, photoflash; Electric motors; Electric transmission linehardware (Excepting PVC joints and allied equipment)

Flash light torch containers: Fluorescent lamps; Fork-lift trucks and the like (expansion or diversification in the range of same products of the existing units will be considered.)

Grinding media steel balls; Grinding wheels.

H. T. bolts and nuts (except for expansion); Hand-stapling machines; Heavy earth-moving equipment.

Industrial air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment (1) Ammonia and freon compressors of reciprocating type capacity 5 tons to 150 tons and above (ii) Chillers, condensers, cooling coils, airhandling units, fan coil units, fan coil units), fans and accessories relating to refrigeration and air conditioning equipment.

Industrial and process control instruments; Industrial fans and blowers (except for expansion or diversification in the same kind or products)

Industrial roller chains of following types; (i) Industrial chains varying from $\frac{3}{8}$" to $\frac{5}{8}$" pitch and $\frac{1}{8}$" to $\frac{3}{8}$" width (single roller chains (ii) Timing chains for automobiles)

Internal combustion engines above 50 HP (excluding marine and auxilary engines)

Jeep type vehicles.

Kerbside petrol pumps.

Meters-single-phase and polyphase; Miniature lamps (flashlight and decoration bulbs only); Motor cycles, scooters, mopeds, autocycles and three-wheelers including auto-attachments (except for expansion).

Non-ferrous alloys; Non-ferrous castings (including pressure die castings (excepting for captive use);

Paper and pulp making plants below 50 tons per day capacity (including wire cloth for paper machinery); paper capacitors for fans, motors and fluorescent lamps. Pig iron: plates and sheets; Power factor capacitors; Pressure gauges.

Railway wagon (except for expansion); Razor blades (except for expansion) Road rollers (except for expansion); Room air conditioners; Rubberply transmission belting.

Saws of all types including hacksaw blades; Sealed compressors up to 2 tons (except for diversification); Solvent extraction plant; Station wagons; Stainless steel hospital-wares; Steel measuring tapes; Steel pipes and tubes welded (Except for expansion). Steel re-rolled products including wire rods; Steel sheets galvanised and corrugated. Steel wire;

Standard wire (except wire thinner than 18 gauge and special wires) Sugar Mill Machinery (except milling plants and centrifugals).

Tin plates, Trailers below 15 tons payload (except for expansion), Transformers (below 33 Kv) Tungsten carbide tips and powder thereof, Twist drills, Typewriters (excluding electric typewriters) except for expansion).

Utensils of stainless steel.

VIR and PVC cables, (except power cables, diversification for 22 and 33 kv cables in power cables and diversification upto 1 kv in PVC power cables only)

Welding electrodes (except for expansion), Winding wires and strips, Wire ropes (except for expansion).

X-Ray equipment.

Zinc sheets/strips except for dry battery containers and lithographic plates.

NON-ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

Acetic acid (except for production linked with manufacture of Vinyl acetate), Acetone, Art-silk Weaving hosiery twisting doubling and synthetic yarn crimping, stretching by other than primary yarn manufacturers, Asbestos cement products and sheets, Asbestos textiles, packings, jointings and other asbestos insulation products, automobile tyres and tubes.

Beer, Beta naphthylamine, Bicycle tyres and tubes, Bleaching powder, Borax and Boric acid, Brake fluid.

Calcium carbide, Camel back, Camphor, Carbon black (except for expansion), Carbon dioxide gas (other than by product carbon dioxide), Cashew kernels (applications from new areas to be considered on merits), Cellulose acetate flakes for moulding powder, Copper sulphate cosmetic and toiletries (except export oriented schemes), Cotton mesh fabrics.

Detonators.

Drugs and pharmaceuticals:—

(i) Antibiotics-penicillin, streptomycine and tetacycline (except for expansion), (ii) Bismuth salts (iii) Chloral hydrate (iv) Salicylic acid (except for captive consumption)-sodium salicylate and acetyl salicylic acid) (v) Sulphadrugs (vi) Surgical adhesive tapes.

Dyes-except dispersed dyes-falling under scheme No. 21

East-India tanned (semi-tanned) kips and skins.

Fire works and paper caps, Formaldehyde.

Glass-hollow ware (Semi-automatic) Greases (except for speciality greases).

Hoses (other types) Hoses (vacuum brake) Hydrogen peroxide.

Industrial explosives.

Laminates (Industrial and decorative including malamine laminates) Lead oxide.

Methanol, Midget electrodes, electrodes for battery cells (except for expansion)Myrobalan extract.

Nitric acid (from saltpetre), Nylon textile yarn (except for expansion).

Organic pigments.

PF moulding powder (general purposes grade only similar to BSS 771 type G and JSS 1,800 GR 2 and 3) PVC (except for expansion). Phenol, Phthalic anhydride, phosphorous trichloride, photographic raw film and paper, Polythylene films (except for captive consumption by large units and multicoloured printed films and heavy duty bags) Potassium permanganate, Potassium chlorate.

Reclaimed rubber (except for expansion) Refrigeration gases, Rubber accelerators and anti-oxidants.

Saccharine, Safety fuse, Sanitary-ware, Soap, Sodium bicarbonate, Sodium hydrosulphite and Derivatives, Sodium Sulphate, bi-Sulphite and Sulphide, Sodium thiosulphate Sulphur dioxide, Sulphuric acid (except for captive consumption) Synthetic rubber (non-stero specific Sbr type) Synthetic tops.

Textiles made of art silk.

V and fan belts, Vanaspati (except for expansion of small and medium size units to achieve economic capacity) Vegetable oil Industry (oil milling other than cottonseed oil milling). Viscose filament yarn. Viscose type cord yarn (rayon tyre-cord (except for expansion of existing units)

Wooltops, woollen and shoddy yarn, woollen worsted cloth, worsted yarn.

Zinc oxide. ★

ISSUE OF LICENCE ON MERIT
LIST OF INDUSTRIES

The following is the list of industries in respect of which applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, will be considered on merit, valid for the year April, 1967—March 31, 1968.

This is by no means an exhaustive list and applications will be considered on merits for all industries other than those which are specifically mentioned in the list of industries for which application will be rejected without reference to the Licensing Committee,

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

Agriculture machinery (except tractors and power tillers); Air separation plants; Alloy steels; Aluminium ingots; Automobile ancillaries.

TRUCK MOUNTED EQUIPMENT

Boilers.

Ceramic machinery; Chemicals and pharmaceutical plants; Chip board and fibre board plants.

Electronic Components; Electronic measuring and testing equipment.

Ferro alloys (excluding ferromanganese).

Garage equipment.

Industrial air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment: Open-type ammonia and freon compressors of reciprocating type capacities from ½ ton to less than 5 tons; Sealed and semi-sealed compressors between 2 and 5 tons capacity; Booster compressors; Refrigeration equipment for railways, truck trawlers; Centrifugal compressors; Rotary type of compressors; plate freezers; deep freezers for preservation of food, meat, vegetables etc. and for medical use etc.

Jute machinery: Carding engines: Drawing frames; H. S. Centrifugal spinning frames; H. S. highdraft first drawing frames; H. S. high draft second drawing frames; jute machinery and parts including 10 jute silver spinning frames); Self defining silver spinning frames; Spinning frames.

Machine Tools: Watch makers' lathes; Crank shaft lathes; Cylinder bearing machines; Thread milling machines; Thread rolling machines; Die sinking machines; Internal grinders; Surface grinders (rotary table type).

Medical / Surgical instrument, equipment and appliances; Metallurgical machinery.

Paper and pulp making plant (above 50 tons capacity) paper packaging plant; power rectifiers (silicon and selnium rectifier)

Rubber Machinery.

Steel billets (from continuous casting units)

Textile machinery.

NON-ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

Aluminium fluoride; Bromine; Card Staves; Cottonseed Oil; Cryolite synthetic; Dextrose powder; Electrolytic manganese dioxide; Essential drugs and pharmaceuticals; Fatty acids.

Glycerine; Graphite electrodes; Jute bobbins; Jute shuttles; Liquid glucose.

Magnesium carbonate (light grade); Nitrogenous fertilisers; Pesticides (technical materials) Reclaimed rubbers; reinforced plastics; Sodium metal; superphosphates (based on by product-sulphuric acid); Titanium dioxide. ★

INDUSTRIES RESERVED EXCLUSIVELY FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE SMALL SCALE SECTOR

The following is the list of 47 industries reserved exclusively for development in the small-scale sector, in respect of which applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 will ordinarily be rejected during the period April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968.

1. Absorbant Cotton.
2. Automobile radiators (except for expansion on merits)
3. Barbed Wire.
4. Beam Scale.
5. Bichromates (except for exports)
6. Bolts and Nuts (except high tensile and other special ones)
7. Conduit pipes (Metallic)
8. Domestic electric appliances (such as electric iron, toasters, heaters and the like)
9. Dyes (a) Azodyes (Directs and acids) and (b) basic dyes.
10. Expanded metal.
11. Fire works.
12. Formulated perfumery compounds.
13. Gun metal bushes.
14. Hand numbering machines.
15. Glass Hollow-ware by semi-automatic process.
16. Hurricane lanterns.
17. Household electrical accessories.
18. Vacuum cleaners.
19. Washing machines (except industrial washing and dry cleaning machines)
20. Hypodermic needles.
21. Insecticide dusters and sprayers (manual)
22. Laundry soap.
23. Leather footwear (except for expansion of existing units for exports)
24. Machine screws (except for socket head and special types)
25. Machine shop vices.

26. Metal clad switches upto 30 amps.
27. Miniature bulbs (except special P and T)
28. Miners cap lamps (electro-medical and pre-focus automobile)
29. Paints and varnishes (dry distempers, red lead, red oxide, aluminium paints, bitumen paints to ISI specification, wagon blacks, graphite paints, all paste paints)
30. Palm rose oil.
31. Paper conversion products.
32. Pine Oil (except for composite schemes)
33. Plaster boards.
34. Plastic processed products (a) bottle caps, buttons lamp-shade etc. produced by the compression moulding technique (b) plastic articles manufactured from plastic sheets, rods or tubes by the fabrication technique excluding the technique of vacuum forming (c) Polythelene films (films with a thickness of less than 1 mm) and products from the film such as bags etc. (excluding heavy duty bags and multi-coloured printed film and bags (d) blow-moulded containings and other similar products manufactured by the blow moulding technique (except for captive use and change-over by existing units manufacturing metal containers to plastic containers (e) Spectacle frames from sheets by fabrication technique or by injection moulding (f) manufacture of polyster sheets for buttons and the processing of the sheets so produced to manufacture buttons.
35. Potassium permanganate.
36. Rivets of all types (including bifurcated).
37. Rolling shutters.
38. Roofing, flooring and glazed tiles (except plastic tiles).
39. Safety matches.
40. Sewing machine parts (domestic).
41. Steel Wool.
42. Students' microscopes.
43. Surgical gloves (except plastic).
44. Telescope aerials (for radio receivers).
45. Thermometers (upto 150°C).
46. Water meters.
47. Welded wire mesh (except for expansion of existing units). Wire brushes and fibre brushes, wire products all wire products such as wire nails, hob nails, panel pins, horse-shoe nails, wood screws.

PRODUCTION OF CADMIUM ORANGE

Cadmium sulphide, or cadmium orange of commerce has a variety of uses in industry. It has a brilliant colour and is stable towards light and heat. Apart from its utility in pottery and in bangle industry, it finds use in the preparation of coloured soaps, glass, textiles, printing inks, fluorescent pigments and vulcanized rubber and also as a pigment in paints and artist's colour. It is used in pyrotechnfy for the production of blue flames.

Cadmium sulphide is mixed with other pigments to produce a variety of shades; with ultramarine blue it produces a green colour and with cadmium selenide, a red colour. Cadmium lithopone (cadmaphone) is a mixture of cadmium sulphide and blanc fix and is extensively used in place of lead chromate on account of its stability in atmospheres contaminated with hydrogen sulphide or other sulphur bearing compounds.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has developed a process for making the pigment using Cadmium metal as the raw material.

Raw materials: Apart from the cadmium metal, other raw materials required are: (i) Nitric acid (69 per cent) (ii) Sulphuric acid (100 per cent) and sodium sulphide.

Equipment: The equipment required in the manufacture of cadmium orange consists of one tank for dissolution of metal, two tanks for precipitation, one filter press (plate and frame type) one hot air shelf dryer and one ball mill.

Process: Cadmium metal sticks are rolled into thin sheets and cut into slices. For 45 kg of cadmium sulphide, 35 kg. of metal slices are required. The slices are immersed in water in a glass-lined tank and 20 kg. of 69 per cent nitric acid followed by 32·7 kg. of 100 per cent sulphuric acid are gradually and slowly added in about two hours with constant stirring. For complete dissolution of the metal, the mixture is kept agitated for a further period of 2-3 hours. During this process, fumes of nitric acid and nitrogen peroxide are evolved. The evolution of later should be avoided to economise nitric acid consumption. This can be achieved by controlled addition of acid.

One-fourth of the cadmium sulphate solution from the main tank is siphoned at a time into another glass-lined tank and 10·9 kg. of sodium sulphide (5 per cent solution) are added with constant agitation.

The precipitate of cadmium sulphide so obtained is washed four times with about 225 litres of hot water each time to make it free from sodium sulphate. The precipitate is allowed to settle and the supernatant liquid siphoned out. It is then filtered and the cake dried in aluminium trays in a hot air shelf dryer at about 90°C. At higher temperature, the product attains deeper shades. The dried material is ground in a porcelain lined ball mill to the required size.

Cost of production: The estimated cost of production for a plant of 100 lb. (45·4 kg)

per day capacity, worked out a few years back is given below:

PLANT AND MACHINERY

	Rs.
Weighing scale — 1 ...	250·00
Solution tank (180 litre capacity) — 1	200·00
Stirrers with motors — 3 ...	750·00
Precipitation tank (360 litre capacity) — 2	600·00
Trolleys — 2	150·00
Sodium sulphide tank with lining.	250·00
Plate and frame type filter press (CI 38 × 38 × 51 cms) with pump and motor	3,000·00
Electrically heated hot air shelf dryer	4,000·00
Ball mill (60 × 60 cm) with porcelain lining and motor ...	4,000·00
Installation	1,800·00
	15,000·00
Building	5,000·00
Working capital	50,000·00
	70,000·00

DIRECT COSTS

	Rs.
Cadmium metal sliced (35 kg. at Rs. 16·28/kg.)	569·80
Nitric acid (20 kg. at Rs. 2·55/kg.).	51·00
Sulphuric acid (32·7 kg. at 0·66/kg.)	21·58
Sodium sulphide (43·6 kg. at Rs. 1·32 kg.)	57·56
Hot water	5·00
Electricity 25 units at 0·12 unit ...	3·00
Labour and supervision ...	20·00
Maintenance and repairs (5 per cent of plant cost) ...	2·27
Packing charges	25·00

INDIRECT COST

	Rs.
Depreciation on plant at 10 per cent	4·54
Depreciation on building at 5 per cent	0·76
Interest on capital at 6 per cent on total capital	12·73
Insurance at 1·5 per cent on plant	0·68
	773·92
Production cost per kg. ...	17·05
Selling price per kg. ...	18·70

The above cost estimates are tentative based on prices prevailing a few years back and only indicative of the commercial feasibility of the project. The estimates will vary from time to time depending upon the prevailing prices of plant, machinery, raw materials and utilities. Necessary adjustments will, therefore have to be made in capital estimates and cost of production.

The Director,
Regional Research Laboratory (CSIR)
Hyderabad-9

may be contacted for any further details required. ★

AUTOCLAVE PLASTER OF PARIS

Process Developed at:

CENTRAL GLASS AND CERAMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA

The autoclave plaster is identified by its high strength and very low water requirement. In addition to its use for high strength and dense moulds and models, it is also used as a binder in insulators and structural materials. Even though the raw material for this type of plaster is the same as used for the manufacture of ordinary plaster of paris used in making moulds, models, accoustic materials, heat insulating materials and the like, the extraordinary properties of high strength and low water requirement can only be achieved through a special process of dehydration in autoclave.

The autoclave plaster is at present not produced in the country and the requirement in the form of cement for electrical insulator industry, high strength plaster for the master moulds and pressure moulds in the potteries, a high strength binding material in structural works and shapes etc., is being met from imports.

Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, has developed a process for the manufacture of autoclave plaster of Paris from gypsum which is available in the country in large quantities. Keeping the basic properties of high strength and low water requirement as nearly the same, the other properties like setting time and linear thermal expansion can be varied within wide limits.

The product prepared in the Laboratory has been tried out at the factories including Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, as a substitute for the imported materials and very satisfactory results have been obtained. Some of the results have been indicated in the table given below:

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF HIGH STRENGTH PLASTER

Sample No.	Water requirement (Normal consistency) NC	Setting time (at NC) Mins	% Linear expansion at NC	% Linear expansion at 25% water	Crushing strength at NC in psi.
1.	33	15	0.27	0.37	5,605
2.	34	28	0.33	0.42	5,520
3.	35	16	0.20	0.26	5,620
4.	33	26	0.42	0.51	6,250
5.	33	63	0.10	0.15	5,800
Normal dry calcination plaster	5.0" min.	4 to 70 mins.	·05 to ·22	Cannot be formed even at 40% water.	1,800 max.

The process has been worked out on laboratory scale and the investigations carried upto a unit charge of 10 kg. The pilot plant studies are not considered necessary because the process is simple and results are reproducible.

The raw materials needed in the process are indigenously available. No special machinery is required and the items of machinery can be fabricated in the country. No foreign exchange is involved.

The capital investment needed for a plant capable of producing 10 tons of plaster per year has been estimated at Rs. 50,000. The cost of production comes to Re. 1 per kg.

Parties interested in undertaking the commercial development of the process are invited to correspond with:

Secretary,
National Research Development
Corporation of India,
Mandi House,
Lytton Road,
New Delhi.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

"Industrial development requires legislative and judicial systems adapted to commercial needs providing, among other things, protection of industrial property rights, promoting stability and ensuring recognition of the principles of International law".

This resolution, adopted by the International Chamber of Commerce at New Delhi in January, 1965, underlines the fact that a legal and judicial system which protects industrial property rights is fundamental to economic development. It is in keeping with the recognition of democratic countries throughout the world that industrial property rights need to be safeguarded.

What are Industrial property rights?

How are they created?

What role do they play in industrial development?

The term 'industrial property rights' covers the rights of individuals or corporations over such intangible assets as patents, trade marks, brand names, know-how, goodwill, and so on. Let us take two of the most important patents and trade marks.

Patents: Patents are statutory grants which, in return for the disclosure of inventions to the public, grant to the inventors, for a limited period, the exclusive privilege of working their inventions and selling the resultant products. The period of protection varies from country to country, but generally it ranges from 16 to 20 years. The Model Law on Inventions for developing countries prepared by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property has recommended that the period of protection should be 20 years.

The right of an inventor was first given legal recognition by a statute of the Council of Venice as early as 1474. This statute laid down that anyone who invented a new and practical device was entitled to protection against imitation for a specified period. A century and a quarter later, in 1,600, Galilie coined the term 'intellectual property', from which comes the modern term 'industrial property rights'.

Patents are known to the legal systems of most developed and developing countries of the world. The basic principle underlying patents is the same everywhere, although there may be minor differences in the law governing them. In India, the statute that governs patents and designs is the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended from time to time.

The method of obtaining a patent is for the inventor to make an application to the Controller of Patents, stating the nature of his invention. Within 9 months he must file a complete specification setting out exactly what his invention is and what he claims. If the Controller of Patents is satisfied, after examination of the specification, he will issue a patent covering the invention. In issuing this patent, the Controller publishes to the world the complete specification describing the invention, so that others, after studying the specification, are encouraged to carry on further research and improvements or to invent something better.

Trade Marks: A trade mark is a mark placed upon goods to indicate to the trade and the public a connection between the goods covered by the mark and a particular manufacturer.

A trade mark takes the form of words, a symbol, a picture or a sign. Although trade marks are to a certain extent protected by common law, the majority in present use are 'registered trade marks'. This means that they have been registered under the provisions of the trade marks legislation in force.

The registration of a person as proprietor of a particular trade mark in respect of particular goods gives that person the exclusive right to use that trade mark in connection with those goods.

Trade marks therefore differ from patents in that patents cover inventions and are issued in return for the disclosure of an invention, while trade marks are for products which need not necessarily be covered by patents. They indicate the origin of the goods and are a symbol of the reputation and goodwill of the manufacturer.

THE ROLE OF PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The opportunity of acquiring exclusive right in an invention through a patent stimulates technical progress in four ways:

First, it encourages research and invention.

Second, it induces an inventor to disclose his invention.

Third, it offers a reward for the expenses of developing inventions to the stage at which they are commercially practicable.

Fourth, it provides an inducement to invest capital in new lines of production which would not be profitable if many competing producers embarked on them simultaneously.

Just as a patent protects the inventor and stimulates research and invention, a trade mark protects the manufacturer against falsification and imitation. It protects the consumer also, by guaranteeing that the goods bearing the particular mark conform to the usual standards associated with the manufacturer.

Industrial property rights of this kind are not locally bound, especially when ideas and inventions travel fast and widely. Protection of industrial property rights therefore has international significance. This aspect was codified in the Paris Union Contract of 1883 to which 68 nations, including Soviet Russia, are parties. The Paris Union enjoins on the signatories to guarantee a minimum protection to industrial property. The Union guarantees priorities in cases of applications in other countries and ensures that member countries do not discriminate between nationals and foreigners.

India is one of the earliest countries to have given legal recognition to industrial property rights. The Indian patent law dates as far back as 1856 when the Exclusive Privileges Act was enacted to protect inventions in India. It was revised and replaced by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, under which the first Patent Office in India was established at Calcutta. This Act was amended from time to time. A Bill to further amend the Act is now pending before Parliament.

India has also assisted the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, a body which has now for 80 years helped developing countries in their problem of legislation in the field of patents, trade marks, industrial designs and other forms of industrial property, and has drafted for them a 'Model Law' on inventions. India was represented on the Model Law Committee which was composed of representatives of 22 countries, all of them developing countries according to the criteria of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva, 1964.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE 'MODEL LAW COMMITTEE'

Algeria	Haiti	Nigeria
Argentina	India	Sierra Leone
Ceylon	Indonesia	Sudan
Chile	Iran	Tanzania
Colombia	Israel	Thailand
Dominican Republic	Kenya	Uganda
	Mexico	Venezuela
El Salvador	Nicaragua	

THE MADRAS STATE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED

NOMINATION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Under bylaw No. 25(a) of the bylaws of the Madras State Industrial Co-operative Bank Limited, No. Ind. 594, the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives, Madras has nominated the following persons as members of the Board of Directors of the above Bank for a further period of one year from 15-1-1967.

1. Dr. P. V. Rajamannar, D. Litt., L.L.D., M. L. C.
   Chief Justice of Madras (Retired)
2. Thiru K. A. Ramachar, B.A., (Hons), B. Sc., M.I.E.,
3. Thirumathi Sarojini Varadappan
4. Thiru K. Palaniswami Gounder,
   President,
   Anuperpalayam Metal Workers' Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.
5. Thiru V. M. Ghatikachalam,
   Vice-President,
   The Madras State Handicrafts Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.
6. Thiru R. Ganesan,
   President,
   Small Scale Industries Association.
7. Thiru A. P. C. Veerabahu, B.A.,
   President,
   Tuticorin Co-operative Industrial Estate.
8. Thiru K. S. G. Haja Shareef, Madras.
9. Thiru S. Sengamalam Pillai, B.A., B. L.,
   President,
   Tiruchirappalli Co-operative Metal Rolling Mills Ltd.
10. Thiru A. Mahalingam Chettiar, I.A.S. (Retd).
    President,
    Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works.
11. Thiru G. P. Mahadevappa,
    President,
    Talavadi Sericultural Workers' Industrial Co-operative Society Limited.

12. Thiru P. Bhrammayya,
President,
Andhra Chamber of Commerce.

13. The Deputy Secretary (Planning)
Finance Department, Madras-9.

14. The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce,

(Industrial Co-operatives).

15. The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce,

(Rural Projects).

Under the same bylaw Dr. P. V. Rajamannar and Thiru K. A. Ramachar are nominated as the President and Vice-President respectively of the Bank for the said period.

Under bylaw 27 (8) of the Bank, the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives has also nominated the following gentlemen as members of the Executive Committee forthe said period.

1. Dr. P. V. Rajamannar
2. Thiru K. A. Ramachar
3. Thiru R. Ganesan
4. Thiru A. P. C. Veerabahu
5. Thiru V. M. Ghatikachalam
6. The Deputy Secretary (Planning)
(Finance Department).
7. The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce,

(Industrial Co-operatives).

JL
Xtm, 21, NGI
N67.22.

ALUMINIUM LITHO PLATES

USE OF ZINC IS COMPLETELY ELIMINATED

(Indian Patent No. 96606)

A process for the manufacture of Aluminium Lithoplates has been developed at the Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi. The process involves a simple chemical and electrochemical technique for the surface preparation of aluminium lithoplates with properties suitable for printing. It is based on the principle that the surface of an aluminium plate gets etched when treated chemically or electrochemically in solution containing alkali salts, chromates, phosphates, fluorides or chloride ions at suitable concentrations producing a uniformly grained surface. This is subsequently oxidised anodically in an electrolyte containing chromic acid, sulphuric acid and/or phosphoric acid. Such plate can be used for offset lithography and multicolour printing of labels and calendars and in all the fields where zinc plates are currently used.

The clarity of the impressions produced by photo offset lithography using the CECRI aluminium plates is very good even after 40,000 impressions, while the conventional zinc plates could produce only about 20,000 impressions. The plates produced by this process can be used both for surface etch plates and deep etch plates in the photo-offset litho printing technique. The grain size and depth are controllable resulting in highly reproducible surface finish. The grained and used plates can be regrained and reused if desired. The plates are chemically cleaned, electrolytically grained and anodised.

The important advantage of adopting this new process is that the use of zinc which is an imported material has been completely eliminated thus saving considerable foreign exchange. Besides, all the equipments, chemicals and raw materials used are indigenously available and at no stage there is dependence on foreign countries, either for the know-how or for materials.

The capital outlay for a plant capable of producing 120 plates of size 54" x 48" x ·02" per day of 8 hours work has been estimated at Rs. 4 lakhs. The estimated cost of production works out to about Rs. 21 only per plate (which includes the cost of aluminium). The cost of processing alone is said to be 29 paise per square foot. These estimated [illegible] are only tentative and may vary slightly due to various factors.

93451

SUGARCANE FIBRE MADE INTO FURNITURE BOARD

Sugarcane fibre, bagasse, is being compressed and made into a material for furniture by a firm in Britain.

The firm is Bagasse Products Co. Ltd., of Watford, Hertfordshire, north of London, which is jointly owned by Tate and Lyle, the sugar manufacturers, and a furniture firm, S. Hille and Co. The material is labelled Bagelle and is available in board or powder form.

The raw material is baled, matured to lose water, compressed and shipped to a pilot plant at Plaistow, London. There it is resin-bonded and made into board, or the fibres are milled and mixed with thermo-setting resins to make a powder for moulding.

When Bagelle board is coated with melamine-impregnated paper under pressure, it becomes Bellamine, the screw-holding properties of which are said to be 60 per cent, better than those of chipboard. Metal reinforcements can be applied to Bellamine.

The principal uses are expected to be in radio and television cabinets, for building, furniture, shopfitting and transport panels and doors.

Manufacturers: Bagasse Products Co. Ltd., Watford, Hertfordshire, England. ★

BULK GRAIN DRYING AND STORAGE EQUIPMENT

A complete bulk grain drying and storage unit has been designed by a British firm in such a way that it can be delivered to the farmer in packaged kit form.

The latest version of a radial airflow grain silo first introduced by the same manufacturer 12 years ago, the equipment's design is such that it can be installed on a flat floor with no special foundation, underground air duct trench or sugar pit.

Grain is dried by radial air flow from a two-foot diameter central drying cylinder of expanded metal which is claimed to provide fast and even drying combined with natural ventilation.

The grain-drying units can be installed singly, in twos and threes, or in banks with high-capacity fans and heaters to give fast batch outputs. The silos, which have individual capacity from 7½ tons to 65 tons, can be formed into bulk grain plants to meet requirements of up to 600 tons.

Manufacturers: Simplex Dairy Equipment Co. Ltd., Sawston, Cambridge, England. ★

PROBLEM-FREE POLISH FOR INDUSTRIAL FLOORS

A water-based emulsion floor polish that dries in 20 minutes to produce a bright, hard-wearing, slip-and scuff-resistant surface is easily applied and, when necessary, easily removed without mechanical aids.

The polish, developed by a British firm for use on the floors of offices and showrooms, flows freely and can be applied by cloth or mop in an even layer without streaking or patching.

General maintenance entails no more than a wipe over with a detergent solution or with a diluted solution of the polish itself. When removal becomes necessary to prevent the excessive build-up that causes discolouration, an ammonia solution is applied, and the polish, being ammonia-sensitive, softens to the point where it can be taken off simply by scrubbing and mopping.

The polish, which contains a bacteria-inhibiting preservative, can be used on linoleum-rubber, thermoplastic, sealed wood and cork.

It does not discolour even the lightest floor.

Manufacturer: Progress Floor Treatments Ltd.,
Cressex Estate, High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire, England. ★

GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR SMALL FARM

Automated, low-cost grain drying, cleaning and storage plant, designed specifically for the small area farm, has been developed by a British firm.

The plant can be supplied with capacities ranging from 80 to 800 tons and can be installed in existing buildings or as a self-contained unit for outdoor erection. The only excavation necessary is for the wet grain pit.

The plant has been designed so that the storage area can be extended should the corn acreage be increased. Three or five 25-ton or 38-ton capacity ventilated floor bins can be supplied, to be installed in "L" or "U" shaped formation.

The work area, including wet grain pit, precleaner, conveying machinery and control panel, is located in the centre of the group of bins. To give scope for expansion, drying fan and heater banks are located at one side of the plant. Power for the fan can be taken from a tractor or an electric motor.

For conveying the grain, either an elevator capable of an intake of 10 tons per hour and bulk-out loading of 20 tons per hour-or an auger, with a throughout of six tons per hour, is available.

Manufacturers and their agents or representatives:

Condor (Agricultural) Ltd.,
Winchester, Hampshire. ★

ELECTRONIC DEVICE FOILS INTRUDERS

Pocket-size plastic cards, each bearing a code invisible to the human eye, are the key to a system, developed in Britain, for the control of personnel entering and moving within factories or similar premises.

The cards operate electronically controlled lock units fitted to entry doors, gates and turnstiles. In this way the system, claimed to be foolproof, allows access by authorized personnel issued with card keys, but locks out intruders.

The lock units which can be wall-, pedestal- or bracket mounted near entry points, "read" the code contained in each $2\frac{3}{4}$" × 6" card, and transmit it to a control cabinet. This equipment compares the coding with one pre-selected for each lock and, if acceptable the lock is automatically released.

If the code is not valid or a forged card is used, the release circuits are not operated and audible and visual alarms warn security officers. An illuminated panel can be connected to the control cabinet to display the identity number of a card used in any lock.

Used in conjunction with other equipment, the system, which is known as "Checkmate", offers protection against industrial hazards. It can limit the number of employees within an area, restrict time spent in a hazardous area, or interlock safety circuits to prevent operation of equipment during servicing.

Manufacturers and their agents or representatives:
Sperry Gyroscope Co. Ltd.,
Bracknell, Berkshire, England,
Motwane Private Ltd.,
127, Mahathma Gandhi Rd., Bombay-1. ★

NOISE SWITCHES ON LIGHT

A pocket-size electronic instrument with a bulb that lights up if the noise emitted by a lorry or other vehicle exceeds the limit is now being produced in Britain.

The instrument—the size of a large torch—operates from a battery and consists of a microphone, a few transistors and three lamp indicators. If a vehicle exceeds noise limits one of the lamps is switched on electronically. The lights indicate three noise levels—above 85, 90 and 95 decibels.

The equipment was originally developed for the Noise Abatement society of Britain. It can be used by a policeman to determine if a passing vehicle exceeds the noise limit for its class.

It also has industrial applications. It can be used to measure the noise level in factories and to check noise emitted by manufactured appliances before they leave the works.

Manufacturers and their agents or representatives:
Noise Abatement Society,
8, Old Bond Street, London, W. 1.

ELEVENTH INDIAN STANDARDS CONVENTION

The Indian Standards Institution has accepted the invitation of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry to hold its Eleventh Indian Standards Convention at Chandigarh. The Convention will be held from 25 to 30 September 1967.

Those who wish to participate in th Convention may write for particulars t Shri Kavaljit Singh, Organising Secretar Eleventh Indian Standards Convention, Mana Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Ne Delhi-1.

IMPORT LICENCE FEES REVISED

The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has issued an order revising the scale of application fees payable on applications for import licences.

Where the value of goods specified in the application does not exceed Rs. 50,000 th application fee will be Rs. 50.

Where the value exceeds Rs. 50,000, th fee would be Re. one for every Rs. 1,000 o part thereof subject to a minimum o Rs. 5,000.

WEALTH FROM WASTE

Heaps of clay considered as waste and dumped in the Neyveli mining region are found to contain valuable uranium and selenium. Uranium bearing carbonaceous clay band is found through the lignite mining area of roughly five and a half square miles and even if only ·01 per cent of uranium oxide s assumed in these days, over 200 tonnes of uranium oxide will be available from them.

Thiru K. Venkataraman, a senior geologist of the Atomic Minerals Division of the Government of India, who has reported about this occurrence feels that the proposition of extrac ting uranium and selenium is all the more attractive because of the availability of cheap power and the negligible cost of mining the carbonaceous clays.

It is learnt that as a follow-up of this find ing, the Southern Region of the Atomic Minerals Division has been asked to carry out further investigation.

Uranium is needed for atomic power projects and selenium is used in electronic devices. ★

SPARES TO BE IMPORTED UNDER SPECIAL GENERAL LICENCE

The following is the list of spare parts to be imported under special general licence from the U. S. under U. S. aid. These items will be freely licensable for imports from rupee areas.

Spare parts of mining and quarry machinery and spare parts of machinery required for electric supply undertakings.

Spare parts of motor vehicles—the following items of spare parts of motor vehicles will not be permitted: distributor assembly and parts thereof, carburetor kits, clutch facings.

Spare parts of refrigeration and airconditioning machinery other than domestic refrigerators.

Spare parts of earth-moving machinery and spare parts of construction machinery.

Spare parts of earth-moving machinery and spare parts of conveying machinery and spare parts of machinery when required for industries and undertakings other than cinema and refrigeration and also other than spare parts of machinery falling under Sl. No. 65 (1-4) (vii) (A) and (B) of part v.

Spare parts for agricultural tractors and for tractor drawn agricultural implements excluding undercarriage parts for crawler tractor

Spare parts of machine tools.

BY-PRODUCT FROM NEYVELI INTRODUCED IN MARKET

One of the by-products of the briquetting and carbonisation plant of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation "Meta-Para Cresol mixture" was introduced recently to the market on a commercial scale for the first time.

This occasion was the beginning of production stage for the tar production unit and the full commissioning of the briquetting and carbonisation plant.

Besides 'M. P. Cresol' used in the manufacture of resins, disinfectants, perfumes, synthetic tanning, surface coating etc., the tar production units are designed to produce a number of by-products including carbolic acid (phenol) and ortho cresol.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE FOR CANNED FRUITS

The Madras Government has formulated a scheme for establishing a functional industrial estate with 20 units for food and fruit-based industries, at a cost of Rs. 15·28 lakhs.

Announcing this at a meeting of the Madras State Food Products Manufacturers' Association on 19-4-'67, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhian, Industries Minister, said a decision on the exact location of the estate would be taken soon. The recurring expenditure would be Rs. 15,000 per annum.

The Minister said the Director of Industries was looking into the representation of the Association that units allotted to the food and fruit processing industries in the Ambattur Industrial Estate lacked essential amenities required for the peculiar nature of the industry.

Thiru M. B. Nayar, Senior Marketing Officer in-charge, Southern Region, Madras, said that from 1952 onwards the industry began to progress steadily and by 1964, production of preserved fruits and vegetables increased by more than six times.

Earlier Thiru T. Srinivasalu, Secretary of the Association welcomed the Minister. Thiru K. A. Subramaniam proposed a vote of thanks.

SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS CONTRIBUTE TO AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY

Nearly one hundred and eighty years ago Australia was only a vast island continent inhabited by a few wandering tribes of aboriginals who had never felt the plough, grazed sheep or cattle or grown one fruit tree; and today Australia is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of agricultural products.

It is stated that Australia's success in agriculture lies not only in the skill of planting and harvesting but also lies in the constant research to raise quality and to improve production higher and to develop previously barren land for agriculture by soil improvement and irrigation. Coupled with this Australia produces most of the agricultural machinery, pest control chemicals and fertilisers. Australia's long experience in agriculture, in producing the equipment the farmer needs and in putting more land into production is part of the story of her development in agriculture.

One of the biggest problems she had had to face in her agricultural development is the lack of water for irrigation. Much of Australia is dry, unproductive land. There are areas with low rainfall and some places with no rain at all for many months and even years it is said. Much of this land has been brought into production successfully by making use of the water that is available. This has been accomplished by storing water from rivers, mainly in the fertile coastal areas, in huge dams and reservoirs, then tapping off the quantity required through hundreds of miles of channels and pipelines to farms and orchards. Irrigation had its beginning in Australia nearly hundred years ago and as it developed, manufacturing industries grew with it producing water pipes, pumps, meters, control mechanisms and giant crop sprays all designed to get water to where it was needed most.

The farmers in many areas have passed the stage where they opened little gates to run water on to their land. Irrigation has reached the automation era and widespread use is made of automatic devices which turn irrigation sprays on and off according to the needs of the soil. The moisture in the soil is measured by a series of gauges. When the moisture falls below the necessary level, the sprays are switched on automatically and after the soil has been sufficiently moist, the sprays are automatically switched off. Australia's irrigation now is not measured in narrow channels running through the country side, but in terms of multi-million dollar projects such as the Snowy Mountains Hydro Electric Scheme. Unceasing research is also going on to find out the cause of the unproductivity of soils in rural areas and after having found it out necessary steps are taken to put into them the necessary minerals and the elements they lacked to enable them to produce crops on graze cattle.

A vital link between the scientist and techno logist on the one hand and the farmer on the other is the extension services operated by the Government which enable the result of research in all aspects of agriculture to be passed on to the farmer. Thus the scientist as well as the engineer has played an important part in Australia's agricultural development.

Public Notice

No. 21/IP (PH)/67, Dated 16th May, 1967

Sub : **Import Policy for Ferro-alloys for the period April 1967—March 1968.**

As in the past, import licences for ferro-alloys will be granted to Actual Users only on the recommendation of the appropriate sponsoring authority. During the period April, 1967 - March, 1968, the following categories of ferro-alloys will, subject to production of non-availability certificates from the indigenous manufacturers, be allowed to be imported :—

Ferro-tungsten	Ferro-titanium
Ferro-molybdenum	Ferro-phosphorus
Ferro-venadium	Ferro-chrome.

2. For the purpose, referred to above, non-availability certificates will be required to be produced from the following indigenous manufacturers in respect of the ferro-alloys noted against each :—

Sl.	*Names of the manufacturers of ferro-alloys.*	*Types of ferro-alloys.*
1.	M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd., Shreram Bhavan, P. B. No. 9, Tumsar, Dist. Bhandara, (Maharashtra).	Ferro-Chrome. Ferro-Phosphorus.
2.	M/s. Sain Dass Kishen Chand Mehra, Katra Ahluwalian, Amritsar.	Ferro-tungsten.
3.	M/s. Electrical Control Gear Private Ltd., New Cotton Mills, No. I Compound, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad-17.	Ferro-molybdenum. Ferro-vanadium Ferro-titanium
4.	M/s. R. Sen & Co., 13, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.	Ferro-chrome
5.	M/s. Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi.	Ferro-chrome.

3. Import licence applications for the items mentioned in paragraph 1 above, shall be submitted by Actual Users in duplicate to the sponsoring authority concerned, with a copy to the licensing authority, as indicated in paragraph 5 below, so as to reach them on or before the 31st July, 1967.

4. The sponsoring authorities shall retain one copy of the application and forward the other copy with their recommendations to the licensing authority concerned. The sponsoring authorities should ensure that applications together with their recommendations are forwarded to the licensing authority by the date which will be intimated to them in due course.

5. The names and addresses of the licensing authorities and their jurisdiction are given below :—

Licensing authority	*Jurisdiction.*
(i) Iron & Steel Controller, 33, Nataji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	All Actual users (except those whose sponsoringauthorities are Director & General of Technical Development and Textile Commissioner in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam (including Nagaland and NEFA), Tripura, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and also Actual users whose sponsoring authorities are Tea Board and the Jute Commissioner.
(ii) Deputy Iron & Steel Controller, Central Government Offices, New Building, 2nd Floor, North West Wing, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.	All actual users in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Goa, Diu & Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and also Actual Users whose sponsoring authority is Textile Commissioner but excluding those whose sponsoring authorities are the Director General of Technical Development, Jute Commissioner and Tea Board.
(iii) Assistant Iron & Steel Controller, "Shastri Bhavan", Central Government Offices Building, Block 2, 35, Haddows Road, Nungambakkam, Madras-6.	All actual users in the States of Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, Laccadive, Minicoi and Amindivi Islands, but excluding those whose sponsoring authorities are the Director General of Technical Development, Textile Commissioner, Jute Commissioner and Tea Board.
(iv) Deputy Iron & Steel Controller, Central Government Offices Building, H. H. IV, Faridabad.	All actual users in the States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and also actual users whose sponsoring authority is the Director General of Technical Development but excluding those whose sponsoring authorities are Tea Board, Textile Commissioner and Jute Commissioner.

Notification

As per Public Notice 22/IP(PN)/67 dated 15-5-67 issued by the Iron & Steel Controller, Calcutta, last date for filing import applications for import of Iron & Steel items for the period April/March '68 by the Actual Users in the Small Scale Industries Sector with the Sponsoring Authority (i.e. Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5) is 31-7-67.

Applications for import of Iron & Steel and Ferro Alloys in the case of Small Scale Industrial Units, whether they are in the Priority list or not need not be routed through the Sponsoring Authority. The applications of New Comers, falling under Small Scale Industrial Unit, will, however be required to be sponsored by the Sponsoring authority.

The procedure for submission of applications by different Units for import licences will be as follows :

(a) *Priority Industry under Small Scale Industries:* Applications will be considered on submission of proof that Letter of Credit has been opened for 90% of the value in respect of previous set of licences or 60% by way of actual imports. Every time an application is made, it should cover 6 months' requirements of the Unit.

(b) *Non-Priority Industry under Small Scale Sector:* Applications should be made for annual requirements of the applicant Unit. Applications should be made after such units have utilised their licence for the period April/March '67 to the extent of 90% by way of opening Letter of Credit or 60% by way of actual importation.

DEFINITION OF NEW COMERS :

The new units in the Small Scale Sector will be those to whom no import licence for Iron and Steel and ferro alloy items has been issued for the period April/March '67 and who have got the requisite machine installed.

Applications should be filed in the form prescribed for Iron and Steel items in Triplicate to the sponsoring authority and one copy with Treasury Challan towards application fee to the Licensing authority concerned direct on or *before 5 P.M. on 31st July 1967*. The existing units in Small Scale Sector whether Priority or Non-Priority should file their applications to the licensing authorities concerned directly and there is no mention about last date for receiving of applications. The existing Unit along with each application should produce evidence showing utilisation of the previous set of licences in the form of original Photostat of the exchange control or Customs copy of the licence(s) as the case may be.

The existing unit in Small Scale Sector engaged in other than Priority Industries should also make their application for the period April/March '68 to the licensing authority direct and not through the Sponsoring Authority. The application should cover annual requirements of the applicant Unit.

The procedure for submission of applications by other Units (including public sector undertakings, Government Departments/Projects) will be as laid down in relevant paragraphs in Section I of the Import Trade Control Policy Book for the year April 1967—March '68.

Import of Skelp, Black Sheets, Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled (including P.C.R.C.A. Sheets, Deep Drawing Quality Sheets, Extra Deep Drawing Quality Sheets and Tin Mill Black Plate) will be arranged through canalised imports. In respect of these categories, Actual Users should apply *Separately* and send one copy of the application to the Licensing Authority and three copies to the Sponsoring Authority and one copy to Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, 'Express Buildings', Mathura Road, New Delhi. No Treasury Challan need be sent initially. If a Challan is required it will be called for by the Licensing Authority later.

The existing Units in Small Scale Sector while forwarding their import applications to the Sponsoring Authority should submit the original or Photostat copy of the exchange control copy or customs copy of licence(s) in case of direct licence(s) issued in their favour and original allotment letter from the Sponsoring Authority or photostat copy thereof in case of imports arranged through M/s. Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation, New Delhi as evidence.

The following are the Field officers of this Department to whom applications as per above instructions should be sent *on or before 31-7-67*.

(1) Applicants in Mofussil.	Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce of the District concerned.
(2) Applicants in Madras (North).	Additional Assistant Director of Industries & Commerce (North), Madras, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
(3) Applicants in Madras (South).	Additional Assistant Director of Industries & Commerce (South), Madras, 13, Montieth Road, Madras-8.
(4) Applicants in Industrial Estate, Guindy.	Additional Assistant Director of Industries & Commerce (North), Madras.
(5) Applicants in Industrial Estate, Ambattur.	Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Chinglepat at Madras-2.
(6) Applicants in Industrial Colonies/ Estates in the State other than Guindy & Ambattur.	Concerned Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce and the report should be submitted through the Regional Deputy Directors concerned.

— Director of Industries and Commerce,
Chepauk,
MADRAS-5.

Public Notice

No. 22/IP(PN)/67 Dated The 16th May, 1967

Sub: Import Licensing Policy for Iron and Steel items for April, 1967/March 1968 period.

The following items will be allowed to be imported by Actual Users :—

1. (a) Tinplate Prime.

   (b) Tinplate - Secondaries.

   In the case of Prime Tinplate, licences will be issued for Block Tin and Tin Mill Black Plate only. Priority Industries, a list of which was published in connection with applications for import under the Liberalised Scheme and as amended vide Public Notice No. 8/SPL (PN)/66, dated 5th January, 1967, will, however, be allowed to import either (*i*) Tinplate or (*ii*) Tinmill Black Plate and Tin Block, according to their choice.

2. Terneplate.
3. Wire as per details given in Schedule "I".
4. Tapes and Strips. Import of Skelp of such categories as are not available from indigenous sources will be allowed. Import licences will, however, be issued only on the production of non-availability certificates from the main producers.
5. Industrial Scrap of Special categories excluding sheet and Plate Cuttings.
6. Swedish Charcoal Iron Bars and other Wrought Iron Bars.
7. Nose Bars for Ring Frames for Textile and Jute Industries.
8. Wheels, Tyres and Axles.
9. High Silicon Sheets and Electrical Steel Sheets.
10. Cold Rolled and Deep Drawing Quality Sheets thinner than 16 Gauge.
11. Hot Rolled Black and Galvanised Plain Sheets thinner than 16 Gauge.
12. Special Quality Billets/Wire Rods with Carbon content 0.45% and above and Billets/Wire Rods for drawing of Cycle Spoke Wires and Electrode Core Wire and other special types of Wire for the Drawing Units only, and also against item 3 above as per Schedule "I" where applicable.
13. Billets for the manufacture of Spring Steel Sections/Silico-Manganese Spring Steel Sections. Import of Spring Steel Flats/Sections will be allowed on production of non-availability certificates from the producers specified against item (14) below other than M/S. Firth Sterling Steel Co., of India Ltd., Block 3, Thana Industrial Estate, Thana, Maharashtra.
14. Tool, Alloy and Special Steel, excluding Stainless Steel Sheets, Plates, Strips and Circles.

Import of the following will however be allowed only on the production of non-availability certificates from the indigenous producers mentioned against each :—

1. Alloy Constructional Steel ...	...	M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta-1
2. Case Hardening Steel ...	...	M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd 23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, C
3. Alloy Case Hardening Steel ...	...	M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1.
4. Plain Carbon Steel ...	...	M/s. Alloy Steel Project, 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta-1.
		M/s. Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., Jeewan Deep, 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-16.
		M/s. Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi.
		M/s. Mahindra Ugine Steel Co. Ltd., 14, Altamount Road, Bombay-26 W. B.
		M/s. Globe Motors Ltd. "Globe Steels Division" 1/1, Jhandewala, New Delhi-1 — Only in respect of item (13) of para 1 above.
		M/s. Canara Workshops Ltd., Post Box No. 712, Mangalore-2 (South Kanara) — Only in respect of item (13) of para 1 above.
5. High Speed Steel ...	...	M/s. Firth Sterling Steel Co., of India Ltd. Block 3, Thana Industrial Estate, Thana, Maharashtra.

Stainless Steel Sheets, Plates, Strips and Circles 18 Gauge & Thicker for industries other than Utensils, domestic Ware, Watch Strap Cutlery and Furniture.

Import of S. S. Strips of maximum width 50 m m of 30 to 34-G will be permitted for manufacture of Pen Nibs.

Import of Stainless Steel Strips of 22·38 to 22·40 mm width x 0·10 to 0·13 mm thickness will be allowed for Safety Razor Blade industry on the condition that at least 50% of the finished product is exported.

Import of other guages of stainless steel sheets, plates, strips and circles, including 21/25 gauge, will also be allowed. Imports will however, be canalised through MMTC and a separate Public Notice will be issued laying down the procedure regarding import and distribution.

Import of stainless steel sheets, plates, strips and circles will not be allowed by conversion of licences for raw materials, components, and spares issued by C. C. I. & E., as was hitherto permissible under Commerce Ministry's Public Notice No. 41-ITC (PN)/66, dated 30th March, 1966.

2. Licence will be issued on the recommendations of the Sponsoring Authorities for all items except "Special Steel" referred to at item (14) in para 1 above, for which licences will be issued on merits after taking into account the recommendations of the Sponsoring Authority and also indigenous availability.

3. Actual users applying for import of steel of categories other than canalised items mentioned in para 7 should send one copy of their application, together with Treasury Challan towards the application fee, so as to reach the Licensing Authority concerned, as indicated in para 6 below, on or before the date specified in para 4.

4. Two copies of the import applications for these categories should be forwarded to the concerned Sponsoring Authority by Actual Users so as to reach him on or before the 31st July, 1967.

5. The Sponsoring Authority shall retain one copy of the application and forward the other copy of the application with his recommendation to the concerned licensing authority. The Sponsoring Authorities should ensure that applications together with their recommendations are forwarded to the Licensing Authority by the date which will be intimated to them in due course.

6. *Licensing Authority*	*Jurisdiction*
(*i*) Iron & Steel Controller, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	All Actual Users (except those whose sponsoring authorities are Director General of Technical Development & Textile Commissioner) in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam (including Nagaland and [illegible]), Tripura, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and also Actual Users whose sponsoring authorities are Tea Board and Jute Commissioner.
(*ii*) Deputy Iron & Steel Controller, Central Government Offices, New Buildings (2nd Floor), North West Wing, New Marine Lines, Churchgate, Bombay-1.	All Actual Users in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Goa, Diu and Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and all Actual Users whose sponsoring authority is Textile Commissioner, but excluding those whose sponsoring authorities are Director General of Technical Development, Jute Commissioner and Tea Board.
(*iii*) Assistant Iron & Steel Controller, Block 2, Ground Floor, "Shastri Bhavan", Central Government Offices Building, 35, Haddows Road, Nungambakkam, Madras-6.	All Actual Users in the States of Madras, Myosre, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, Laccadive, Minicoi and Amindivi Islands, but excluding those whose sponsoring authorities are Director General of Technical Development, Textile Commissioner, Jute Commissioner and Tea Board.
(*iv*) Deputy Iron & Steel Controller, Block No. 2, Central Government Offices Buildings, N. H. IV, Faridabad.	All Actual Users in the States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and also Actual Users whose sponsoring authority is the Director General of Technical Development, but excluding those whose sponsoring authorities are Tea Board, Textile Commissioner and Jute Commissioner.

7. Import of Skelp, Black Sheets, Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled (including P. C. R. C. A. [illegible], Deep Drawing Quality Sheets, Extra Deep Drawing Quality Sheets and Tinmill Black Plates) and Galvanised Sheets will be canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi.

8. In respect of the canalised categories, Actual Users should apply separately, and send one copy of the application to the Licensing Authority as indicated in para 6, two copies to the Sponsoring Authority, and one copy to MMTC, New Delhi. Copies of the applications should reach these authorities by the 31st of July, 1967. No Treasury Challan need be attached initially. If a challan is required later, it will be called for by the licensing Authority.

9. On receipt of intimation from the Sponsoring Authority regarding the quantity, value and source of foreign exchange allocation recommended, the MMTC, New Delhi, will inform each applicant of the recommendations received in [illegible] favour and call for details regarding the specification and quantity required by the applicant within the value recommended by the Sponsoring Authority. The MMTC will also obtain the acceptance of the Actual Users to the price at which steel will be available. If, however, this acceptance is not received by the MMTC within fifteen days of their offer, it will be construed that the applicants are not interested in the imports and necessary action may be taken to re-allocate the foreign exchange. On receipt of the required particulars, MMTC will arrange for import and distribution of the material to the concerned units in accordance with the recommendations of the Sponsoring Authority.

9. In cases where the Sponsoring Authority has recommended import of canalised categories of steel against U. S. AID Funds, MMTC will not arrange imports. In such cases, the Licensing Authority concerned will directly call for the Treasury Challan of the appropriate value from the applicant, and issue a licence.

10. The procedure envisaged above for import of canalised categories of Steel through MMTC, will not be applicable in the following cases :

(*i*) Licences issued by the C. C. I. & E. in certain specific cases ;

(*ii*) Direct imports where remittance of Foreign exchange is not involved, such as, replacement licences, free samples etc.,

(*iii*) Imports under the Export Promotion Schemes ; and

(*iv*) Imports by the Indian Railways ; and

(*v*) Requirements of Defence.

11. Actual Users of Tool and Alloy Steel, Special Steel, Special Quality wire including Spring Steel Wire and H. C. Wire should indicate full description of the material with chemical analysis invariably in their application.

SCHEDULE 'I'

1. Wire M. S. Galvanised/Black/Annealed/ Copper Coated including Spring Steel.	Thinner than 26 Gauge.
2. Bead Wire for Cycle & Automobile Tyres.	Provided a certificate of non-availability from indigenous producers as per Schedule "II" is sent with the application.
3. Spring Steel Wire Trapozodial Sections.	
4. Valve Spring Steel Wire.	
5. Alloy Steel Ball Bearing Wire.	
6. Low Carbon/High Manganese / Low Manganese / Aluminium killed / Cold heading quality Wire.	Actual Users will be granted licences for Wire Rods.
7. Steel Reed Wire.	Manufacturers who have flattening equipment will be permitted to import only to the extent of 20% of their requirements; the balance 80% will be permitted only in the form of Wire Rods.
8. All Metal Reed Wire.	
9. Heald Wire.	20% of the requirements. The balance 80% will be allowed on production of non-availability certificates from indigenous manufacturers as per list in Schedule "II"
10. Dobby Lattice Wire.	Provided a certificate of non-availability from indigenous manufacturers as per schedule "II" is produced.
11. Shuttle Tongue Wire.	
12. M. S. Ring Traveller Wire.	20% of the requirements for both round and flat types. The balance 80% will be allowed on the production of non-availability certificates from indigenous manufacturers as per list in Schedule "II"
13. Card Clothing Wire.	
14. Licker-in Wire.	
15. Jacquard Wire.	
16. Special Types of Wires other than those specified above.	May be allowed on production of non-availability certificates from indigenous manufacturers as per list in schedule "II"

SCHEDULE 'II'

Name and address of Producers	*Type of wires produced*
M/s. National Standard Duncan Ltd., 31, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1. M/s. Hindustan Wire Ltd., 16/6, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	Bead Wire
2. M/s. Special Steels Ltd., Dattapara Road, Borivli, Bombay. 4. M/s. Hindustan Wires Ltd. 16/6, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	(*i*) Heald Wire. (*ii*) Dobby Lattice Wire. (*iii*) Shuttle Tongue Wire. (*iv*) M. S. Ring Traveller Wire. (*v*) Special Types of Wires other than those specified at items (1) to (15) in Schedule "I" (*vi*) Spring Steel Wire. (*vii*) Trapozodial Sections.

Notification

APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS, COMPONENTS AND SPARES FROM THE ACTUAL USERS NOT BORNE ON THE BOOKS OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Government of India, Ministry of Commerce have released the Import Trade Control Policy for the licensing period April '67 —March '68 on 1st May '67. The highlights of the current year's policy are indicated below for information of the actual users :—

1. The industries have again been grouped into priority and non-priority; the list of priority industries remains unchanged i. e. it is the same list as was announced in connection with the import liberalization policy last year.

2. The priority industries are eligible to send their import licence applications for 6 months' requirements; they can also ask for supplementary licences later. On each application the licensing authority may grant a licence upto 60% of the value of the initial licence for raw materials, components and spares issued to the units for the period April '66—March '67. The non-priority industries are to apply for their annual requirements.

3. Old units i. e. those units who got an import licence during the year 1966-67 whether on the priority or on the non-priority, should apply direct to the Regional Officers of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. New Units i. e. those who did not get any licence for the period 1966-67 and who have got the requisite machinery installed on the priority should apply through the Director of Industries and Commerce.

4. New Units (as defined at (3) above) or the non-priority should apply through this office to the regional officers of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

5. Old units on the priority can apply for import licences for raw materials, components and spares after utilising the previous set of licences (i. e. for 1966-67) to the extent of 90% by way of opening of Letter of Credit or 60% by way of actual importation and should produce evidence in the form of original or photostat of the exchange control or customs copy of the licences as the case may be. The require-

ments of raw materials components and spares for such priority industries will be met on a continuing basis and after they have utilized the first licence, issued for the year 1967-68 by opening a Letter of Credit to the extent of 90% or by actual importation to the extent of 60% they can apply for subsequence licences.

6. The new units on the priority industries should, for subsequent licences, apply with documentary evidence of utilization of earlier licences direct to the Regional Licensing Authorities and need not go through the Director of Industries.

7. There is no last date for application either for the priority industries units or for the non-priority units whether old or new.

8. The validity of import licence will be 12 months in all cases. The import licences application fee is Rs. 50 irrespective of the value of the licence applied for.

9. The period of validity of Income-tax verification certificate has been enhanced from two financial years to three financial years. Therefore, the IVC expiring on the 31st March 1967 will be valid automatically upto 31st March, 1968.

The Actual users in the Small Scale Industries sector who are new comers for imports are therefore advised to go through the above instructions and file their import applications in Form B in triplicate together with necessary documents, with the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce/Regional Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce/ Administrative Officer, Industrial Estate/ Industrial Colony etc., for considering the issue of recommendations for the issue of an import licence.

Director of Industries & Commerce.

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

LIST OF LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951 DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1967

IN THE STATES OF MADRAS, ANDHRA PRADESH, KERALA, MYSORE AND PONDICHERRY

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
hd. Ind. No. 18 (1)—Inorganic Fertilisers			
/s. The Andhra Sugars Ltd., B. No. 2, anuku, West Godawari Dist. ıdhra Pradesh, ovvur, Andhra Pradesh)	Dicalcium Phosphate	Tonnes p.a. ... 6,000	L-18 (1)/12/66 Fert III 5-1-67
hd. Ind. No. 27 (4)—Food Processing Industries—Flour			
/s. Aurofood Private Ltd., B. No. 50, ndicherry, (Auroville, Madras)	Wheat Products	Tonnes p.a. ... 30,000	L/27 (4)/16/66 L. I. (1) 21-12-66
/s. Sri Balakrishna Flour Mills, d Tharagupet, Bangalore-2. angalore, Mysore State)	Wheat Products (COB)	... 12,000	L/27 (4) /2/66 L. I. (1) 19-1-67
/s. Gayatri Roller Flour Mills, d Tharagupet, Bangalore-2. angalore, Mysore State)	Wheat Products (COB)	... 21,000	L/27 (4) /4/66 L. I. (1) 27-1-67
hd. Ind. No. 30 (1)—Rubber Goods—Tyres and Tubes			
/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd., nun Building, 5/1, Mount Road, Madras-2. hiruvottiyur, Madras-19, adras State)		Annual capacity Nos.	L/30 (1)/10/67 L. Ind II 18-1-67
	Bicycle tyres	... 20,00,000	
	Bicycle tubes (N. A.)	... 20,00,000	
/s. Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd., rivandrum-7. (Trivandrum, Kerala)		Nos. p.a.	L/30 (1)/9/66 L. I. II 18-11-66
	Bicycle tyres	... 7,26,000	
	Bicycle tubes (S. E.)	... 7,50,000	
hd. Ind. No. 19 (14)—Chemicals (other than Fertilisers) Miscellaneous Chemicals			
/s. South Madras Oxygen & Acetylene Private Ltd., Saradambal Street, okulam Colony, . Nagar, Madras-17. rode, Madras State)		Cu. Meters p.a.	L/19/14/1/67 L. I. (1) 19-1-67
	Oxygen	... 10,80,000	
	Dissolved Acetylene (N. U.)	... 2,16,000	
hd. Ind. No. 8 A (9)—Chemical Machinery			
/s. Andhra Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd., ounderabad (Andhra Pradesh) faula Ali, ounderabad, Andhra Pradesh)	Glass-lined Chemical Equipment (N. A.)	25 lakhs p.a.	L/8-A/9/1/67 Pr. II 18-2-67

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LICENCES REVOKED / SURRENDERED DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1967

Licence No. and date	Name of the party	Articles of manufacture
L/1A (7)/N. 267/62 8-5-62 (N. A.) (Andhra Pradesh)	M/s. Andhra Steel Corporation Private Ltd., Calcutta	Cold Rolled Box Strappings and Strips.
L/23 (1)/742/64-Tex (B) 9-3-64 (S. E) (Andhra Pradesh) (Surrendered)	M/s. Telengana Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., Hyderabad	Cotton Yarn
L/23 (1)/991/65. Tex (4) 6-7-65 (S.E) (Mysore) (Surrendered)	M/s. Ram Kumar Mills (P) Ltd., Bangalore	do
L/23 (1)/955/65-Tex (4) 10-3-65 (S.E.) (Andhra Pradesh) (Surrendered)	M/s. Sree Padmavati Mills Ltd., Madras	do
L/1A (1)/N. 40/63 7-3-63 (N. U.) (Andhra Pradesh)	M/s. Andhra Cement Co., Ltd., Madras	Sponge Iron
L. 23/(1)/72/61. Tex (B) Dt. 17-1-61 (S.E.) (Madras State) (Surrendered)	M/s. Tirumurti Mills Ltd., Udumalpet	Cotton Cloth.
L/23 ( )/704/64-Tex (B) 24-2-64 (S. E.) (Madras State) (Surrendered)	M/s. Narasimha Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	do
L/23 (1)/970/65-Tex (4) 18-5-65 (S. E.) (Mysore) (Surrendered)	M/s. Ramkumar Mills Ltd., Bangalore	Cotton Yarn
L/23 (1)/693/64-Tex (B) 21-2-64 (S.E.) (Mysore)	M/s. Shree Siddeswara Textile Mills Private Ltd., Davangere	Cotton Cloth
L/23 (1)/702/64-Tex (B) 24-2-64 (S. E.) (Madras State) (Surrendered)	M/s. Kwality Spinning Mills (P) Ltd., Pollachi	do
L/8 (C—1) (2)/60-MEI 12-7-60 (N. U.) (Madras State) (Surrendered)	(*Licensee*) M/s. Coimbatore Pioneer Engineering Co., Ltd., Coimbatore	Ball Bearings
L/23 (1)/714/64-Tex (B) 24-2-64 (S. E.) (Madras State) (Surrendered)	M/s. Vijayalakshmi Mills Ltd., Kuniyamuthur P.O., Coimbatore-8	Cotton Cloth
L/23 (1)/906/64-Tex (B) 16-11-64 (S. E.) (Madras State) (Surrendered)	M/s. Gobald Textiles (P) Ltd.. Tirupur	Cotton Yarn

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LETTERS OF INTENT ISSUED DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1967 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 (type of licence i. e., NU/SE/NA/COB/ shifting)	Letters (of Intent) No. and date
Schd. Ind. No. 5—Electrical Equipment		
M/s. United Electrical Industries Ltd., Pallimukku, P. B. No. 87, Quilon, Kerala	Static capacitors — KVAR p.a. 30,000 (N. A.)	EEI-13 (38)/66 3-1-67
M/s. A. Visveswara Rao, 23/B, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-34	Autobicycles — Nos. p.a. 50,000 (N. U.)	7 (140)/65 A.E. IND (1) 17-1-67
M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Ltd., B-1-174, Fateh Maidan Road, P. B. No. 13, Hyderabad-4 Andhra Pradesh	*Switch Gears* — Capacity p.a. Nos. (*i*) Circuit breakers 22/33, 11 kv. ... 300 (*ii*) Circuit breakers 22/33 ... 75 (*iii*) Current and potential transformers ... 11 kv. ... 900 (*iv*) Current and potential Transformers 22/33 ... 225 (*v*) Isolators (motor operated type) 11/22 kv/33 kv ... 100 (N. U.)	EEI-13 (11 /66 7-2-67
M/s. Hivelm Industries Private Ltd., No. 8, 1st, Main Road, Kasturibanagar, Adayar—Madras (Madras State)	Capacity p.a. No. (*i*) Oil and air circuit breakers outdoor or indoor 11 kv. ... 300 (*ii*) Potential transformers, 11 kv. ... 300 (*iii*) Current tranformers 11 kv. ... 480 (*iv*) Auto oil circuit reclosures and sectionalisers 11 kv. ... 200 (N. A.)	EEI-13/66/66 9-2-67

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name and address of the undertaking (and location)	Articles of manufacture and capacity (type of licence i. e., NU/SE/NA/COB/ shifting)	Letters (of Intent) No. and date
M/s. The Mysore Electrical Industries Ltd., P. B. No. 561, Bangalore-2 (Mysore)	Capacity p.a. Nos. (*i*) Flame proof and explosion proof Switchgear... 200 (*ii*) D. C. Circuit breakers for use upto 3000 volts for traction purposes... 500 (*iii*) Low oil content circuit breakers for voltage upto 11 kv. ... 200 (S. E.)	EEI-13, 62/66 15-2-67
M/s. W. S. Insulators of India Ltd., 'Dhun Buildings', 175/1, Mount Road, Madras-2 (Madras State)	Capacity p.a. Nos. (*i*) Coupling capacitors ... 200 (*ii*) Wave traps ... 200 (*iii*) Line matching units 200 (N. A.)	EEI-13 (55)/66 17-2-67
M/s. The Aluminium Industries Ltd., No. 1, Ceramic Factory Road, Kundara (Kerala)	Capacity p.a. (*i*) Circuit breaker above 33 kv and upto 66 kv. ... 75 (*ii*) Isolating switches above 33 kv and upto 66 kv. (Motor operated type) ... 75 (*iii*) Current transformers above 33 kv and upto 66 kv. ... 225 (*iv*) Potential transformers above 33 kv and upto 66 kv ... 75 (N. A.)	EEI-13 (49)/66 22-2-67
Schd. Ind. No. 12—Miscellaneous, Mechanical and Engineering Industries		
M/s. S. R. P. Tools Ltd., Lattice Bridge, Madras-41, (Thiruvanmiyur) Madras (State)	Capacity p.a. Nos. (*i*) Involute gear cutters ... 5,000 (*ii*) Gear holes ... 1,000 (*iii*) Gear shaping and shaving cutters ... 1,000 (*iv*) Segmental saws inserts... 25,000 (*v*) Carbide tipped tools ... 1,20,000 (*vi*) Broaches ... 1,000 (N. A.)	5-24/66-MEI 6-1-67
Sri A. B. Bagi, Gibb Town, Dharwar (Dharwar, Mysore)	Capiotty p.a. Nos. (*i*) Holes ... 1,200 (*ii*) Gear shaper cutters ... 1,800 (*iii*) Shaving cutters ... 800 (*iv*) Broaches ... 1,800 (N. U.)	5-34/66-MEI 1-2-67

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name and address of the undertaking (and location)	Articles of manufacture and capacity (type of licence i. e NU/SE/NA/COB/ shifting)	Letters (of Intent) No. and date
Schd. Ind. No. 19—Chemicals (Other than Fertilisers)		
M/s. The Mysore Acetate & Chemicals Co., Ltd., "Mysagas Buildings." Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Road, Bangalore-2 (Mysore)	(*i*) Phithalic anhydride 6,000 tonnes per annum. (*ii*) Plastiqisers 3,000 tonnes per annum. (N. A.)	4 (7)/66-Ch. III 17-2-67
Schd. No. 16—Scientific Instruments and Schd. No. 17—Mathematical and Surveying Instruments		
M/s. The Andhra Scientific Company Ltd., 4, Blacker's Road, Mount Road, Madras-2 (Andhra Pradesh)	Opitical Instruments, Opitical Components and advanced Survey Instruments worth Rs.50 lakhs per annum. (N. U.)	L EI (A)-17 (21)/66 11-1-67
Schd. No. 17—Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments		
M/s. Geomaths, Primrose, Ernakulam-5 (Kerala)	(*i*) Production gauges of all kinds ... Capacity p.a. Nos. 1,00,000 (*ii*) Marking Blocks V, Blocks magnetic Bases, surface plates, etc., ... 20,000 (*iii*) Micrometers of all types ... 20,000 (*iv*) Vernier calipers ... 10,000 (*v*) Dial Gauges ... 10,000 (*vi*) Comparison Standards.. 5,000 (*vii*) Comparators (Mechanical, Electrical, optical and Electronic) ... 1,000 (*viii*) Optical measuring instruments ... 200 (*ix*) Special Instruments ... 200 (N. U.)	
Schd. Ind. No. 8 B—Industrial Machinery: General items of machinery used in several industries, such as the equipment required for various unit processes.		
M/s. K. C. P. Ltd., Ramakrishna Building, 38, Mount Road, Madras-6 (Thiruvottiyur) (Madras State)	Continuous centrifugal ... Nos. p.a. 50 (N. A.)	3-60/66-MEI 21-1-67
Schd. Ind. No. 30—Rubber Goods		
M/s. Kerala Rubber & Reclaims Ltd., Wheat Craft Road, Nungambakkam, Madras-34, (Mamla, Ernakulam Dist. Kerala)	Reclaimed rubber ... tons p.a. from 1,800 to 4,500 (S. E.)	30 (28)/66-L. Ind II 16-1-67

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name and address of the undertaking (and location)	Articles of manufacture and capacity (type of licence i. e., NU/SE/NA/COB/ shifting)	Letters (of Intent) No. and date
Schd. Ind. No. 34—Ceramics		
M/s. Panyam Cement and Mineral Industries Ltd., Cement Nagar P.O., *(via)* Bugganipalli R. S. (Kurnool Dist.) (Cement Nagar, Andhra Pradesh)	Alumina Cement ... Tonnes p. a. Nos. 10,000 (N. A.)	34 (15)/66-L. Ind II 24-1-67
Schd. Ind. No. 23 (3)—Textile (Woollen)		
M/s. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., No. T. F. 922, Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh (Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh)	Woollen yarn spindles other than worsted or shoddy spindles. ... Tonnes 500 (N. U.)	L/23 (3)/34/Tex (E)/67 8-2-67
Schd. Ind. No. 4—Prime Movers (Other than Electrical Generators)		
M/s. New Bemco Engineering Products Private Ltd., Udyambag Industrial Estate, Khanapur Road, (P.O.,) Udyambag, Belgaum (Belgaum, Mysore)	Sheet metal components for oil engines ... Sets p.a. from 9,600 sets to 19,200 (S. E.)	EEI-3 (20)/66 9-2-67
	Sheet metal components for electric motors and Machine tools Sets p.a. 12,000	
Schd. Ind. No. 9-Machine Tools		
Director, P. S. G. Industrial Institute, Peelamedu P.O., Coimbatore (Peelamedu, Coimbatore Dist. Madras State)	(*i*) Capstan lathes (Bar capacity) (25 mm to 55 mm) (*ii*) Turret lathes (Bar capacity 50 mm 80 mm) Nos. p.a. 125 (N. A.)	4-9/66-MT. 9-2-67
M/s. New Bemco Engineering Products Private Ltd., Udyambag Industrial Estate, Khanapur Road P.O., Udyambag, Belgaum (Belgaum, Mysore)	(*i*) Hydraulic press brakes from 12 to 100 tons pressure with forming capacities from 1010 mm to 4100 (*ii*) Hydraulic guillotine shears for cutting lengths (from 2050 mm to 4050 mm of 4 to 7 mm thick plates) (*iii*) Combined press brakes and guillotine shears of the capacity of items at (*i*) and (*ii*) above. Nos. per annum 50 N. A.	4-70/66-MT 24-2-67

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name and address of the undertaking (and location)	Articles of manufacture and capacity (type of licence *i. e.* NU/SE/NA/COB/ Shifting)	Letters (of Intent) No. and date
Schd. Ind. No. 3 Boilers and Steam Generating Plants		
M/s. Andhra Foundry Co., Ltd., 28, Sarojini Devi Road, Secunderabad-26, (Moula Ali, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh)	Capacity in Nos. (*i*) Package boilers (2000 kgs./Hr) 1st year ... 30 (*ii*) Package boilers (3,000 kgs/Hr) 2nd ,, ... 60 (*iii*) Package boilers (40,000 kgs/Hr) 3rd ,, ... 90 4th ,, ... 120 5th ,, ... 150 (N. A.)	EEI-2 (8)/66 15-2-67
Schd. Ind. No. 15 Industrial Instruments		
M/s. Electric Construction & Equipment Co., Ltd., Sanatnagar, Hyderabad-18 (Andhra Pradesh)	Maximum demand Indicators for poly-phase meters pieces per annum 12,000 (N. A.)	5 (13)/66-LEEI 25-2-67

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