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PETRO- CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES:

FACILITIES IN TAMIL NADU

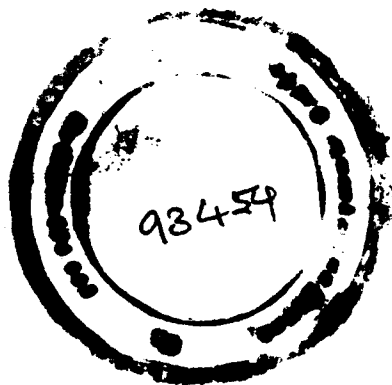
The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Thiru M. Karunanidhi, appealed to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to aid entrepreneurs to set up industries based on naphtha and other by-products of the oil refinery at Manali. Something like Rs. 200 crores might be required for a full petrochemical complex at Manali, he pointed out.

Another direction in which Tamil Nadu, with a long coast-line offered opportunities was in the field of marine chemicals. Thiru. Karunanidhi urged the ICICI to actively help in the starting of some marine chemical units.

Inaugurating the Madras Office of the Corporation at a function at Hotel Connemara, the Chief Minister told the assembled industrialists that the State Government was actively considering the setting up of a State Industrial Corporation on the lines of the State Industrial Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM). This Corporation would, apart from preparing feasibility reports for intending entrepreneurs for specific projects, also help in the dispersal of industry in the state through a deliberate policy, so that there would be no concentration at a few places.

The Chief Minister said that the government was committed to a policy of industrial peace in which the interests of neither party - management or labour - was sacrificed. The Government attached the utmost importance to uninterrupted production. He reminded the labour that when industrial units were started or the existing units were expanded, the worker also benefited. Thiru Karunanidhi was sure of his government's ability to secure the co-operation of workers for uninterrupted production. In this connection, he referred to the peaceful settlement of the recent agrarian agitation that threatened to go out of hand in east Thanjavur and held it up as an example of what could be expected from the Government in the matter of industrial disputes.

Thiru. G. L. Mehta, Chairman of ICICI welcoming the Chief Minister, said the opening of the branch was an earnest of their desire to participate in the industrial development of the South. The ICICI had already played a notable part in the region's development both in quantitative and qualitative terms. An assistance of Rs. 53.5 crores (Rs. 27.5 crores in foreign exchange) had been provided so far for 140 projects in the region.



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He referred to the qualitative aspects of assistance like sharing the vicissitudes of projects the Corporation financed. The ICICI had very cordial and co-operative relations with the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation. Thiru Mehta spoke against government's cutting down budgetary allocations and reducing purchases from industries. In a planned economy, he said, a broadly consistent policy of expenditure having a bearing on the national economy must be pursued. The ICICI had started providing foreign currency loans also to partnership concerns.

Thiru Mehta announced that the Corporation was planning to set up an Institute of Financial Management at Madras, as a counterpart of the Institutes of Management at Calcutta and Ahmedabad. Since the south had no

Institute of Management now and since the need in the new context was for an Institute of Financial Management, the ICICI was planning on these lines. He appealed for the cooperation of the State Government and Bankers and Industrialists for this purpose.

Thiru. A. Ramasamy Mudaliar, a Director of ICICI, fully endorsed the sentiment of the Chief Minister about industrialists coming to the south for setting up industries. He said the people of Tamilnadu were the most cosmopolitan and industrialists from all parts of India would feel at home here. He was sure every industrialist worth the name would respond enthusiastically. The ICICI had done a lot for Tamil Nadu already. Some ten per cent of all its assistance had come to this State.

INDUSTRIES MINISTER'S CALL TO TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED PERSONS TO START SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

Today we are faced with many problems and the problem of unemployment and under-employment among the technically qualified personnel, is a pressing one which has to be solved on a priority basis. The Governments, both at the centre and in the State, attach considerable importance to this problem and various schemes have been evolved to combat it. The unemployed engineers could avail themselves of the various facilities provided by the Government and in the interest of development of the country it is keenly felt that more and more Engineers of various types should become self employed by starting Industries of their own.

With a view to acquaint technically qualified persons of the possibilities of starting new small scale industries and the assistance they could expect from various Governmental agencies, a refresher course for engineers on opportunities for starting new small scale industries was conducted by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Minister for Industries Thiru S. Madhavan while inaugurating the Ad-Hoc Course for Engineering Graduates at the College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras on July 21, 1969, explained the facilities available for the technically qualified persons to start small scale industries. The Hon'ble Minister said that the object of the course was to explain to the technically qualified people the

possibilities of setting up small scale industries on their own instead of depending upon employment elsewhere. He advised the prospective entrepreneurs to see that the products proposed to be manufactured had a demand in the country itself and also had possibilities for export. He stressed the need for high quality in the products.

The Hon'ble Minister also advised the assembled to think of the various facilities available and prepare themselves to shoulder the responsibility to industrialise the country taking advantage of the industrial climate prevalent here.

Thiru C. G. Rangabashyam, Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, earlier welcoming the gathering, touched on the importance of developing Small Scale Industries and the role of qualified entrepreneurs in this task.

Those who took part in the deliberations included Thiruvalargal V. C. Naidu, Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Madras, Kalyanasundaram, Chief Development Officer State Bank of India, C. Ramachandran, Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Planning and Development), C. V. V. Chetti, Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering), Dr. P. P. Reddi, Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Chemicals), E. N. Narayanaswamy, Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Commerce) and F. A. Ryan, Deputy Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Madras.

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The Director, Small Industries Service Institute, detailed the various kinds of assistance and technical services offered by the Small Industries Service Institute and the National Small Industries Corporation.

The Chief Development Officer, State Bank of India, explained about the increased credit facilities available for the prospective entrepreneurs for setting up Small Industries.

The facilities available for the entrepreneurs and industrialists in the various Industrial Estates and Developed Plots were explained in detail by the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Planning and Development).

The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering) spoke about the credit facilities available from the Department to Small Scale Industries, their scope and application. The role of light engineering in the development of industries in modern times was also illustrated by him in the course of his speech.

The Joint Director (Chemicals) highlighted the scope for starting Chemical-based industries in the Small Scale Sector.

The Deputy Director of Small Industries Service Institute explained the different aspects of managing Small Scale Industries.

In the afternoon session, Thiru B.K. Sankar, Railway Marine Engineering Co., Industrial Estate, Guindy and Thiru R. Ramakrishnan, M/s. Indian Reinforcement Co., shared their

experiences with the gathering in starting and developing small scale industries.

The Deputy Director (Commerce) explained in great detail, about the development of Electrical, Electronic and Instrumentation Industries and the scope available for setting up such Industries in the Functional Industrial Estates proposed to be set up. Winding up the Day's proceedings he said that the response for the course from the Student Engineers was very encouraging and that a get-together of this kind would go a long way in attracting the prospective entrepreneurs for starting more and more Small Scale Industries.

The Student Engineers and other technically qualified people who had assembled on the occasion held separate discussions with the authorities who sponsored the Ad-hoc course on some of the topics like Marketing Facilities available for the products of Small Scale Industries, Financial Assistance Engineering Industries, Electronic Industries, Business Management etc.

Thiru Mani, President of the Student Union proposed a vote of thanks.

As a measure of follow-up action, the Department of Industries and Commerce brought out a Brochure incorporating therein the Day's proceedings with other useful information relating to the course and the details of assistance extended by the Central and State Governments and other agencies for the promotion of Small Scale Industries.

STANDARDISATION IN SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

By

Thiru E. N. NARAYANASWAMY, B. E.,
Dy. Director of Industries and Commerce,
Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The growth of modern small scale industries in this country has been one of the most significant features of our planned economy during the last over decade and a half. Our experience has demonstrated that the modern small scale industry is a powerful factor in the rapid decentralised growth of the developing economy.

A positive programme for the development of Small Scale Industries in the country was drawn up on the recommendation of the Ford Foundation Team in 1953-54 and as a consequence, the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation came into existence. Thanks to the pragmatic approach and also the various measures of assistance extended by the Central and State Governments, the Small Scale Industries have been developing very rapidly. Not only the units have multiplied in the conventional lines but they have also taken to more sophisticated fields of production and thereby established their competence to manufacture items requiring high degree of precision and skill. There are over 2 lakhs of Registered small scale industrial units in the country today, and in Tamil Nadu alone, there are over 5,500 small-scale units registered with the Industries Department as against a mere 3,000 during 1961. This however does not include an equal number, perhaps, of the

unregistered small scale units. Clusters of small scale units can now be seen in and around almost all towns throughout the country, thus carrying the message of industrialisation to the nooks and corners of the country. The contribution to the economic growth by the sector in terms of contribution to national income, industrial production, employment and such other factors has been in no small measure. The achievement of this sector in terms of the diversification and sophistication of production is equally impressive.

A few small scale units which existed before 1954 used to be engaged in the production of ordinary consumer goods requiring simpler skills like Leather goods, Iron boxes, metal wares etc. By the end of Second Plan they took up to many newly developed items like plastics, chemicals, Radio amplifiers, Transistors, Tape recorders, Electronic Instruments, Rolling shutters, machine screws, spectacle frames etc. and by the end of the Third Five Year Plan it was felt that the small scale industrial units, especially some of those in light engineering and chemical industries, had attained a skill comparable to that of the corresponding units in the large sector and the choice between the large scale and small scale in many cases could be made solely on economic criteria.

Modern small scale industry produces a variety of goods for the consumer and also the Industries. The quality of the products turned out by them has also considerably improved during the last decade. The small scale sector has also been supplying a large number of goods which are used by the large scale units and are sold under their popular brand names. Quite a number of units have also entered the export market with good name.

Although the small scale units are capable of producing standardized goods of acceptable quality, they face a number of problems with regard to Inspection, Testing and Quality control. The goods of the small scale units when supplied to large undertakings as ancillaries have the facility of being inspected by the large units: but in the case of other goods which are sent directly to the market and which are to be subjected to inspection and quality control, the small units do face problems due to non-availability of proper and adequate testing equipment, etc. The Small Industries Service Institutes and other Governmental agencies have, however, been playing a very important role in providing testing facilities to a number of small scale units, with the result that small manufacturers are slowly getting more confidence to produce quality goods.

With the conditions of the sellers' market gradually being replaced by buyers' market, the buyers are getting more and more discriminative and choosy. This has also made a good impact on the small scale units and acts as a lever for the manufacturers to be more quality-conscious. The small scale units are appreciating the increased emphasis on standardization and quality control and it is not only the quality of the end-product but also the in-process quality control which is being used extensively by manufacturers in

the small scale sector. This type of quality control is more pronounced in the case of modern small-scale units.

Adoption of standardization for large and basic industries is comparatively easy but for deep industrialization in developing countries, standardization in the small scale industries is necessary to have effective and scientific industrial growth. The problems of standardization in the small scale industries are, however, somewhat different from the large scale industries and therefore, introduction of standardization activity has to be such that, it may not prove un-economical or un-productive for the small-scale sector. The experience of India in the field of standardization for the small scale sector should be of great use to the developing countries. While formulating the standards for such commodities which are manufactured in the small-scale sector, proper attention is paid to the problems of small scale sector and on the committees formulating such standards, representatives of small scale manufacturers and other concerned organisations are also members, to guide the committees in the task of formulating standards. A large number of standards have been formulated for the items being manufactured by the small scale units. These include items like bicycle components, farm implements, food products builders' hardware, hospital equipment, sports goods, surgical and medical instruments, electrical cables, electronic components, scientific instruments, etc. The small scale units have also been widely using the 'ISI' certification marks and several of them have got ISI marks on their products.

The small scale ancillary industries also play an important role in the use of standards. Several industries like machine tools, bicycles, radios, electrical machinery and equipment, automobiles, telephones have small scale ancillary industries, supplying parts and

components to the large units. For items manufactured by these units, the specifications are laid down by the large scale units and the ancillary units supply parts and components in accordance with these standards.

In the export field, several items manufactured by the small scale units are contributing to earn foreign exchange, and these units successfully undergo inspection prior to export in accordance with the standards prescribed for this purpose, which are generally the Indian Standards Specifications for the purpose of exports. I. S. I certification mark has also been recognised by the Government of India under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1965, in case of several light-engineering products such as utensils, knives, buckets, tower bolts, wire nails, umbrellas, scissors, electrical cables and conductors, etc., manufactured by the small scale units and these items are popular abroad.

The need for generating consciousness about quality control and standardization among small entrepreneurs and to find practical ways and means to provide adequate testing and laboratory facilities within easy reach of the intended users was first emphasised at a Seminar held in 1966 at Chandigarh, where the working of small scale industries, the hurdles encountered in production of quality goods and the steps necessary to eliminate them were discussed. The adoption and implementation of standards requires testing equipment, skilled technicians and know-how which the small scale manufacturers individually may

perhaps find it difficult to afford. As a follow-up action, a Standing Committee on Quality Control and Standardization of products in the Small Scale Sector was constituted by the All India Small Scale Industries Board. This Committee has reviewed in detail the stage of development of small scale industries and their contribution to the total industrial effort, and to promote standardization and quality control in the small scale sector, it has decided to take up a phased programme for intensive development on selective basis. The criteria agreed for selection take into consideration the national priorities for modernization, import substitution and speedy development of export oriented / defence oriented / agro-based industries. The tentative list drawn for the purpose covers industries, such as leather goods and footwear, sports goods, hand tools, bicycle parts and accessories, hosiery, agricultural implements, machine tools, household electrical appliances, scientific instruments, and automobile components. A stock-taking of these selected industries from quality and standardization angle is being undertaken involving study of Indian Standard Specifications currently adopted, operation of State Quality Marking Scheme, facilities available for testing and inspection, and the problems encountered in the implementation of the schemes.

Towards intensive application of quality control in these industries, various measures, such as compulsion, persuasion or voluntary option were considered, and the idea of



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concealed compulsion or polite persuasion emerged as a suitable approach. The application of quality control will be encouraged in the first instance in new industries and those covered under the modernization and export assistance programmes. The new units will be advised to put up modern machinery and equipment for production and testing. Further, to provide an additional impact, these considerations should be kept in view while screening schemes for the establishment of new industries, supply of machinery on hire-purchase, supply of scarce or imported raw materials, and pre-shipment inspection for export purposes. Ancillary small industries which already conform to the quality specified by the large scale manufacturers offer a good field for operation. Efforts in this field are likely to have a demonstrative and multiplier effect.

For cultivating a proper climate, a vigorous publicity support is a 'must' to educate the large number of widely dispersed entrepreneurs regarding the benefits which accrue from adoption of quality control and standardization. Manufacturers should be encouraged to make use of the existing facilities for testing in the national laboratories, National Test House, Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), State Governments' Quality Marking Centres and other technical institutions. Availability of adequate and right type of raw

materials is a vital link in quality improvement and must be ensured for an uninterrupted quality production. The Japanese goods which in the thirties were cheap and of poor quality have today won esteem for consistent high quality and performance. The study of transformation of Japanese industries gives many ideas to be emulated.

The ideal of the policy and programme in the country for small industries should be guided by the consideration to ultimately adopt national standards, and towards this end small industries should make effort under a phased programme. Marginal variations from the standards during the interim period may be inescapable in the light of the requirements of the users. It may be stated that while there may be variations in quality levels adopted from State to State, Indian Standards Institution prescribes the minimum requirements to suit the national standards. Also standards are revised from time to time to keep pace with the changing technology.

The task of in-building quality in the products of the small scale sector is no doubt a challenging one but it can certainly be tackled with determination and co-operation of all interested in the promotion and development of our industrial fabric in which small industries today play a most vital role.

*RAILWAYS RESERVE 146 ITEMS
FOR PROCUREMENT
FROM SMALL INDUSTRIAL UNITS*

The list of items of Railway stores exclusively reserved for procurement from Small Scale Industrial units has recently been enlarged and the list presently consists of 146 items.

While presiding over the 27th meeting of the Regional Railway Equipment Advisory Committee, Thiru V. Ramanathan, Senior Deputy General Manager, Southern Railway informed that the quantum of import of Railway stores had been steadily coming down and was at present only about 10 per cent in value of the total requirements of the Railways.

The list of stores is furnished below for the benefit of the Small Scale Industrialists.

S. No.	Stores
1	Animal driven vehicles (Civil requirements only)
2	Anklets web khaki
3	Ammunition boxes wooden
4	Attache cases
5	Badges, cloth embroidered and metal
6	Bags ice head (Civil requirements only)
7	Balloons rubber
8	Bandage cloth
9	Barbed wire (excepting concertina barbed wire)
10	Basket cane
11	Belt leather
12	Belt leather and stripe
13	Bench vices (ordinary)
14	Blacksmithy hearth
15	Bone meal
16	Boots and shoes of all types (civil requirements only)
17	Boot polish
18	Boxes made of metal (Civil requirements only)
19	Boxing boots
20	Brass dampers
21	Brief cases
22	Brooms
23	Brushes
24	Buckles
25	Button metal
26	Buckets G. I.
27	Cans (made of G. I. sheets for milk and measuring)

S. No.	Stores	S. No.	Stores
28	Cash bags	58	Garments (Civil requirements only)
29	Caps cotton	59	Gas mantles
30	Caps woollen	60	Gauze cloth
31	Caps waterproof	61	Gauze surgical all types (Civil requirements only)
32	Casing and capping	62	Ghamellas (Civil requirements only)
33	Ceiling roses upto 15 amps	63	Glass ampoules
34	Centrifugal steel plat blowers	64	Gun cases
35	Chains lashing	65	Gun metal bushes
36	Chappals and sandals	66	Hand drawn carts of all types (Civil requirements only)
37	Coir fibre and coir yarn	67	Hand numbering machine
38	Coir mattress and matting	68	Handles wooden and bamboo
39	Conduit pipes (metallic)	69	Hair passam wool
40	Copper sulphate	70	Hand gloves
41	Cotton cord twine (other than Defence)	71	Hide and country leather of all types (Civil requirements only)
42	Cotton hosiery (Civil requirements only)	72	Hob nails
43	Cotton wool (non-absorbent)	73	Holdalls
44	Crates wooden	74	Horse and mule shoes
45	Cumblies	75	Insecticides dusts and sprayers (Manual only)
46	Curtains Mosquito (Civil requirements only)	76	Invalid wheeled chairs
47	Distribution boards upto 15 amps	77	Keys wooden
48	Dusters cotton all types except the items required in khadi	78	Kit bags
49	Dust bins (Civil requirements only)	79	Kodali
50	Dust shield leather	80	Kullahs
51	Electric call bell	81	Laces Leather
52	Electric buzzers	82	Lanterns posts and bodies
53	Electric soldering irons	83	Lathies
54	Expanded metal	84	Lamps signal
55	Eyelets	85	Lamp holders
56	Football boots		
57	French polish		

S. No.	Stores	S. No.	Stores
86	Leather bags	118	Skin sheep all types (civil requirements only)
87	Leather boxes (not army type)	119	Skiboots and shoes
88	Leather harness	120	Sole leather (civil requirements only)
89	Matalclad switches	121	Soap washing or laundry soap (Civil requirements only)
90	Mail bags (Canvas and Dossouti)	122	Sockets
91	Manhole covers	123	Spiked boots
92	Metal polish	124	Steel desks
93	Metric weights	125	Steel racks
94	Miniature bulbs (for torches only)	126	Steel stools
95	Nail cutters	127	Steel trunks (Civil requirements only)
96	Nail tip heel rustlers	128	Stockinette (Civil requirements only)
97	Newar (other than defence)	129	Stone curry and stone curry roller
98	Padlocks brass	130	Suitcases
99	Padlocks G. I.	131	Tacks (metallic)
100	Paper conversion products	132	Tape cotton (civil requirements only)
101	Patient coats and pyjama	133	Tarpaulins (civil requirements only)
102	Pile fabric	134	Teak fabricated round blocks
103	Pillows (cotton)	135	Tentage jute
104	Plaster of paris	136	Tip boots
105	Plugs wooden	137	Tin trays
106	Plug	138	Umbrellas
107	Postal lead seals	139	Utensils cooking (except stainless steel utensils and vessel pressure cookers) (civil requirements only)
108	Postal weighing scales	140	Washers leather
109	Pouches	141	Wheel barrows
110	Quilts, razais (cotton)	142	Wicks cotton (Civil requirements only)
111	Rags cotton (civil requirements only)	143	Wire nails and horse shoe nails
112	Railway platform drinking water trolleys (civil requirements only)	144	Wooden packing cases of all sizes (civil requirements only)
113	Razors	145	Wood wool
114	Scissors cutting (Ordinary scissors)	146	Woollen hosiery (civil requirements only)
115	Shellac		
116	Shoe laces		
117	Sign boards painted		

Air Compressor with motor etc. either for 440 volts, 3 phase 50 cycles A. C. or for 220/200 volts single, phase 50 cycles A. C.

III. Raw Materials (per month of 25 days).

1. White petrol about 30 gallons at Rs. 3.50 per gallon ...	105
2. Retreading Cement (solution) about 30 gallons at Rs. 45 per drum of 5 gallons ...	270
3. Rubber about 2,000 lbs. at approx Rs. 2 50 per lb. ...	5,000
4. Miscellaneous consumables such as Cushion Gum, Canvas etc. at Rs. 10 per tyre ...	1,250
	6,625

IV. Staff and Labour (per month of 25 days).

1. Supervisor Rs. 120 per month ...	120.00
2. Worker-1 No. at Rs. 2.50 per day ...	62.50
3. Operator-1 No. Rs. 3.50 per day ...	87.50
4. Helpers-1 No. at Rs. 2 per day ...	50.00
	320.00

V. Miscellaneous items of Expenditure (per month).

1. Power and light (lumpsum) ...	50
2. Repair & Renewals (lumpsum) ...	50
3. Sanitation, water etc. (lumpsum) ...	50
4. Transportation etc. (lumpsum) ...	50
5. Advertisement, printing, stationery etc. (lumpsum) ...	100
6. Sundry and other unforeseen expenditure (lumpsum) ...	50
	350

VI. Working Capital (for 3 months).

1. Raw Material as per head III ...	19,875
2. Staff and Labour as per head IV ...	960
3. Miscellaneous expenses as per head V ...	1,050
	21,885
	52,285

VII. Total Investment.

1. Land and Building as per head I ...	19,200
2. Machinery & equipments as per head II ...	11,200
3. Three months' working capital as per head VI ...	21,885
	52,285

VIII. Manufacturing Cost (per month).

1. To cost of interest on land as per head I (i) at 6% per annum/month ...	24 00
2. To cost of depreciation on building as per head 1 (2) at 5% per annum/month ...	60.00
3. To cost of depreciation of machinery and equipments as per Head II at 5% per annum/month ...	35.00
4. To cost of insurance on machinery as per Head II at 1% per annum/month ...	9.33
5. To cost of salary and wages as per Head IV ...	320.00
6. To cost of raw materials as per Head III ...	6,625.00
7. To cost of miscellaneous expenses as per Head V ...	350.00
8. To cost of interest on the total investment as per Head VII at 5% per annum/month ...	137.50
	7,560 83
or say ...	7,560.00

IX. Receipts (per month).

Return by retreading and resoling of 125 tyres (or various sizes) per month at an average rate of about Rs. 65 per tyre ... 8,125

X. Profit/Loss (per month).

By return as per Head IX ... 8,125
To manufacturing cost as per Head VIII ... 7,560

Profit per month ... 565

PROFIT PER YEAR—RS. 6,780

XI. Approximate Annual Percentage of Profit on the total investment as per head VII 12. 96% or say 13%.

The following are the suppliers of tyre retreading and resoling machines.

- 1 Ms. Aabib Agencies, Eluru Road, Near Govt. Bus Stand, Vijayawada-2.
- 2 M/s. Imperial Tyre Retreading & Vulcanising Works, 1642, Queens Road, Delhi-6.
- 3 M/s. Indian Tyre Retreading Co., 1639, Queens Road, Delhi-6.
- 4 M/s. I.I. Iyyappa Mills Ltd., Kokkalai, Trichur. (Kerala State)

(Source: Small Industries Service Institute, Madras-92.)

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(ARECANUT PURCHASING: A. R. R. AGENCIES, MANGALORE)

SCHEME FOR MANUFACTURE OF BUFFING AND POLISHING COMPOUNDS

Finishing operation is important in any metallic product to enhance its lustre and beauty. Buffing and polishing compositions play a vital role in such operations. There is growing demand for buffing and polishing compositions. This scheme has been drafted to suit a small scale entrepreneur who can invest about a lakh of rupees.

Polishing compounds vary in composition, depending on and uses viz. for polishing or buffing of different metal or alloy surface. Various types of compositions are recommended. Again, the selection of composition depends on the cutting power and smoothness of surface required for the process. Therefore, major types of compositions that are commonly used in industries are included in this scheme. A few typical formulations are also appended in the scheme.

This scheme envisages a total production of 5000 kg/month of different types of polishing compositions. For the purpose of calculation, it is made up of 1000 kg/month each of tripoli rouge, crocus and white lime composition and 500 kg/month of Chrome and small scale white polishing composition making a total of 5000 kg/month. The product mix can be varied depending upon the demand of particular type of polish in the market.

The machinery provided in the scheme and also the raw materials are available indigenously.

The following are some typical formulations:

I. Tripoli composition.

For steel, Silica or Emery	...	45
Alumina or Bauxite	...	25
Tallow	...	14
Stearic acid	...	10
Triethanolamine	...	2
		96

II. Crocus composition for silver, steel and copper.

Ferric oxide	...	75
Silica or Emery	...	5
Stearic Acid	...	15
Paraffin wax	...	4
Triethanolamine	...	1
		100

III. Rouge for Brass, Nickel, Silver, Copper and Gold.

Rouge	...	80
Tallow	...	10
Stearic acid	...	9
Triethanolamine	...	1
		100

IV. Chrome for Chromeplate.

Chromium Sesquioxide	...	40
Aluminium or Bauxite	...	20
Silica or Emery	...	3
Calcium oxide	...	8
Stearic Acid	...	27
Triethanolamine	...	2
		100

V. White lime composition for Nickel, Chrome and silver plate.

Calcium oxide	...	40
Magnesium oxide	...	25
Stearic acid	...	19
Tallow	...	15
Triethanolamine	...	1
		100

VI. Stainless Steel Composition.

Silica	...	65
Stearic acid	...	15
Tallow	...	15
Paraffin wax	...	3
Triethanolamine	...	2
		100

Envisaged Production/month.

Total 5000 kg/month		
		Kg.
Tripoli	...	1000
Rouge	...	1000
Crocus	...	1000
White lime	...	1000
Chrome	...	500
S. S. White	...	500

Non-recurring expenditure.

I. *Land and Building.* It is assumed that the factory site will be acquired on rental basis. About 50' x 20' covered area in a plot of 4 grounds will be sufficient in setting up this industry.

Rent Rs. 200 p.m.

II. Machinery, equipment and tools.

1. Mixer or kneader, steam jacketed made of stainless steel to hold 250 kg. of material complete with motor and sigma type blade for stirring.	...	5,000-00
2. Small boiler vespa type to produce steam at a pressure of 100 pe. l. g.	...	2,000-00
3. Moulds made of aluminium or other suitable material	...	3,500-00
4. Weighing machine	...	1,500-00
5. Miscellaneous tool, equipment, ladders, etc.	...	2,000-00
6. Erection charges	...	1,400-00
7. Office furniture and equipment	...	1,000-00
		16,400-00

III. Recurring expenditure/month.

Raw Material/month.

1. Silica or emery 900 kg. @ Rs. 2 per kg.	...	1,800-00
2. Alumina or bauxite 350 kg. @ Re. 1 per kg.	...	350-00

3. Tallow 500 kg. @ Rs. 5 per kg. ...	2,500-00
4. Stearic Acid 750 kg. @ Rs. 6 per kg. ...	4,500-00
5. Triethanolamine 75 kg. @ Rs. 8 per kg. ...	600-00
6. Rouge 800 kg. @ Rs. 3 per kg. ...	2,400-00
7. Ferric oxide 750 kg. @ Rs. 3 5 kg. ...	450-00
8. Chromium sesquioxide 200 kg. @ Rs. 2 per kg. ...	400-00
9. Calcium oxide 440 kg. @ Re. ½ kg. ...	220-00
10. Magnesium oxide 250 kg. @ Re. 1 per kg. ...	250-00
11. Paraffin wax 80 kg. @ Rs. 2 per kg. ...	120-00
Total ...	13,590-00
Colour and other miscellaneous chemicals ...	510-00
	14,100-00
1250 Nos. metal containers for packing white lime composition at Rs. 0.75 container ...	900-00
	15,000-00
Packing wooden craft or other polishing composition ...	1,000-00
	16,000-00

Staff and labour/month.

Manager - cum - Chemist @ Rs. 500 per month ...	1	500-00
Supervisor @ Rs. 300 per month ...	1	300-00
Skilled Workers @ Rs. 200 per month ...	2	400-00
Helpers @ Rs. 100 per month. ...	6	600-00
Accountant Cum Typist @ Rs. 250 per month ...	1	250-00
Watchman - cum - peon at Rs. 100 per month ...	1	100-00
Salesman @ Rs. 250 per month ...	1	250-00
		2,400-00

Other Expenditure per month.

Rent at Rs. 200 per month ...	200-00
Electricity charges ...	200-00
Water charges ...	100-00
Printing and stationery ...	200-00
Maintenance and repair ...	200-00
Other unforeseen expenditure ...	300-00
	1,200-00

Working Capital 3 months.

Towards Raw materials ...	43,000-00
Towards staff and labour ...	7,200-00
Towards other expenditure ...	3,600-00
	53,800-00

Therefore total capital investment:

Machinery and equipment ...	16,400-00
Working capital for 3 months ...	58,800-00
	75,200-00
Manufacturing cost per month.	
Monthly working capital ...	19,600-00
Interest on total capital investment @ 10% per annum ...	601-70
Depreciation on machinery cost of Rs. 16,400 at 20% p.m. ...	273-30
	20,475-00
Say Rs.	20,500-00

Monthly sales and profit account.

1. By sale of 1000 kg. of tripoli composition @ Rs. 3/kg. ...	3,000-00
2. By sale of 1000 kg. of crocus composition @ Rs. 3/kg. ...	3,000-00
3. By sale of 1000 kg. of emery or rouge composition @ Rs. 3/kg. ...	3,000-00
4. By sale of 1000 kg. of white lime composition for nickel, chrome, silver etc. at Rs. 3/kg. ...	3,000-00
5. By sale of 500 kg. of chrome composition @ Rs. 14/kg. ...	6,500-00
6. By sale of 500 kg. of stainless steel composition at Rs. 14 per kg. ...	6,500-00
	25,000-00
Less sales commission at 10%.	2,500-00
	22,500-00

Profit per month = 22,500 — 20,500 = 2,000
Say about 30% of total investment.

Suppliers of Machinery.

1. M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.,
4-5, Club House Road,
Mount Road, Madras-2 for Kneaders
2. M's. Batliboi & Company.
98-A, Armenian St.,
Madras-1 for Boilers.
3. Chemida India Ltd.,
Maganlal Nagar,
347, Grand Road,
Bombay-7 for Kneaders.
4. Frigmaires Engineers,
Bharat House
104, Appolo St.,
Fort Bombay-1 for Mixtures and
Kneaders.
5. Atlas Engineering Works,
8, Dawan Hall, Chandni Chowk,
Delhi-6 for Boilers.
6. M's. Avery Company of India Ltd.,
16 1, Armenian Street,
Madras-1 for weighing machines.

(Source: Small Industries Service Institute,
Madras-32)

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Import Policy Changes To Boost Output and Exports

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply has made a number of changes in the present import policy in order to allow imports of a number of items which are currently in short supply and are affecting both production and exports.

It has now been decided that under the Red Book serial No. 44 (a) / 1 (pertaining to imports of zinc or spelter unwrought), imports will be allowed under remark No. 2, upto 25% of the face value of the licence or Rs. 10,000 whichever is less instead of 10% of the face value of the licence or Rs. 5,000 whichever is less, as provided in the Public Notice No. 71-ITC (PN) / 69 dt. May 5, 1969.

Actual users applications for the import of (a) Brass leaded round wire for the manufacture of ball point refill and of (b) phosphor bronze sheets/strips for the manufacture of contacts for tumbler switches and metal clad switches will be entertained under Red Book part I serial No. 46 (c).

Imports of anodised coloured aluminium strips (cut to shape and size) containing more than 97% aluminium will be allowed under Red Book part II, Sl. No. 12.

Aluminium sections for the manufacture of spectacle hinges and aluminium tubing for the manufacture of typewriter parts will be allowed to be imported on actual user basis under Red Book, Part II, sl. No. 17.

Montan wax, which was until now allowed to be imported by manufacturers of polishes and varnishes will now also be allowed to be imported by carbon paper manufacturers.

Import of flint stones will now be allowed to actual users "on restricted basis" for the cigar lighter industries and for the manufacture of mechanical toys.

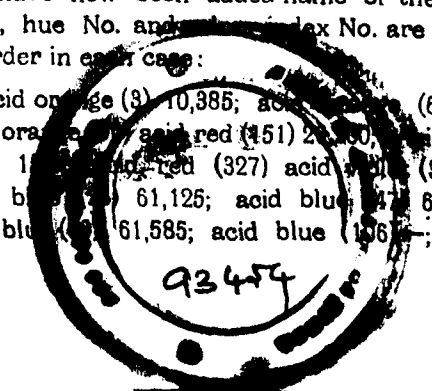
Actual users will be permitted to import tetracycline and tetracycline hydrochloride upto 30% of the face value of the licence or Rs. 10,000 whichever is less, instead of 10% of the face value of the licence or Rs. 5,000 whichever is less, as provided in the public notice No. 71-ITC/(PN)/69, dated May 12, 1969.

Import of X-ray diagnostic agents (item C, Annexure 3 appendix 19 to the Red Book) will not include those items the import of which is banned or restricted elsewhere in the Red Book.

DYESTUFF

In the group of dyestuffs, permissible for imports to the registered exporters the following have now been added-name of the dye stuff, hue No. and index No. are given in order in each case:

Acid orange (8) 10,385; acid orange (67)—; acid orange (151) 20,000; acid red (134) 10,385; acid red (327) acid red (31)—; acid blue 61,125; acid blue 62,085; acid blue 61,585; acid blue 106—; acid



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blue (227)—; acid blue (247)—; mordant red (56)—; mordant black (13) 63,615; mordant green (29)—; vat yellow (1) 70,600 vat yellow (13) 65,425; vat yellow (37)—; vat orange (9) 59,700, vat green (16)—.

Import of resorcinol will be allowed by actual users upto 20% of the face value of the licence or Rs. 20,000 whichever is less, instead of 10% after face value of the licence or Rs. 5,000 whichever is less, as provided in the public notice No. 71-ITC (PN)/69 dt. May 12, 1969.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Hydrogen peroxide and Neon gas have been added to the list of chemicals for which actual users' applications will be considered on restricted basis. The ban on import of hydrogen peroxide has thus been removed.

Import of hank - to - cone winding machines has now been banned, while the ban on import of round comber needles is lifted. It has been decided to allow imports of round comber needles and flat comber needles in consultation with the Textile Commissioner.

IRON AND STEEL

Against the item, "High Carbon wire rods for wire ropes" imports will be allowed upto 35% of the requirements instead of 20% at present.

Against the item "wire rods for pre-stressed concrete wires, the existing remark is substituted by the following:—

(a) Import of below 10 mm is banned. (b) Import of 10 mm and above will be allowed upto 50% of the requirement and the balance will be allowed against NAC, from producers mentioned at Sl.No. 1, 8 and 9, of Schedule E, Appendix 41 to the Red Book.

Similarly, against the item, "wire rods for high tensile spring wires", the following remark is substituted in place of the existing one:

(a) Import of sizes above 10 mm will be allowed. (b) Import of 10 mm and below will be allowed upto 25% of the requirement and the balance will be allowed against NAC from the producers mentioned at Sl. No. 4 and 8 of Schedule E, Appendix 41 to the Red Book.

Import of wire-rods will be allowed upto 75% of the requirement for tyre bead, against 25% so far, and without any such face value restriction. The existing face value restriction of 25% remains unchanged, in the case of wire rods for reeds.

Imports of (wire rods for certain types of spring wires) will now be allowed upto 75% of the requirement and balance against NAC from producers mentioned at Sl. No. 1, 4 & 8 of schedule E, Appendix 41 to the Red Book.

STAINLESS STEEL

Imports of stainless steel wire rods will be allowed fully against production of firm orders received by wire drawing units for drawing of stainless steel wires.

Under item 36, schedule B, Appendix 41 to the Red Book import of stainless steel wire of 0.457 m.m. (26G) and thinner will be allowed. For wires of other sizes imports upto 30% of the requirements (instead of 25% so far) will be allowed after the actual user has placed firm orders for the remaining 70% of the requirements on wire drawing units.

The words "or coils" have been deleted from the remark (b), against B.P. sheets, under item 12., schedule D, Appendix 41 to the Red Book.

Import Substitution Saves Foreign Exchange

The Campaign for import substitution has resulted in the foreign exchange component in the country's industrial production coming down from 30 per cent. to 18.4 per cent. during the seven year period 1961-67 according to the Directorate General of Technical Development.

In terms of value, the foreign exchange saving during the period was about Rs. 210.8 crores.

In addition, the import substitution programme has enabled the country to save another Rs. 409.40 crores in foreign exchange due to increased production.

Thus, the total foreign exchange saving is of the order of Rs. 620 crores.

According to the Directorate's review of import substitution and its impacts for 1960-67, the value of production during the period increased by about two and half times to Rs. 1,684.00 crores. However, the foreign exchange expenditure was substantially less at Rs. 311.00 crores.

The fall in foreign exchange expenditure, as a result of accelerating the phased manufacturing programmes, has been more pronounced in the engineering industries, particularly railway wagons, cranes, welding electrodes, agricultural tractors, Diesel engines,

power-driven pumps, industrial machinery including sugar and cement mill machinery, boilers, LP gas cylinders, transformers, electric motors, switch-gears, cables and wires, refrigeration equipment and scientific and other instruments.

Chemical Units:

In the chemical industries, on the other hand, the saving in foreign exchange has been mainly due to increased production of essential goods like paper and paper products, tyres and tubes, fertilizers, refractories, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyes and dyestuffs, baby foods, heavy and fine chemicals and due to diversification of production, as well as basing production of primary raw materials instead of intermediaries.

The review says that further steps are afoot towards accelerating import substitution in more industries.

It is, however, stated that "a complete import substitution where the entire requirements of raw materials, including special steel and components are met from indigenous sources, is obviously not possible, be it for internal market or exports. For several years to come, the demands for some of the special steels, components and raw materials would remain too small to plan their economic production".

For many products the import content now is 10% or less, in many cases substantially less. This would be further reduced. Several products like sewing machines, bicycles, radio receivers, electric fans, railway wagons, transmission light towers etc. which have sizable export market also fall in this category.

An equally remarkable achievement has been the trend towards production of several new items and new ranges of production established by the industries for supporting the economic and industrial growth of the country.

The important ones produced more recently are sophisticated machine tools, precision dies, silicon transistors, tungsten carbide cores, scientific and surgical instruments, insulin, fibreglass, Industrial Furnaces, Industrial

Weighing machines and drugs and pharmaceuticals.

It is now proposed to lay special emphasis in coming years on products the import content of which is somewhat of a high order. Some of these products are data processing and calculating machines, auto leave springs and coir springs, industrial cranes, boilers, coal mining and coal washering machines, automobile ancillary, agricultural tractors, cables and wires, transformers and steel wire ropes.

Referring to the criticism that import substitution has contributed to a high-cost economy, the review says that "there can be no denying fact that the more we move towards self sufficiency, the better will we be in a position to create healthy competition so essential for bringing down prices."

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Cowboy Boots Spur New Export Trade To U.S.

Western Wear From South India

Everybody knows cowboys come from America—but not many people know that cowboy boots come from Madras.

In fact more than one lakh pair of "western" style boots are now being shipped to the U. S. annually from the South Indian Region.

And these exports, now earning about Rs. 60 lakhs in foreign exchange are likely to treble or quadruple in the next few years.

Thiru M. Krishna of Nav Bharat Enterprises, Madras, one of four small scale factories turning out the product for the U. S. market, said "the Indian share of the U.S. boot market is still small but it is growing."

"For India, it is a break-through for a small industry into a sophisticated market", he said.

Cowboy or Western-style boots are popular in the U. S. for casual wear as well as rough usage on farms and fields. They are also widely worn by Western-style horseback riding enthusiasts.

The boot uppers are produced in India without soles, which are added in the U. S.

This arrangement works to the advantage of both countries, Thiru Krishna said. Sending the complete boot from India is not feasible since the "last" or standard shoe sizes in India and the U. S. differ.

It is also more economical to use machine processes in the U. S. to add the sole pieces to the upper parts fashioned in India.

The arrangement, Thiru Krishna said, is in keeping with the trading pattern recommended by the UNCTAD between the developing and the developed countries.

500 UPPERS DAILY

Nav Bharat, a unit in the Industrial Estate at Guindy, turns out 500 uppers a day. It fabricates sixteen different components of the shoe upper including different linings.

Cutting and stitching are slowly being mechanised. Even with machines, considerable

skill is required for the intricate operations which contributes so much to the exquisitely turned out cowboy uppers.

Quality leather is easily available in the region where leather processing and finishing have attained a high standard thanks largely to the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.

Trained men from the Central Footwear Training Institute supervise the work at Nav Bharat.

Three other firms also make cowboy boots for the U. S. market. They are the Skins and Leathers in Coimbatore, Vasans in Agra and

the Indian Trades and Industries Corporation in Kanpur.

For a number of years, the United States has been importing cowboy uppers from Spain and Italy and a few other countries and completing the shoes in U. S. factories.

In 1967, the Acme Boot Company, Clarkesville, Tennessee signed a contract with the State Trading Corporation of India (STC) for the first time for the supply of shoe uppers. This was the beginning of the Indian American shoe exports trade.

The STC farms out such orders to the private manufacturers.

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Handicraft industry which had one time received the patronage of ancient kings languished during the British rule for want of encouragement. After Independence the industry began to look up. The inherent skills of the craftsmen helped the changeover to modern requirements. The Handicrafts Board under a statute of the parliament was established to encourage the growth of the industry on sound economic lines.

Carpets:

Many of the products of the industry are well known the world over. Of these carpets, rugs and druggets occupy the pride of place. Carpet making has its roots in the fifteenth century. It was during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Akbar that the weaving of

carpets attained the stature of a fine art. Under the royal encouragement, weaving centres grew around seats of administration in various parts of the country. Carpets are made from cottons, wool and jute. At present about 15,000 looms are engaged in weaving of carpets of various kinds.

Indian carpets are known for their luxurious appearance, rich colour, scheme and motifs which may be traditional, floral or otherwise. The types and motifs of the carpets vary from centre to centre. Carpets from Srinagar, Amritsar, Agra and Mirzapur are famous. Less expensive varieties go under different names like gabbahs, namdahs, and druggets.

Jewellery:

Carpets, rugs and druggets have been for long traditional exports. The resurgent industry is extending its markets. At present more than 30 countries including U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Australia are the customers. In 1968-69 the export value of hand-made carpets and druggets amounted to Rs. 115 million.

Jewels and precious stones constitute another line bearing the imprint of India's artistic skills and workmanship. The skill of Indian craftsmen in clearing and splitting diamonds and producing facets of diamonds of any size even now evoke admiration of overseas tourists. Cut gems are set in

jewellery and other fancy articles by intricate methods. Gems and jewellery constitute another important group of handicrafts exports of India. Among the customers of jewellery and precious stones are U.S.A. and Japan.

Metalware :

Artistic metalware, products of which range from kitchenware to Statues and temple bells are made from copper and their alloys, brass and bronze. Often, engraved with floral designs, there are also enamelled and lacquered metalware available for export. Ornamentation for the surface of metalware is also made by application of metal. India's Artistic metalware is mainly exported to U.S.A., Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia and Saudi Arabia.

Of Artistic excellence are the Indian Carved Wood and Inlay work-Walnut folding screens, sandalwood panels, in doors and niches, wooden furniture inlaid with ivory or precious stones and carved legs of bedsteads known for elaborate design. Ivory inlay on wood, mainly sheesham, is another famous item of handicrafts. Toys, dolls, animals and human figures and wood lacquer-ware are also well

known. In recent years, exports of artistic wood-ware to U.S.A., West Germany, U. K., Japan, France and Belgium are on the increase.

Other well-known handicrafts are ivory carvings, stone and horn carvings, and basketware and papier mache articles, artistic leather goods, shawls and embroidered goods, cotton carpets, rattan furniture and other works of art and musical instruments.

Handicrafts :

Exports of handicrafts of all varieties have reached an aggregate of Rs. 690 million. Of this total, precious and semi-precious stones account for Rs. 448 million artistic metalware Rs. 59 million, and wooden-ware Rs. 23 million. Belgium, U.S.A., West Germany, France, Canada and Japan are the major purchasers.

Since Independence Indian handicrafts industry is surging forward to meet the modern sophistication of the affluent consumers abroad. Notwithstanding the rapid industrial strides being made in India, it is a happy realisation that the ancient skills have not languished; in fact they are preserved with utmost care in the garb of modernity.

Structural Industry in India

Steel fabrication industry is one of the oldest in India dating back to more than a century. Several new factories have also come up during the last 15-20 years for catering to the requirements of the country for diverse type of structurals. This industry covers the following products :

- (1) Steel structures for factories, power houses, multi-storeyed buildings and townships, storage sheds and associated and similar structures.
- (2) Steel towers of all description for power transmission, radio, television, microwave traction etc.
- (3) Steel road and rail bridges.
- (4) Structures for rope-ways, conveyors, material handling equipment etc.
- (5) Hydraulic structures like vertical and radial gates, high head gates, penstocks etc.
- (6) Steel structures for oil storage, water tanks, chemicals etc.
- (7) Fabricated steel pipes for fluids.
- (8) Cranes of all types, like electric, travelling cranes, overhead, wharf and tower cranes, floating cranes etc.

The structural industry has to its credit the construction of a number of bridges, some of which built over 150 years ago, are still in use. In bridge building-both rail and road-the industry has designed, fabricated and erected all major rail and major road bridges ranging from 10 ft. spans to 400 ft. spans including the famous Howrah bridge of suspended cantilever construction spanning 1200 ft. The industry has also been responsible for the manufacture of vertical, radial gates for most of the multipurpose river valley projects in India. Over the years, it has undergone considerable sophistication and diversification leading to the development of a high standard of engineering design, technical skills and workmanship comparable to that of the more advanced countries of the world. The industry has kept itself abreast with the latest advancements in the welding and structural fabrication.

There are more than 150 factories engaged in the production of structures of various types with a total fabricating capacity of approximately 0.7 million tons per annum and annual output of about Rs. 640 million. Most of the major units are equipped with modern design facilities capable of handling sophisticated types of structures for the fertiliser, refinery and chemical plants and food industries. In addition to these large factories in the organised sector, there are also a number of

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smaller units who cater to the demand for simpler structures. The raw materials for the industry are steel sections and plates fasteners and electrodes, which are available indigenously.

The rapid qualitative development in the industry has made it possible to contribute to exports and secure global tenders even in stiff competition with industrially advanced countries. Some of the Indian structurals which have already found markets in the various countries as also those which offer possibilities for export include transmission towers, cranes of all types, structures for building bridges etc. These are now being exported to Canada, New Zealand, Philippines, Nigeria, Tanzania and Kuwait. The export performance of the structural industry is indicative of the development it has achieved.

As there is a definite demand in all developing and under-developed countries for steel structures, whether for simple steel structures for building or for sophisticated structures required for power generation, or transmission line towers required for power distribution, some of the countries which have

substantial demand for steel structures may find it useful to make a beginning in the manufacture of these. They may start with the production of simpler structures required for buildings and gradually develop the technology, which would enable them to take up manufacture of more sophisticated types of structures.

There are a number of structural fabricating firms in India, who are in a position to assist and provide the complete range of technical know-how in this field to interested entrepreneurs in other developing countries. Their well equipped drawing offices enable them to undertake work suiting individual requirements in these countries. The Indian manufacturers of structurals would also be willing to impart detailed training to engineers from other countries in their factories in various fields of steel structural fabrication and also make available the services of trained Indian engineers at request.

The Indian investment centre would be glad to assist entrepreneurs from abroad who would be interested in establishing facilities for the manufacture of structurals in their respective countries.

ORIENTATION AND REVIEW PROGRAMME IN STANDARDIZATION FOR TECHNICAL TEACHERS

There is a wide gap between the pattern of Technical Education and the needs of the industry in our country. The Government, Educationists and Industries are concerned with this problem and the ways and means of bridging this gap and making the two fields fully aligned and complimentary. Since standardization has emerged as an important tool for industrial management, it has been recognized that not only the students of Technical Institutions be fully aware of the National Standards in their respective fields but they should also have full knowledge of the basic principles of standardization so that the students when they pass out can straight-away take up responsibilities in the industrial field.

Taking note of this problem, the Indian Standards Institution held a three day Programme for Teachers from Technical Institutions at the Teachers' Training Institute Madras from 16 to 18 September 1969. The programme was aimed at familiarizing the Technical Teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics with the principles of standardization and the national and industrial standards relevant to the field of engineering and technology, so that they can examine the Technical Education curricula and incorporate the subject of standardization and the various national and industrial standards

existing in our country in teaching programmes.

Welcoming the participants, Thiru A. P. Jambulingam, Principal, Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras, said that standardization played a vital role in the industrial programmes of a country and that the technical students should have a good foundation in this subject before they assumed responsibilities of the profession and in this process the Technical Teachers played an important role. He commended the steps taken by ISI in this regard by arranging such a training programme. Thiru P. Sivalingam, Director of Technical Education, said that there was an urgent need for making the technical training programmes need-based to industry. Standardization had emerged as a vital discipline in modern days and this subject should necessarily form part of the technical curricula. As one who had been associated with the Indian Standards Institution for long, he was convinced of the values of standardization to bring about orderly development of the industry. He hoped that the programme would prove successful in its aims.

Speaking on the occasion, Thiru G.L. Gulati, Director, Indian Standards Institution elaborated upon the importance of standardization to achieve maximum overall economy, safety and protection from health hazards and safe

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guarding consumer interests. He added such a vital subject should form part of the technical curricula and the present Orientation and Review Programme was a feeler before a course was mounted as part of the technical curricula.

Thiru S. P. Raman of Indian Standards Institution, the Programme Director, dealt in detail about the scope and objectives of the Programme and explained the values of Indian Standards in Technical Education to give it a national character. He hoped that the Technical Teachers who fashioned the technical skill in this country would carry the message of Indian Standards and standardization in general to the students to realise the objectives of the programme.

The programme was covered in the following sessions :

- (1) Standards and their importance in Technical Education-Programme Objectives and outline of Assignment.
- (2) Principles of Standardization.
- (3) SI Units and their use: Preferred Numbers and

(4) Engineering Materials and Structural Engineering Standards.

Over seventy participants from the Technical Colleges in Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu attended the Programme. An exposition of Indian Standards relating to Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering was also arranged on the occasion to familiarize the participants about the contents of Indian Standards formulated in their respective fields.

With the background knowledge given to the instructors, they would study the existing curricula, textbooks and courses of lectures and formulate the proposals for utilization of the information from standards and also for teaching the principles of standardization to students. This would be for a period of about six weeks following the orientation.

After completing the survey, the instructors would gather in a further session to report the proposals and share their experience with the other participants. These review sessions would be suitably arranged after completion of the survey programme.

So-called "radio wave newspapers", which are attracting more and more attention of late as a future means of mass communication, have been successfully developed by Japan's topnotch electric appliance manufacturers and newspaper companies.

Under the "radio wave newspaper" formula newspaper companies transmit news directly to a facsimile receiving apparatus at the reader's home via radio waves. The apparatus automatically receives and prints a newspaper. This is an epochal idea combining the immediacy of reporting by radio and television, and the documentary characteristic of newspapers.

A newspaper facsimile system for business use is already being operated by the Asahi Shimbun, one of Japan's biggest national dailies, between its head office in Tokyo and a branch in Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, as part of its newspaper-making process.

But the two types of newspaper facsimile equipment that have been developed recently are both for home use. One of these "radio wave newspaper" devices is a system jointly invented by the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) and the Asahi Shimbun.

Public Demonstration

The small-sized Home Facsimile Receiver AT-2 was exhibited for public demonstration in Tokyo. Under this system, the newspaper firm transmitted news articles from an antenna

on its roof by an exclusive radio wave newly allocated to the "radio wave newspaper" and the facsimile receiver installed at the fair site received the radio wave and automatically printed the articles on paper.

This "radio wave news paper" uses the same format as an ordinary newspaper, but is smaller in size, measuring 32 centimeters wide and 46.6 centimeters long. It takes about five minutes to transmit one page.

Meanwhile, the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, one of Japan's representative makers of light electric machinery, has also developed and unveiled a "radio wave newspaper" system for home use, called "Home Facsimile". In Contrast with the Asahi-Toshiba system using an exclusively allocated radio wave, the Matsushita system utilizes those radio waves currently carrying television and FM radio broadcasts. Moreover, news articles and photos can be transmitted without interfering with the broadcast of pictures and voice by television and radio in any way.

Under this system, Matsushita has announced three types of equipment-namely TV Fax Y, TV Fax H and FM Fax. The first two represent an incorporation of facsimile receivers into colour television sets, while the third is an FM radio with a built-in-receiver.

The size of the Matsushita "radio wave newspaper" is 21 x 30 centimeters in the cases of the TV Fax receiver. It takes 30 to 50 seconds to transmit one page.

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Manufacturers: Teak Wood Casing, Capping Fillets, T. W. Boxes etc., 11 mm Conduit Pipes & Fittings, Huller Spare Parts, Machinery Parts.

These "radio wave newspaper" devices testify to Japan's highly advanced electronic technology. All of these receivers are small in size and suitable for mass production, and the printing is clear. It is said that if and when they are mass-produced, their prices will drop to the same level as those of colour T V receivers.

There are still problems to be solved, such as the question of the Radio Wave Law and mass production techniques. Yet, in the not too distant future, an "era of radio wave newspapers" is expected to arrive to transmit newspapers directly to a reader's home via radio wave, bringing about a revolution in the information industry. ★

INDIAN SCIENTIST'S INVENTION HAS BIG INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

New Method of Magnetic Suspension—A method of suspending objects without visible means of support, which is expected to have important applications in industry, has been devised by an Indian scientist currently working in Britain.

The method, which uses magnetic fields, is the creation of Dr. B. V. Jayawant, Reader in Electrical Engineering at Sussex University. Dr. Jayawant, who was educated at Bombay University, has already started work for Imperial Chemical Industries (I. C. I.) using his invention in the field of synthetic fibres.

Less Power Needed—In industry, magnetic bearings for spindles could greatly reduce power requirements, because power would not be wasted in overcoming friction. A magnetic bearing could, therefore, operate at about

one-third of the power and three times the speed of conventional bearings.

Dr. Jayawant—who belongs to a "brain pool" of university scientists backed by Britain's National Research Development Corporation—is working for ICI on a magnetically suspended hollow rod to revolve at high speed, twisting synthetic fibres. He produces his magnetic field by current alternating at 400 cycles a second instead of the direct current used by conventional electromagnets.

Dr. Jayawant is also developing a production line for a firm which manufactures buckles. The present process leaves a mark from the clip in which they hang in an oven, but magnetic suspension would leave no mark.

The Bureau of Mines in the United States is also interested in using magnetic bearings for anemometers to measure air movement. ★

INDIGENOUS COPYING MACHINE

A machine that copies documents on ordinary paper by a dry process employing a reusable photo-sensitive plate has been designed and built by scientists of the National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi.

Using an electro-static printing technique known as xerography, a team of physicists led by Dr. P. C. Mahendru took only 4 months to make the machine as well as the photo sensitive plates.

Dr. D. C. Parashar, Dr. G. D. Sootha, Dr. Devendra Singh and Dr. Narendrakumar

were among the physicists actively engaged on the project.

The team has been able to fabricate the machine with indigenously available components except for an old-fashioned inexpensive plate camera such as one still used by street-side photographers. It was planned to replace the camera with one made in India.

Dr. Mahendru estimated that the cost of a finished machine would be no more than Rs. 15,000. A similar machine imported has been quoted at Rs. 1,00,000. ★

INCOME-TAX EXEMPTIONS

Interest paid on a fresh loan to repay an original loan taken for the construction, repair or renewal of a property will also be exempted from income tax.

A circular of the Central Board of Direct Taxes said if the second borrowings was really proved to have been used merely to repay the original loan, the interest paid on the second loan would also be allowed as a deduction under the relevant provision of the Act.

Section 24 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for exemption from payment of tax interest payable on loan taken for acquiring, constructing, repair, renewal or reconstruction with borrowed capital.

An Indian residing outside the country, who makes profit in a same transaction with an Indian party on a principal-to-principal basis, has no liability to pay income tax.

In all such cases, the "real relationship" between the parties has to be looked into on the basis of the agreement existing between them.

The compounded animal feed or cattle feed as it is commercially known, will be exempted from export duty.

This clarification has been given by the Central Board of Excise and Customs in a circular to the Collectors of Customs of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kandla, Vishakhapatnam, Panjim, and Cochin.

The "compounded animal feed" is of different types like feeds for cattle, poultry and sheep. They are essentially made out of oil cakes and meals, rice and wheat bran, fish and Meat meal, maize gluten, molasses and vitamins.

The cattle feed can be distinguished from mere mixture of oil cakes or meal containing groundnut oil, cake or meal the circular says.

Besides, the protein content of these feeds normally vary between 15% and 25% while it is 50% and 51% in groundnut cake or meal. The Collectors have been asked to give a margin of 5%.

Cattle feed containing upto 30% of protein could be allowed free of export duty, the circular points out. ★

BOOM IN PLASTICS, LINOLEUMS EXPORTS

Exports of Plastics and Linoleums in 1968-69 reached the record figure of Rs. 6.20 crores, almost double the previous year's exports of Rs. 3.29 crores.

They are expected to rise even more rapidly this year considering that in a single month last August they touched to Rs. one crore.

On the basis of the current foreign demand for Indian Plastics and Linoleums, the target for 1970-71 has been fixed at Rs. 12 crores. The target for current year is Rs. 8 crores, but judging by recent performances it will most probably be exceeded.

By the end of the fourth plan it is expected the plastics exports might well reach Rs. 50 crores annually.

Indian plastics go practically all over the world, including not only the developing countries in Africa and the Middle East, but America and Australia as well as Europe.

In 1968-69, exports of poly-lined jute goods were highest at Rs. 1.5 crores, followed by plastics raw materials at Rs. 1.4 crores. Among other items that had a large foreign demand were linoleums of which Rs. 75 lakhs worth were exported and PVC leather cloth of which Rs. 64 lakhs worth were exported.

The rapid rise in plastics exports is attri-

MORE INDIAN GRAY, BLEACHED FABRICS FOR WEST GERMANY

India can export an additional thousand tonnes of gray and bleached fabrics to West Germany after the Cotton Textiles Agreement concluded with ECM.

The decision was taken on 15th September, 1969 during the first Annual review of the working of the Agreement conducted by India's Ambassador to the European communities, Thiru Swaminathan aided by Thiru Vaidyanathan and Texprovil's representative in West Europe Thiru Rathnam and representatives of the Six and the European Commission

The Six also agreed to raise the carry-over provisions from 10 to 20% of the quota.

The 1969-70 quotas would therefore, be increased by this amount where quotas for the current year were not fully utilised.

Both concessions result from the very uneven utilisation of the quotas granted to India. Thus, quotas for grays were fully utilised in France and Germany where they are fixed at 2,500 and 1925 tonnes. The utilisation of the Benelux and Italian quotas fixed at 930

buted to a realistic and stable assistance policy. The Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council has undertaken a selective and intensive assistance programme calculated to bring in immediate as well as long term results.

In the past six months two five member sales teams for Plastics Exports went to North and West African Countries. One manufacturer of Linoleum was deputed to Latin American countries.

This was followed up by seven one man sales teams of top exporters to markets of their choice, extending from Australia to Western Europe. Another four-member sales team was sent to East European market. ★

and 400 tonnes was very poor, however, largely because of the substantial cut price offers from other exporting countries notably the East Europe. The utilisation of the quotas for printed and dyed fabrics and bed linen and clothing fixed at 2045 tonnes in all was extremely poor in all the six ECM countries. This is attributed to the highly competitive conditions prevailing in the European Markets and to India's inability to meet consumer requirements as regards design and quality.

As there is a continued heavy demand for grays in Germany, representatives agreed to grant adhoc quota of thousand tonnes by means of adjustments within the existing quotas. The Texprovil representative felt the quota would be filled all most immediately.

At the International Men's Fashion Week held in Cologne in August, 1969, orders worth Rs. 5 lakhs were booked in 3 days for shirts and ties. The contacts established are expected to bring in additional orders estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs. ★

NEW SBI LOAN SCHEME: SMALL UNITS

Under a new scheme of the State Bank of India, for providing credit facilities to small units located in the rural industries project areas throughout the country, the loan procedures have been simplified and clean loans to the extent of Rs. 5,000 will be advanced to each unit.

Units which already enjoy Government assistance will also be eligible for finance for expansion or additional working capital requirements upto Rs. 5,000 each.

The State Bank of India opened a "Development Office" at Purnea, Bihar, the first of its kind in India. This office, situated in the heart of an area with vast potential for development of advances to the agricultural sector, will not discharge any banking business itself. It will provide liaison between prospective agriculturists in the area and branches of the State Bank of India in the vicinity viz. Purnea, Saharsa, Madhipura, Supaul, Forbesganj, Araria and Kathihar.

NEW PROCESS

A new process of iodising salt with calcium iodate has been tested at the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

The use of calcium iodate will give maximum stability to iodised salt in exposed condition

in comparison to potassium iodised which is at present being used. It will also reduce the high rate of depreciation of iodine content in salt during its storage and transportation from the salt works. Iodised salt is at present being manufactured at Sambhar Lake Kharaghoda and Calcutta.

SEPARATE BOOK BINDING TRAINING UNIT FOR THE BENEFIT OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The Government have approved a scheme for opening a separate book binding training unit at Egmore, Madras for the physically handicapped persons. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 8,000 non-recurring and Rs. 10,800 recurring per annum.

The trainees of this unit would be paid a stipend of Rs. 25 each per mensem for a period of six months and at the end of this

period, these trainees would be given a trade test and those found suitable would be absorbed on the regular establishment of the Government Press. This unit would also be in a position to give employment to Ex-service-men.

This scheme will be a State venture initially and as time progresses it could be taken over by private philanthropy and managed by them.

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS LICENSED UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951 DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1969 IN THE STATES OF TAMIL NADU, 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
Sch. Ind. No. 7—Transportation.		
The Giovanola-Binny Ltd., 7, Armenian Street, Madras-1 (Kerala)	Steel Fishing Vessels, Tugs, Launches and Barges, Steel vessels for inland water, Harbour and Sea Transportation and Dumb Barges Tonnes p. a. 2,000	L/7-2/69/MEI 22-8-69
Sch. Ind. No. 30—Rubber Goods.		
The Madras Rubber Factory Ltd., Dhun Buildings, 175, Mount Road, Madras-2 (Madras)	Automobile Tyres and Tubes each Nos. p. a. 250,000	L/30(1)/19/69—LI (II) 27-8-69
Sch. Ind. No. 31—Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers.		
The Skins and Leathers (P) Ltd., 13/72, Ponnurangam Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore (Madras)	1. Calf Skins Sq. ft. p. a. 875,000 2. Apron Leather Nos. p. a. 1,250,000 3. Footwear (C. O. B.) Pairs p. a. 1,25,000	L/31-7/69/LI (II) 26-8-69
Sch. Ind. No. 6—Telecommunications.		
The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli P. O., Bangalore (Mysore)	Silicon Transistor Diodes ... (Total capacity after expansion will be 10 million Nos. p. a.) (S. E.)	Nos. p. a. 6 million L/6(4)/10/DS/69 9-9-69
The Radio & Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Post Bag 6, Mysore Road, Bangalore-26 (Mysore)	Radio Receivers (S. E.) (Total capacity after expansion will be 40,000 p. a.)	p. a. 22,000 L/6(4)/12/DS/69 8-9-69

STATEMENT SHOWING LETTERS OF INTENT ISSUED TO PARTIES WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR LICENCE UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951 DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1969 IN THE STATES OF TAMIL NADU, ANDHRA PRADESH, KERALA, MYSORE AND PONDICHERRY.

Name and address of the undertaking (and proposed location)	Articles of manufacture, capacity and type of licence applied for	Letter (of Intent) No. and Date
Sch. Ind. No. 12—Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries. (Plastic Moulded Goods).		
Shri M. Sarangapani, B-15 & 16, Industrial Estate, Hyderabad-18, (Andhra Pradesh)	Plastic Processed Goods. 1. P. V. C. Industrial Sacks 2. H.D. Polyethylene Sacks 3. P.V.C. Fumigation Tents (N. U.)	11/1069/Ch-I 21-8-69 Million Nos. p. a. 9 3 Nos. 5,500
Sch. Ind. No. 25—Sugar		
M/s. Challapalli Sugars Ltd., Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, Madras-1 (A. P.)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity increased (S. E.)	Tonnes per day 8(30)/68—LC, 30-8-69 1,250 to 2,500
M/s. Shakthi Sugars Ltd., 72, Sengupta Street, Ramnagar, Coimbatore-9 (Mysore)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity (N. U.)	1,250 8(12)/69—LC, 30-8-69
Shri G. Mahadevappa, Chief Promoter, Bhadra Co-operative Sugars Ltd., 591, Mandipet, Devangere City, (Mysore)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity (N. U.)	1,250 8(38)/69—LC, 28-9-60
Shri S. Y. Miraji, Chief Promoter, Shri Doodhganga Krishna Sahakari Sakhare, Karkhane Niyamit, Chikodi P. O., Belgaum Dist. (Mysore)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity (N. U.)	1,250 8(13)/69—LC, 25-8-69

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name and address of the undertaking (and proposed location)	Articles of manufacture and capacity and type of licence applied for	Letter (of Intent) No. and Date
Sch. Ind. No. 19— Chemicals (other than fertilisers)		
Shri Krishna Narayan, 4, Ranganathan Chetty Road, Madras-34 (Madras)	1. Heavy Duty Polyethylene Sacks ... Million p. a. 4	11/8/69/Ch-I 28-7-69
	2. Heavy Duty P.V.C. Sacks ... Tonnes p.a. 18	
	3. P. V. C. Sheets (N. U.) ... 600	
Sch. Ind. No. 25- Sugar.		
M/s. Essellam and Co., Managing Agents of M/s. Aruna Sugar Ltd., “Dhun Building”, 175/1, Mount Road, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity increased ... (S. E.) 1,250 to 2,000	25(768)/LC/65 25-7-69
The India Sugar and Re-fineries Ltd., Hospet, Bellary, Dist. Mysore State, (Mysore)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity increased ... (S. E.) 1,250 to 2,500	25(814)/LC/66 25-7-69
The Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd , Express Estates, Mount Road, Madras, (Madras)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity increased ... (S. E.) 1,200 to 2,000	25(420)/LC/60 25-7-69
M/s. Madhurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Padalam, Chingleput Dist. (Madras)	do	25(775)-LC/65 28-7-69
The Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co. Ltd., Managing Agents, M/s. Parry and Co. Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras-1, (Tamil Nadu)	do	25(762)/LC/63 31-7-69
The Palakol Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society Ltd., Palakol, (Andhra Pradesh)	do	8(10)/69-LC, 28-7-69
The Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Secretaries and Treasurers, M/s. Parry and Co. Ltd., P. B. No. 12, Madras-1 (Tamil Nadu)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity increased ... 1,000 to 1,500	25(764)-LC/65 1-8-69

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name and address of the undertaking (and proposed location)	Articles of manufacture and capacity and type of licence applied for	Letter (of Intent) No. and Date
Sch. Ind. No. 17—Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments.		
The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, B-1-174, Fateh Maidan Road, Hyderabad, (A. P.)	Capacity p.a. pcs.	
	1. Vermier Slide Calipers ...	16,000
	2. Micrometers ...	24,000
	3. Diad Gauges ...	4,000
	Total value Rs. 43 lakhs p.a. (N. U.)	
Shri G. B. Jadhav, Chief Promoter, Athami Taluk Rayats Sahakari Sakhare, Sugar-cane crushing capacity ... Karkhana Niyamit, Raibag P. O., Kudchi, Belgaum, (Mysore)	Tonnes per day 1,250	8(8)/69-LC, 13-8-69
	(N. U.)	
The South India Steel & Sugars Ltd., 99, Armenian Street, Madras-1, (Madras)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity increased ...	25(761)/LC/65 8-8-69
	(S. E.)	
Sch. Ind. No. 30—Rubber Goods.		
The Nanco Rubber & Plastics Ltd., P. B. No. 1661, A. T. T. Colony, Coimbatore, (Madras)	Rubber Apron Bands running metres ...	p. a. 45,000
	(N. A.)	
M/s. L. G. Varadarajulu, India House, Trichy Road, Coimbatore, (Madras)	Reclaim Rubber ...	Metric tonnes p.a. 2,500
	(N. U.)	
Sch. Ind. No. 9—Machine Tools.		
India Pistons-Refco. Ltd., Hazur Gardens, Sembiam, Madras-11 (Tamil Nadu)	1. Crankshaft Grinders Models RGCS 1+2 ...	Nos. p.a. 15
	2. Automotive Surface Grinders Models RGC-2/RGC-2A..	40
	3. Cylinder Boring Bar Machines Models R-100 and R-200 (Portable) ...	100
	(N. A.)	

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name and address of the undertaking (and proposed location)	Articles of manufacture and capacity and type of licence applied for		Letter (of Intent) No. and Date
Sch. Ind. No. 27—Food Processing Industries.			
The Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd., 38, Mount Road, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	Starch / Glucose / Dextrose ... (N. U.)	Nos. p.a. 50	16(1)/69—LI (I) 28-8-69
Sch. Ind. No. 25—Sugar.			
The Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Department of Industries, Labour & Housing, Fort St. George, Madras (Madras)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity... (N. U.)	1,250	25(811)/LC/66 23-7-69
The Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Department of Industries, Labour & Housing, Fort St. George, Madras (Madras)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity... (N. U.)	1,250	25(810)/66/LC, 23-7-69
Sch. Ind. No. 23—Textiles (Including those Dyed, Printed or otherwise processed)			
M/s. Chamundi Textiles, (Silk Mills) Ltd., Ramnangaram, (Mysore)	Installation of 30 additional Powerlooms for the manufacture of Pure Silk Fabrics. (S. E.)		12/53/67—Tex-(F) 4-7-69
Sch. Ind. No. 25—Sugar.			
M/s. Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., P. B. No. 1, Kharaitabad, Hyderabad, (A. P.)	Cane crushing capacity	Tonnes per day ... 1,250	8/21/69—LC, 2-7-69
Sch. Ind. No. 5—Electrical Equipment.			
M/s. Toshiba Anand Lamps Ltd., XXIII/376, Mahatma Gandhi Road, P. B. No. 177, Ernakulam, Cochin-11 Kerala)	M. V. Lamps (N. A.)	Nos. p. a. ... 30,000	LEEL-7(2)/69 7-7-69

(Continued)

(Continued)

Name and address of the undertaking (and proposed location)	Articles of manufacture and capacity and type of licence applied for		Letter (of Intent) No. and Date
Sch. Ind. No. 8—Industrial Machinery.			
The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., (Machinery Manufacturing Division), Cement House, 121, Queens Road, Bombay-1 (BR), (Mysore)	Rubber and Plastic machinery worth (N. A.)	Rs. lakhs p. a. ... 345	3-35/68—MEI, 5-7-69
Sch. Ind. No. 19—Chemicals (other than fertilisers)			
M/s. Balarami Reddy, Mypadu Post, Nellore Dist. (A. P.)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity (N. U.)	Tonnes per day ... 1,250	8(1)/68/LC, 4-7-69
Sch. Ind. No. 25—Sugar.			
M/s. Kommareddi Suryanarayana, Chief Promoter, The West Godavari Co-operative Sugar Ltd., Bhimadole, Eluru Taluk, West Godavari Dist. (A. P.)	Sugar-cane crushing capacity (N. U.)	1,250	8(19)/68/LC, 9-7-69
Sch. Ind. No. 27—Food Processing Industries			
The Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd., Patiala Road, Nabha, (A. P.)	Malted milk food (N. U.)	Tonnes p.a. ... 6,000	2(26)/68—LI (I) 16-7-69
Sch. Ind. No. 12—Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries.			
M/s. Kothari and Sons, 20, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-34 (Gujarat)	1. Heavy duty P.V.C. Bags ... 2. P. V. C. Films ... 3. P. V. C. Conduit pipes and fitting ... 4. Clear P.V.C. Containers ... 5. High Density Polyethylene woven bags (N. U.)	Million p.a. 8.9 Tonnes p.a. 1,120 1,100 Million p.a. 7.5 2.84	11/4/69/Ch-I 24-7-69

(Continued)

JULY—SEPT. 1969

STATEMENT SHOWING CHANGES EFFECTED IN THE NAMES OF OWNERS / UNDERTAKINGS
LICENSED UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951 DURING
THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1969 IN THE STATES OF TAMIL NADU, ANDHRA PRADESH,
KERALA, MYSORE AND PONDICHERRY.

Licence No. and date (type of licence and location) of undertaking	Name of the Original owner / undertaking	Name of the new owner/undertaking
L/27(4)/10/60 LI(I) 8-6-67 (Andhra Pradesh)	The Andhra Flour Mills Ltd.	The Tirupathi Roller Flour Mills.
L/7(5)/N-74/60 19-2-60 L 7(5)/10/64—AEI, 24-6-64 L/7(5)/8/66—AEI(I), 24-11-66 L/7(5)/59/63—AEI, 28-11-68 (Madras)	The Universal Radiators	The Universal Radiators Private Ltd.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE LICENCES REVOKED / SURRENDERED UNDER THE INDUSTRIES
(DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951 DURING THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1969
IN THE STATES OF TAMIL NADU, ANDHRA PRADESH, KERALA, MYSORE AND PONDICHERRY.

Licence No. and Date Location of Undertaking	Name of the Party	Articles of Manufacture
L/23(1)871/64—Tex(B) 11-9-64 (Tamil Nadu) S. E. Revoked.	M/s. Seethai Mills Ltd., Walajabad	Cotton yarn.
L/23/1/572/63—Tex-B. 22-5-63 (S. E.) Madras. Revoked.	The Seethai Mills Ltd.	Cotton yarn.
L/30(3)/4/61-Chem. IV, 21-11-61 (N. U) (A. P.) Revoked.	Shri S. C. Bose	Rubber and Canvas Footwear.
P/34(6)/85/62/Chem. IV, 26-11-62 N. U. (A. P.) Revoked.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited.	H. T. and L. T. Insulators.
L/23(1)/811/Tex (B) '64, 18-5-64 Madras. (S. E.) Revoked.	M/s. Kandasamy Spinning.	Cotton yarn mills.

Please contact:

RASHMI ELECTRIC CO.,
1/34, ERRABALU CHETTY STREET, MADRAS-1.

Phone: { 23208
26075

JULY—SEPT. 1969

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